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ADVANCE

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

WHOLE NUMBER 393

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SUFFERING CUBA AND THE SUGAR TRUST

Ever since Congress began working in earnest, the eyes of those who read the proceedings of that body, as recorded by the Associated Press, have been met by an almost daily recital of the sufferings of our neighbor, Cuba. To judge by the speeches of the talking members of both the House and Senate, Cuba is doomed to ever-lasting suffering unless a tariff reduction is made on her imports to this country, and in the list of these one product—the article raw sugar—is pre-eminent.

We are told that the planter, kind hearted, self-denying and patriotic, is even now grinding his sugar at a loss, solely out of regard for the welfare of the laborers on his land. But he will not be able to continue that operation, according to the press dispatches, for any length of time, as ruin is already preparing to do her great act of staring him in the face.

The doleful tidings awaken the sympathies of the average reader, and he puts the paper aside with his mind struggling between a feeling of pity for the poor Cubans, and one of admiration for the eloquent speakers, who so generously give their time and ability to the cause of charity, liberty and all those other grand sounding things we have heard so much about since the talk of foreign markets and benevolent assimilation began.

It is all very pretty, and the average reader would be astonished to learn that such a moral monster as the Sugar Trust was at the bottom of the whole business, though if a few things that have happened in this country lately had been noticed by him, he would not have been so easily fooled.

A great many farmers in the United States are now engaged in the production of beets, with the intention of selling them to those who will turn them into sugar. It is a comparatively late industry here, although it has been carried on in Germany, France and other European countries for quite a number of years.

The growers of sugar cane are not able to make their supply of sweets meet the demand that exists here for them, and, consequently, we have to import the foreign beet-sugar. The trust buys this in the raw state at rates made low by competition and sells in a market where, until lately, it had everything its own way. This state of affairs lasted until it dawned on some American capitalists that this country might as well make its own beet-sugar as buy it. Soon after, alluring pictures of the great wealth to be made by those farmers, who would plant sugar-beets and sell them at the factories to be erected, were scattered all over the land. In course of time the new refineries were ready and the great fortunes were

Observations.

BY JOHN A. MORRIS

FROM the present status of the case one might consider an isthmus as a small strip of fight connecting two larger bodies of trouble.

"Charley" M. Schwab, President of the U. S. Steel Corporation, which during the last nine months has "swiped" \$75,000,000 out of the pockets of the people, has got himself into a large-sized notoriety by haunting the gaming tables at Monte Carlo and winning and losing money in small chunks of \$10,000. Of course, neither "Andy" Carnegie nor "Party" Morgan, good prayer-meeting millionaires that they are, could stand that sort of a deal, so they cabled to Schwab to see if reports of gambling were false. Schwab replied that he "did visit the Casino at Monte Carlo," but that "the statements of sensational gambling are false." The N. Y. Times seems to think that this dispatch does "little more than make the best of a bad case, for instead of denying the gambling, it merely denied that the gambling was sensational."

Mr. Schwab is the man, you know, who has risen into importance in the last few years as "the man with a million-dollar salary." This he gets per year as wages of superintendence. Now, I do not make \$1,000 a year, but say for argument's sake my salary is \$1,000 per annum, does Charlie Schwab earn a thousand times as much as I do? He gets it, but does he earn it? If so, how? Does he work a thousand times as hard? Does he use up a thousand times as much brain power? Or muscular energy? Does he have a thousand times as much productive capacity as a thousand-dollar-a-year wage-slave? He does not earn it, nor do the people employing him, the Rothschilds, Carnegies, Morgans and Rockefellerers pay him that enormous salary because he earns it. The great common people are robbed by the trust—a billion-dollar steal trust and Schwab, being simply a man who can use his energies in a position of importance, gets part of the "swag" robbed from the people, such part being in the shape of the superintendency of as vast and gigantic a robbery scheme as ever cursed the world of man. In other words, Schwab is paid a million dollars a year to still further rob and enslave the people to the House of Rothschild, the House of Rockefeller, or Carnegie and of Morgan. That's all there is about it!

Gambling is simply fleecing an individual of a few hard-earned dollars; speculation is gambling in the necessities of life and fleecing society out of its wealth and productive power. Gambling is retail, individual speculation, and as such robs the individual. Speculation is wholesale gambling, and as such robs society of its earnings. Gamb-

"Archbishop Ireland is another 'neutral' gentleman; and he is a millionaire! He is cheek by jowl with "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern. They collaborate and fix things in the northwest Ireland, making good use of his license as priest, is the smoothest of politicians, and Hill is not slow to catch on. Then Hill liberally "endows" as Ireland suggests, and, between the two, nothing gets away.

"Bishop Potter is another commanding figure in the neutral element of the peace commission of the Civic Federation, the final tribunal of exploited workmen. Who is he? The spiritual adviser of John Pierpont Morgan. The saintly bishop draws a princely salary. He rides in Morgan's palatial private car. He touches elbows with the upper capitalists and their salaried professional lackeys, and with no others.

"On every vital issue Bishop Potter is with the capitalist class. Their interests are secure in his custody.

"Rather Morgan, Hanna and Schwab straight than Cleveland, Ireland and Potter by arbitration.

"In the entire "neutral" element there is not a single member whose material interests are not identified with and controlled by the capitalist class.

"A mighty struggle is convulsing society. No living man is, or can be, "neutral" or "disinterested." He is on one side or the other — if not for freedom, he is for slavery of the working class. They are deadly opposites. A chemical law forbids fire and water to mingle—even at the bidding of a peace conference. By the same analogy, an economic law forbids peace between workers and capitalists. It is the law of development and could it be suspended the spinal cord of humanity would be severed and progress would be paralyzed."

THE SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS.

THE most interesting event of the week in legislative matters, so far as the Socialists are concerned, was the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Carey authorizing the change of the name of the Democratic Social Party to Socialist Party. The bill passed to be enacted through the House on Friday, will go through the same process in the Senate on Monday and should be signed by the Governor on Wednesday at the latest.

There will be much rejoicing among the Socialists of Massachusetts at securing the legal change of name. There has been a great deal of confusion in the past from the fact that the party had to go on the ballot under the term Democratic Social; and there is no doubt that the Socialist Labor Party through this confusion received votes intended for our party. There has been some surprise at the failure of any representative of the Socialist Labor Party to appear and oppose the passage of the bill, for there was plenty of oppor-

COMPETITION ILLUSTRATED.

A few days ago some travellers on the Puget Sound, Washington, got a practical illustration of that glorious adage of our daddies, "competition is the life of trade." Whenever they think of it the cold shivers play tag along their spinal columns. It appears that there are two steamers on the Sound whose rivalry is of the most strenuous kind. Competition is keen between them. They both run between the same points and of course the faster vessel will eventually get the trade and run the other boat out of business. Meantime life is made interesting and existence precarious for the unwary or unfortunate person who travel that way and become their passengers. Here is the relevant part of the account of their latest exploit.

STEAMBOAT RACING ON PUGET SOUND.

Captains of Two Steamboats Place in Peril Lives of Passengers in Effort to Reach Destination First.

Seattle, Feb. 2.—Keen rivalry between the Seattle-Whatcom steamers George E. Starr and Dode came near culminating in a disaster last night. Though fraught with danger both to life and property, the affair was replete with humor and exciting incidents. It was characterized by many as an attempt on the part of the Starr to run the Dode ashore, with the latter assuming not only a defensive but belligerent attitude.

The steamers left Whatcom about 8 o'clock and were soon in a race for Fairhaven, three miles distant. Scarcely clear of the Whatcom wharf, with the Dode in the lead, the Starr began to bear down upon her. The result was that the vessels were soon in a locked-horn position. For a mile and a half they brushed each other, scraping their sides together, to the great fear and chagrin of their passengers.

The Dode had the inside and kept between the Starr and the shore of Bellingham Bay. Her officers seemed to think she had the right of the road. The Starr, which is a larger vessel and a side-wheeler, was soon hard upon her, her wheelmen just ahead of her.

Meanwhile she kept crowding the Dode, doing her utmost, her passengers assert, to run the Dode ashore. In this she partially succeeded, causing the Dode to cut down a dolphin an abandoned dock.

All this time the vessels were scraping their sides and at the same time bumping each other viciously. Some of the Starr's passengers about twenty in number, entered an indignant protest to Captain Gunder Hansen against what they

fooled. A great many farmers in the United States are now engaged in the production of beets, with the intention of selling them to those who will turn them into sugar. It is a comparatively late industry here, although it has been carried on in Germany, France and other European countries for quite a number of years.

The growers of sugar-cane are not able to make their supply of sweets meet the demand that exists here for them, and, consequently, we have to import the foreign beet-sugar. The trust buys this in the raw state at rates made low by competition and sells in a market where, until lately, it had everything its own way. This state of affairs lasted until it dawned on some American capitalists that this country might as well make its own beet-sugar as buy it. Soon after, alluring pictures of the great wealth to be made by those farmers, who would plant sugar-beets and sell them at the factories to be erected, were scattered all over the land. In course of time the new refineries were ready and the great fortunes were made, but not by the farmers.

The sugar trust, alarmed at the threatened end of its monopoly, talked loud and long about driving the new-comers out of business. But they soon found that bluffing would not work, and so they came to an understanding with those who promised to be their rivals.

This harmonious ending of what was at first expected to result in the extinction of one or the other of the two interests was made possible by the fact that beets undergo two principal operations in being prepared for the market—they are first crushed and are then called raw sugar, and are afterward refined by another process. The beet-factory people were to attend to the first operation, and the Sugar Trust to the last.

But, somehow or other, the beet magnates discovered that if they refined for themselves they would make more profit than they would if the trust were to do so and they took means to dissolve the agreement.

It was now the turn of the sugar trust, and it began planning for the destruction of its refining friends. It had bought up most of the Cuban plantations after the close of the Spanish war, and through these it saw a way to accomplish its ends. If the duty on raw Cuban sugar could be reduced or taken off altogether the trust could bring in its own raw material, refine it, and place the product on the market, without suffering any loss itself, at such a low price that the beet sugar producers would have to come to terms or go out of business.

The members of the third House—the lobbyists—were set at work, and the result of their labors is seen every morning in the columns of that greatest boon to suffering humanity—the free press of America.

W. F. S., Oakland.

MILLS WILL SPEAK.

On Sunday March 2nd, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills speak at the Academy of Sciences Hall. Comrades led do well to come early and avoid the rush. Of Comrade Mills, National Committeeman Boomer, of Washington says:

"He is the best natural agitator we have. He is a power in himself and he proved it at the Saturday night mass meeting when at 11 o'clock he took hold of a vast tired audience and held them till 12 o'clock, when they went wild with enthusiasm and cheers for Socialism and the Socialist Party."

playing him, the Rothschilds, Carnegies, Morgans and Rockefeller pay him that enormous salary because he earns it. The great common people are robbed by the trust—a billion-dollar steal trust and Schwab, being simply a man who can use his energies in a position of importance, gets part of the "swag" robbed from the people, such part being in the shape of a million dollar salary, so that he will be watchful in the superintendency of as vast and gigantic a robbery scheme as ever cursed the world of man. In other words, Schwab is paid a million dollars a year to still further rob and enslave the people to the House of Rothschild, the House of Rockefeller, of Carnegie and of Morgan. That's all there is about it!

