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

WORLD WORKER

WHOLE NUMBER 422.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Helphingstine's Report

To the Locals and Socialists of Southern California:
Comrades: This report has been somewhat delayed in order to announce further arrangements. I left San Diego on June 25th with a horse and buggy for a circuit through San Diego county. The trip was kindly furnished by Comrade Riedel of Local San Diego. In order that he who runs might see, I had the following subscription placed on either side of my wagon umbrella: "Vote for Socialism and Industrial Freedom," and "Socialism vs. Capitalism—Line Up." My route included a circuit of eleven towns of from 300 to 2,000 population. In the majority of the places it was their first Socialist meeting, but I was surprisingly well received. Five local organizations were started and a circuit arranged for speakers who will follow. I found that a great deal of reading had been accomplished. Many hesitated in joining the organization for fear of advertising their principles, yet they were talking it all the time. They will soon realize their position will be more highly respected if they become members because of their own power. Reading is a splendid means of convincing the individual, but it remains for the public meeting to popularize the ideas and renounce the conflicts of class association in numbers. It sometimes seems as though a series of public meetings should precede organization, but good meetings cannot be arranged without primary organization, so the one supplements the other so closely that they cannot be urged at each and every opportunity. After the organ has gone forth into the highways and broken the ground, fallow ground, speakers, organizers and literature should alternately follow with cultivation and irrigation until nature ripens the beautiful crop of Socialists. It is sure to follow. There is a particular advantage over this agricultural simile, the first crop of Socialists immediately turns in to help increase the second, and all come into the general harvest together. Descanso proved to be the best local of that chamber membership of ten. Dr. P. D. C. Meyer is the first organizer and Miss Laura De Lano secretary. La Mesa is one of the many small places where votes count heavily in the general result. Comrades Charles Rosenberg, C. A. Babcock and Augustus Schram are initiating their neighbors in the plain truths of our philosophy. El Cajon has had a "fall dinner party" which Comrades F. Fisher and Wm. A. Frye are preparing circles that already. Lakeside is making splendid progress, the deep-seated cause of which may be largely traced to the efforts of Comrades Albert Lovry, J. W. Taylor and Morris Philbrook. At Alpine Mrs. Vassar of San Diego was enjoying her vacation in making Socialists. Julian is away up on the mountain top, but the over-active Socialist is there, also. Comrades C. Grosskopf, H. E. Schrum and Arthur Juch are turning lots of mountain air to good advantage. Escondido is the second town in the county. The Socialist campaign has been well managed there. The local has a lease on the best hall in the place and the old parties must submit from those awful Socialists. The boys propose to carry the next election. Comrades R. C. Miller, Dr. E. B. Baell and Lorenzo Sloucum can tell you all about the consternation that is spreading among what remains of the enemy.
At Richland we had a good meeting in the school house. Comrades Hoching and Mahr are old-timers and are encouraged to see the practicability of their principles so rapidly verified in the movement of to-day.
Collections along the line just paid traveling expenses and advertising. I shall take this opportunity of presenting my financial report from July 1st to August 15th, 1902:
Receipts—Brought forward July 1st, \$8.00; from locals, 9.60; from new locals, \$14.07; collections, \$7.91; N. O. Nixon, St. Louis, Mo., \$25; W. J. Henderson, Chula Vista, \$3; total receipts, \$69.93; by balance, \$59.37; total, \$109.30.
Expenses—F. Schrum and post-office, \$2; cafe Santa Fe, \$4.60; sundries age, \$2; advertising, \$1.75; care of horse, \$2.60; salary \$92; total, \$109.20.
Only five locals were subscribed to the organization fund during the period covered by this report. They are Santa Maria, Riverside Del Mar, Chula Vista

and San Diego. I am sure the next report will show a wider interest.
My next work will be in Los Angeles and Riverside counties.
Yours fraternally,
Edmund Helphingstine,
State Organizer Southern California.

