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WHOLE, NUMBER, 407.

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FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

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

Are You the Wage Slave who said:

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

"Never come!" Do you tell me soberly, that the workers will forever allow the capitalist idlers to rob them of three quarters of the product of their labor, that they will be content under the regular recurrence of hard times to see their wives and children pine away from over-work and under-nourishment, that forever the capitalist lackeys can shoot them down with impunity when they go on strike, that the bloody shades of Pittsburg, Courd'Alene and Havelton, roam not thought of vengeance in the toiler's breast. You may be such a docile slave as to bear it without a murmur. But you are a minority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"So few, there is no hope." There is hope or else the world is doomed. Either socialism or oligarchic plutocracy ending in chaos. And since there is but this alternative, the fewer Socialists we are the more we must do. Then, to work!

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

What is Socialism?

By Walter Thomas Mills.

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

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

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

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

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

Important! Important! Important!

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

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

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

Ed Boyce a Socialist

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

federation would best think and act along those lines.

School Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY

The May-Day Festival, for which Social-Democrats and trade unionists make the necessary preparations, may be made the occasion for making propaganda on a large scale for the next General Election to the Reichstag. In the natural course of events this election would take place in the month of June of next year. But this is not certain. The internal affairs gradually came to a point in such a manner that a dissolution of the Reichstag in the course of this year is not improbable. Then an election will take place, such as witnessed before. The struggle will matter at what time the elections may take place—centre round the Tariff Bill, which the Reichstag has now under consideration. The fact that at the end of 1903 the commercial treaties with Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland, etc., terminate, gave rise to a new basis for the fresh negotiations. Owing to the powerful influence of our large landowners, the "Junker"—and their agrarian followers, supported by the Protectionist section of the well-to-do bourgeoisie, the Government brought in a Tariff Bill, which, if it became a law, would considerably raise the price of the necessities of life, and would immensely increase the difficulties for the exportation of manufactured articles, and in some cases make it altogether impossible. The German working-classes without distinction of political parties look upon this Tariff Bill as being greatly detrimental to their class interests, and they are determined to do everything in their power to prevent this Bill from becoming law.

The petition against the Bill drawn up by the Social-Democratic Party received within a few months three and a half million signatures, and in Parliament the 100 representatives of the party are leading the fight against the Bill, the deliberations of the Reichstag are being

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

The chances of the party in that case are the very best, for the masses are enraptured about the planned usury in bread-stuffs, and will give expression to their feelings at the ballot box. It is not impossible that in this case the 2,100,000 votes obtained by the candidates of the party at the first ballot in the year 1896 may be increased to 3,000,000 votes, and a corresponding increase in the number of Social-Democratic members of the Reichstag will follow.

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

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

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

What is Class-Consciousness

By Philip Jackson.

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

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

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

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

own body and by using political power, which is the key to the situation, will throw for ever all economic usages, and thereby eliminate from society the fundamental cause of oppression. The working class, when it possesses of the public powers, will establish a new social order which will make possible for all people to enjoy life.

Rochester, N. Y.

The Work Before Us

By Charles H. Bradley.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVANCE

Another Union Labor Republican

Organ of the Socialist Party of California; Published Weekly by the Local San Francisco, Socialist Party.

Jas. A. Smith, Business Manager, Room 8, Odd Fellows Bldg., San Francisco, California.

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

Twenty Thousand

Twenty thousand Socialists votes would give the Socialist party a position in this State which could not be ignored. It would be a growth, great and healthy. It would establish our position as the third party in the State and would insure that in 1924 we would be the second, so strongly entrenched that nothing could dislodge us or prevent our winning a complete victory in a few more years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Parry has been made by the Union Labor Party. He has been put upon its committee and been appointed to office as a Union Labor man. The Union Labor Party, in the declaration of principles, drafted by the committee of which he was chairman and which he read before the convention, proclaimed that it intended to become a State and National party. But not just as Mayor Schmitz endeavors to secure the Republican nomination for Governor, Mr. Parry is striving with might and main to secure the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress.