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Those "keep out of politics" laborites have gone and done it in that pow wow at New York known as the "Industrial Peace Conference," and in the doing of it they have placed their heads within the jaws of their masters. Cleveland, Ireland and Potter as a board of arbitration between labor and capital. Ye gods and little fishes! As well might the lion, tiger and jackal be a board of arbitration between the lamb and the carnivorous animals of the forest. There would be as much sense to it. I quote the following from the pen of Eugene V. Debs:

"The captains of industry are now in practical control of their organized vassals. This has been the tendency during the past five years. The pow wow at New York was simply the climax of "keep out of politics" trades unionism, and while things may run smoothly for a while, when the break comes the organized workers will find that they have their necks in the noose, and that the hand of "arbitration" has a good grip at the other end. They are now committed to arbitration, and they'll be damned if they don't; they'll be skinned if they do, and they'll be both anyway.

"Grover Cleveland is the keystone in the arch of peace. He has the final word. Ex-officio, he is now the president of the American Federation of Labor, and Brother Gompers has simply to look wise, occasionally knit his brow, and draw his salary.

"The republican papers now apotheosize Cleveland, and in a steady stream their eulogy pours upon his massive majesty in his new role of "dove of peace."

"In 1894 he traced his love for labor in crimson characters—he commanded the U. S. regulars to shoot the working class into submission to their private masters. This was his glory. He entered the White House, poor and emerged a millionaire. This was his civic crown. Well qualified, indeed, is he to sit in supreme judgement between the sleek coyote of capital and the bleating lambs of labor.

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Yesterday was the last day for introducing bills. During the week MacCartney introduced two bills, one providing for state ownership and operation of street railways, with the referendum attached. Another bill requires that the voters of a city or town shall decide location of street railways to be built within their respective localities.

On Thursday Carey introduced a bill which has almost direct bearing on the teamsters' strike. It requires that picketing and patrolling during strikes be made legal, first section reads as follows:

"In case of a strike or lockout or other dispute between the employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the employes, or for other persons, to picket or patrol the neighborhood of the place of employment or any other place to which they have lawful access, and personally, or by means of banners, posters, circulars or otherwise to persuade or urge persons not to enter or not to continue in the employment of the employer."

Two other bills introduced by Carey on Friday are also of much interest to workingmen. One is a repetition of a bill introduced by him in former Legislatures, and provides for the right of trial by jury to workingmen answering the charge of contempt of court in proceedings under injunction. This will probably be defeated as its predecessors have been, for the Republican and Democratic members are loath to overwhelm workingmen with too much freedom or justice.

The other bill is one anxiously demanded by the railroad men of the state, and the agitation for the enactment of a law such as the bill provides for has been going on for some time among the railroad employes. The bill requires that railroads shall have at least one brakeman to every ten cars on freight trains, and that the last car shall be one with at least eight wheels. At present the railroad men are in constant peril of their lives through the danger arising from there being too few men to handle freight trains. For instance, on the Boston & Albany railroad, freight trains are run with only two brakemen; and the length of the train prevents them from either controlling it or acting together in case of emergency. If a train breaks the small caboose on the end of the train is found of slight service to prevent a catastrophe. Under the Massachusetts law brakemen cannot recover for injuries received in accidents arising from small crews being compelled to handle long trains.

Boston, Mass.

WM. MAILLY.

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The Dode had the inside and kept between the Starr and the shore of Bellingham Bay. Her officers seemed to think she had the right of the road. The Starr, which is a larger vessel, a side-wheeler, was soon hard upon the Dode. Meanwhile she kept crowding the Dode to the utmost, her passengers assert, until she was close to the Dode ashore. In this she partially succeeded, causing the Dode to cut down a dolphin on a small one-dock.

All this time the vessels were scraping their sides and at the same time bumping each other viciously. Some of the Starr's passengers about twenty in number, entered an indignant protest to Captain Gunder Hansen, against what they termed a willful jeopardy of their lives. They demanded that he cease crowding the Dode. One of the protestants got for his trouble a threatening reply that he would be put off if he did not subside.

We have in the above a glaring example of what the capitalist system means and does.

In every industry the same thing is going on, though in a less obvious form. Did the steamboat men recklessly risk the lives of their passengers? The list of accidents and fatalities in the mines and factories and on the railroads bear shocking testimony to the criminal sacrifice the capitalists make of the workers in those industries. Did they try to run each other aground? Every capitalist is seeking to ruin his competitor. Nor do they stop at "lawful" methods but as the records of the whiskey and Standard Oil Trust abundantly show, they hesitate at the commission of no crime from petty larceny to arson and murder to secure their ends. It is in the very nature of the system. Success is made not the reward of merit, of ability or of goodness. It is the prize of a contest. Whoso outstrips his fellow, overcomes him, beats him, to him is the prize awarded. And it matters not how you come to excel, whether by your own strength in fair contest or by maiming, injuring or killing your opponent in the foulest manner. If you win and your rival succumbs the wealth of the world and the plaudits of the multitude are yours.

The rival Puget Sound steamers might well serve as a symbol of the capitalist system. The captains are putting on all the steam they can though the pressure has risen far above the danger point. They must "get there". We the crew and passengers are told to mind our own business it's their boat. "The public be damned." They endeavor to smash each other or run each other ashore or out of business altho' that means suffering and calamity for thousands of human beings. When they do "get there", all the "honor and glory" with what is more, the "emoluments" attached they claim as theirs for they were responsible; they ran the risk; they directed the whole race. They were the "whole thing."

It is time, fellow-workingmen, to prevent these men from endangering our lives for their aggrandizement. It may be exciting and strenuous, but the game is not worth the candle. We get nothing for the risk we run except hard work and poverty.



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A CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

During these winter months San Francisco has been experiencing an alarming outbreak of crime. Thefts, burglaries, assaults and hold-ups have increased to an appalling number and have required the utmost exertions of the police to capture the offenders. At last the judges have resorted to the desperate measure of sentencing convicted men to the longest possible terms. The inauguration of a sort of reign of terror will, it is hoped, check the criminal epidemic.

This method shows the brutal unintelligent way capitalism is forced to deal with crime. It is notorious that crime has increased because times are hard. In other words, desperation, lack of food and the necessities of life has driven men to crime. It would be thought logical by sane men therefore that to diminish crime it would be best to ease up times, to make work easier of procurement and more remunerative when secured. But capitalist society is unable to do this. It is as helpless in the face of its recurring periods of unemployment as the malarial patient with the chills. Capitalist society knows only brute force. Have these men been forced into crime by fear of hunger? They must be forced out of crime then by fear of a life term at hard labor or the hangman's noose. No attempt is made to remove the good chances the luckless victim runs of days of hunger, of night of exposure to the cold and storm. He is compelled to endure this or the terrible fear of this else he becomes a hunted beast, outlawed, with only the living death of a prison cell or the merciful, quick-coming death of the gallows before him.

These crimes, which make lurid the pages of our daily press, what do they mean? Simply that Bill Sykes, "Seattle" Pete and their companions find it hard to earn an "honest" living by letting the capitalists exploit their labor, or they find per chance that no capitalist will employ them and in order to live, they resort to crime. We might admit that those who do succumb to criminal impulses lack moral stamina. But that is purely a question. We all recognize the

possibility some of these "criminals" exercise more strength in resistance before the pressure of need overcome them than highly respectable pillars of society possess, but whose stamina has never been put to the test. Certain it is that the unconvicted felons, who have trusted the industries of the country, have allowed no consideration of the lives and property of others to stand between them and their object of owning the earth. They have caused the death of thousands, and reduced hundreds of thousands to poverty and misery in their abominable greed. But the ordinary criminal, who is unable like these Napoleons of Commercial criminality to persuade

and drills men in murder and robbery, using them as the tools of its criminal aggression on weaker nations and then turning them loose to practice on its own citizens what it has taught them. Finally, to cure the evil, to stop crime, like Saturn, it devours its own children, it visits heavy punishment and vengeance on such as are caught. Well, indeed, does Bulwer make Paul Clifford say: "Your laws are of two classes; the one makes criminals, the other hangs them."

Socialism charges Capitalist Society with being essentially criminal, it must breed crime. Capitalist society robs labor of the product of its exertion and in this crime is rooted its whole prosperity. To rob labor, the working class is divided by labor-saving machinery into the army of the employed and the army of the unemployed. And from the misery of these branches out most of the vice and crime that gives the lie to moral progress. Capitalist society surfeited with plunder, hammers with mailed fist at the doors of semi-barbarous nations and demands that they shall submit under penalty of war and devastation. Criminal from root to branch it administers wrong and injustice with the brutal hand of force. It must decay, rotting by the vices which it nourishes within its bosom. It cannot be cured. Criminality is in its nature.

Contrasted with the impotence of Capitalist society to deal with crime shown by the increase of crime, Socialism stands ready to make good its logical reasoning as to the cure of crime by giving proof. Socialism is radical. It goes to the root of the matter. Crime is caused by the pressure of men's necessities driving them over the boundary of lawful pursuits? Capitalism merely patrols the boundaries ineffectually, giving the victim the choice of being crushed to death by necessity or clubbed to death by police. Socialism relieves the pressure of necessity and allows no man to become a victim caught between the upper millstone of hunger and the nether stone of law. Socialism gives men a chance to earn a good living honestly. Those who then choose violence and dishonesty will be treated as moral delinquents, mentally diseased and a cure for them attempted by humane and elevating methods. This may fail in some instances. In others it is sure to succeed.

Not only will Socialism remove the necessity for crime, but it will set no example. Wars for conquest, international hold-ups will cease because a whole people cannot become enriched by plundering another, the "divvy" thus becomes too small. The game ceases being worth the candle to those who are in command. Socialism will profit by peace and hence organized national murder and "lag" shall cease to be a part of the common order and robbery. Socialism will not breed crime, but virtue, being founded on economic justice—equality.

THE BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION NEEDED.

Governor Taft testifies that the Filipinos are not as industrious as he could wish. Somehow the base scoundrels refuse to enter into a strenuous struggle for a job whereby the bosses can skin them. Not only that, but they do not resent the importation of Chinese coolies to do the work, while they are idle. This peculiar mental weakness of this "savage sullen people, half devil and half

receiving any returns from the destruction, to destroy so much human life so long as there is any hope that it may be turned to profit. This hope there is. A faint ray only, it is true, but yet it is there.

It seems that the women are industrious to a limited degree and are more docile than the men, many even accepting our glorious institutions so far as to live in concubinage with the clergy. Many others are engaged with the keenest commercial rivalry in selling their virtue to the noble defenders of our flag—our boys in blue. So amenable are they indeed that the Archbishop of the islands suggests that, if the right to vote be granted to any of the Filipinos, it be given to the woman. This testimony really does give us grounds for hope that the Filipino may be benevolently assimilated without resort to the more extreme measures of criminal aggression and military execution. We admit, of course, that in time the frugal, industrious American and the industrious, frugal Chinese must become the sole population of the islands. But the time for bloody reprisals upon a people who raise rebellious heads against the dominations of their betters, is past; except where no other means can be found for exterminating them. It is true the "God of our fathers" enjoined our religious progenitors to slay their enemies and to take their pastures and vineyards and virgins for themselves. But we have improved on those old fashioned methods. There is no need even to resort to the summary methods of the British, who, in dealing with the Boers, have rounded them up in huge camps where starvation and disease peacefully dispose of them for the honor of old England and the glory of the Lord. This is a wasteful method, although it involves less expenditure than military murder, starving being cheaper than shooting; also as our British brethren observe: it is safer. Yet our British cousins show in this a lack of business sagacity, such sagacity indeed as we may give them a salutary example of in the Philippines.