Big Meeting at Benicia

One of the best meetings ever held in this section was the one held in Benicia, Cal., on Friday night, August 29th. Organizer Richardson went over there and found the tanners' union on strike and ready to listen. He proposed to them that they get up a meeting and that he address them on "The Law of Wages and the Necessity for Union." They readily complied, procured the city hall, the union band volunteered its services and the place was packed to the doors.
Mr. Richardson spoke an hour and a half on the conditions that have made the union of labor and also the union of capital an absolute necessity; the effects of these vast combines and the various remedies which have been suggested or proposed.
It was a splendid opportunity and splendid use was made of it.

The Celebration at Salinas

For the first time in its history Salinas celebrated Labor Day. A Federal Labor union was started in Salinas last October and has been growing in strength steadily ever since. A division of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is also located there, besides the locals of the cigarmakers, carpenters and retail clerks. A central council has been formed which represents in the aggregate between five and six hundred men. Over two hundred men paraded in the morning and marched out to Sherwood park, which is owned by the city. In the afternoon Geo. Estes, President of the U. R. E. E., and C. H. King, Jr., spoke on the struggle between labor and capital. Both speakers urged for the formation of labor unions and the strengthening of organized labor and urged them to carry their union principles to the ballot-box, striking there for the full product of their toil. It is reported that over thirty-five applications for membership in the Federal Labor Union were received, and though many are not clear as to the purposes of unionism, the foundations of a strong bona fide labor movement have been laid.

Peekskill on the Firing Line

Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1902.
Mr. Leon Greenbaum, Dear Comrade: Please find enclosed lists and postoffice receipts to the amount of \$15.50 for the Mimers' Relief Fund from Local Peekskill, hoping that it will bring some little relief to those brave boys and their suffering families in the strike field, and also that it will open their eyes so they can see that we Socialists are of their class, carrying on the fight on the political field, far up an end to this damnable system of wage-slavery. On Tuesday some 280 girls were on strike, striking there for the full working in Baker's underwear factory were forced to strike against a reduction of wages. They have been reduced off and on for a number of years, but last one capped the climax. I succeeded in arranging a meeting for them, but was obliged to go out of town. Comrades Haynes and Simmons and myself talked with them on my arrival home.
The following night Miss Malony of Newburg organized them in a Federal Union 280 strong. They held a conference Monday morning with the firm, Comrade Simmons and myself being present, but they wouldn't tolerate us. The firm won't recognize the union, so the factory is tied up and the girls firm. Everybody is with the girls. Money is pouring in on all sides. It is we Social Democrats that are conducting the strike, in the name of the Trades Council, not wanting politics brought in at present; but after it is settled there is going to be a great boom to our movement here, and a slap at the S. P. L. C.; the latter are not active at all. A number of the S. P. L. C. gave it out that they are going to vote our ticket; some of them are trying to do so. I know some since the girls' strike have joined the maulers' union.
It's all to the good.
Fraternally,
John J. Heizer, Jr., Fin. Secretary.

The Colorado Campaign.

Eugene V. Debs closed his six weeks' tour of Colorado last Sunday, when he made three speeches at the Socialist picnic held at Manhattan Beach, where large crowds greeted the famous agitator. While the daily newspapers have paid as little attention to Mr. Debs' tour as possible, yet he has had the most wonderful political meetings ever held in Colorado. Everywhere he has been greeted with the largest and most enthusiastic crowds of people and his speeches have given a powerful impetus to the Socialist movement in this State. "Gone Debs" is that power of epigram and personal magnetism which carry conviction to his hearers and brings him and the cause he represents to the heart of the working man. Following Mr. Debs there are now several other Socialist orators touring this State, and from the way the working men and women are joining the party, a large Socialist vote can be expected at the polls next November.—Colorado Chronicle.
Mr. Mills will make a tour of Colorado during the month of September preaching Socialism.

Campaign Fund.

