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ADVANCE

WHOLE NUMBER, 388

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❖ RABBI VOORSANGER'S CHIEF OBJECTION. ❖

We should have the pleasure of calling the Reverend Mr. Voorsanger a Socialist, but for one thing: He is afraid the man with a saving disposition will not get a fair deal when the cooperative commonwealth is ushered in. The Rabbi is a good, kind, thoughtful man and one of the best students of Oriental languages in America. His objection is a valid one from his point of view. He says that "Conservation of energy is one of the natural laws" and if the improvident man is cared for and has as much to show at the end of the year as the industrious, our system of society would be unjust and would not endure a day. To prove that saving is a natural law, he cites the bee. He pictures this busy insect storing up honey against the

...All day through the summer there is work. The industrious, frugal, abstemious and saving bee and the men who possess the wealth of the world. These men work and save and as a result of their working and saving they are blessed with great possessions. Of course J. P. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller have their enormous riches because they obeyed the "natural law" to work and save. They get up early and they lie down late and they are fearful of passing a cigar store lest they be tempted to buy a package of cigarettes.

Let us see what this "natural law of conservation of energy" as applied by the Rabbi means. Let us see if it has any existence in fact.

There is a gentleman in this city named Hecht; he keeps an art studio in the Murphy building. Mr. Hecht has a fondness for bees. In fact, so great is his fondness for these little insects that obey the "natural law" of saving, he ventured to the island of Hayti for the purpose of giving them an opportunity of practicing the "natural law" all the year round. He said to the bees: "You like to to save. Well, I'll take you to a place where you can save till you can't see out of your eyes." And he did; and the bees saved. They stored up honey till it overflowed the hives and Mr. Hecht knew he would have a good return on his investment. But somehow there came a hitch in the working of the "natural law" at the end of the second year. The bees looked about them and saw flowers in the winter as well as in the summer. When they went to sleep at night they knew they would get up and see the sun shining and have a good breakfast. That put all no-

tions of saving out of their heads. By common agreement the "natural law" was indefinitely suspended. They stored no more honey, for they knew the labor of an hour or two at any time could produce an abundance.

One more illustration: In the land from which the Rabbi's forefathers wandered in the long ago, water is as scarce as honest men in Wall street. The reckless fellow who flouts the "natural law" and wastes the favorite fluid of the prohibitionists goes often thirsty. While the careful husbandman, anxious for tomorrow and the day after, preserves the water and sleeps the sleep of the contented, for he obeys the great "natural law" of saving. And when both men, the saver and the spendthrift, leave Palestine and reach America they discover that water can be

upsets all their preconceived ideas. The spendthrift easily adjusts himself to the altered conditions, however, he takes all he wants and LEAVES the rest. After a little while, the saver feels that he is giving a "natural law" its quietus, but he also adjusts himself to the altered conditions; he takes all he wants and LEAVES the rest.

The moral of these two tales is very obvious. "The natural law of the conservation of energy" does not hold water, or for that matter honey. To carry the moral of the last tale to its logical conclusion gives a little play to the imagination. I told Dr. Voorsanger and the other members of the Maccabbean Club during my lecture, that a consideration of the details of life under Socialism was distasteful to the average Socialist with brains out of swaddling clothes, but as they would have the discussion turned in that direction it is permissible to also turn the conclusion of the moral in the same direction. "Under Socialism" it is possible that a man may obey the "natural law" and save. But when a man knows that the cock is always waiting for him, and that he may turn it and get all he wants, and the future holding the same security for him, is it possible to conceive of him wearing out his soul storing up against a day of disaster. And if one should store up, if one should obey this "natural law that makes for the conservation of energy" he will do it by his own exertions and at no time will he be able to hire others to turn the cock for his benefit, giving them only a portion of what comes forth for their labor. That will be

(Continued on 4th Page.)

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The one fact that seemed to stand out more prominently than any other in the convention was the dominance of the revolutionary spirit. There was no room for middle class or populist tendencies. The Socialist Party, being the party of the working class in California, gave evidence that it understood its mission. Comrade Roche, as member of the state committee, called the convention to order on the first day of the year and was elected temporary chairman. Frank H. Gill was afterwards elected chairman of the day.

The report of the committee on constitution and resolutions was well received at the following session. The constitution is given in full on another page and should be read by every comrade. Here are the resolutions adopted:

1. Resolved, That the seat of the State Executive Committee shall be San Francisco.

2. Whereas, Our Comrade Santiago Iglesias has been arrested and convicted by the United States authorities in Porto Rico for organizing trades unions and "conspiring to raise wages," therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce those officials who are thus attempting to destroy organization among wage-workers and keep the capitalist class in power; and furthermore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Council of Labor of Los Angeles, in order that they may join us in denouncing this attack by capitalists upon the working class.

3. Whereas, the Socialist Party being purely political, must not represent an element or faction, but the whole wage-working class; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Socialist Party is distinct from and entirely independent of the Trade-Union movement, but pledges its aid and sympathy to the trades-unions in all their strikes, boycotts and other struggles on the economic field, and be it furthermore

Resolved, that we recommend to all our members that they join the respective unions of the trades to which they may belong.

The following was presented to the convention.

"None but wage-workers, as distinct from capitalists and employers, shall be candidates for public office."

After considerable discussion by Comrade Murray, who was in favor of the clause, and Comrades Roche and Spring, who declared it to be inexpedient at the present time, the motion was lost. Both Holmes and Bersford declared that they were personally in favor of it, but properly declined to vote the San Francisco proxies, for the reason that the Local San Francisco had debated and objected to the same resolution.

The interests of the Socialists of California were protected by the convention showing a distaste for Socialists who refuse to come into the organization; and demanding that any Socialists who wish to receive official recognition by the party, must identify themselves with the party and obey the party mandates.

One hundred and fifty delegates were present on the second day of the convention, almost half of them taking part in the debate on the adoption of the constitution.

The convention finished its labors Saturday afternoon, Jan. 4th, and every delegate present declared himself satisfied with the results achieved.

State organization is something distinct and tangible in California at last. We have a state constitution and laws to govern the action of the governing committees under almost any circumstances that might arise.

There is nothing to stay the propaganda of Socialism in this state now. We have an added incentive to get out and tell the working class the mission of the Socialist Party.

A DECLARATION IN REGARD TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A call having been issued through the state executive committee of the Socialist Party of California for a convention, to be held in the city of Los Angeles on January 1, 1902, and the state executive committee, which submitted and canvassed such referendum vote, having failed to make any report to said convention, and in view of such conduct or delinquency, it was moved and seconded that the offices of the present state executive committee be declared vacant. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that a temporary State executive committee be elected. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the following comrades of Local San Francisco be elected to act as the temporary State executive committee of the party: William Hefferin, John Messer, Oscar Johnson, Benj. P. Ober, Thomas Bersford, Emil Liess, Alvin Appel. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the former State executive committee is hereby ordered to immediately surrender all books, papers, documents and other property belonging to the State organization to said provisional State executive committee. Carried.

I hereby certify that the above is a copy from the records of the convention of the Socialist Party, held in Los Angeles, January 1, 2, 3, 4, 1902.

John Murray, Jr., Chairman.

TO THE COMRADES ALL OVER THE STATE.