We Americans lead the world in business sagacity. We have learned to make something out of everything. In that highest type of our industrial civilization, the great slaughter house of Chicago, whose perfection makes it a model, a goal for our highest endeavor, there, it is said, that everything about the hog is saved and used except the squeal and a process has been invented for bottling that to represent labor at Industrial Peace Conferences. Let us emulate this economy in dealing with the Filipinos. In abolishing the Filipino he should be made to pay for his taking off. The Whiskey Trust has a lot of the choicest super-strong Rotgut which the American working man and the Prohibition lecturers have been unable to consume. This is the genuine guaranteed stuff without the label and will kill at long range in small doses. By the introduction of this among the Filipinos and its bountiful distribution for cash in advance the natives will be induced to rush eagerly to the "sure entwining arms of cool-entfolding death." This will dispose of the men in as humane a way as nowadays we kill stray dogs by chloroform instead of drowning. For the women we may leave their taking off to the beneficent activity of syphilis which has been widely disseminated by our gallant "sojer boys." The problem remains then, what to do with the children? Here again we can demonstrate the advancement of civilization. When the English

Saxon and by Anglo-Saxon we mean the English and American capitalist). God gave the earth to us to exploit, to use for ourselves, if other people are of no use to us, but are in our way, they will have to go. This is the manifest will of the Almighty. And to aid us in this work He has sent us Bishop Codman Henry Potter who says that Christ's command: "Take no thought of the morrow", instead of applying to worldly goods as it seemingly does has in reality an higher esoteric meaning,—copyrighted for our exclusive use and forwarded by the longest leashed liar in the world straight from hell—which put in plain language for the simple runs: "Rob, pillage, loot, burn, steal, starve, rape, kill, murder, exterminate! that the whole earth may be the sole possession of the most christian Anglo-saxon nations and then fear no punishment from the God in whose name ye have done it."

Glass-houses and Stone Throwing.

Comrade A. M. Simons makes a bad blunder in the last issue of the Int. Soc. Review. He states that the State of California is not bearing its share of the burdens of national Co-operation. If the gentleman who is outlining the destinies of the Socialist movement from the editorial chair of the Reviews sanctum would take the little pains required to get accurate information in the matter he would discover that California has paid dues to the National body every month since its organization. In this respect we wish for the sake of our national finances that Illinois had emulated our example, instead of waiting until October, skipping two months. We hope that Comrade A. M. Simons will be "sufficiently aroused" with the rest of the membership of his state "to secure the proper co-operation." etc. We respectfully invite our honored comrade and distinguished authority on the hayseed to "Put up or shut up!"

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

A class-conscious Socialist is one who is conscious of the identity of interest of the proletariat, the solidarity of the working class, and the necessary antagonism between that class and the capitalist class, in consequence of existing economic conditions. He recognises the existence of the proletariat as a class apart from the propertied class. The class war is the antagonism necessarily existing between the two classes, the possessing class and the proletariat class, the haves and the have-nots. This war is not of anyone's seeking, but arises out of the very nature of things, and must go on until classes are abolished by the destruction of the economic conditions from which they arise.

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"The son of man goes forth to war,
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Men who slaughter and see their fellows slaughter other men, who become accustomed to sights of violence become brutalized and when, after service of war is over, they find the times of peace afford them scant subsistence, they are apt to resume bloodletting and plundering on their own account as formerly they pursued the trade for the advantage of the nation. This is shown to be a correct theory by the large proportion of footpads who are ex-soldiers.

Thus we see that Capitalist society forces unemployment on men, giving them a powerful incentive to crime. And furthermore it schools

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The exit of the Socialist Deputies from the Chamber was accompanied by an enthusiastic demonstration upon the part of the adherents. A great crowd marched to the office of the Socialist organ "Le Peuple", where the Socialist leader in the chamber, M. Emile Vandervele addressed them from a window. He declared that if the chamber persisted a few days longer in withholding universal suffrage the present agitation would develop into a revolution. This announcement was greeted with cheers.

AN ARMED DEMOCRACY.

There was one question, however, upon which we could not agree, and it was laid over for future consideration, either by the Committee, the Convention, or the Party press. Some of us took the ground that all existing military organizations should be abolished and that there should be instituted a democratic military organization where all the people should be armed. Those favoring this demand, among whom the writer was one, took the position that justice and sentiment played no part in the ultimate results; that it was a struggle for power between two classes; that the class in power would disfranchise the class out of power—namely, the working class—and coerce them, unless they demonstrated in some way their power and willingness to act, if necessary, in order to preserve their franchise privileges. The opposition held that the proposed policy would do more harm than good.—Job Harriman on the National Committee in N. Y. Worker.

ATTENTION!

Every comrade who has received tickets for the ADVANCE benefit Entertainment and Dance should make the utmost effort to dispose of them. Remember the date February 22nd. You just bet there'll be a fine old time!

ADVANCE



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A CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

During these winter months San Francisco has been experiencing an alarming outbreak of crime. Thefts, burglaries, assaults and hold-ups have increased to an appalling number and have required the utmost exertions of the police to capture the offenders. At last the judges have resorted to the desperate measure of sentencing convicted men to the longest possible terms. The inauguration of a sort of reign of terror will, it is hoped, check the criminal epidemic.

This method shows the brutal unintelligent way capitalism is forced to deal with crime. It is notorious that crime has increased because times are hard. In other words, desperation, lack of food and the necessities of life has driven men to crime. It would be thought logical by sane men therefore that to diminish crime it would be best to ease up times, to make work easier of procurement and more remunerative when secured. But capitalist society is unable to do this. It is as helpless in the face of its recurring periods of unemployment as the malarial patient with the chills. Capitalist society knows only brute force. Have these men been forced into crime by fear of hunger? They must be forced out of crime then by fear of a life term at hard labor or the hangman's noose. No attempt is made to remove the good chances the luckless victim runs of days of hunger, of night of exposure to the cold and storm. He is compelled to endure this or the terrible fear of this else he becomes a hunted beast, outlawed, with only the living death of a prison cell or the merciful, quick-coming death of the gallows before him.

These crimes, which make lurid the pages of our daily press, what do they mean? Simply that Bill Sykes, "Seattle" Pate and their companions find it hard to earn an "honest" living by letting the capitalists exploit their labor, or they find per chance that no capitalist will employ them and in order to live, they resort to crime. We might admit that those who do succumb to criminal impulses lack moral stamina. But that is purely

an individual defect. We all recognize the fact that possibly some of these "criminals" exercised more strength in resistance before the pressure of need overcame them than highly respectable pillars of society possess, but whose stamina has never been put to the test. Certain it is that the unconvicted felons, who have trusted the industries of the country, have allowed no consideration of the lives and property of others to stand between them and their object of owning the earth. They have caused the death of thousands, and reduced hundreds of thousands to poverty

and drills men in murder and robbery, using them as the tools of its criminal aggression on weaker nations and then turning them loose to practice on its own citizens what it has taught them. Finally, to cure the evil, to stop crime, like Saturn, it devours its own children, it visits heavy punishment and vengeance on such as are caught. Well, indeed, does Bulwer make Paul Clifford say: "Your laws are of two classes; the one makes criminals, the other hangs them."

Socialism charges Capitalist Society with being essentially criminal, it must breed crime. Capitalist society robs labor of the product of its exertion and in this crime is rooted its whole prosperity. To rob labor, the working class is divided by labor saving machinery into the army of the employed and the army of the unemployed. And from the misery of these branches out most of the vice and crime that gives the lie to moral progress. Capitalist society surfeited with plunder, hammers with mailed fist at the doors of semi-barbarous nations and demands that they shall submit under penalty of war and devastation. Criminal from root to branch it administers wrong and injustice with the brutal hand of force. It must decay, rotting by the vices which it nourishes within its bosom. It cannot be cured. Criminality is in its nature.

Contrasted with the impotence of Capitalist society to deal with crime shown by the increase of crime, Socialism stands ready to make good its logical reasoning as to the cure of crime by giving proof. Socialism is radical. It goes to the root of the matter. Crime is caused by the pressure of men's necessities driving them over the boundary of lawful pursuits? Capitalism merely patrols the boundaries ineffectually, giving the victim the choice of being crushed to death by necessity or clubbed to death by police. Socialism relieves the pressure of necessity and allows no man to become a victim caught between the upper millstone of hunger and the nether stone of law. Socialism gives men a chance to earn a good living honestly. Those who then choose violence and dishonesty will be treated as moral delinquents, mentally diseased and a cure for them attempted by humane and elevating methods. This may fail in some instances. In others it is sure to succeed.

Not only will Socialism remove the necessity for crime, but it will set no example. Wars for conquest, international hold-ups will cease because a whole people cannot become enriched by plundering another, the "divvy" thus becomes too small. The game ceases being worth the candle to those who are in command. Socialism will profit by peace and hence organized national murder and robbery will cease to be profitable. Socialism will not breed crime, but virtue, being founded on economic justice—equality.

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receiving any returns from the destruction, to destroy so much human life so long as there is any hope that it may be turned to profit. This hope there is. A faint ray only, it is true, but yet it is there.

It seems that the women are industrious to a limited degree and are more docile than the men, many even accepting our glorious institutions so far as to live in concubinage with the clergy. Many others are engaged with the keenest commercial rivalry in selling their virtue to the noble defenders of our flag—our boys in blue. So amenable are they indeed that the Archbishop of the islands suggests that, if the right to vote be granted to any of the Filipinos, it be given to the woman. This testimony really does give us grounds for hope that the Filipino may be benevolently assimilated without resort to the more extreme measures of criminal aggression and military execution. We admit, of course, that in time the frugal, industrious American and the industrious, frugal Chinese must become the sole population of the islands. But the time for bloody reprisals upon a people who raise rebellious heads against the dominations of their betters, is past; except where no other means can be found for exterminating them. It is true the "God of our fathers" enjoined our religious progenitors to slay their enemies and to take their pastures and vineyards and virgins for themselves. But we have improved on those old fashioned methods. There is no need even to resort to the summary methods of the British, who, in dealing with the Boers, have rounded them up in huge camps where starvation and disease peacefully dispose of them for the honor of old England and the glory of the Lord. This is a wasteful method, although it involves less expenditure than military murder, starving being cheaper than shooting; also as our British brethren observe: it is safer. Yet our British cousins, show in this a lack of business sagacity, such sagacity indeed as we may give them a salutary example of in the Philippines.

We Americans lead the world in business sagacity. We have learned to make something out of everything. In that highest type of our industrial civilization, the great slaughter house of Chicago, whose perfection makes it a model, a goal for our highest endeavor, there, it is said, that everything about the hog is saved and used except the squeal and a process has been invented for bottling that to represent labor at Industrial Peace Conferences. Let us emulate this economy in dealing with the Filipinos. In abolishing the Filipino he should be made to pay for his taking off. The Whiskey Trust has a lot of the choicest super-strong Rotgut which the American workman and the Prohibition lecturers have been unable to consume. This is the genuine guaranteed stuff without the label and will kill at long range in small doses. By the introduction of this among the Filipinos and its bountiful distribution for cash in advance the natives will be induced to rush eagerly to the "sure enwinding arms of cool-enfolding death." This will dispose of the men in as humane a way as nowadays we kill stray dogs by chloroform instead of drowning. For the women we may leave their taking off to the beneficent activity of syphilis which has been widely disseminated by our gallant "sojor boys."