Comrades, Friends and Sympathizers:
The Socialist movement is an intelligent proposition, and it is for its slogan the overthrow of capitalism and the abolition of private property, which is so vital in its use to you cannot expect any aid or assistance from the capitalist class as such.
The people must be taught Socialism in order to overcome the mental obstacles that a great number of them hold relative to Socialist principles.
It is the purpose of this committee to take advantage of every opportunity to promulgate the principles of Socialism.
Under the capitalist system the sinews of war is money.
The Socialist party, the work for Socialism, the Socialist press, the printing and many other items cannot be secured except for cash.
This is a propitious and opportune time for getting a hearing.
The people are in a slough of despond as to how to extricate themselves from the forces tending to consolidation and industrial revolution.
They are weary of the promises and issues of the Republican and Democratic parties.
Their prejudices against Socialism are breaking.
We need speakers and literature. In organization there is strength, method and system.
The dues will not suffice; therefore we feel it necessary to ask you to contribute liberally to the campaign fund. Acknowledgments will be made in the *Advance*.
Eliel Sorenson, \$2; Gus Postler, \$2; Wm. Wirt, \$1; H. Vornbach, 50c; O. Galfert, \$1; O. Wendt, 25c; J. W. Whys, 50c; Edward Derome, 50c; A. F. Lindwall, \$1.50; L. W. Lindgren, \$2; J. H. Fairbrok, \$1.
J. H. Fairbrok, Fin. Sec.
Subscription list to Northern District Organizer Fund:
J. Dooley, \$2.50; John Horaher, \$1; F. R. \$1; Arthur W. N. Lyon, \$1; A. Cogs- well, \$1; F. H. Glauch, \$1; H. Groner, 50c; E. N. Fleury, 50c; A. F. Lindwall, 50c; F. H. Lynn, 25c; A. G. Klemert, 50c; James Seller, \$1; J. M. Reynolds, 50c; W. H. Eastman, \$1; total, \$12.25.
Monthly Contributions:
C. H. King, Jr., \$10; James Seller, \$1; W. H. Eastman, \$1; J. M. Reynolds, 50c; A. F. Lindwall, 50c; A. G. K., \$2; F. H. Lynn, 25c; John Horaher, 25c; J. H. Fairbrok, 50c; total, \$16.
Advance Guard
The list of Comrades helping to build up the *Advance* and bring in the co-operative commonwealth:
Comrade Pund brings in eleven subscribers.
Comrade Hauch of Alameda sends in the names of twenty-four as subscribers for the *Advance*.
Comrade Lena Morrow adds eighteen new subscribers to her growing list, and Comrade Tuck of Oakland sends in four new subscribers to his already large list.
Five six-months' subscription postal orders will be sold for \$1. Every Comrade who subscribes should get a supply.
When you send in a notice to change your address please state former address to which paper was sent as well as your new address.

No Favors in the Class Struggle.

In the old days of master and slave the condition of the slave depended on the mood of the master. If he was kind and indulgent the slave's lot was easy. Hence it was said that the slave learned to beg and cringe to secure favors.
When personal relations faded into wage-slavery and wages were fixed by competition, masters had no choice as to the amount of wages. They were forced to pay the rate determined in a competitive market.
Hence under competition the story of labor has been one in which favors were never given. Advances and changes are made only in response to the exercise of superior strength. At first the laborers could not understand this. They cringed and crawled before employers begging for favors. The laboring man was forced to compete with women and children, sometimes with those of his own household, in his effort to sell himself. Under these conditions the hours of time were restricted only by the limit of human strength and wages were fixed by the minimum of human subsistence. In many trades and places this condition still exists. Wherever it has been abolished it has been because laborers joined together in fraternal bond, compelled the recognition of their strength. Since the establishment of capitalism labor never received anything by voluntary gift. Every gain secured has been through demands backed up by strength to enforce them.
Hence it is necessary that every increase in the concentration of capital be met with a wider union of labor. When individual masters joined in partnership their employees united in trades unions. When partners became stockholders in corporations, unions joined hands along trade lines. Now the corporation is being abolished in the world-wide transit. The International Federation of Labor follows as