It has been deemed advisable to have an entertainment and dance for the benefit of "Advance", on the evening of February 22nd, Washington's Birthday. The holiday season took the attention of so many subscribers from the notices of expiration, and the old bills hanging over the paper for the past few years and the additional cost of getting out a sixteen-page paper all make it imperative that something should be done. To this end it was thought well to have this entertainment. If the paper is going to represent the true uncompromising socialist sentiment every comrade should make it his duty to support this entertainment. There is a fight on against the forces of reaction. "Advance" is well on the firing line. If you want it to stay there, if you want it to teach the truth whatever comes, show that you mean it by coming and helping when the help will do the most good.

The tickets are twenty-five cents; each and every local in the state should take at least ten tickets and help the paper which has stood for Socialism and will still stand for Socialism. Send to-day to this office for as many tickets as you can afford.

THE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

One of the chief resolutions presented to the convention at Vallejo demanded the government to build and repair its own war ships at its own yards and do away entirely with the contract system that enriches the Scotts and other hangers on of the politicians. We cannot here discuss the ethics of building warships at all. What we wish to point out, is the fact, that the government building ships is better for the workers than the private concerns building them as at present, despite the fact that the government is a capitalistic one. The men work fewer hours and get better pay and are treated more like men.

And does it not seem strange the delegates to the convention could not do such a simple example as adding two and two. The result of the addition would be, if the government-owned yards are better for the workers, would not all other means of production if owned by the government be better for the workers?

Of course the workers would be exploited, of course the workers would not get the full value of their labor, but the means are at hand whereby they could get the full value of their labor. They could become the government! The election of Mr. Schmitz as Mayor of San Francisco, though he is a servant of the capitalist class, shows in what way the workers can become the government. It is only a matter of educating the members of the unions and all other members of the working class that their interests are opposed to the interests of the capitalist class and to urge on the struggle for possession of the government. This cannot be done, however, by passing resolutions of thanks to a governor of the state who told the strikers to go to work or be shot. It cannot be done in any other way than by showing at all times where the conflict lies. And how impossible it is to escape this conflict, to escape this class struggle as long as there are two economically antagonistic classes in society, as long as the profit system endures. We shall have something to say later about the men who advocated the giving of this vote of thanks to a capitalistic governor. Meanwhile, we wish the members of the working class to add two and two. We wish them to ask themselves how the government owning the shipyards would be an advantage and also if the government owning all the means of production and distribution would not be an advantage; and to follow this with the great question, which class should be the government.

The Rev. John J. Spouse of St. Charles, Mich. has been fired from his church for being a Socialist. The vestry tried to temporize, with the object of drawing Mr. Spouse out of the "devils mouth," but he would not be drawn. He said his efforts were going to be expended for the workers, and not for the exploiters. There is a division on class lines and the town of St. Charles is in a ferment.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There will be an election of officers Wednesday evening, January 22nd, at Labor Bureau Hall, 915 1/2 Market st. Every comrade should be present.

SOCIALISTS SHOULD STAY IN THE UNIONS AND FIGHT THE FAKIRS.

A. J. LAWRENCE, in "Missouri Socialist."

The class struggle is carried on by Socialists along political lines, and by trades unionists along economic lines.

Every trades union should represent the interests of the working class as against those of the capitalists. If it does not, it is a trades union in name only. Trades unions would be unnecessary if the interests of capital and labor were identical. It is due to the fact that the interests of the two are diametrically opposed that trades unions are formed.

This being true, it follows that trades unions must fight their battles along class lines. The duty then, of a Socialist is to join the trades union of his or her craft. It is also the duty of the Socialists in trades unions to join the Socialist Party and attend a sufficient number of meetings to be in good standing. A very noticeable fact in connection with the growth of the socialist movement is that there are many socialists in trades unions who never take the trouble to join the party, and content themselves by fighting the battles of socialism wholly in the trades unions. True, a great amount of good can be accomplished in this manner, but in order to keep informed as to the progress of the movement, as well as to guide the party in maintaining its present attitude toward the trade union movement, every member of a trades union, who is a socialist, should join the party and attend its club meetings as often as possible. Such action would also have the moral effect of causing all non-union socialists to join the union of their craft. On the other hand, a great many men drop out of the trades unions because of the claim set up by them that their union is "run by a lot of labor fakirs." If the fakirs run the union it is because of the inactivity of the socialists in that union. When a socialist finds his union is dominated by fakirs the best thing for him to do is to immediately begin to educate the sincere members on the labor question. After a sufficient number of converts have been made, secure the assistance of a good socialist speaker and call the converts together and have the speaker explain the necessity of the co-operation of socialists in trades unions, thus securing a well organized minority with which the recreants can either be removed or compelled to do their duty to their class. The records of various trade organizations show two things: First, that those studying the social question are the most successful in dealing with their employers; second, labor fakirs are unknown, because of the alertness of those understanding the cause of social ills.

Nothing can be accomplished by dropping out of one's union and remaining on the outside. If one is obliged to drop out he ought to do so intending to join again as soon as possible, determined to fight the working class battles until his efforts are crowned by success.

Comrade Theo. Molitor has been elected President of the Bakers' Union No. 24. We congratulate the union on its selection of a president. Comrade Molitor is a true trade unionist, who, while serving the union faithfully will not forget the larger duty he owes the working class. He is a worthy comrade.

ADVANCE

HOW THE VICTIMS ARE MADE.

By Alice Sorenson.

She, that was Miss Pullman is building a hospital near Chicago where she intends taking the outcasts from the slums that have fallen victims to disease and poverty. Her father in his life time made the conditions favorable for such a field of work and her two degenerate brothers made the victims upon which she can now exercise her philanthropy.

I was talking yesterday with an old man who knows about it and this is what he told me:

"Yes, I was in Pullman when the strike was going on, for I had worked there a long time, and it seemed as if the greater grew Pullman's fortune, the more he begrudged us our wages, for he kept cutting them down, making a clip here and a clip there, till at the time of the strike a man could earn scarcely enough to keep himself and wife, to say nothing of a family of six children, as was my case. Why, it got so that the day's wages would not buy food enough to go around, and we almost forgot what it was to satisfy our hunger. It didn't matter so much for me, but it was pretty hard to see the little ones go to their beds at night and know they had not had enough to eat. It was customary in Pullman where there were many children in a family, to send them as fast as they got old enough to work, to Chicago to work at anything they were able to do, thus relieving the father of a month or two in the feeding. We had seen so many cases where the young girls and boys, sent away to a strange city alone and inexperienced, had turned out badly, that my wife and I shrank from letting our two eldest, who were girls, sixteen and fourteen, go out to service in the city; so we pinched and starved along, the girls always protesting against remaining a burden and begging to be allowed to go out and earn something to keep their little brothers and sisters from hunger. They were good, pure girls, beautiful and sensible too, just such girls as the degenerate sons of the very rich are looking for when they are on a hunt for their human prey. The mother said it was like letting lambs out among wolves and so it proved, but much as we dreaded it we had to come to it at last. I never will forget to my dying day," and the sad old eyes filled and his lips trembled as he said it, "the night before the girls were to go, their mother prayed and cried the whole night through and when the morning came I found she had crept into bed with the girls, holding a dear head on each arm just as she had done when they were babies. They had got places as house servants in a private family and had permission to come home once in two weeks. They came regularly and brought their little earnings almost to a penny and were so happy that they could add something to our meager fare. Things went on like this for a few months, till one day I had an accident which injured some machinery and broke one of my legs, and for the accident to the machinery I got my discharge. The next visit of the girls home after this happened, they found that for the whole day we had not had a morsel of food and the little ones, who were too young to understand why they should be hungry, were crying bitterly. Their small earnings bought us food for the day and when it came time for them to go back to their places, they kissed us and tender-

ly tried to give us hope; but we knew and they knew that before they could come again with the wages would take them two weeks to earn, the worst would have happened to us. Then did not see any help any where for the strike was on and our brother workmen and families were without help for themselves and we could not ask them.