If this action does not constitute betrayal of the working-class dictatorship, will have to be re-written. Both Schmitz and Parry owe their positions to a recognition of the working class as an independent political party of labor, and is necessary to protect them from the use of the government against them by the capitalists. The working class dictatorship and platform of the Union Labor Party and the Republican and Democratic parties have not changed. The same aggregation of employers are putting up their machines and are in charge. Therefore, for a Union Labor Party man to seek the nomination from the Republicans is for him to desert his own party and endeavor to lead the following which he acquired as a Union Labor man into the Republican ranks—ranks captured and offered by such men as Henry T. Scott, George Newhall, the Employer's Association, Hanna and other notorious labor-baiters. The Republican party is absolutely dominated throughout the State and nation by the big corporations and trusts. No one can deny this. For a labor man to join-it and accept office here it is, therefore, simply to enlist in the army of the enemy of his class.

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

ble outfit into office. But we were calm and serene because we knew that the Union Labor Party was controlled by men who would betray it at the first opportunity. Now we are justified. It becomes the duty of every Union Labor man to repudiate Schmitz and Parry and to disavow on leaders, standing firmly by the principles of no compromise, no fusion and no desertion. A man can't be any party which seeks, not the few minor reforms advocated by the Labor Party, but the conquest of all the government and all the industries by the working class and the complete and final overthrow of its oppressors by the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth. Join the Socialist Party and work for Socialism.

The Socialist and Work

Some people vainly imagine that Socialists are lazy good-for-nothings. We can assure you that they never made a worse mistake. A man can't be lazy and be a Socialist. A Socialist is a worker. He is always ready to argue for his cause. He is always looking for a chance to distribute literature. He is always trying to get subscriptions for the party press. He attends every meeting and speaks, peddles books and papers or passes the hat with cool enthusiasm. No work is too menial for him to do, for him to essay. After toiling for a living all day he circulates the nominating petition half the night and distributes literature the other half. "You're a Socialist," he says to the capitalist and eating as a necessary part of his consuming evil. Each detail of party work demands his personal consideration and any hitch is to him a blow on the heart. He lives a strenuous life, he puts the sleek and comfortable-looking capitalist to the shade. And if it turns out that he has gone the pace that kills, he is happy to have died in harness, serving the cause. He knows he will be remembered in the ranks of freedom by his efforts who will rank the standard from his hand as he tatters and falls and bear it onward to the victory which has ever blazed before, bright and glorious as the midday sun. In this he gets his reward. This is ample recompense for the exhausting toil he undergoes. It is balm for the wounds his comrades inflict upon him, which are not few. It is the justification for the wounds he gives them when in angry council their views collide. But whatever mistakes and faults are his, forgiveness and reward are theirs. The Socialist is a man who carries the feet of the army of emancipation as it moves resistlessly forward to its triumph in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

OBSERVATIONS

By John A. Morris.

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

So, you see, just now England is a bee-hive, because, forsooth, some fellow claims the right by divine power to be crowned king and lord it over some few million of his fellow-beings. It is in our body politic, in our royal kingdom—and hence condoning the offense. Just now the workers are bustling far into the night, week after week, in the effort to fill the orders already on hand in time.

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

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

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

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

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

Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1902.

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

Mrs. Stanford's University President, Dr. Jordan, has been talking to the Y. M. C. A. He says that the trusts are here to stay in some form or other and also that twentieth century life will be strenuous. Certainly, no man who is trying to do anything the second cannot be doubted. If the trust is here to stay the workman will live a strenuous life hustling for a job. The retail merchant will live a strenuous life trying to keep his customers and the farmer will live a strenuous life trying to save enough of his crop for himself to supply the next year's seed. But we imagine that the most strenuous thing will be the contest between the Socialist and Republican parties.