master and man no favors are granted. This is the more surprising because it is just on the political field that it is easiest for labor to secure its demand by virtue of its own inherent strength.
When the laborers shall carry to the polls the same solidarity that they have learned to use on the economic field, their struggle is over. Every laborer knows this, he says it a hundred times a year, but always forgets it on election day. The capitalists have themselves agreed to settle all political questions by the rule of majority. They did this because they believed that they could always control the minds of the laborers. Up until the present time they have so controlled the laborer that they have even the ballot used in the interest of those whom labor was fighting. Only at the present time, when concentration of industry has reached a point where even the dullest mind can see that our system of government is but a committee to perform the general business of the capitalist class, is there any sign of an intelligent use of the ballot. When the workers carry the same principles into the political arena which they have been practicing for a century on the economic field, they will be surprised to see how easily the laborer will be able to win.
Once they have gained the political power they can use it as the capitalists have used it, to formulate the rules of the battle between the employer and employee. They can wipe out the whole legal foundation of exploitation, competition and greed upon which capitalism to-day rests.
These are plain, simple, truths. No doubt you have read them before, but you have no right to complain of their age until you have acted upon them. No man is ever disappointed or hurt; no man can be injured by the truth; no man can dispute them. Yet, if for a moment they were readily comprehended and acted upon by the workmen of America, all that for which labor has struggled through the centuries to achieve would be attained almost in a single day.—A. M. Simon in Chicago Socialist.

Help the Tanners

The following circular has been issued by the San Francisco Labor Council:
San Francisco, Aug. 23, 1902.
To Organized Labor of the Pacific Coast States: Greeting: Six hundred tanners of California are on strike for the nine-hour day and a slight increase in pay. Tanneries in San Francisco, Redwood City, Benicia, Santa Cruz, Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Stockton are involved in this industrial dispute.
The State Executive Board of Tanners' Unions has asked for a boycott on Wagner Leather Company of Stockton, Cal., as the firm most actively affected by a boycott, and harness leather to the trade in the Pacific Coast States. The San Francisco Labor Council deprecates any such boycott, and the purpose of this circular is to urge upon you to take immediate steps to have dealers in your vicinity stop buying leather from the Wagner Leather Company or its agents. The trade mark of this firm is "Pacific Tannery, Stockton, Cal." Immediate steps on your part will help much to win a victory for the tanners. Have a committee appointed to make inquiries among dealers handling leather and notify them of this boycott.
The agents of the Wagner Leather Company are Van Voorces of Sacramento, Cal.; Johnson of Portland, Or.; and a Seattle firm that the Seattle unions easily trace. Wagner also sends leather direct to other cities and dealers.
Now, the tanners need support, and we trust you will give it, thus advancing labor's cause. We remain, by order of the San Francisco Labor Council, Fraternally and sincerely yours,
W. H. Goff, President.
Ed. Rosenberg, Secretary.
The National Committee of the Socialist party has granted a State charter to Florida, and the only remaining State charters having been issued to new locals in Sheridan, Wyo., and Colgate, Indian Territory.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Socialist party and a well known member of the cigar makers union, was the one of the speakers at Latimer, Pa., when the machine gun was used in the memory of the miners shot down by a sheriff's posse in 1897 will be dedicated next month.

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

Address business letters to Business Manager, and other communications to Editor Advance, Room 8, Odd Fellows Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Subscription price, 50c. per year; six months, 25c. Make all checks and money orders payable to Advance.

Women's Convention

The women Socialists of California will meet in convention September 7th at Odd Fellows Building, San Francisco. The convention will open at 11 a. m., and it is expected that the meetings will occupy the 7th and the 8th.

Socialist Convention

All delegates to the State Conventions are invited to call at the headquarters of Local San Francisco, Room 8, Odd Fellows Building, San Francisco, and Seventh streets.

San Francisco, Attention!

Each and every comrade in San Francisco who wishes to be represented and wishes San Francisco to have its full representation at the State Organization Convention should call immediately at headquarters, Room 8, Odd Fellows Building, and sign the credentials of some one of the eighteen regularly elected delegates.

We understand that Bersford, Messer, Appel, Whitney and Costley are endeavoring to get proxies for themselves. Comrades are hereby notified that these five members were NOT elected as delegates by S. F. Local and therefore cannot represent San Francisco, and all proxies given to them are illegal and void.

Why an Advance Fund?

An explanation seems necessary to many of our comrades and friends in regard to the status of the Advance. The older members are cognizant of the details but as there are many new comrades who are not acquainted with the facts we desire to be very frank with you.

This is your movement and your paper. The Advance has nothing but a subscription list of about 2,300 names, very much "piled." This is no doubt news even to some of the older members and it is therefore thought wise to inform the members, friends and subscribers why it becomes necessary to raise an Advance Fund.