Saxon and by Anglo-Saxon we mean the English and American capitalist). God gave the earth to us to exploit, to use for ourselves, if other people are of no use to us, but are in our way, they will have to go. This is the manifest will of the Almighty. And to aid us in this work He has sent us Bishop Codman Henry Potter who says that Christ's command: "Take no thought of the morrow", instead of applying to worldly goods as it seemingly does has in reality an higher esoteric meaning,—copyrighted for our exclusive use and forwarded by the longest leashed liar in the world straight from hell—which put in plain language for the simple runs: "Rob, pillage, loot, burn, steal, starve, rape, kill, murder, exterminate! that the whole earth may be the sole possession of the most christian Anglo-saxon nations and then fear no punishment from the God in whose name ye have done it."

Glass-houses and Stone Throwing.

Comrade A. M. Simons makes a bad blunder in the last issue of the Int. Soc. Review. He states that the State of California is not bearing its share of the burdens of national Co-operation. If the gentleman who is outlining the destinies of the Socialist movement from the editorial chair of the Reviews sanctorium would take the little pains required to get accurate information in the matter he would discover that California has paid dues to the National body every month since its organization. In this respect we wish for the sake of our national finances that Illinois had emulated our example, instead of waiting until October, skipping two months. We hope that Comrade A. M. Simons will be "sufficiently aroused" with the rest of the membership of his state "to secure the proper co-operation." etc. We respectfully invite our honored comrade and distinguished authority on the hayseed to "Put up or shut up!"

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Brussels, Feb. 11.—A detachment of Cavalry had to be requisitioned this afternoon to disperse the Socialists who made a demonstration in favor of universal suffrage. All the approaches to the Chamber of Deputies and the palace were held by armed guards, but bands of Socialists, bearing red flags and singing revolutionary songs, paraded the streets. A strong body "of agitators led by a Socialist Communal Councillor" reached Prince Alberts' palace shouting "Long live universal suffrage!" and continued its demonstration until a force of cavalry, with drawn swords, charged and routed the rioters.

The exit of the Socialist Deputies from the Chamber was accompanied by an enthusiastic demonstration upon the part of the adherents. A great crowd marched to the office of the Socialist organ "Le Peuple", where the Socialist leader in the chamber, M. Emile Vandervelde addressed them from a window. He declared that if the chamber persisted a few days longer in withholding universal suffrage the present agitation would develop into a revolution. This announcement was greeted with cheers.

AN ARMED DEMOCRACY.

There was one question, however, upon which we could not agree, and it was laid over for future consideration, either by the Committee, the Convention, or the Party press. Some of us took the ground that all existing military organizations should be abolished and that there should be instituted a democratic military organization where all the people should be armed. Those favoring this demand, among whom the writer was one, took the position that justice and sentiment played no part in the ultimate results; that it was a struggle for power between two classes, that the class in power would disfranchise the class out of power—namely, the working class—and coerce them, unless they demonstrated in some way their power and willingness to act, if necessary, in order to preserve their franchise privileges. The opposition held that the proposed policy would do more harm than good.—Job Hartman on the National Committee in N. Y. Worker.

ATTENTION!

Every comrade who has received tickets for the ADVANCE benefit Entertainment and Dance should make the utmost effort to dispose of them. Remember the date February 22nd. You just bet there'll be a fine old time!

POPPIES AND WHEAT

BY MARY FAIRBROTHER.

It has seemed well to the board of managers of "Advance" that a woman sub-editor be appointed, and in consequence this department will appear for a while, and whenever the board or the readers deem it advisable to change, the department will cease to exist. The woman in control is not a novice, but whether she has anything to say which will interest woman readers in the Socialist Party remains to be seen. The department will have no specially feminine flavor for the sub-editor believes that men and women are interested in exactly the same things. Women take more interest in some things and men take more interest in some other things, but whether they realize it or not, in all vital questions the interests of each member of the family are identical. Men have been slaves for so long—and doted on the bonds—which have ever borne more heavily on women, that it is difficult for them to assume the responsibilities of free men. The sub-editor believes that the workingmen have all rights and all opportunities in America and she cannot understand why they do not take possession of their own. If she can do any thing in the remaining years of her life to help the working-class realize its condition, that no one is to blame for the financial degradation of the working man but himself, she will believe that her life has not been spent in vain. To help the working men and women realize the plain truth, is the object of this column and its only object. The effort will be made, in good faith, to keep the department up to something like the high standard it deserves, and all the writer asks is that it be read in the same spirit. She well knows how vain is the hope, which constantly rises in the conscientious writer's heart; that the reader will think for himself and in accordance with his honest convictions.

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WHY not appoint some men to dress and women to undress and all run and see Edward of England crowned? He is more logical than the German ruler, who believes that once is enough. And then too, Edward likes the fun. In fact we all do. We love the swish, swish and razzle-dazzle of sweldom. We all hug to our hearts the black consolation that in the world there are people worse off than we are. For instance we believe in Dowie, the Chicago fraud, because he wears his beard long and snowy and his hair the same way and because he dresses in a robe and drives a chariot with six fiery steeds. Edward of England depends upon the same things for grace, and his reward is ample. We are all snobs, you know it would be impossible for one man to fool a million, unless the million liked it. With sheep it is different. If Dowie and Edward wore old clothes, rode a mule or walked along the streets in common fashion and the sheep in the lead said bow, all the sheep would bow. Men revolt, unless the clothes, and the crowd and the chariot are there, and in the case of Dowie they must have snowy hair thrown in. So as we are men and not sheep, and Edward is going to put up a good show, with other people's money, let us go and if we can't go, let us appoint some one who can. We can't afford to act like sheep, and pretend we don't know anything about clothes, and sweldom and aristocracy and earls and lords and all the foolishness unutterable.

THERE has been a petition with a large and attractive sign, "Stop the Boer war by Arbitration" in evidence down on Market St. for a couple of weeks. The crowd around it, putting down their names, is so large that it is difficult to get an opportunity to be one of the signers. As Carlyle says "the heart of humanity is kind" for of course it will do no good. If it had only included the Phillippines how much more logical it would be, and just as ineffectual.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PARTY.

The Third Section of the National Secretary's Report.

FINANCIAL.

According to the report of the Credentials Committee at the Unity Convention, the delegates in that body held credentials for almost 7000 members. I have been able to apportion these credentials among the various states to the extent of accounting for 6657 members in August. During August we received dues for only 821 members or about 8% of our total membership based upon a very low estimate. The state committee of California, Connecticut, Kentucky and Washington, paid dues in August for 750 members. During this month our funds became so exhausted, owing to extraordinary expenses incident to the opening of headquarters, that on August 23rd, we were obliged to issue an appeal for donations, to all the state and local organizations. Had it not been for a timely donation of \$100 by comrade George D. Herron we would have found ourselves seriously embarrassed for the means of continuing our work.

During September, the membership increased to 6867. We received dues for 2894 members or about 43%. The state committee of California, Kentucky, New York and Washington, paid dues in September for 2304 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 680 members.

During September the business of the office increased so much that I was obliged to engage 2 stenographers, and the expenditures for postage printed, matter, stationery and the general conduct of business increased proportionately. In October, the membership increased to 7309. We received dues for 3761 members or about 53%. The state committees of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Indiana and Kentucky, paid dues in October for 2694 members; the unorganized states paid dues for 2087 members. During the month the volume of business became so great and the accompanying expenses so heavy proportionately, that we became seriously embarrassed for funds, and we were obliged on October 23, to write to all of the state committees for immediate remittances. Our financial difficulties at this time were partially relieved by the payment of convention pledges and a donation of \$100 made by Comrade J. A. Wayland, of Girard, Kans. During November the membership increased 7775. We received dues for 7032 members or about 90%, the state committees of California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas and Washington paid dues in November for 5968 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 1064 members. During November the volume of business increased so much that I was obliged to engage an additional office clerk, making three thus employed, while all of the incidental expenses of conducting business increased proportionately. In addition to this we had to meet heavy printing bills contracted in October, and altogether the financial drain was so heavy that on November 21st, we again faced a money stringency that obliged us to write some of the state committees for relief.

In December the membership increased to 8567. We received dues for 5239 members or about 61%, which was almost 33% less than we received in November. The state committees of 9 states paid dues in December for 4162 members; the balance of the party paying dues for 977 members. Notwithstanding that national dues decreased about 33% in December late reports which I have received from the State Secretaries indicate that our party on January 1st, 1902, had 9104 members, an increase of 537 members in said month.

York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The following state committees do not use the due stamps furnished by the National Organization:—Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. All of these state committees are now paying national dues monthly, excepting Wisconsin. If the state committee of California, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin use due stamps at all, it must be from a supply which they have printed on their own account, as we have never been requested to furnish due stamps to said state committee.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Our total receipts from August 1st, to January 1st, 1902 were \$2083.50. Of this amount \$291.12 was received for purposes which do not represent any revenue to the national organization, namely; donations to strike fund, dues forwarded to state committees and payment for printed supplies which we sell at cost.

(Continued on last page.)

OFFICIAL.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO Socialist Party holds regular weekly lectures every Sunday evening on social and economic subjects at Academy of Sciences Hall, 819 Market street. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion follows each lecture. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

LOCAL OAKLAND, Socialist Party, holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening, 8 p. m. at Becker's Hall, 918 Washington st. Address correspondence to M. W. Wilkins, 1279 Alcatraz ave., Lorin, Cal.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Socialist Party, holds open educational meetings every Monday evening in room 11 Methodist Block, corner Park street and Central ave. Free discussion, questions, etc. Everybody welcome. Address communications to Allen A. Crockett, 1610 Walnut St.

All members of Local San Francisco, Socialist Party who have changed their address will kindly notify the Organizer
GEO. S. HOLMES,
618 Merchant St.

AMALGAMATED WOODWORKERS.

The last meeting held on February 11th. was well attended, the shop-reports showed the trade in good condition.

A committee from the United Garment Workers No. 131, appeared before the meeting and requested the union's support of their Label. By the unanimous decision of the meeting all members are requested to ask for the Union-Label whenever they buy ready made clothing.

The grievance against one shop was settled through the good offices of the Building Trades, the first day the men went out.

All members and shop-stewards should take notice that Saturday, February 22nd, is Washington's Birthday a legal holiday, and according to section IV of our By-Laws those working on that day should demand double pay.

The Union wants it understood that under no circumstance will members be allowed to work in the Union and Risdon Iron Work until an adjustment between them and the Iron Trades is effected.

Next meeting the consideration of the constitution of the State Building Trades, all members should be present to vote on it. The Press Committee.—H. Nidlinger.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

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DR. CHANNING, a physician of note in the east, has gone to the home of the late murderer of President McKinley and investigated the man thoroughly—his habits, his friends, his antecedents and his methods of spending his spare time, so far as it has been possible to get the truth. Dr Channing's conclusions, as expressed in a paper read before the medical society of which he is an honored member, are that the wretched murderer was utterly and absolutely insane; and in no wise accountable for his delusions or his acts, which were the result of those delusions.