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

Economic Development

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

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

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

By no manner of means. The Socialist recognizes, far more than others, the higher ideals of human nature, as being its true end. But the Socialist, if he is worthy of the name, refuses to be befogged himself or to befool others, with rapid phrases about the scoring of the material side of life, plain living and high thinking, and so on; he knows that to place mankind in a position to realize its higher aspirations, it is necessary to ignore these "spiritual" things in the material side of life, to reform, and to direct his attention primarily to the securing of the attention primarily to the material side of life, by attaining them. In the words of the poet, "The which thou sovest is not quickened except it die," and much of what now passes for the "higher interests" will undoubtedly, to follow the metaphor, be to be buried and laid in the rich soil of new material conditions, before it can be quickened into real life, and blossom forth in the more perfect ideals of the future. Material conditions form the fundamental basis of human existence. When these become common property, free to all, and abundant for all, they will cease to have that importance they now possess; the social struggle for more material things will disappear; free play will be given to man's higher faculties, and the struggle, competition, or emulation between man and man will be for the realization of his highest conceivable aspirations. With his mind freed from the drossy cares now imposed by the perpetual struggle for daily bread, man will spend his thoughts on nobler things. Albert Einstein, of the material circumstances of his life, his will must dominate and be no longer dominated by them, and such opportunities of existence, such scope for mental and moral gratification, such ideals and aspirations, will open up before him as at present inconceivable.—The New Catechism of Socialism. Quick and Bax.

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

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



Individualism and Individuality

By Job Harriman.

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

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

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

Whoever owns a bit of property, all things being equal, has an advantage over his neighbor equal to the excess of his wealth. With this advantage he can enter the industrial or commercial field for profit, defeat his neighbor, and finally absorb his wealth. Nor can this spirit of vulgar acquisitiveness be permitted to abate or give way to any virtue; for should it abate, the individual would fall behind in the race for money, the advantage would shift to his competitor, his business would be snatched from him, and poverty would be his lot in life.

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

It is surprising that Socialists hope or struggle under adversity to abolish the privilege of unrestricted private ownership of property and to substitute therefor common ownership and a community of interest among men. Men would not then be compelled to rob one another in self-defense and develop greed at the expense of every other faculty.

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

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

For the first time in the history of civilized man, would each individual be free, first to obey the demand of Nature by procuring for himself the material things he wants, and then to follow whithersoever his inclinations might lead him. For the first time would the pathway be absolutely open for the gratification of man's material wants and hence for his intellectual development. For the first time in the world's history would men cease to devour one another, and would find it to their interest, one and all, to put their shoulders to the wheel for the common good. It would no longer be to the interest of some to rob others in order to oppress them and to build a throne for themselves; but it would be to the interest of each to protect the equal economic rights of all in order that each might have a throne for himself.

In common ownership of property, the rights and responsibilities of Liberty, of Equality, of Fraternity, Common ownership of the means of production is the fountain from which all blessings will flow. Under it there will be no oppressed, no one able and no one unable to work, no one who will be unknown, individuality will grow in honor, the world will throb with progressive thought and action, and liberty, peace and good will among men will reign supreme.

The Child Worker

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

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

"Nor is the gloomy factory where children weep at their tasks amid rattling machinery, the only place that is dwarfing the minds and distorting the bodies of the coming generation. The one reason that the great bonanza farm has not been a more universal success, is that the capitalist has found it more profitable to rent the land to a tenant who sells his own labor in accord with the iron law of wages, and gives the labor of his wife and babies free.

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

National Headquarters

St. Louis, Mo., May 17, 1902. Press Bulletin. James S. Roche spoke before the miners at Bevier, Missouri, on Injunction Day, Saturday, May 17th. On the same day Comrade J. C. Chase spoke before the miners at Staunton, Ill.

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

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

Telegram.

"St. Louis, Mo., May 13, 1902. "W. B. Wilson, Secretary of America, Convention Hall, Hazlet, Pennsylvania. "We are with you heart and soul, whether in peace or war. If your demands are refused and the strike is prolonged you can count on us all along the line. The same class that owns the mines owns the government. Carry the strike with us into the polls at election day.

"Fraternally, W. B. Wilson, National Secretary." "By order of the National Committee of the Socialist Party."

Twelve state committees have so far approved the monthly report book for Financial Secretaries. The National Committee has in preparation a uniform receipt book for Local Secretaries.

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

Donations to Propaganda Fund received as follows: Amount reported to May 10th, \$38.00; "Pleasant Beach, Phila., Pa., \$5; Joe McGinn, So. No. 1, walk, Conn., 25c.; Local 22, B. R.; Leonard D. Abbott, N. Y., \$5; total, to May 17th, \$36.18.