An indebtedness was created, in the publication of Advance up till April of this year, for work performed, material furnished and money loaned to issue the Advance.

The debt accumulated to the extent of approximately \$400, consisting of a balance due Comrade Wm. Hefferin for \$107.70 as manager and for labor performed, the Book Concern Press, who published the paper, a balance of \$85.385 Buswell Folding Co., balance of \$16.84; Comrades Andrew Madison and J. A. Meyer for \$25 each for money loaned, as well as other claims making the aggregate amount before stated.

When the present manager assumed charge August 16th he was confronted with the claim of Comrade Wm. Hefferin in the hands of an attorney, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, the annoyance of demands by other comrades for money due them, and the exhausted patience of the manager of the Book Concern Press who felt that he had been trifled with by the organization and who was determined upon showing up the Socialist party through the publications issued by his company.

There were only two plans before the management; one of which was to allow these claims to be pressed and bring odium upon the cause and suspend the publication of the paper and let the persons hold-

ing claims "while till they get satisfaction." The other was to make an effort to pay these claims and enter the campaign free from obligations and continue the publication of the Advance to do an aggressive and positive work and honor and pay all bills and claims, and also see that every subscriber received his paper and the Editor in chief of the organization. This latter course was decided upon and a plan at once made to dispose of \$1-6 months postal subscription cards for \$5.

This plan has met with a ready response. Those who can afford to make donations outright are given an opportunity to do so at the same time. Those who cannot afford to donate can thus get their money back selling the cards. Comrade Cogswell has volunteered her efforts and time to this work, and through her we have already secured enough cash to make immediate payments and secure an extension of time, to warrant us in saying we can liquidate all pressing claims in the sixty days given.

I will say that the Book Concern Press not only gave us the interest properly due them on their account but also cut down their bill to \$75. The Buswell Folding Co. have also promised a material reduction in their bill and Comrade Wm. Hefferin's claim has been cut to \$50 since he had in his possession a safe and other goods belonging to the organization, which when listed at their inventory price, would practically make the difference due him.

Therefore we feel, with our pressing claims reduced to \$200 and a balance of approximately \$100 there is no reason why we need to embarrass ourselves or cease the publication of the paper; but with the continued co-operation and efforts of comrades and friends to increase the circulation of the paper to at least 5,000 copies we can soon have the Advance free from debt and also on a paying basis.

I desire to make known to the comrades and subscribers at this time that it is the policy of a newspaper to give the news but the province of a Socialist newspaper is more particularly that of an educational work and it is the desire of a manager to make the Advance a Socialist newspaper in that it will not only contain the propaganda matter but also the news of the movement.

When you take into consideration that the manager's time is taken up altogether with the many complex duties pertaining to getting out the paper and the Editor, Cameron H. King Jr., who receives no compensation whatever for his work must sacrifice his evenings and nights in order to get the mail of the morning, in charging out copy, and besides adds materially in a financial way, you no doubt will feel incumbent upon yourselves to co-operate and assist us in every way you can to not only make the paper what you want it to be but at the same time prepare yourselves not only to usher in but be able to enjoy the Co-operative Commonwealth.

MANAGER.

Labor in Politics

The two old party conventions have met and put forward their platforms and candidates. Labor has gone begging at these conventions for some consideration. First at the Republican convention Labor loudly demanded the nomination of Gage because, although the candidate of the railroad machine, he is deemed most friendly to Labor than the other names presented. When the ballot was taken however Gage was beaten. The convention showed its temper in one incident. When the first San Francisco delegation voted the chairman of the delegation announced "6 votes for Gage—all Union men," and a great body of the country delegation hissed. When the railroad found Gage could not win they transferred their strength to Pick-handle Pardee, who turned the hose on the unfortunate man composing the Industrial Army several years ago and declared that all good citizens should arm themselves with pick-handles and clubs and drive the strikers back to work. Gage himself showed how steadfastly he loved Labor by announcing his hearty support of Pardee.