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It was reported at the public meeting, held in Academy of Sciences Hall last Sunday night that there are over ten thousand children of school age in San Francisco who are not attending school. They are counted all right so as to get as much school money as possible, but they work by the week for some corporation or sell papers on the streets, or—keep business moving in some direction. If a few Sunday school superintendents would get up early some morning and take a ride on the street cars, and see the poor little babies going to their daily toil, boys and girls with little, old faces and patient, subdued air as though life had already lasted for a hundred years! If one of these religionists would take the child's place for a month and try to realize what life holds for a poor child, perhaps he would have some good, live, texts to preach from for a year or so. The army of little souls who go regularly to work and who thank God, if they ever pray, from the depths of their little hearts for the chance to work, this army is enough to make any one grow desperate and become a pessimist for life. Why can't you remember these little ones of yours when you go to the ballot box, my brother?

THE State Federation of women's clubs of California met in Frisco this week with many delegates, representing seven thousand women of our state. Their papers, reports resolutions and decisions made one think of the female ancestor of Frederick the Great, who was first crowned King of Prussia. Well, it was not of the one who was crowned but his wife, who took a pinch of snuff on the side while all the folderol was going on and exclaimed, "oh, the infinitely little, the infinitely little." The General Federation will meet in Los Angeles in May and women from the entire union

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A BUSINESS college in Frisco has a "reader" in one of our local dailies which says that business men are walking the streets and tearing their hair, or words to that effect, because they can't find stenographers. Just for fun, this week the writer answered an advertisement of a leading dentist in the city, who wanted a stenographer for an office attendant at a salary of four dollars a week. She was a little late and he asked her to call again the next day as he had so many applicants that he could see no more that day. He had had about two dozen at that salary, just imagine what his rush would have been if he had offered as much a year as some men get an hour from the millions they have saved. This story don't hitch, somehow.

THE STRUGGLE IN IRELAND.

The votes of our Dublin comrades in the municipal elections were as follows:

NORTH CITY WARD.	
For Alderman.	
Hennessy (Home Ruler).....	751
Stewart (Socialist).....	267
For Councillor.	
P. White (Home Ruler).....	530
M'Laughlin (Socialist).....	371
Allen (Houseowners).....	161
WOOD QUAY WARD.	
M'Call (Home Ruler).....	1,424
Connolly (Socialist).....	431
Beardwood (Houseowners).....	191

The Catholic priests took the field against comrade Connolly, and announced that no Catholic could vote for him, declaring that any man or woman who voted for Connolly would no longer be recognised by the Church. The outgoing Councillor also managed to have the polling booth held in a school-room attached to the Catholic chapel, and thus brought all the voters directly under the eye of the priest while going to vote. The Dublin comrades, therefore, think that to get 431 voters to vote for a Socialist after being told that they would go to hell if they did so, is an achievement to be proud of. EIREANNACH.

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DELINQUENT REVENUES.

From the date of the Unity Convention up to October 1st, we received no national dues whatever from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The amount which we should have received in national dues from the above four states in August and September based upon their representative at the convention was \$227.60.

The state committees of Iowa, New Jersey, Texas, and Missouri began paying dues in November, although we had previously received \$2.40 direct from locals in Texas and \$6.35 direct from locals in Missouri. The amount of dues which we should have received from the four states mentioned during August, September and October, based on their representation at Indianapolis, was \$107.70. Massachusetts did not begin paying us dues until December. According to its representation at Indianapolis we should have received from this state during August, September, October and November, the sum of \$79.20.

Wisconsin has not paid us dues since the Unity Convention, and according to her representation should have paid during the five months preceding January 1st, the sum of \$139.25. The total amount of dues which we should have received from August 1, to January 1, based on the Indianapolis representation (and not including the increase of 50% in membership since then), was \$166.25. Deducting the total amount actually paid \$992.8, leaves a deficiency of \$671.40. If we include the increase in membership, we should have received in the five months \$1848.70. Deducting \$992.85, leaves a deficiency of \$865.85 in the five months, sufficient to have paid one half of the party indebtedness.

While the Convention at Indianapolis practically settled the question of national unity, the comrades in many states have been obliged during the past five months to occupy themselves in the work of reorganization in their respective states, in order to complete the work of unity, so well begun by the convention. Realizing the task in which they were engaged, and that most of them would be required to make personal sacrifices in order to achieve the great end in view; and furthermore being undesirous of manifesting any undue pressure of an official nature, we resolved temporarily at least to overlook shortcomings in dues, believing that after the period of reorganization was past, the party would attain a political equipoise that would enable your committee to enforce the plan requirements of the constitution.

DUE STAMPS.

The following State Committees use the due stamps furnished by the National Organization:—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New

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In the Academy of Science Hall

819 MARKET ST., near 4th

SEATS FREE! EVERYONE WELCOME!

Commencement, 8 o'clock sharp.

Lecture Program of Local San Francisco

NEXT SUNDAY: WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

Entertainment and Dance

for the Benefit of San Francisco's
Official Socialist Party Organ, the

'Advance'

Will be given on

Washington's Birthday
Saturday Evening, February 22.

at

EINTRACHT HALL

237 Twelfth St., near Folsom

Admission 25c. Ladies free. Dancing at 8 o'clock

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According to the report of the Credentials Committee at the Unity Convention, the delegates in that body held credentials for almost 7000 members. I have been able to apportion these credentials among the various states to the extent of accounting for 6657 members in August. During August we received dues for only 821 members or about 8% of our total membership based upon a very low estimate. The state Committee of California, Connecticut, Kentucky and Washington, paid dues in August for 750 members. During this month our funds became so exhausted, owing to extraordinary expenses incident to the opening of headquarters, that on August 23rd, we were obliged to issue an appeal for donations; to all the state and local organizations. Had it not been for a timely donation of \$100 by comrade George D. Herron we would have found ourselves seriously embarrassed for the means of continuing our work.

During September, the membership increased to 6867. We received dues for 2894 members or about 43%. The state Committee of California, Kentucky, New York and Washington, paid dues in September for 2304 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 680 members.

During September the business of the office increased so much that I was obliged to engage 2 stenographers, and the expenditures for postage printed, matter, stationery and the general conduct of business increased proportionately. In October, the membership increased to 7309. We received dues for 3761 members or about 53%. The state committees of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Indiana and Kentucky, paid dues in October for 2694 members; the unorganized states paid dues for 2087 members. During the month the volume of business became so great and the accompanying expenses so heavy proportionately, that we became seriously embarrassed for funds, and we were obliged on October 23 to write to all of the state committees for immediate remittances. Our financial difficulties at this time were partially relieved by the payment of convention pledges and a donation of \$100 made by Comrade J. A. Wayland, of Girard, Kans. During November the membership increased 7775. We received dues for 7032 members or about 90%, the state committees of California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas and Washington paid dues in November for 5968 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 1064 members. During November the volume of business increased so much that I was obliged to engage an additional office clerk, making three thus employed, while all of the incidental expenses of conducting business increased proportionately. In addition to this we had to meet heavy printing bills contracted in October, and altogether the financial drain was so heavy that on November 21st, we again faced a money stringency that obliged us to write some of the state committees for relief.

In December the membership increased to 8567. We received dues for 5239 members or about 61%, which was almost 33% less than we received in November. The state committees of 9 states paid dues in December for 4162 members; the balance of the party paying dues for 977 members. Notwithstanding that national dues decreased about 33% in December late reports which I have received from some of the State Secretaries indicate that our party on January 1st, 1902, had 9104 members, an increase of 537 members in said month.

DELINQUENT REVENUES.

From the date of the Unity Convention up to October 1st, we received no national dues whatever from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The amount

York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The following state committees do not use the due stamps furnished by the National Organization.—Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. All of these state committees are now paying national dues monthly, excepting Wisconsin. If the state committee of California, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin use due stamps at all, it must be from a supply which they have printed on their own account, as we have never been requested to furnish due stamps to said state committee.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Our total receipts from August 1st, to January 1st, 1902 were \$2083.50. Of this amount \$291.12 was received for purposes which do not represent any revenue to the national organization, namely; donations to strike fund, dues forwarded to state committees and payment for printed supplies which we sell at cost.

(Continued on last page.)

OFFICIAL.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO Socialist Party holds regular weekly lectures every Sunday evening on social and economic subjects at Academy of Sciences Hall, 819 Market street. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion follows each lecture. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

LOCAL OAKLAND, Socialist Party, holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening, 8 p. m. at Becker's Hall, 918 Washington st. Address correspondence to M. W. Wilkins, 1279 Alcatraz ave., Lorin, Cal.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Socialist Party, holds open educational meetings every Monday evening in room 11 Methodist Block, corner Park street and Central ave. Free discussion, questions, etc. Everybody welcome. Address communications to Allen A. Crockett, 1610 Walnut St.

All members of Local San Francisco, Socialist Party who have changed their address will kindly notify the Organizer
GEO. S. HOLMES,
618 Merchant St.

AMALGAMATED WOODWORKERS.

The last meeting held on February 11th, was well attended, the shop-reports showed the trade in good condition.

A committee from the United Garment Workers No. 181, appeared before the meeting and requested the union's support of their Label. By the unanimous decision of the meeting all members are requested to ask for the Union-Label whenever they buy ready made clothing.

The grievance against one shop was settled through the good offices of the Building Trades, the first day the men went out.

All members and shop-stewards should take notice that Saturday, February 22nd, is Washington's Birthday a legal holiday, and according to section IV of our By-Laws those working on that day should demand double pay.

The Union wants it understood that under no circumstance will members be allowed to work in the Union and Risdon Iron Work until an adjustment between them and the Iron Trades is effected.

Next meeting the consideration of the constitution of the State Building Trades Council, all members should be present to vote on it.

The Press Committee.—H. Nidlinger.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT

In the Academy of Science Hall

has gone to the home of the late murderer of President McKinley and investigated the man thoroughly—his habits, his friends, his antecedents and his methods of spending his spare time, so far as it has been possible to get the truth. Dr Channing's conclusions, as expressed in a paper read before the medical society of which he is an honored member, are that the wretched murderer was utterly and absolutely insane, and in no wise accountable for his delusions or his acts, which were the result of those delusions.

THE Boston Transcript publishes a letter from a woman in Manila which gives an account of the doings of soldier, wearing the uniform of the only government on earth where the workingman has a chance to do as he pleases. This American soldier was riding in a carriage and dropped his handkerchief. He ordered a native to get it for him, and while the man was in the act of obeying, the soldier shot him dead. The account of the dastardly outrage closes by saying the dead Filipino's funeral was attended by five hundred sullen natives. Yet the American workingman at home is supporting these soldiers in the field and on next election will vote to send more of them there, for without the workingman's vote and dollar, the war, all war, would stop in the space of time it takes a Mauser ball to get to the heart of a Filipino or a Boer.

It was reported at the public meeting, held in Academy of Sciences Hall last Sunday night that there are over ten thousand children of school age in San Francisco who are not attending school. They are counted all right so as to get as much school money as possible, but they work by the week for some corporation or sell papers on the streets, or—keep business moving in some direction. If a few Sunday school superintendents would get up early some morning and take a ride on the street cars, and see the poor little babies going to their daily toil, boys and girls with little, old faces and patient, subdued air as though life had already lasted for a hundred years! If one of these religionists would take the child's place for a month and try to realize what life holds for a poor child, perhaps he would have some good, live, texts to preach from for a year or so. The army of little souls who go regularly to work and who thank God, if they ever pray, from the depths of their little hearts for the chance to work, this army is enough to make any one grow desperate and become a pessimist for life. Why can't you remember these little ones of yours when you go to the ballot box, my brother?