"The girls," his tears came fast and his voice choked as he went on, "sick at heart at the sight of our destitution, and desperate at the thought that their wages, when they came, would be too late, went back to the city straight into the market place where the bodies and souls of pure young girls bring fancy prices and there sacrificed their beautiful lives for the sake of their loved ones."

This is only a little of the sad, sad story he told me—of poverty and degradation, disease and death, but I have not the heart to write all the pitiful truth and you have not the space to print it, but who knows when Miss Pullman is rescuing some of the poor women from the Chicago slums that she may not find more than one sent there by her father's brutal greed.

Rabbi Voorsanger's Chief Objection.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

the chief difference between Socialism and the present system. When a man saves it will be his own, it will be what he produced by his own efforts, or its equivalent, otherwise he will not save. Under the present condition of things a man never saves, worth speaking about till he has an opportunity of exploiting someone else. Then it is the labor of others, it is the value created by others he puts in the bank. "Under Socialism" every man will have to turn the cock for himself or he will go without water.

The present tramp and the millionaire will be on equal footing in the matter of opportunity. Each will go to the cock and do his share of the turning, if he wants to get the things necessary to life. The millionaire may obey the "natural law" and conserve his energy. That will be a private matter with him. But under no circumstances is it possible to imagine him investing his savings in a few wheels that he may hire men to run for him and rob them of nine tenths (as now) of what they produce. For the present tramp, though he may be as shiftless and wasteful as the sons of the millionaire, Pullman, will not go to work for him and be exploited to this extent, when he can apply his energy in the socially owned factory and get the full equivalent of what he produces; less, of course, amount necessary for the reproduction of the machinery, etc.

There will be freedom for the individual under Socialism such as our Rabbi never dreamed of in his philosophy. There will be freedom to put in practice to the full the "natural law of the conservation of energy" but the conservator will conserve his own energy, not the product of another's effort. In other words every man may save or spend to his heart's content, but he will save or spend WHAT HE HIMSELF HAS EARNED.

SNAP SHOTS.

S. B. DUNTON.

Under Democratic administration, in ante-bellum times, no free-soil or abolition papers were permitted to circulate through the mails in the Southern States. The national administration of those times was perfectly subservient to the chattle slave powers.

The national administration forces of this country at the present time are as completely under the domination of the money power for the perpetuity of wage-slavery, as were the ruling political agencies in anti-bellum times.

Any propaganda agency that antagonizes the current system of competitive greed and special privilege for aggregated wealth will feel the displeasure of men in power.

The battle against a free press has already commenced. The main attack seems to be upon Socialist papers, and what third assistant post master general Madden has said in justification of his repressive measures against such literature, can never be taken seriously by thoughtful persons, but will ever be regarded as so much stupid, artful, partisan subterfuge.

The greatest economic love feast of modern times has just been held by the leaders of "organized labor" and organized capital. Capital came out on top, or at least, evidently thinks so. It is time now for "alkali" and "acid" to mix and foam and still maintain their distinctive identities. It will also be in order for "Satanas" the generalissimo of all demons to organize a corpse of his most reliable agencies and send them forth to promulgate and exemplify the doctrine of "entire sanctification" and the "final perseverance of the saints."

The great plain people of this country are reading, hearing, seeing and thinking. Political and religious thought is becoming incarnate. The political barometer is very "low" sounds can be heard at a great distance. All signs portend a storm in the realm of thought. The late speech of D. M. Delmas, before the bar association in San Francisco, shows that he, too, has been thinking some since he made those famous speeches for Bryan. Delmas said many truths in a magnificent manner, yet after all, he partially "flattened out" in the end to be in harmony with his environments.

I heard a man say that he would be damned if he would ever vote another old party ticket; said that neither old party stood for what he wanted; and added that the Socialist party stood for exactly what he wanted, and that he would vote that ticket henceforth. He said he knew nothing about "scientific Socialism", "class-consciousness" or the particular doctrines of Socialism, but he knew that Socialism stood for equal rights for all. Thousands of honest voters all over the country will vote the Socialist party ticket in the near future who are just like the man spoken of above. There is no danger to Socialism from that class of men. The great danger to Socialism will be when religious and political vampires seek to fasten onto the party for pelf, power and leadership.

Tickets for our entertainment on February 22nd can be secured at this office, 618 Merchant street.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The German Socialists organized petitions on a large scale against the new proposed taxes on food and they have obtained 3,376,000 signatures, and precautions were taken to obtain only genuine ones. This shows how well the agitation has been managed. It is not improbable, however, that with the help of the Catholic Centre the government may carry the measure. But it is quite certain that this will largely increase the Socialist vote at the next General Election.

The German Emperor is getting nervous. Not only does he prosecute papers in Germany, but he has prohibited the circulation of the Austrian Socialist paper, the "Arbeiter Zeitung," in Germany for two years. Perhaps, however, he thought that its circulation might diminish the sale of German Socialist papers, and so this prohibition is only a protection given to national industry.

There is a party of Christian Socialists in Flanders headed by a Catholic priest, the Abbe Daens. One of his adherents, M. Planquaert, has just been prosecuted at Bruges, in Flanders. He had said that, though the people could not now hope to fight successfully against the army, yet there were other means which might be used, such as blowing up railways, etc., instancing the action of the Boers in the Transvaal. After a trial lasting two days, M. Planquaert was acquitted, and this is construed a victory for the democrats, and as likely to hasten the advent of universal suffrage.

The Competitive Waste of Energy Illustrated.

"Comrade Richardson," says the "Undercurrent", is famous as an analyst, but he also has a way of making a thing plain, by bringing it home to you, that is very refreshing. Here is one that has lost nothing in the exchange.

"Suppose, when the 11 o'clock mail comes in tomorrow, Postmaster Allen should assemble all the clerks and carriers in the sorting room, take the mail bags and empty them in the center of the room, on the floor, and bid the carriers chuck as much as possible into their sacks and rush out upon the streets and deliver it. Carrier No. 1 would grab a letter addressed to 1001 Brookside and rush frantically to that address; then leg it as tight as he could go up to the end of Reservoir street with another piece; thence down into Lugonia, colliding with and knocking down No. 2 as he was coming up the same street. In Lugonia he would encounter No. 3, covered with dust and out of breath, with a letter for the same house where each would explain that his mail was best and wind up in a row. If you saw such a performance you would say the whole force had gone mad.

"And yet that is seen every day in every other business. Ten men doing the work of two. No system, no order, no intelligence. Only strife, disorder, waste, chaos, anarchy. The Socialist would systematize. But the Socialist is mad, impractical! Yes, so we are unless there is something radically wrong with the rest of you."