The Union men gnashed their teeth in rage over being turned down so completely and immediately sought for some candidate in the Democratic party with whom to boat Pardee. But here they found themselves confronted by a dilemma. Frank H. Tiers, J. Geary and James H. Budd were all candidates. Lane had the strongest and most favorable Union record. He was an honorary member of the Typographical Union, had made his Seattle paper union a year in advance of the others and most of his decisions seemed to be quite favorable to Union Labor, besides which he had a strong personality and a fine reputation for integrity of character. Budd withdrew from the fight and Geary was strongly only as having his name attached to the Chinese union. The rest of his record was weak if not disgraceful. The Examiner, however, declared that Lane was a member and favorite of the McNab organization which sought control of the Demo-

cratic party and as McNab hated unions it could not support Lane. Why it could not support Lane because McNab hated unions while it could support Gage although the Railroad machine hated unions is not quite clear. Certainly one is as much the creature of the Union-hating organization as the other. The attempt of the Examiner to control the movement is however futile. By an immense majority he was elected on the first ballot. And now the "back is passed up" to the Union Labor people.

Here is the way the Union Labor people are figuring: First, Pardee is the worst that ever happened. If he gets elected, furthermore, he will know that it was in spite of labor opposition, and when trouble comes he will not be even indifferent but he will be actively hostile. On the other hand, Lane is McNab's nominee, and although he could get elected without our support and he knows it, yet his affiliations are bad. There will be plenty of trouble between the unions and the bosses in the next four years; what are we going to do? Suppose we put up an independent ticket, that simply means Pardee's election. Take the figures. Last year Schmitz had 1,000 votes, Wells the Republican, 17,000; and Tolin, Democrat, 12,000. Lane is easily 3,000 votes stronger than Tolin and Pardee 2,000 stronger than Methuselah Wells. These votes will come from Schmitz, whose constant effort to break into the Republican party has weakened him. But say Pardee runs only even with Wells, we get a result like this: Pardee, 10,000; Wells, 15,000, and the Union Labor man—Schmitz it would be, if any—18,000, and with that 1,000 majority he would have to overcome the national party. The votes will come from Schmitz, whose constant effort to break into the Republican party has weakened him. But say Pardee runs only even with Wells, we get a result like this: Pardee, 10,000; Wells, 15,000, and the Union Labor man—Schmitz it would be, if any—18,000, and with that 1,000 majority he would have to overcome the national party. The votes will come from Schmitz, whose constant effort to break into the Republican party has weakened him. But say Pardee runs only even with Wells, we get a result like this: Pardee, 10,000; Wells, 15,000, and the Union Labor man—Schmitz it would be, if any—18,000, and with that 1,000 majority he would have to overcome the national party. 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The Terre Haute Street Car Strike

In the struggles of the working class in the cities and towns throughout America we witness many local manifestations of the never-ceasing war of the workers against the master class.

These miniature pictures of the class struggle at times bring to the surface in such a glaring light the essential character of the struggle which is oft-times obscured when not actively waged, that one is at a loss to understand why any working man cannot see that which is so plain. The strike of the street railway employees of this city which has been in progress since January last, brought with it such an interesting and instructive chain of events that marked it as one of the most important skirmishes of the class struggle in recent years.

The company which owns lines in some forty odd cities has pursued a systematic policy to break the organizations of their employees. It would require too much space to elaborate on the various measures adopted for this purpose. However, a few may be mentioned.

Men were hired with special instructions to join the union and vote on every proposition according to the instructions of the manager. These "straw" players, as they were called, came very near bartering away what vitality the organization had.

The merit system was adopted, by means of which staunch union men were discriminated against and the Judases favored with the best positions and pay for the betrayal of their class.

The manager, an only agent of the exploiting company, was reported to have left Seattle in a boxcar because of his eminent ability as a slave driver, broke written contracts with the men without ceremony. There are a few more instances which have since this which has continued for seven months.

The Democratic and Republican press, the first representing the capitalists and the second representing the "protection" for the American laborer, immediately showed their capitalistic character by the position they took.

Monster demonstrations were held by the strikers and citizens in large mass meetings, during which hundreds were turned away, adopted resolutions without a dissenting vote endorsing the strike.

This capitalistic press began to bark and whine that "public sentiment" was not with the men in the face of the above attack.

The Socialists who were called upon to speak at the strikers' meetings were quick to point out that the "public" whom the press spoke for lived on the boulevards and represented the class whose interests and sympathies were necessarily with the company.