The Evolution to Socialism

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

Now the evolution is not waiting for the advent of Socialism; not at all, for our friends the Capitalists are centralizing the industries into trusts as fast as we could desire. Also the trust, per se, is far from proving a benefit to the people, we hail it as a necessary step and would vote for it. Votes were needed for its introduction.

Then comes the movement for municipal, state or national ownership; we hail it as a necessary step and would vote for it. Votes were needed for its introduction. Then comes the movement for municipal, state or national ownership; we hail it as a necessary step and would vote for it. Votes were needed for its introduction.

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Socialism

By William R. Fox. It has been night. It will be day. And such a day! All days beside. And but the smouldering coals of day. From which the flower springs glorified. The clinging dethroes of the past. We'll leave in graves of old desire. And live, oh Sun of Love, at last! Non-born, but yours, my fire!

"Socialism!" A great star, quick to be released, Sends, like a glorious flag unfurled, Its broad, bright streamers up the East. A low, low promise of the world; A great star up from darkness rolled, With marvelous heralds of the morn; The seeds of earth forthold. This bird, for which the years were born— "Socialism!"

Extracts from Correspondence Reports

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

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

C. D. De Wolf. "Economic systems reach their maturity, pass into history, and are buried in the misty past. It was as practicable to make a strong and vigorous portion of the wage-system as it was to make a safe new life into a patient who is suffering with the last stage of tuberculosis."

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

Mrs. N. R. Foelisch. "Capitalism makes the lives of artists more of a tragedy than a joy, so that it is impossible for them to give glad expression to what natural endowments they may possess. When they have tried to give a literary picture of a higher life for man, they were forced to omit all of the pitiable penury and distress of our modern system. All of their aspirations for truth and beauty have been met with the greedy commercialism of the profit monger."

J. C. Weybright. "Capitalism has put ugliness—with a divided attached to it—into open competition with beauty, and the natural joy of life—and ugliness has won and is master of the market place."

National Committee-man Not ce

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

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

California State Committee

Meeting held May 19th. Present: Comrades Ober, Messing, Appel, Heffner, Lyons, Johnson and Reynolds. Comrade Ober in the chair. Minutes read and approved. Communications read from: Joseph Lawrence, Geo. S. Holmes, P. Snell, G. Raemsch, R. J. Lamar, M. E. Shore, Chas. B. Janney, Mrs. J. Boyd, Lee Wentworth, D. J. Fulmer, E. M. Dewey, L. J. Faulson, W. E. Parsons, G. A. Miding, C. F. Counts, W. McCool, J. A. Farmer, W. R. Gilmore, J. M. Horman, Tobias Hook, C. Whitney, Frank J. Wagner, Karl Bracher, Geo. S. Holmes, W. P. Lockwood, Thos. Hamley, Wm. Mailley, Wm. Carpenter, Leon Greenbaum, J. S. Borden, H. Hengst, R. W. Wood, A. E. Briggs.

Remittances received: Oakland, \$5; San Jose, 65c.; Redding, \$2.23; Arcata \$1, Benicia \$3.85, Total, \$12.73. Petitions Received. Petitions received from Comrades during the week: E. Lamar, Lemopo; Gustave Roemsch, Modesto; W. R. Gilmore, Williams; Wm. E. Parsons, Grass Valley; J. R. Compton, Sulphur Creek; H. H. Smith, Davisville; G. A. Harris, Hyman; J. M. Wilson, Redding; W. Pitt, Wallace; Henry Anthony, Farmersville; W. S. Brasher, Sunnyside; J. S. Cunningham, Sausalville; J. W. Starkweather, Santa Maria; Geo. S. Tapan, Lodi; J. J. Padrick, San Diego; W. R. Barbour, Corona; Edward H. Smith, Callen; W. McCool, Hemet; B. Tress, Lemoore; J. Frank Galno, Arroyo Grande; J. H. Flory, Dos Palos; J. C. College City; Chas. McDearmid, Hemet; John W. Iala, Hemet; Joseph Vassier, Tulare; J. S. Borden, Valley Center; M. E. Shore, Arcata.