Watch the number on your yellow address label. If it is lower than the number of the last issue, your subscription has expired. Renew promptly.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Adopted at Convention in Los Angeles.

Article I

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Socialist Party of California, and is an integral part of the Socialist Party of the United States.

Section 2. The affairs of the State shall be conducted by the State Executive Committee, the locals, general vote and the State Conventions.

Article II.

Locals.

Section 1. Five persons may form a local provided they acknowledge the platform, constitution and resolutions of the party, and belong to no other political party; but not more than one charter shall be issued in any city or town.

Section 1 a. They shall report their organization as a local, with the list of the members and the dues for the current month to the State Executive Committee.

Section 1 b. Each local shall send every year to the State Executive Committee a report of its numerical and financial condition, and names of the members in good standing, such report to be made not later than September 1st.

Section 2. The local shall be the unit of organization.

Section 3. At every meeting a new chairman shall be elected, who shall observe the usual parliamentary rules.

Section 4. Each local shall elect from its members an organizer, and such other officers as it deems proper.

Section 5. Should a protest be entered against the admission of any applicant for membership to a local a two-thirds vote of all members present at the next regular business meeting shall be necessary to admit him.

Section 6. A local shall have jurisdiction over its own members.

Section 7. All decisions of the local may be appealed from, within one month, to the State Executive Committee. Decisions of the State Executive Committee may be appealed from within one month to a general vote of the locals of the state, or to the State Convention. The decision then reached shall be final.

Section 8. At any regular meeting of a local or at a special meeting regularly called for that purpose, a member may, by a majority vote of those present, be suspended, or by a two-thirds vote of those present be expelled from membership; provided that the charges against him shall have been made in writing, and a copy of them presented to him, if possible, together with a notification of the time and place when and where action shall be taken upon such charges.

Section 9. No expelled or suspended member shall be accorded the privileges of a member of the party unless properly reinstated.

Section 10. Each local shall hold its regular business meeting at least once a month.

Section 11. Members who have withheld payments of their dues for more than three months shall be suspended from rights of membership until they have fulfilled their obligations; when six months in arrears the memberships shall cease.

Section 12. Any member notifying the Financial Secretary of inability to pay dues, the same shall be noted on his membership card at least once in three months, and said member shall be considered in good standing, provided nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving the local from payment of due stamps of such member.

Section 13. The result of every election of officers within the local must be reported at once to the State Executive Committee.

Section 14. In case of dissolution, suspension, or expulsion of any local, the property of such local must be delivered to the State Executive Committee, to be returned on reorganization as a local of the Socialist Party.

Section 15. No local shall enter into any compromise with any other political party. No candidate of the party for any

public office shall accept any nomination or endorsement from any other political party, nor allow any such nomination or endorsement to stand without protest in the public press and other available means. Otherwise, his nomination must at once be withdrawn.

Section 16. Members at large shall be subject to the supervision of the State Executive Committee in the same manner as a member is subject to a local.

Article III

State Organization.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the State Executive Committee to conduct systematic agitation within its jurisdiction, form new locals and provide the blanks required for the resignation of candidates for public office.

Section 2. Every local connected with the State Executive Committee must be also connected with the National Executive Committee, through the former.

Section 3. The State Executive Committee shall be selected in the following manner:

The local where state headquarters is located shall nominate from its membership twenty-one candidates. From this number the state membership shall select seven to constitute the State Executive Committee. In the referendum each member shall vote for seven candidates.

In selecting the twenty-one nominees the local shall permit plural voting, each member to have twenty-one votes, with the right to concentrate such votes on as few nominees as he may desire. The majority shall not have the power to close nominations. In case more than twenty-one names are voted on at the first ballot the name of the member receiving the fewest votes shall be dropped and the new ballot taken. The balloting shall continue until but twenty-one nominees remain. In case of a vacancy the comrade who receives the eighth highest number of votes in the referendum shall fill the first vacancy, and subsequent vacancies shall be filled by the other nominees in order according to the number of votes they have received. In case of a tie vote the selection shall be decided by referendum to the state membership.

Section 4. Every candidate, before his name is submitted for a vote, shall give written pledge to support the party, its principles, resolutions and tactics. Such pledge to be filed with local of seat of committee.

Section 5. The committee, or any member thereof, may be removed by a vote of the membership of the state on the motion of any local, which motion shall be seconded by two other locals. The mover shall accompany its motion with written charges to be inserted in the call for vote. Such initiative shall be sent to the local of the seat of the committee, said local shall submit the initiative, canvass the vote and announce the result.

Section 8. In case of the resignation or removal of the whole or part of the State Executive Committee, the local at the seat of the committee shall fill the vacancies as provided under section 3 in this article.

Section 9. The committee shall elect from its members a Treasurer and a State Secretary.

Section 10. Within thirty days after taking their seats State Executive committee shall call for nominations for organizers.

There shall be two Organizers—one for the following counties, to be known as the Southern district, viz., San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, Inyo, Kern, Ventura and Santa Barbara; the other to be known as the Northern District, to include all other counties in the state. The locals in the respective districts shall nominate and elect their own Organizer. Term of office to be one year. Said election to be conducted by the State Executive Committee.

Article IV.

State Convention.

Section 1. A State Organization Convention shall be held

a least once a year, alternately north and south of the Tehachapi, except on such years as a political convention is held, in which event the organization convention shall be called by the State Executive Committee to meet at the place of the political convention and immediately following same. The date and place of holding all state conventions, not otherwise herein provided, shall be determined by general vote. If a local shall take the initiative for holding a special state convention, seconded by two others, it shall be the duty of the State Executive Committee to immediately refer the same to general vote without comment.

Section 2. No person shall be qualified to act as delegate who has not been a member of the party in good standing for the six months immediately preceding such convention. Basis of representation shall be fixed by vote of the locals of the state.

Section 3. The State Convention shall frame the Platform and Constitution and select the seat of the State Executive Committee. A majority vote shall be necessary in selecting the seat of the State Executive Committee. No convention of delegates elected at a primary convention shall have the power to change the State Constitution or the seat of the State Executive Committee.

Section 4. All acts of the State Convention shall be submitted to the locals for approval by a general vote.

Article V.

Dues.

Section 1. The locals shall levy upon their members a monthly tax of ten cents, payable monthly to the State Executive Committee.

Section 2. The dues shall be receipted for by stamps to be furnished by the State Executive Committee. Such stamps to be procured from the National Executive Committee, if possible.

Section 3. All stamps shall be paid for in advance, and the State Secretary shall not send out any stamps except in compliance with this rule.

Article IV.

Miscellaneous.

Section 1. All officers and committees of the locals or of the state organization shall be subject to removal at the pleasure of their constituents.

Section 2. All applicants for membership shall fill out the official application blank of the organization, which shall be as follows:

Application for Membership in the Socialist Party.

I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting itself into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party.

Date.....
 Name.....
 Age.....
 Residence.....
 Occupation.....

Every applicant when elected shall within one month thereafter sign the roll of the local, or forfeit his membership in the same. No applicant shall be entitled to voting privileges until he has signed the roll at a regular business meeting. No accepted applicant shall be entitled to membership card or be subject to the payment of dues or assessments until he shall have signed the membership roll as before designated.

Section 3. A member in good standing of one local shall have the right to attend and speak at any meeting of another local, but shall not be allowed to vote.