The bark immediately changed to snarls of rage and columns were devoted to charging us with the aspirations and claiming that the welfare (?) of the strikers were threatened. However, their articles had shown that they were hostile to the strike and the welfare of the strikers and the aspirations of their political was the thing "threatened" and which they most feared.

Although an opportunity was always open for the politicians who represented the "common people" or "protected" American labor to speak at the strikers' meetings, not one dared to come and aid them. Votes were demanded as yet. The "friends of labor" were hustling for the nominations and plenty of hoodlums was at hand to buy these, but not a cent to feed the strikers' losses.

The struggle continued and the class lines developed clear and distinct. The capitalist press, becoming frantic, invented wholesale lies regarding the progress of the strike and those prominently identified with it.

Denials and counter statements of the men were refused in the columns of these papers and they had to resort to handbills to get their case before the citizens.

In the meantime the May elections were drawing near. A "campaign of education" was inaugurated by our "friends," the chief item of which consisted of a liberal distribution of "boozie" and hoodlums. The "common people" must be represented and the American laborer "protected" at all hazards. The "public" on the boulevards were forgotten (?) for the moment. The elections were held and gave evidence of the folly of the working class after all the insults and contempt visited on them and which they will pay dearly for in his legislative session.

Capitalism knew its weakness and also realized the workers' power. The Socialists also knew this and in a manifesto pointed out to the workers that in UNITY lay their strength.

The capitalist parties DIVIDED the workers' forces at the polls and conspired. This was the tragic spectacle presented to the class conscious workers. Thousands of working men marched in a monster demonstration, hurling in the faces of the "public" as they passed their gorgeous palaces of luxury and ease on the boulevards, their tramp beating time to their hopes

and aspirations for success as a united band, their faces radiant as they contemplated the magnificent power their numbers gave them, to have this splendid example of solidarity in the brotherhood of toil, and then the climax.

These men who use the endearing term of brother, who struggle in the daily battle of toil against the pressure of the master class, they allowed themselves who only showed contempt for them during their struggle to break their fraternal handclasp, and where unity had prevailed in their common cause only division of their forces in the capitalist political camps existed when the votes were cast.

A scattered army once more dispersed through political division and the strike continues. Quite a number saw the significance of the struggle, and a substantial increase in the Socialist vote resulted. But many will yet barter away their suffrage to the enemy before they realize what UNITY means.

The master class then feeling secure in their triumph gave an example of solidarity that is worthy of emulation. A "Citizens' Protective League" was organized, the qualification for membership being confined to those owning property—the capitalist class.

The workers who produce but never own property are thus not considered citizens. The objects of the league are to fight boycotts.

Twenty-four hours after the polls closed the proposed league became known. It would have been "dangerous" for them to make it known before, as it would have tipped the hooding "political aspirations" and thus threaten the "welfare" of the "citizens." Thus were the workers duped and outgeneraled by the class which knows the value of political control.

However, all this furnishes the workers with valuable experience and training for the struggle of the future.

A few lessons may be drawn from this strike which the workingmen must learn and capitalism will prove an effective teacher.

What reason can there be advanced for neglecting the industrial field that cannot be applied with added force for union on the political field? Division on the political field means the surrender of the legislative, judicial and military powers to the capitalist, which are used to render abortive our struggles in the trade union.

The wholesale issuance of injunctions, hostile legislation and the tragic labor battles where our brothers' blood have stained the soil of "free" America, are simply manifestations of our political power surrendered to the parties of capitalism. Homestead, Mass., Danbury, Conn., the Pullman are monuments to our stupidity and indifference to our own interests.

These outrages ought to make every man who holds with indignation and give them the determination to abolish them forever by voting with the only party which is organized, controlled and maintained by the working class—the Socialist party.

We have not as yet appreciated the value of the ballot that some of our brothers of the old world are still struggling to secure. The Bunker Hill, Valley Forge and Yorktown fought in vain? Were these tremendous sacrifices spent to procure this precious boon only to use it to the advantage of the enemy who is responsible for the conditions which I have portrayed. He cannot serve two masters. He stands for a program which legalizes the wholesale robbery of the workers and their slaughter if they protest against it. He is no better than the biggest exploiter in the party.