Campaign Fund. Received for Campaign Fund: J. Wagner, \$3; W. McCool 12c.; E. M. Dewey \$1, D. S. Fulmer \$1, Lee Wentworth \$2.50, Chas. B. Janney \$1.00, P. Snell \$1.00, G. Kingsley \$1, B. Fress \$2, R. W. Wood \$1.50, A. E. Briggs 14c., J. B. Compton \$2.80, Total, \$15.76.

Bills ordered: E. M. P. Phelan, printing, \$2.50; 100 2-cent envelopes, \$2.12; telegrams and supplies, \$1.05. Total, \$5.67. Charters granted to new locals: Arcata in Humboldt Co., Redding in Shasta Co., and Benicia in Solano Co.

It was decided to hold a special meeting of State Committee on Friday next to hear appeal case of Comrade Berford. Meeting adjourned. Oscar Johnson, Sec. pro tem.

Social San Francisco Party Meeting

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

Dr. Forrest elected chairman. Mr. Merrill and Mrs. Bliss, readers, and Walter T. Mills critic of propaganda committee. Charges: Berford vs. King, Cogswell, Walker, et al., laid over one week; 59-0. Moved and seconded, suspend rules and adopt as special order, (1) election of officers, (2) State Committee letter in re. Berford; carried, 62-31.

Following officers being the only nominees, elected by acclamation: Organizer, Jas. A. Smith; Rec. Secs., E. Backus; Fin. Sec., O. Everett; Treas., C. H. King; Jr.; Lit. Agt., W. E. Walker; Librarian, Mrs. Phelps. Propaganda Committee, Mrs. Reynolds, J. E. Scott, C. H. King, Sr. Directors of Advance: Misses Farwell, brother and Bloom and Walker, S. Anderson and Swanson.

Finance Committee: Hilton, A. Sorenson, Barican. Talk office next meeting. Moved and seconded that committee of two be elected to represent Local before S. E. C. Amended by Costley that S. E. C. be informed the Local receives suspension. Costley and Plam spoke for amendment. Smith and Reynolds against. King moved previous question; carried, 47-30. Amendment lost; motion carried, 47-30. King Jr. and Smith elected, Adjourned, 11:30. Thos. P. D. Gray, Sec'y.

Invest a dollar this week in subscription cards if you have to walk down town and do without a cigar for 40 days to get it. Some comrades are speaking and writing and adding committee work four or five nights in the week. Can't you do it yourself enough to sell four subscription cards?

Don't Forget

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

CREMATION. Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association. Point Lobos Avenue. San Francisco. California. The ordinance prohibiting burials in San Francisco does not refer to CREMATION.

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BRANCH 102. Meeting every last Monday in the month at 7 P. M. in the Temple, 17 Turk Street.

BONESTELL & CO. PAPER. 401 and 403 Sansome St. San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Warnecke & Co. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. 8971 Twenty-first street, near Polson.

ELCHO HOUSE. 863 1/2 Market St., opp. Powell and Eddy. W. W. WALMALLEY, Prop.

GEORGE WIELAND. DEALER IN. Wood and Coal. 168 1/2 Howard St., S. F., bet. 12th & 13th.

JOHN F. RULES. Choice Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 549 Natoma street, S. E. cor. Ross Street.

F. M. Phelan. Job Printer. 1010 Buchanan St. Minimums Parished. Prices Reasonable.

RIPANS. I did not know what it was to eat a good breakfast in the morning. By noon I would become so sick, and have great pain and discomfort.

LAWRENCE, BUSHOR & CO. Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Hats, Mackintoshes, etc. 92 North Market St. San Jose.

TO FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR! The "Advance" Co-operative ... Bakery and Confectionery. 1527 Mission St.

Every loaf of Bread and every large cake has the label of the Baker and Confectioners Union on it. PARTIES and WEDDINGS Promptly Attended to.

Spanish, English, and Shorthand. Practical, easy method. Correct Castilian accent. Business letters, conversation and education. PROF. JOSEPH H. ALFONSO.

201 Washington Street. Telephone John 226.

SEE THE UNION CARD. Journeymen Bakers & Confectioners. International Union. In the BAKERY WHERE YOU BUY YOUR BREAD.