Section 4. No person shall participate in hearing or decid-

ing an appeal who is a party to the proceedings.

Section 5. The Socialist Party shall nominate for public office only such persons as have been members of a Socialist party for a period covering one year—but not necessarily immediately prior to such nominations. Such persons must be members of the Socialist Party at the time of their nomination, providing that this section shall not apply to party nominations in counties in which a local may be organized on or before May 1, 1902.

Section 6. On accepting a nomination of a party for any public office the candidate shall at once give to his local a signed resignation, undated, of the office for which he is so nominated, and shall consent in writing to its being properly dated by the local and filed with the proper authorities. In case of election he proves disloyal to the party such resignation to take place immediately.

Section 7. At all elections and in voting, unless otherwise provided, a majority vote shall be sufficient to decide.

Section 8. The local at the seat of the State Executive Committee shall elect an auditing committee which shall inspect and audit the books of the State Executive Committee not less than once every six months.

Section 9. Locals may make rules for their organization, but such must not conflict with the State Constitution.

Section 10. No member of an executive body of the party shall be financially interested in any contract made by such body.

Section 11. No member, as an officer of the party, shall receive as salary more than \$2.00 a day and expenses.

Section 12. No editor of any party organ shall be a member of any executive body.

Section 13. No independent Socialist propaganda, periodical, or school of Socialism shall receive official endorsement by the party.

Section 14. Any member found guilty of the following, viz: endeavoring in convention to place on party ticket any person who is not a member of the party, or working for the party endorsement of any candidate on a capitalistic ticket, or advising Socialists to support any candidate other than those who appear on the regular party ticket, may be expelled by a majority vote of the members. Any person thus expelled can never regain membership in said State organization.

Section 15. No one shall hold office in the party who has not been a member for at least six months, unless the local of which he is a member has not been in existence longer than six months.

Section 16. The State Secretary shall receive a salary of not less than \$5.00 per month. The State Treasurer shall receive a salary of not less than \$1.00 per annum.

Section 17. When a proposition is submitted by referendum, each local shall vote upon the same at a regular meeting or a special meeting called for that purpose. In case of a special meeting, every member of the local must be notified, if possible. The manner of voting upon the referred proposition shall be determined by the local, provided, that only those present shall be allowed to vote.

Section 18. The term "General Vote" as applied in this constitution shall be construed to mean a referendum vote of the membership of the state.

Section 19. The term of office of the State Executive Committee shall be one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. Said term to begin on the first day of January of each year.

Each State Executive Committee shall call for nominations for the succeeding committee in time to submit the same to referendum six weeks before the expiration of its term of office.

Section 20. The seat of the State Executive Committee shall be named by the State Convention, subject to referendum vote; and in case no convention is held for any cause, then by referendum vote of the party.

Section 21. This Constitution shall be submitted to referendum vote; but each local in voting upon it must accept or reject it as a whole.

Section 22. This constitution may be amended by a state convention or by a general vote of the party.

Section 23. All former provisions conflicting with this Constitution are hereby rescinded.

ADVANCE

ADVANCE



Organ of the Socialist Party of California.

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Paul Trefz..... Business Manager

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ACCIDENTS BY LAND AND BY SEA.

It has ceased to be strange to pick up the paper every other morning and see the head lines announce another fearful catastrophe: "Forty people Killed etc." Beginning with the wreck of the Rio Janeiro, last February, and ending with the very recent wreck of the Walla Walla, the story of capitalistic incapacity is writ in large letters. Under any other order of things it would not be possible to imagine greater loss of life and property, unless the actual design of the system were one of destruction. Cheapness and mediocrity are the last words of the present system. Profits dictate how railroads and steamships lines will be run. And for profits all lives are sacrificed and all property that was produced by human labor is destroyed.

One hundred and ten men, women and children in the wreck of the Rio. The story of that wreck is one of parsimony and meanness. Cheap Asiatic labor was employed and at the head of the company employing the cheap labor that sent those unfortunate people to their graves, stands Mr. Perkins, United States Senator from California, like all of his class, an ardent friend of labor. There was no order, no discipline. The Asiatics did not understand the commands of the ship's officers.

The crash of the two trains on the Santa Fe at the Needles is sufficiently recent to be in the memory of most people. The report said seven were killed and twenty wounded, though double that many would be undoubtedly nearer the truth.

The destruction of the Ferry boat San Rafael which went out into the tule fog and never came back, and the discovery that scant provision had been made in the way of life preservers for such an event is also recent enough to spare the details.

So also is the fearful head-on collision on the Southern Pacific near Uplands, where the coroner was bribed not to search too deeply for the truth or to make an effort to discover the number that had been roasted to death.

This was only the beginning of a series of accidents on the same road. Some caused by defective brakes, others by an inefficient road bed. And now we have just recovered from the attack of "extras" over the loss of the Walla Walla. The thrill of horror has given way to a sort of dull complacency. We are waiting for the next. We know the next will come. It is bound to come. The very nature of the profit system, that cares not at all about hu-

man life, makes its coming inevitable.

Could a more fearful indictment be brought against any system of running our affairs—these are our affairs—for a few months, than this statement of the plain truth. Could a Socialist system plunge the relatives and friends of so many people into dark despair for the sake of a few thousand dollars for perfect brakes and life preservers and road-beds to hold a train? Could a Socialist system make one man do two men's work when so many are standing idle, ready to help, willing to put forth effort? Impossible. And yet the very people who are most interested in having society organized out of its present murderous inclinations are the ones who turn from the Socialist propagandist.

But this much they cannot deny: that the capitalist class is unfit to run OUR AFFAIRS another day and whatever changes may come still a change must come.

SPANISH LAW WITH AN AMERICAN TWIST.

(Crowded out of previous issue.)

In Puerto Rico eight men are in prison for organizing a trades union. Puerto Rico belongs to America. It is governed by America. American capitalists are over there exploiting the territory and an American judge sentenced eight men to terms in prison ranging from four months to three years. This was done for the benefit of the American exploiters. A conspiracy to raise wages is against the interests of the American exploiters. So they took advantage of the fact that the law was writ in Spanish, gave a thoroughgoing American interpretation to it and landed the conspirators in prison.

Perhaps the fact that two of the eight men are Socialists may have something to do with the matter. Santiago Iglesias, the man who drew the long term, is a Socialist; he also a member of the American Federation and the organization to raise the price of labor is also affiliated with the American Federation. This is the second time Comrade Iglesias was arrested for practically the same offence. The first time in 1900, which outrage brought such a vigorous protest from the Socialists and trades unionists throughout the country, he was quickly released.

Renewed activity organizing trades unions in Puerto Rico has caused the present arrest and sentence under an American interpretation of an old Spanish law. Nothing is ever allowed to go to waste by the capitalists, even laws that belong to the Middle Ages. This outrage is an evidence of the origin of the ethical relations between the capitalists and the workers. When the workers of America, in conjunction with their brothers of Puerto Rico, bring it forcibly to the mind of our strenuous president that they will not stand any such nonsense as this, the law will be repealed, and at once the apologists for capitalism will begin writing about the cordial relations that obtain between "labor and capital"; and to prove it will point to the kind treatment labor receives in Puerto Rico. But the Socialist of that time will know that the ethical perception was born in the show of strength. Let us show our strength. Let every Socialist body and every trades union in the country forward a protest to Washington against this new outrage by capitalism.