THE State Federation of women's clubs of California met in Frisco this week with many delegates, representing seven thousand women of our state. Their papers, reports, resolutions and decisions made one think of the female ancestor of Frederick the Great, who was first crowned King of Prussia. Well, it was not of the one who was crowned but his wife, who took a pinch of snuff on the side while all the folderol was going on and exclaimed, "oh, the infinitely little, the infinitely little." The General Federation will meet in Los Angeles in May and women from the entire union

and lords and all the foolishness unutterable.

THERE has been a petition with a large and attractive sign, "Stop the Boer war by Arbitration" in evidence down on Market St. for a couple of weeks. The crowd around it, putting down their names, is so large that it is difficult to get an opportunity to be one of the signers. As Carlyle says "the heart of humanity is kind" for of course it will do no good. If it had only included the Phillippinos how much more logical it would be, and just as ineffectual.

THIS week, it is an old lady who was killed by the fast driving of a delivery wagon on the city's streets. Last week or week before, or both it was a little child. The delivery wagons are in a hurry and a woman or child amounts to very little. They have to die sometime. Occasionally a poor delivery boy is arrested for killing someone, and perhaps he is convicted, though not often, for he is the tool of those who have "influence" with the courts. If he wasn't he would not be driving a delivery wagon. If the case is so flagrant or the jury happens to be unimpeachable it is much better for the delivery boy to suffer than the big corporation which hires him. A boy more or less counts for nothing. The goods of the corporation must be delivered in a rush and if the delivery man is sent to the penitentiary or hung, it is easy to get a hundred to take his place. So it goes on and the poor people must learn to keep out of the way of these signs of business and enterprise, for they have no time to stop for a mere human life.

A BUSINESS college in Frisco has a "reader" in one of our local dailies which says that business men are walking the streets and tearing their hair, or words to that effect, because they can't find stenographers. Just for fun, this week the writer answered an advertisement of a leading dentist in the city, who wanted a stenographer for an office attendant at a salary of four dollars a week. She was a little late and he asked her to call again the next day as he had so many applicants that he could see no more that day. He had had about two dozen at that salary, just imagine what his rush would have been if he had offered as much a year as some men get an hour from the millions they have saved. This story don't hitch, somehow.

THE STRUGGLE IN IRELAND.

The votes of our Dublin comrades in the municipal elections were as follows:

NORTH CITY WARD.	
For Alderman.	
Hennessy (Home Ruler).....	751
Stewart (Socialist).....	267
For Councillor.	
P. White (Home Ruler).....	530
M'Laughlin (Socialist).....	371
Allen (Houseowners).....	161
WOOD QUAY WARD.	
M'Call (Home Ruler).....	1,424
Connolly (Socialist).....	431
Beardwood (Houseowners).....	191

The Catholic priests took the field against comrade Connolly, and announced that no Catholic could vote for him, declaring that any man or woman who voted for Connolly would no longer be recognised by the Church. The outgoing Councillor also managed to have the polling booth held in a school-room attached to the Catholic chapel, and thus brought all the voters directly under the eye of the priest while going to vote. The Dublin comrades, therefore, think that to get 431 voters to vote for a Socialist after being told that they would go to hell if they did so, is an achievement to be proud of. EIREANNACH.

and a donation of \$100 made by Comrade J. A. Wayland, of Girard, Kans. During November the membership increased 7775. We received dues for 7032 members or about 90%, the state committees of California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas and Washington paid dues in November for 5968 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 1064 members. During November the volume of business increased so much that I was obliged to engage an additional office clerk, making three thus employed, while all of the incidental expenses of conducting business increased proportionately. In addition to this we had to meet heavy printing bills contracted in October, and altogether the financial drain was so heavy that on November 21st, we again faced a money stringency that obliged us to write some of the state committees for relief.

In December the membership increased to 8567. We received dues for 5239 members or about 61%, which was almost 33% less than we received in November. The state committees of 9 states paid dues in December for 4162 members; the balance of the party paying dues for 977 members. Notwithstanding that national dues decreased about 33% in December late reports which I have received from some of the State Secretaries indicate that our party on January 1st, 1902, had 9104 members, an increase of 537 members in said month.

DELINQUENT REVENUES.

From the date of the Unity Convention up to October 1st, we received no national dues whatever from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The amount which we should have received in national dues from the above four states in August and September based upon their representative at the convention was \$27.60.

The state committees of Iowa, New Jersey, Texas, and Missouri began paying dues in November, although we had previously received \$2.40 direct from locals in Texas and \$6.35 direct from locals in Missouri. The amount of dues which we should have received from the four states mentioned during August, September and October, based on their representation at Indianapolis, was \$107.70. Massachusetts did not begin paying us dues until December. According to its representation at Indianapolis we should have received from this state during August, September, October and November, the sum of \$79.20.

Wisconsin has not paid us dues since the Unity Convention, and according to her representation should have paid during the five months preceding January 1st, the sum of \$139.25. The total amount of dues which we should have received from August 1, to January 1, based on the Indianapolis representation (and not including the increase of 50% in membership since then), was \$166.25. Deducting the total amount actually paid \$992.8, leaves a deficiency of \$671.40. If we include the increase in membership, we should have received in the five months \$1848.70. Deducting \$992.85, leaves a deficiency of \$865.85 in the five months, sufficient to have paid one half of the party indebtedness.

While the Convention at Indianapolis practically settled the question of national unity, the comrades in many states have been obliged during the past five months to occupy themselves in the work of reorganization in their respective states, in order to complete the work of unity, so well begun by the convention. Realizing the task in which they were engaged, and that most of them would be required to make personal sacrifices in order to achieve the great end in view; and furthermore being undesirous of manifesting any undue pressure of an official nature, we resolved temporarily at least to overlook shortcomings in dues, believing that after the period of reorganization was past, the party would attain a political equipoise that would enable your committee to enforce the plan requirements of the constitution.

DUE STAMPS.

The following State Committees use the due stamps furnished by the National Organization—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New

in good condition

A committee from the United Garment Workers No. 131, appeared before the meeting and requested the union's support of their Label. By the unanimous decision of the meeting all members are requested to ask for the Union-Label whenever they buy ready made clothing.

The grievance against one shop was settled through the good offices of the Building Trades, the first day the men went out.

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The Press Committee.—H. Nidlinger.

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

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

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FINANCIAL STATE- MENT OF THE PARTY.

The balance of the total receipts amounting to \$1792.47, was received on account of the following: National dues, 992.85, donations 522.60, convention pledges \$180, accounts due Springfield N. E. C., 65.49, miscellaneous receipts 31.62. A condensed statement of our expenditures is as follows: Equipment of headquarters 153.57, maintenance of headquarters 63.77, operation 84.62, rent 80, strike fund 69.54, state committees 65.42, Indianapolis convention 25, organization account 34.95, accounts Springfield N. E. C. 139.70, postage 136.17, printing 370.45, national secretary 416.65, stenographers and clerks 234.11, Chas. H. Vail 148.65, leaving us with a balance on hand January 1st, of 60.88.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Upon the conclusion of the unity convention we assumed the liabilities of the Springfield faction amounting to \$598.27. Of this amount we have paid 139.70, leaving a balance indebtedness amounting to 458.57. On Oct. 25th, we assumed the liabilities of the Chicago faction amounting to 982.45. Since Aug. 1st, we have incurred obligations in addition to the before mentioned amounting to 730.41. Of this sum \$130 is due Mrs. M. B. East of Indianapolis for her report of the convention. Owing to the inaccuracy and incompleteness of her report we were obliged to have an additional report made by Comrade W. E. McDermott of Chicago, who took the convention proceedings in shorthand. Comrade McDermott's bill amounted to \$462.15, but he donated one half of his bill to the party, leaving us in his debt to the amount of \$231.07.

The balance of indebtedness incurred by us since August 1st, amounting to \$379.33 is due Chas. H. Vail, part of which is for salary and the rest for monies advanced by him to pay railroad fares. The gross amount of our indebtedness on January 1st, 1902 was 2171.43. The total amount of our assets was \$35.04 of which over \$500 is for debts due by various state committees to the Springfield faction, and the balance on account of money due the present national organization, for due stamps. Deducing our assets from the gross liabilities, leaves us with a net total indebtedness of 1335.59.

OUR CREDITORS

It has been our intention to set aside a certain proportion of our receipts each month, for the payment of old debts and we have partially succeeded in this plan. Our efforts in this direction have been weakened by the delinquency in national dues. At the present moment our funds

that the larger problem still remains, the problem of the debts and running expenses and the difficulty of enforcing the faithful and the regular payment of national dues.

It must be born in mind that while an organization like the American Federation of Labor has a penalty clause by which it can enforce the payment of a per capita tax, the constitution of the Socialist Party does not explicitly embody such a regulation and we are therefore largely dependent upon the moral sentiment of our state organizations for the payment of national dues.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

One of the difficulties the collection of national dues is, that while the National Constitution requires the National Secretary to make a monthly statement of the financial business of the organization, there is no provision requiring the State Secretaries to make a monthly statement of the financial business of the state organization to the National Secretary. It is impossible for the latter to make a correct statement of national finances that is not based on the financial circumstances of the respective states.

While the constitution requires the respective state committees to make semi-annual reports to the National Committee; a request for said report made by us in December had up to January 18th been complied with by only six states, consisting of Iowa, Indiana, Maine, New York, Ohio and Washington. Unless Article 6, Section 5, of the national constitution is amended so as to require the state committees to make a monthly statement to the national committee, the monthly statement issued by the National Secretary will be utterly unreliable, and altogether misleading as to the financial condition and business affairs of the party.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

One of the advantages of monthly statements by state secretaries would be that it would enable the National Secretary to embody in his monthly statement to the socialist press, list of the places in the United States at which new locals had been formed; and the increase in membership of the party from month to month. In addition to this the national committee could issue an official directory of all of the state and local organizations of the party, their officers and addresses. Such a Directory could either be issued in printed form for general distribution like the official directory of the American Federation of Labor, or if publicity is objectionable the directory could be made up on a mimeograph and issued at regular intervals in confidential to the respective state organizations. Until some such system is adopted it will be impossible to state with any degree of certainty (more than once in every

will be held at the home of Mrs. Lillian Lawrence, Sleeper Hall Building, N. Second St. All women interested in the movement are invited to attend.
J. R. Cole.

PROVISIONAL STATE COMMITTEE.

Present Comrades Appel, Messer, Johnson, Hofferin, Ober and Bersford. Comrade Messer in the chair. Minutes approved. Communications read: J. O. Blakeley, Herman B. Weaver, Karl Bracher, J. G. Smith, Leon Greenbaum, Walter T. Mills, H. G. Willsire, Frank V. Loring, R. B. Simpson, B. F. Wilson.

Remittances Los Angeles \$5 San Francisco \$10, Hynes 80 cents, Coronado \$2.40, total \$18.40. Cash on hand \$67.75, 29 cts. Application for charter for Local Corona received. Charter granted. Secretary instructed to ascertain price of printing 1500 copies of state constitution. Motion carried to issue call for nominations for organizers one for the northern and one for southern part of the state, nominations to be in by March 3rd. T. Bersford, Sec'y.

A CORRECTION.

ADVACNE.—The article "Politics and Economy" which appeared in "Advance" Jan. 26, was written by C. Borglund, editor of "Forskaren" issued at Minneapolis. Will you please insert a correction. Yours fraternally,
Oscar Johnson.