Clean Bread, Sanitary Workshop, One Day's Rest a Week. EASTMAN & MITCHELL Printers. 415 MARKET ST. PHONE MAIN 5015.

RUBBER STAMPS. From 10 Cents up They are Perfect. ARTHUR CONTI. 1433 Market St. Bet 10th and 11th.

A School of Socialism. San Francisco Gets the Next Term of the TRAINING SCHOOL. For Socialist Workers.

Board of Examiners. GEORGE B. HERSON. CHARLES H. WAIL. JAMES B. SMILEY. A. M. S. MORGAN. PETER SISSMAN.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS. 9 Octavia Street. San Francisco, Cal. BOOKS FOR MILITANT SOCIALISTS.

Useful Principles of Logic. Derringer Pocket-book of Statistics. Scientific Socialism. Philosophy of Happiness.

ADVANCE 50c per year. STRITZINGER BROS. Fine Kentucky Whiskies, California Wines and Brandy.

GUS. POSTLER. Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, etc. PAINTING and PAPERHANGING. Prompt attention to all orders.

ROBERT LUTGE. Upholsterer, Carpet Layer. Mattresses Made over and Returned Same Day.

L. LEMOS. Suits to Order on Easy Installments. \$1.00 PER WEEK. 1117 Market Street. Bet. 7th and 8th.

Spanish, English, and Shorthand. Practical, easy method. Correct Castilian accent. Business letters, conversation and education.

PROF. JOSEPH H. ALFONSO. 201 Washington Street. Telephone John 226.

The Justice of Socialism. By Dr. Duncan MacDougal. The law of pure individualism is, that the inferior shall suffer from his inferiority, and the superior shall profit by his superiority.

As a result of the operation of this law, among men, there comes about the survival of the fittest, from the lowest type up to man himself. If the reverse of this law were true, organic evolution would be impossible.

The degree of conformity to this law is the standard of measurement of a nation's progress. The complete realization of this law is the thing which humanity slowly struggles for; not stupidly, now intelligently, here and there consciously, mostly unconsciously.

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

Private property in natural wealth, and in the means of production and distribution, constitutes an aggression upon the liberties of society. It is not contended that there have been in times and places where such private rights have not secured ample justice.

With this nation and all others highly evolved, modern society of ours must dissolve, if it does not conform to the law of social evolution. Its parts may be held together by force for a time, but only for a time.

Socialism stands for economic justice; it seeks to deprive no man of that which rightfully belongs to him. Whatever values are the real product of any man's effort, these values shall be his.

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

The private ownership of such machinery, necessarily involves the continuance of wage-labor, in which system labor necessarily is regarded as a commodity, and gets its reward not that value which represents the result of its effort, but on account of the severe competition for work, the portion of that value on which it will agree to live and reproduce its kind.

The advantages obtained are not the result of natural individual superiority, but are the direct result of artificial and alterable property relationship. Socialism, in seeking to destroy these artificial advantages and bringing men down to their natural inequalities, is there-

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

Drum Taps for Socialists Agitators. By Peter E. Burrows. Socialism gives concert pitch to all the oratory of labor. No matter what escapes thy lips, let not capitalism escape them.

Not a man of miniatures are you, but of broad canvases, a painter of giants. The orator is a voice writer; his scroll is the great firmament. The voice that directs the world's labor directs the world.

Of the words in the brook pick the roughest and smoothest for Socialism. Is your voice a strong, smooth plank on which the timid thought may tread? The best thought always chooses the way of the best words.

The agitator's speech is the whole of society's lost man gathered, willed, uttered. You are a will of words pushing men from one point of view to another. By the wrong of ages the lost man orders you prophesied.

With a will in your words, your words become the will of many. By the force of your words the silent slaves shall find utterance. The economist drille us, the politician marches us; but the agitator enlists us.

The Socialist orator is God's cries ringing for the lost man. The doom of the despot reads thus: "Be sure your crimes will find out orators." The gods reserve one bright arrow for the oppressed, without money and without price-oratory.

Be thou a storm of strong reproaches, an arch of hopeful sentences, a passion of true words. —Arranged from The Comrade.

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

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

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