SCAB POETRY.

"Ella Wheeler Wilcox has something of a reputation as a sort of non-partisan Socialist. She is employed by the New York Journal, which talks such mild and harmless Socialism nine months in the year to catch the workmen's attention in order that it may sell them out to capitalist politicians in campaign time. Mrs. Wilcox has had two books of poems published lately. Whom did she select to publish them? No one but Conkey & Co. of Chicago, a scab house, and one of the most vicious enemies of labor in the country. This is just what might have been expected. Whether it is due to Mrs. Wilcox's ignorance of the labor movement or to her contempt for it, it is characteristic of the sort of alleged Socialism that finds its expression in the Journal.—New York Worker.

We are almost certain that posterity will write down considerable of Mrs. Wilcox's stuff as "scab" poetry, irrespective of the house publishing the same. There is a pretty fable—or there should be—in the Greek, of a horse named Pegasus that was wont to climb Olympus at a fearful gait, and every time he struck a poet's head with his hoofs the poet had water on the brain. Mrs. Wilcox gives evidence now and then of having been in the way of Pegasus' hoofs but seldom of having been on his back.

A KNOCK-OUT FOR THE TRUST SMASHERS.

One of the clauses in the decision handed down against the trust smashers at Minneapolis is full of food for reflection.

"If the same person own all or substantially all of the stock of both companies, I do not see the necessity of forming a company, simply for the purpose of carrying that purpose out. They might do it just as well without it."

It amounts to this: If all the stock of two or three competing lines is owned by the same set of men, it is absurd to suppose those lines will continue to compete. Consolidation with a blare of trumpets need not take place, unless to bring a governor Van Sant into prominence for political purposes, for actual consolidation has taken place with the transfer of the stock. There is no law prohibiting a man from selling stock in a railroad or an oil well to anyone else in the world who has the money to buy. That being so, competing lines can, and in fact are, bought up and the stock of two or three railroads are "pooled." The end of competition is in sight. But there is one object gained by all this fuss. It gives the Van Sants a chance to charge wind mills. The people like such a bout, it amuses them and helps them to vote right; usually for the fellow who does the charging. Its all in the game. He knows he can do nothing; the people know he can do nothing, but they re-elect him to office anyhow. It is a reward for the noise he made. Meanwhile the railroad trust smiles.

MAYOR SCHMITZ TAKES OFFICE.

Mayor Schmitz took office this week. His appointments prove that he is determined on a political career. One thing more than any other that shows his connection with the John D. Spreckles wing of the Republican party is the selection of Geo. B. Keane, an attorney from Abe Ruef's office, as his private secretary. Abe Ruef was the

head and front of the Republican Primary League. "The Examiner", which is friendly to Schmitz, spoke of one other appointment in the following manner:

"John S. Parry, the new Fire Commissioner, will succeed J. C. McKinstry and will draw down \$100 a month for four years. He was associated with the Mayor and Mr. Ruef in the Republican Primary League movement. When that movement was defeated at the primary election and the Labor party came into being Mr. Parry became chairman of the new party's executive committee and was very active during the campaign. Recently there was an effort to oust him from his place and this effort split the labor party into two factions. Mayor Schmitz espoused Parry's cause and now has further testified to his confidence in him. Parry is a member of the Pile-Drivers and Bridge Builders' Union, but at present conducts a retail cigar stand on Third street.

IS IT DECADENCE?

We are living in an age of decadence and we pretend not to know it. There's not a feature wanting, though I can't mention the worst of them. We are Romans of the worst period, given up to luxury and effeminacy and caring for nothing but money. Courage is so out of fashion that we boast of cowardice. We care no more for beauty in art, but only for a brutal realism. Sport has lost its manliness and is a matter of pigeons from a trap or a mountain of crushed peasants to sell to your own tradesman. Religion is coming down to the jugglers and table-turnings and philandering with religions brought, like the rites of Isis, from the East; and as for patriotism, it is turned on, like beer, at election times or worked like a mechanical doll by wire-pullers. There is not an ounce of manliness in the country; and as for the women, nothing draws your gentle sex like a child hanging by its toe-nails to the high trapeze or the chance of a wounded pigeon in their laps. If there was gladiator fight in the Albert Hall next season and the beaten man went down, the women would be ready with their little thumbs; they would want his blood. We have the honor of belonging to one of the most corrupt generations of the human race. To find its equal one must go back to the worst times of the Roman Empire, and look devilish close then. But, for all that, it's uncommonly amusing to live in an age of decadence. You see the funniest sights and you get every conceivable luxury, and you and you die before the irruption of the barbarians.—Manchester Guardian. (capitalist paper.)

WHERE TO BEGIN REFORM.

A teacher who had studied a particularly bad boy from every conceivable standpoint finally found the cause of his apparent wickedness. The teacher had been especially annoyed all day, and at the close of school sat down beside the boy and said: "John, what is the trouble anyway? Why is it you find it so hard to behave in school?"

Poor John, in a burst of confidence, blurted out: "It's 'cos I'm so hungry."

Thus, the teacher found out that John's reformation must begin in his stomach.

Moral: To keep peace and happiness in the human family, each must have plenty at his command, otherwise we will not behave.—International Woodworker.

\$84,000,000 was made by the steel trust in nine months. This is not bad. It represents considerable labor expended—not by the owners of steel trust stock.

ADVANCE

The Witness of the Dust.

There was no substance in their soaring hopes:
The voice of Thebes is now a desert cry.
A spider bars the road with filmy ropes.
Where once the feet of Carthage thundered by
A bittern blooms where once fair Helen laughed;
A thistle nods where once the Forum poured;
A lizard lifts and listens on a shaft.
Where once of old the Colosseum roared.

No house can stand, no kingdom can endure
Built on the crumbling rock of Self-Desire;
Nothing is Living Stone, nothing is sure.
That is not whitened in the Social Fire.

EDWIN MARKHAM.

***** IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Comrades and Friends:—Under a recent ruling of the Postoffice Department, no subscriber to a periodical is considered to be legitimate who is more than three months in arrears, and copies of the subscription lists must be submitted to the Postmaster-General for inspection.

If your subscription is in arrears we cordially invite you to send us a remittance to keep the subscription within the postal law. Fill up an application for a money order and take to your post office, where for 3 cents you can buy an order which will be perfectly safe to send the money to us—for even if the letter should be lost, a duplicate order can be obtained at your post office for it.

Please look at the figures after your name on the yellow address-label of this number. If it is **388, or less**, it means that you have paid up to that number only. If other figures are found there, you have paid to the number indicated by them.

If you do not get your "Advance" regular, please notify the office of "Advance", 618 Merchant St., and we will investigate and inform you for what reason. After 3 months arrears we are compelled to stop sending paper if you don't send us word to continue subscription on credit or per remittance.

Faternally

The Business-Manager.

Amalgamated Wood Workers.

Union No. 15.

The General meeting, Jan. 7, was well attended and the following officers installed. President, H. Neidlinger; vice-president John Plugrate, recording secretary Harry Zitsch, financial secretary Julius Becker, assist. fin. sec. John Jansen, treasurer Henry Thieler, warden R. Schacht, press committee H. Neidlinger.