PARTY MEETING.

At a regular party meeting held 12th inst., the following business was transacted, with Comrade Barieau in the Chair. Minutes of previous session read and approved. The following were elected a standing committee on application viz de Vries, Walker and Bersford. Communications were received from National Secretary Greenbaum, Thomas Bersford for the Provisional S. E. C. calling for nominations for state organizer. Action was postponed for 1 week, and from the "Appeal to Reason".

Fin. Secretary receipts for the week were \$14.35. Comrade Baarons was elected chairman, comrade J. A. Smith reader and Comrade Holmes critic for Propaganda meeting of February 16. One member was transferred from Los Angeles. The voting of Local S. F. for state committeemen was laid over to meeting of Feb. 19. One application for membership was received and laid over for 1 week. It was resolved that the regular meetings of Local S. F. be called to order promptly at 8 P. M. Adjourned.
Jos de Vries, Sec'y.

The Socialists of France are voting on the proposition of expelling Millerand, who holds a seat in the present capitalist cabinet. The question has be-

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CHARLES H. VAIL JAMES H. SMILEY
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The first term of this Training School closed at Girard, Kan., Dec. 31st. No school was ever so successful as this one. It was held in the party workers' homes. A large number of the students will go at once into the field as party workers. Five of the twenty-two students in the regular course, all arranged to take another term course after a period of active experience in the field work for the next term. Forty-nine students are already planned 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: *Review of Socialism, History, Political Training, Practice, Methods of Study, Campaign Tactics, How to answer and Organize, Correct Use of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Culture.*

The tuition will be no more. 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. If you wish to go into the field as a continual worker for socialism, you should come to the Training School. Whether you can come to the Training School or not, you should take the correspondence work at once. Send stamp for circular at once.

Walter Thomas Mills,
Girard, Kan.

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curred by us since August 1st, amounting to \$379.33 is due Chas. H. Vail, part of which is for salary and the rest for monies advanced by him to pay railroad fares. The gross amount of our indebtedness on January 1st, 1902 was 2171.43. The total amount of our assets was \$35.04 of which over \$500 is for debts due by various state committees to the Springfield faction, and the balance on account of money due the present national organization for due stamps. Deducing our assets from the gross liabilities, leaves us with a net total indebtedness of 1335.59. OUR CREDITORS

It has been our intention to set aside a certain proportion of our receipts each month, for the payment of old debts and we have partially succeeded in this plan. Our efforts in this direction have been weakened by the delinquency in national dues. At the present moment our funds are at a very low ebb, the expenses of this meeting will be deducted from national dues by the respective state committees and unless some extraordinary steps are taken, we have the prospect of a severe money stringency. In this event we shall naturally be obliged to economize by reducing our already inadequate labor force, and the affairs of the party will not be attended to with the mechanical promptness and efficiency that we have maintained up to this time. In the meantime some of our heaviest creditors have repeatedly importuned us to pay part or all of their bills, and one or two in their impatience have heaped censure upon the helpless person of your National Secretary, holding him personally accountable for the shortcomings of the national organization. There is a perceptible tendency upon the part of our comrades to shift the load of financial obligation upon the national organization, which would be an altogether unobjectionable operation if the national dues were unloaded at our door with the same celerity and dispatch as the national debts.

The amount of our indebtedness is comparatively small and if the respective state organizations will faithfully meet their monthly obligations, we would probably liquidate the entire indebtedness in from eighteen to twenty-four months. In the meantime, however, it is not at all improbable that we shall have to incur new obligations. The report of the Unity Convention, when published will either necessitate an immediate outlay or the assumption of a debt. The probable enlargement of the activity of our committee to include arrangements for interstate agitation, will necessitate increased expenditures that will not be immediately attended with a proportionate increase in receipts. It occurs to me that in order to meet the financial emergency caused by this national meeting, your committee would do well to issue an appeal for donations to the state and local organizations. But while this would probably afford us some temporary relief, it must be admitted

ly statements by state secretaries would be that it would enable the National Secretary to embody in his monthly statement to the socialist press, list of the places in the United States at which new locals had been formed; and the increase in membership of the party from month to month. In addition to this the national committee could issue an official directory of all of the state and local organizations of the party, their officers and addresses. Such a Directory could either be issued in printed form for general distribution like the official directory of the American Federation of Labor, or if publicity is objectionable the directory could be made up on a mimeograph and issued at regular intervals in confidence to the respective state organizations. Until some such system is adopted it will be impossible to state with any degree of certainty (more than once in every six months,) how many local organizations we have, where they are located, how many members we have in good standing, nor the names and addresses of the officers of the locals.

WOMAN'S SOCIALIST UNION OF SAN JOSE.

Several of the women Socialists of San Jose, met on Thursday Feb. 6th, and organized as the Woman's Socialist Union of San Jose. The object of the new organization is to advance the cause of Socialism by active propaganda work among women, and the education of children in Socialist thought.

It is a work as much needed as any that can be done in the interest of Socialism, and it is a work that women are in a better position to do than men. It is earnestly hoped by the women who have started the movement, that every woman who is at all interested in socialist thought will make herself known to the members of the organization; and all who desire to join it will be received upon endorsing the declaration of principles.

Although a separate woman's organization may seem at first glance unsocialistic, it will be seen upon a little examination that it is not so. The Union possesses no material privileges or benefits from which men are barred by being refused membership, as would be the case if the political organizations should debar women. It is purely educational organization which can be more practically carried on if limited to women, and arranged to suit the circumstances of woman's life, as for instance in the matter of time and place of meetings. It can be made a useful ally of the political movement and we hope that it will receive the cordial approval and encouragement of the men of the Socialist Party.

The next meeting of the Union

state organization, was postponed for 1 week, and from the "Appeal to Reason".
Fin. Secretary receipts for the week were \$14.85. Comrade Baarens was elected chairman, comrade J. A. Smith reader and Comrade Holmes critic for Propaganda meeting of February 16. One member was transferred from Los Angeles. The voting of Local S. F. for state committee was laid over to meeting of Feb. 19. One application for membership, was received and laid over for 1 week. It was resolved that the regular meetings of Local S. F. be called to order promptly at 8 P. M., Adjourned.
Jos. de Vries, Sec'y.

The Socialists of France are voting on the proposition of expelling Millerand, who holds a seat in the present capitalist cabinet. The question has become somewhat complicated by the government's acceptance of the principle of eight hours for miners.

In Lausanne, Switzerland, the Socialists elected 15 members of the municipal administration. In Grenchen they also gained a foothold in city affairs. In Zurich they increased their number of representatives by two.

In Hanau and Gustrup, Germany, the socialists won their first victory, securing four offices in the former place and three in the latter. All the old parties combined against the work ingmen.

Chicago Record-Herald's correspondent in Rome, William E. Curtis, says the socialist party is growing more rapidly in Italy than any other party. The socialist vote increased from 76,237 in 1895 to over 216,000 in 1900, and the party controls 60 votes in Parliament.

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It cures indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, disturbed stomach and cleans the head.

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VINCENT'S MEAT MARKET

TELEPHONE MAIN 161

Porterhouse Steak	\$ 11
Tenderloin	11
Loin Steak	11
Round Steak	10
Rib Roast	10
Beef to Boil or Stew	10
Cornd Beef	08
Mutton Chops	10
Pork Chops and Pork Roast	10
Pige Head and Feet	10
Spring Lamb	12
Veal	12
Frankfurters	10
Sausage	10

7th and WASHINGTON STS.
OAKLAND, CAL.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the yellow address label.
THIS IS NUMBER
394

ADVANCE

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

WHOLE NUMBER 394

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

SOME JUDASES OF MODERN TIMES.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Association Exposes the Reason for Missionary Work.

It is not the policy of the Socialist Party to attack any religious creed. The science of Socialism touches theological doctrine and dogma only in a remote and indirect way. It is immaterial to us whether a man believes in Brahma or Jehovah, whether he reveres Confucius, Jesus or Mahomet. The points upon which we question him are sociological. We demand of all men and all organizations of all men. "What is your policy in regard to the political and industrial development of the nation and the world? How do you view the relations of labor and capital? Are you with the working class or against them, or on what grounds do you justify indifference? We do this, because we are the guards of the working class army which is struggling to emancipate itself from the wage-slavery imposed upon it by the capitalist system. All men must take sides in the great class struggle between the plundered working class and their rich oppressors. Like faithful outposts we challenge every man that passes by, and when a foe approaches with soft words and fair disguise, in stern obedience to duty, we tear aside the robes of his imposture and show the black corruption of his heart. At times, therefore, we are obliged to attack this minister, or that set of ministers, who use the authority of their church and the sanctity of their religion to more surely secure the servile obedience of the laborers to their capitalist masters.

We often suspect clerical utterances in behalf of the divine order of the capitalist system, of an "incentive" in the contributions to the support of the same by some sleek plutocrat. If it is so, the base tools, who solicit such a purchase of their integrity, are hypocritically sanctimonious enough to conceal their prostitution. We present herewith, however, the self-written record of the unblushing sale of honor, and integrity on the part of the clergy of Hawaii. It is notorious that missionaries are too frequently the worst representatives of the religious orders. They are men whose "transportation" has prevented their misdeeds disgrac-

An Insurance Policy.

for you, for it prevents fires in men's hearts and so prevents them in the cane crop. Our agents have done much to decrease the risk of fires in the cane during the past year, as you well know, and will do it again, but ought you not to pay a good round premium for this insurance? for whether you are directly connected with the sugar business or not, you know that the wealth of the Islands is at present bound up in that great interest.

More of it,—whatever it is.

It's a Supreme Court Injunction

Yes, it stops strikes better than the law can. How many times you have seen men flocking into town because of some grievance or other; yes, and you have seen them pick up their duds and run from one plantation to another, sowing seeds of discord and strife. Our agents with the Gospel, work better than the law can. The law costs you money when you invoke it. Why shouldn't you contribute liberally toward this work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association by which you so manifestly profit?

It's a Warming-Pan

In early days people used to send them here "around the Horn"; probably because they didn't need them at home. Who would ever suppose they would be useful here? Missionaries found use for them, however, and curiously enough, it was in the sugar business, too.

Just now ours is especially in demand. Cold waves DO come in the tropics. One is being left here now. Weather Bureau reports read like this: "Sugar barometer rapidly falling with slightly heightened labor market. Indications of light snow." The cold seems to have struck the lower extremities of our community. What is needed is warmth, confidence, better circulation. This is part of the business of the Hawaiian Board. Its agents are at work on the whole system. Why not help pay for the "warming pan"?

It's a Sleeping Potion

"Doctor, I can't sleep; gloomy forebodings in regard to the future of the Islands, the labor problem, my attitude toward it, etc., rob me of rest continually." The Doctor's query was: "Own plantation stock, do you?" and his prescription was: "Get the best aid you can, do what is right yourself, and let God run His universe." That

may make in the work will be wisely and carefully administered?

Kindly send your contributions, therefore, and realize all these facts of value to you at once.
Hawaiian Evangelical Association:
HON. J. B. ATHERTON, President.
HON. HENRY WATERHOUSE, Vice-Pres'd.
REV. O. P. EMERSON, Cor. Secretary.
REV. J. KEADINGHAM, Rec. Secretary.
THEO. RICHARDS, Treasurer.
F. J. LOWREY, Auditor.

Seattle Socialists Enter the Spring Elections.