The quarterly report of the officers was laid over one meeting; a committee appeared from the Iron Trades Council asking for further assistance. On a motion which was carried unanimously it was decided that 4 weekly assessments of 25c be levied for the support of the Iron Trades and payable immediately. The Union decided to leave the choice of one weekly paper, either "Advance" or "Organized Labor" to each individual member, to go into effect Feb. 1st. Members favoring "Advance" will please take notice and forward before Feb. 1st, in writing, their names and address to our recording secretary.

The Press Committee H. Neidlinger.

Socialist Party Locals in California.

ALAMEDA—A. A. Crockett, 1610 Walnut St.
ALHAMBRA—S. Wallace Niman.
BENICIA—Wm. Gnauck.
CHILA VISTA—John Davidson.
COLUSA—Frank Wulff.
DIXON—G. D. Van Pelt.
DEL MAR—Mrs. S. C. Farrar.
ESCONDIDO—J. B. Hoover.
FRESNO—G. F. Alexander, Box 656.
GOLETA—Henry A. Smith.
HEMET—Chas. McDiarmid.
HYNES—J. O. Blakeley.
LONG BEACH—Chas. Shook.
LOS ANGELES—A. F. Snell, 110 W. 2nd St.
MERCED—James Hegessy.
MODESTO—Al. D. Green.
OAKLAND—M. W. Wilkins, 207 San Pablo Ave.
OXNARD—L. E. Beals.
PERRIS—Val. Reynolds.
REDLANDS—A. J. Underwood.
RIO VISTA—Thos. A. Spivey.
RIVERSIDE—A. B. Lee.
SACRAMENTO—S. Edgar Alderman, 1421 "Q" St.
SAWTELLE—Oscar Clute.
SAN BERNARDINO—W. J. Gebbie, 373 "E" St.
SAN DIEGO—Frank Simpson, 1614 "H" St.
SAN FRANCISCO—B. P. Ober, c. o. "Advance."
SAN JOSE—J. J. O'Brien.
SANTA ANA—E. S. Nash, Box 288.
SANTA BARBARA—Chas. H. Ross, c. o. "People's Paper."
TULARE—Wm. Carpenter.
VALLEJO—Conrad Rump.
VENTURA—F. S. Volk.
WATSONVILLE—F. R. Bradbury.
WINCHESTER—W. J. Haslam.

Secretary L. Berg of the Brewery Workmens Union has received advices that the brewery proprietors of Los Angeles have conceded the demands of the drivers for a nine-hour day and twenty-five per cent increase of wages. Word was also received by Secretary Berg that the Eureka Brewery of Eureka has granted the demands of the brewers for an eight-hour day.

The Fresno Brewery, so Secretary Berg says, is the only brewery of any note in the state that is not unionized.

The present system compels a man to place the fruits of his labor at the disposal of others. It deprives him of his lawful property.

"In my opinion the principle of governmental control is far preferable to the absolute political and commercial power that will ultimately inure to the syndicate having the ownership of this combination of the railways of the country, with the dangerous and almost unlimited power to blast the fortune of the individual or community along its lines, which cannot be controlled for the purpose of the trust, be they good or bad.

"I believe this question is so vital that should the present plan of preventing this merger fail, then we have no other recourse than government ownership."

—Geo. Hunt, Idaho.

KARL MARX' ECONOMIC TEACHINGS.

BY KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated for "Advance" by Kasper Bauer.

(Continued from last week.)

subject to continual change; one invention, one method of production chases the other, masses of capital and masses of labor are thrown from branch of industry, from one country into another, all constancy of conditions and relations, and all belief in their constancy disappears. The conservative element is disposed of, the farmer is forced into the great cities, in which to-day the historical movement is concentrated, and where that usually conservative member of society instead of striving to stem, endeavours to increase the momentum of the movement. Wife and children are drawn into the factory, the conservative element of the bourgeois form of the family is dissolved, the preserving, saving and economical "housewife" is transformed into the modern woman wage-worker struggling, like the man, for an existence. And within this complete dissolution of the old, there is already discernable the embryo of the new society. The increase in the stupidity of the youths of the working class, brought about by the unreasonably long and one-sided work required of them, forced all industrial countries to make elementary education a compulsory condition. Since then it has been found that the children working in factories learn not only just as easy and well, but easier and better than regular school attendants.

The thing is very simple, says a factory inspector. Those children, who only spend one-half day inside of the school room are always fresh and willing and ready to receive instructions. The system of half work and half school tends to make each occupation a rest from the other and is consequently much more suitable for the child than uninterrupted activity in one particular thing. Marx adds to this: "From the factory system budded the germ of the education of the future. As Robert Owen has shown us in detail, an education that will, in the case of every child over a given age, combine productive labor with instruction and gymnastics, not only as another method of adding to the efficiency of production, but as the only method of producing fully developed human beings."

Another change will, however, have to be made besides this change in the education of the young. The division of labor within society into separate trades and special branches of production—peculiar to the period of handicraft—and the division of labor within these separate and special trades, added to it during the manufacturing period, resulted very unfavorably for the individual worker. The conditions of production developed slowly, gradually, at times they practically became petrified; owing to that, the worker was confined to a particular detail operation for all times, and while it is true that in this particular operation he became exceedingly skilled and efficient, yet, due to this one-sided development, the harmonious development of the individual, that which gave the ideal beauty of classic antiquity, was lost completely.

Whenever machinery takes hold of a branch of industry it does away with the necessity of long training and apprenticeship on the part of the worker. Little learning is required of him before he is able to perform productive labor within his craft. Machinery also makes it impossible to confine any one worker to one definite detail operation for any great length of time, since it continually changes the mode of production and thereby forces the worker, time and again, from one branch of industry into another.

But what misery is caused by this constant changing about! Millions of wage-workers form a permanent industrial reserve army, willing and anxious to take up any trade, any employment given them. And how small is the chance of the wage-worker, whose body and mind have been crippled in youth, who lacks the necessary insight into the different mechanical and technical processes with which modern production accomplishes its results, and who is without the necessary elasticity, to adopt himself to the continually changing processes and activities. And finally, though the worker of modern industry may not of necessity be confined to a particular detail operation for a whole life-time, yet, with the exception of a few interruptions caused by "out of work" and hunger, he is confined to a miserable knock week in and week out and year in and year out.

How entirely different it would be if these monotonous detail functions were turned into pleasant tasks by hourly or daily change, or that instead becoming tiresome and tending to dull the worker they would stimulate and cheer him; if the demoralizing out of work would disappear and technical changes were brought about without costing the workmen suffering and hardship!

Among the many prerequisite for this change is also a pedagogical one. The working-class must have a scientific insight into the workings of the method of production, it must have practical training in the handling of the different instruments of production. To give this training is attempted at the present time in many schools and institutes but not thoroughly enough. Though factory legislation, the concession wrung from capital, is limited to combining elementary education with factory work, there can be no doubt, that when the working class comes into power, practical and theoretical technical instructions will take its place in working class schools.

What change again is brought about by modern industry relative to the family? Even now modern industry dissolves, as far as the wage-worker is concerned, all handed down forms of the family. Not only the relation between husband and wife, but also between parents and children has been completely changed by the system of industrial female and child labor. In many cases, in place of being the protectors and providers of the children, the parents become their exploiters!

ADVANCE

NEWS FROM SACRAMENTO.