Our comrades in Seattle have nominated a complete municipal ticket composed of wage-workers and issued the following excellent declaration of principles.

"Workingmen of all countries UNITE! You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain!"

We, the Socialist Party of Seattle, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist Party of America, and to the Socialist Party of the State of Washington.

We affirm our unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of international revolutionary socialism.

In presenting our candidates for municipal office to the working class voters of Seattle, we base our appeal upon the following declarations as our PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES:

1. Labor produces all wealth.
2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.
3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalists will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate to themselves, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.
4. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalist is so complete that it enables the capitalist to live in luxury and idleness.
5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborer by the capitalist—this appropriation of all property out of the hands of the laborer into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the capitalist class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.
6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.
7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists labor is completely disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.
8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class and that is the BALLOT.

CAN YOU GUESS IT?

Wilshire suppressed magazine published by H. Gaylor Wilshire, the exile, propounds these two questions.

1. Is Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden aware of a clique organized in the United States for the purpose of blackmailing publishers whose business success depends upon their uninterrupted enjoyment of second-class mail privileges?
2. Is Wilshire an exile from home, and was his magazine suppressed by Mr. Madden because its editor declined to be bled for \$5,000 by this detectable gang?

The facts Comrade Wilshire presents are these:

When he was first threatened with suppression he heard that a young lawyer in Baltimore was "it" on Madden's interpretation of the postal regulations, that he could present the arguments to Mr. Madden in a most convincing way. Wilshire applied to "Baltimore" who it is rumored has collected fees of \$100,000 for this sort of work. "Baltimore," i. e. one Harrison J. Barrett, proposed to take Wilshire's case for \$2,500 down and \$2,500 contingent on success. He states in his letter, which Wilshire publishes, that "If this (the advertising ideas) is the position of the Department, I cannot see how it can possibly sustain the same." Wilshire says that exposure of a gang of "blackmailers" who have been holding up publishers is bound to come and, therefore, he would not let Mr. Barrett take his case for a paltry \$5,000 for it would cast suspicion upon that gentleman, whose reputation seems to be worth more. Wilshire does not accuse Madden. "I really do not credit Mr. Madden with having either the brains or the gall to be a blackmailer. Mr. Madden is a stool pigeon."

Our readers can draw their own conclusions.

SAN FRANCISCO MEETINGS.

AT the Sunday propaganda meetings in the Academy of Science, the crowd is always large, filling all the seats. Comrade Strunsky gave a thoughtful paper on "Criminals". He confined his remarks to one species of criminal and proved that in almost all cases the criminal is the result of conditions and not a vicious person at all, except as he is forced to be. He spoke of the severe sentence a man receives who has been in prison once and said that frequently he was punished more for having been in prison than for the crime. Comrade showed that about all a man can do when he gets out of jail is to go back again. He does not believe in capital punishment and proved conclusively that the state does not take the lives of criminals in self-defense, but simply as a matter of vengeance. The paper was discussed by a number of people, some of whom agreed with Comrade Strunsky and some who did not. The ten or fifteen minutes devoted to questions were passed in profitable answering of queries by the speaker of the evening and he proved

them, or on what grounds do you justify indifference? We do this, because we are the guards of the working class army which is struggling to emancipate itself from the wage-slavery imposed upon it by the capitalist system. All men must take sides in the great class struggle between the plundered working class and their rich oppressors. Like faithful outposts we challenge every man that passes by, and when a foe approaches with soft words and fair disguise, in stern obedience to duty, we tear aside the robes of his imposture and show the black corruption of his heart. At times, therefore, we are obliged to attack this minister, or that set of ministers, who use the authority of their church and the sanctity of their religion to more surely secure the servile obedience of the laborers to their capitalist masters.

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It is notorious that missionaries are too frequently the worst representatives of the religious orders. They are men whose "transportation" has been secured to prevent their misdeeds disgracing the church to which they happen to belong. The character of some of these has been made public in the famous essay of Mark Twain, "The One Sitting in Darkness." But, for many years past, the missionaries of Hawaii have been most contemptuously referred to, by people who have come in contact with them, as "the scum of the clerical world." The documents, which we reproduce, were sent to a man, prominent in the Hawaiian Government, whose sense of decency compels him to expose the despicable, corrupt gang who prostitute their sacred calling to the priests of mammon.

Listen to them as they come, brazen-faced as the most shameless harlot, soliciting money and promising to keep the laborers good, industrious, peaceable and profitable to their task-masters of the sugar plantations.

Let's See. What is it?

A Frank Statement to Start With.

We are making an appeal to the business men of Hawaii in behalf of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

We are addressing you as business men without special regard to the spiritual motives (which some may lack) for giving us a contribution, but rather because we believe we are conducting a work from which you are deriving a financial benefit every day, and which, therefore, you will be glad to support with a liberal contribution.

We, therefore, describe in our work will do for you. For instance, such an investment is, we think

A Cane Loader.

You know how hard it is to get cane loading done; you know what trouble often comes of it—what threatenings and strikes.

Well, the money you put into the work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association sends pacifiers in the persons of our missionaries to keep men peaceful, sober and willing to work. Indeed, our work is

How many times you have seen men flocking into town because of some grievance or other; yes, and you have seen them pick up their duds and run from one plantation to another, sowing seeds of discord and strife. Our agents with the Gospel, work better than the law can. The law costs you money when you invoke it. Why shouldn't you contribute liberally toward this work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association by which you so manifestly profit?

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In early days people used to send them here "around the Horn"; probably because they didn't need them at home. Who would ever suppose they would be useful here? Missionaries found use for them, however, and curiously enough, it was in the sugar business, too.

Just now ours is especially in demand. Cold waves DO come in the tropics. One is being felt here now. Weather Bureau reports read like this: "Sugar barometer rapidly falling with slightly heightened labor market. Indications of light snow." The cold seems to have struck the lower extremities of our community. What is needed is warmth, confidence, better clothes.

This is part of the business of the Hawaiian Board. Its agents are at work on the whole system. Why not help pay for the "warming pan"?

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"Doctor, I can't sleep; gloomy forebodings in regard to the future of the Islands, the labor problem, my attitude toward it, etc., rob me of rest continually." The Doctor's query was: "Own plantation stock, do you?" and his prescription was: "Get the best aid you can, do what is right yourself, and let God run His universe." That started the cure, for the first thing he did was to back the hundred or more workers of the Hawaiian Board by an annual subscription on behalf of every member of his family; for one reason, he knew the Japanese and Chinese agents of the Board were doing something practical in the labor matter; were all the time allaying dissatisfaction among laborers on the plantations.

Of course he sleeps better, and the subscription to the Board was the sleeping potion.

Does this end it? That's for you to say.

It's an Umbrella

No, it doesn't rain to-day, but people generally have an umbrella handy.

Think of the enormous returns that come from our sugar plantations. Does not this mean that labor has produced a great deal of wealth for owners of sugar stock, and it is but fair that the educational and religious work done by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association should be heartily supported, as being the best return we can make labor for its work in our behalf?

These people, it is true, have not yet vigorously demanded these privileges; but they will some day, and when they do it may rain, especially if they think we have been defrauding them of what was their just due at our hands. Better pay for a good umbrella now, do you not think so, in the shape of a liberal annual subscription to the work of the Hawaiian Board?

It's Seed

The laborers in these Islands have growing children and the work of the Hawaiian Board among them is seed planted where it will spring up to make good citizens. Better buy a bushel or two of this sort of seed, looking toward the permanency of your business, don't you think so? By the way, what would these Islands be put for past missionary labor?

Finally

It's a Sale

investment. Look at the character of the men who are the directors and trustees of this work. Is not this a guarantee that any investment you

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6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.

7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists labor is completely disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.

8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the BALLOT.

9. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party of the working class.

10. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the material interests of the working class and aid the workers in the class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

11. In accordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the municipal affairs of Seattle in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

12. In conclusion, we appeal to all workingmen to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with and for their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of private capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice:

TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR!

Bravo, Seattle! Success to you!

To-night! To-night! To-night!

Comrades.—We hope you will all go to the Dance given at the Eintracht Hall to night (Saturday, Feb. 22) for the benefit of "Advance". It is certain you will have a good time. Socialist dances are always enjoyable. More than that while you are paying for your fun you will be aiding the paper. Don't forget the place—Eintracht Hall on Twelfth Street, near Folsom, this Saturday night, Feb. 22. When the band begins to play, will you be there? If you are not, just count so much fun lost, so much good undone! Dancing begins at 8 P. M.

advertising agency. I cannot see how it can possibly sustain the same." Wishire says that exposure of a gang of "blackmailers" who have been holding up publishers is bound to come and, therefore, he would not let Mr. Barrett take his case for a paltry \$5,000 for it would cast suspicion upon that gentleman, whose reputation seems to be worth more. Wishire does not accuse Madden. "I really do not credit Mr. Madden with having either the brains or the gall to be a blackmailer. Mr. Madden is a stool pigeon."

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SAN FRANCISCO MEETINGS.

AT the Sunday propaganda meetings in the Academy of Science, the crowd is always large, filling all the seats. Comrade Strunsky gave a thoughtful paper on "Criminals". He confined his remarks to one species of criminal and proved that in almost all cases the criminal is the result of conditions and not a vicious person at all, except as he is forced to be. He spoke of the seven sentences a man receives who has been in prison once and said that frequently he was punished more for comrade Strunsky's speech than for his own crime. He gets out of jail to go back again, he does not believe in capital punishment and proved conclusively that the state does not take the lives of criminals in self-defense, but simply as a matter of vengeance.

The paper was discussed by a number of people, some of whom agreed with Comrade Strunsky and some who did not.

The ten or fifteen minutes devoted to questions were passed in profitable answering of queries by the speaker of the evening and he proved himself very well posted on his subject and not easily embarrassed. Several of the questions took up the heredity phase of the theme and it seemed to be the almost universal opinion that most of the inherited evil tendencies of an individual may be easily overcome if the individual be placed under proper influence. It was a good evening from the Socialist standpoint and when the critic, Comrade Holmes, came to criticize, he admitted that it was hard to find any flaws in the doctrine so able set forth by the young student.

One of the pleasant features of the evening was a select reading by an elderly lady. She was long past the first flower of womanhood, but her voice and manner would have given several pointers to the disciples of "culture" who attempted similar feats at the Federation of Clubs, the previous week. This woman was not so impressed with the overpowering consciousness of self, that her voice was reduced to a whisper, but she felt that she was doing something for a cause in which she has faith and she took no thought of herself. Her aged voice was perfectly distinct in all parts of the hall, and we congratulated her and the audience.

On February 16th, the rain came down, as it still continues to do in spite of trusts and corporations and as the subject was "Water", perhaps in sympathy—but nevertheless, the hall was well filled and gave, Mr. C. W. Reed close attention. He gave a splendid paper on the water supply of San Francisco. He showed that we pay seven times as much for water as New York pays and the water is not so extra fine at that. He said the Spring Valley company could well afford to pay as a bribe, for a vote in the Supervisors, three times the salary the member would receive from the city.

Comrade Thompson made a good speech except when he got off the subject. Comrade Reynolds and Vaughan also made some good hits. Comrade Holmes made a good critic's report and refused to be led astray by the loud and tremendous oratory in reference to certain newspapers. He showed the difference between municipal ownership from an old party standpoint and from the Socialist standpoint and urged comrades to not get mixed by false doctrine.