Local Sacramento of the Socialist Party held its semi-annual election of officers last night, which resulted in an entire change in the official personnel of the Local. The principle officers elected were as follows: Organizer, Edgar Alderman; Recording Secretary, H. B. Weaver; Financial Secretary, J. P. Hynes; Treasurer, L. L. Walrath.

The Local has arranged for weekly propaganda meetings to be held in Pommeroy Hall every Sunday evening. The local is a strong one, and it is not over stating the matter to say that the indications are everywhere apparent that Socialist thought is rapidly spreading, and that much efficient work will be done. Leslie Brown.

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St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 13, 1901.

RECEIVED.

Alabama	\$ 2 90
Arizona	22
California	48 02
Colorado	8 97
Florida	1 95
Georgia	40
Idaho	60
Illinois	26 35
Indiana	12 95
Indian Territory	90
Kansas	16 19
Louisiana	35
Maine	2 80
Maryland	1 00
Massachusetts	50
Michigan	06
Minnesota	3 79
Missouri	23 10
Montana	2 16
Nebraska	11 00
New Hampshire	2 60
New Jersey	22 00
New York	141 60
Ohio	35 00
Oklahoma	4 99
Oregon	13 25
Pennsylvania	50
South Dakota	7 30
Tennessee	1 07
Texas	6 73
Utah	3 10
Virginia	2 80
Washington	10 00
West Virginia	40
Wisconsin	50

Total 644 10

EXPENDED

Rent of National Headquarters \$16; incidental expenses \$16; Express charges, \$6 09; Freight, 2 85; office equipment, 44; organization ac. Kansas, 1 40; postage, 39 26; printing, 126 45; Geo. J. Speyer ac. Springfield N. E. C. \$10; stenographers salaries, 75 10; telegrams, 6 41; Chas. H. Vail ac. salary 97 50; Nat'l Sec'y 83 33; dues forwarded to State committee, 12 27; Nov. 30, balance on hand, \$107 24

State charters were issued to Connecticut, Michigan, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania. Local charters were issued to Blockton, Ala., Amo, Independence, Colo., Lakeland, Orlando, Florida, Columbus, Cherokee, Concordia, Cherryvale, De So-to, Fort Scott, Galena, Garnett, Garfield, Mineral, McCune, Oswego, Parsons, Pittsburg, White-law, Kansas; Lake Charles, New Orleans, Louisiana; Biddeford, Me., Baltimore, Md., Clancey, Bozeman, Livingston, Montana; Granite Falls, St. Paul, Minn.; Leon Greenbaum, Nat'l Sec'y.

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REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,
Kabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

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AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

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Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

Feb. 5, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma or twenty-two years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am grateful. I have a family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

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Local Long Beach Joins the Party.
Resolved, that in accordance with the decision of the National Convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, July 1901, Local Long Beach; of the Social Democratic party, hereby affiliates with the Socialist Party there formed, and hereby adopts the name and organization. B. B. Simpson,
Dec. 31, 1901. Sec'y.

National Headquarters.
St. Louis, Jan. 4, 1902.

Local charters have been issued to Yuma, Arizona; Burke, Idaho; Hennessey, Okla.

Philadelphia comrades have opened state and city headquarters at 1022 Arch St.

Socialists of Oklahoma met in territorial convention at Kingfisher on Dec. 27th. They adopted constitution modeled after that of Missouri, elected Mr. H. R. Dean of Oklahoma City as Territorial Secretary-Treasurer, and located headquarters at that city. They elected G. G. Halbrooks of Medford as National Committeeman subject to referendum. May Hayes of Cleveland has been elected national committeeman from Ohio.

The Utah state convention at Salt Lake City on Dec. 28th was captured by a number of individuals from various points, of which only one had party organization, but who cast a combined vote in the convention on proxies amounting to 522 votes. Delegates from locals at 6 different points bearing officially signed credentials amounting to a combined vote of 76, being outnumbered withdrew from the convention. The National committee granted state charter to Utah on November 12th, and the state organized at that time has protested action of the convention. The state secretary who had been absent during the convention proceedings, but who appeared on the scene after the regular organizations withdrew, inadvertently gave over the state charter to the element which controlled the convention. The controlling faction removed state headquarters from Salt Lake City to Murray, a town of 500 inhabitants.

The foremost financial authority in Germany, the Frankfurter "Zeitung", says the great steel makers of the empire are forming a combination to include all branches of the steel industry. It also says that German concerns have received orders through London for 35,000 tons of spiegel-eisen for American account.

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Of the twenty-two students in the regular course, all are arranging to take another term, after a period of actual experience in field work. Five of the number will go to San Francisco for the next term. Forty-nine students are already pledged for the San Francisco term. It will begin March 15, 1902, and last for 12 weeks. The next fall term at Girard will open with more than 100 students.

The course of study in San Francisco will include lessons in Social Economy, History, Voice Training, Practice, Methods of Study, Campaign Tactics, How to analyze and to Organize, Corrections of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Culture. The tuition will be ten dollars. Mr. Mills will have three assistants in the school work. There are now eleven hundred comrades taking the course of twenty lessons in Social Economy by correspondence.

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Oscar Johnson, Fin. Sec'y.

Regular party meeting was held January 8th with Comrade King Jr. in the chair. Comrade Culman will preside and Comrade Larson will be reader at next Sunday night meeting.

The following nominations were made to be voted for on Jan. 22nd: Recording Secretary, B. P. Ober; Financial Secretary, Oscar Johnson; Treasurer, John Messer; Librarian, Jno. Larsen; Auditing committee, Comrades Everett, Barrieau and Ober; Organizer, Holmes and Bersford. The nomination for organizer is left open for one week. Board of Directors ADVANCE, Comrades Larson, Lyons, King Jr., Messer, Appel, Culman, Bersford, Hammerle, Barrieau, Whys, Ljess and Reynolds. Editor ADVANCE Bersford and Noel. Left over for one week. Literature purchasing agent, Appel Comrade Rosenblatt was elected to continue as Literature salesman. Comrade Larsen was elected Librarian. Comrade Conti has donated a valuable rubber stamp to the party.

B. P. Ober, Sec'y.

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1902

Jan. 5th—G. R. Thompson,
An Address

Jan 12th—Arnold W. Liechti,
The Birth of a Principle.

Jan 19th—Jack London,
The Tramp.

Jan 26th—Miss J. R. Cole,
China and the Chinese.

Feb 2nd—Henry E. Highton,
Standards of Life.

Feb 9th—Hyman Strunsky,
The Contemporary Mood.

Feb 16th—Chas. Wesley Reed,
San Francisco's Water Supply.

Feb 23rd—A. B. Nye,
Editor Oakland "Inquirer"

Control of Political Parties.

Mar. 2nd—Albert H. Elliott,
Economics and Ethics.

Mar. 9th—Emil Liess,
Materialistic History.

Mar. 16th—Miss Strunsky,
Radicalism

Mar 23rd—Thos. P. D. Gray,
Gold Bricks.

Mar 30th—Jno. F. Wetzell, M. D.
Socialism vs. Anarchism

Apr 6th—Prof. F. I. Bamford,
Our Doctrine and Ourselves

Apr 13th—Henry Meyers,
Politics and Family Life

Apr 20th—Col. Weinstock,
Are the Rich Getting Richer and the
Poor Poorer.

Apr 27th—Oliver Everett,
Architecture Under Socialism.

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