His acceptance of a nomination from a capitalist party places him under obligations for recognizing it. This obligation must be repaid.

His payment constitutes a betrayal of the working class whom he should represent.

Furthermore the rise of the Socialist party induces capitalist parties to nominate men of this kind who are placed out on the political waters as a-way ducks again attract the workers within range of capitalist guns.

Workingmen might as well throw their ballots in a wall barrel as to vote for such men on the political waters as a-way ducks as these that will aid the working class. Such friendship in the first place is not needed, and second, if it was it would do no good.

This kind of friendship means political division of the forces of labor and control of government by capitalism. In unity and not division lies the future of the workers.

In other words, the moment we become true to ourselves, the moment we unite our forces, we will have no need of friends of any kind, as we will be able to care for ourselves.

We can solve our own problems and need no self-appointed saviors to lead us. They may cast soft political poisons, but capitalism still rules and workmen still suffer.

No. Workingmen must by the power their numbers give them as a united body vote themselves into power and shape their own destiny, and that is what the Socialist party proposes to do.

Hitherto we have confined our efforts to voting for "friends" and then put our knees and begged those who hold our delegated power to help us. Beggars never commanded respect and never will.

The result has been that not a single representative of our class sits in Congress today. To our shame be it said many workers have adopted the epithet of "pauper labor" when referring to our brothers across the water.

Let us stand up and demand the intelligence of these "paupers" when we note that practically every parliament in Europe has workingmen's delegates. Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, France and many other countries send Socialist workmen to represent them with increasing majorities each year.

Thrones are tottering, the exploiters of mankind are stricken with terror, the bloody clutch of militarism is becoming palsied and the workers of the world when every man shall come into his own.

Our struggles at home with the master class show us the necessity of an international working class. The workers across the globe should be as free as the air. The clamor call of Karl Marx first sounded in 1848 is to-day the slogan of millions of workers.

Let us have nothing to lose but our chains; you have the whole world to gain. Let us acquit ourselves like men.—James Ouellet in the Teller, Terre Haute.

Winters Promises Well

Winters, Aug. 31, 1902.

Editor Advance, Dear Comrade—Received your letter. I know my time was out. I work in fruit from 6 to 6. Excuse me as I have no time to write. I am 72 years old but feel young and vigorous. I am the patriarch of Socialism at Winters.

I was ordained for the Christian ministry forty-five years ago in Iowa. I have renounced ordination, but still hold to ancient Christianity. I do not base my Socialism upon anything except "scientific ground." Three years ago I was the only Socialist ticket in the field here, but there will be a greatly increased vote for the Socialist ticket if and that there are many workers who are "embryo" vote who have never read Socialist literature, but will vote the ticket in November.

I passed a church a few minutes ago. The congregation were singing with rhythmic intonation and with dynamic energy the Christian song, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus, the Lord is coming." If that is the only banner to stand on, suffer loss. From victory to victory our army shall be led, till very few are vanquished and Christ is Lord indeed. As to-morrow morning every son and daughter of them will take their places in the ranks of the foes of the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. Blind teachers and followers must finally fall into the ditch of error and oblivion.

There has been no true politics in the old parties for the last thirty years. People avoid in anxious suspense to hear something drop. Bryan scatters his hope in the hands of many restraints. His political therapeutics has not yet been born. In a word, Bryan has never given the people a clear-cut and full-fledged remedy for a single one of the many political diseases of which he so eloquently complains. The only difference between the two old parties is that they spell their names differently. Like the two doctors diagnosed on whom had a "medical sumpson" with high sounding name. One medical sumpson would eradicate the most incurable diseases. The other Sampsons were like an irresistible force striking an immovable object; something had to give way, but it was not the "Sampson."

One doctor called his medicine "high-populorum." The other doctor called his "low-populorum." Both doctors got their medicine from the bark of the same tree. One scraped the tree up and the other scraped the tree down. One medicine would have cured the other would cure. It depended upon the effect desired as to the kind of medicine used. The great plain people have been alternately vomited and purged for a long time and need rest.

Socialism comes to give the people a great remedial rest.

Fraternally,
Elder S. B. Duntun.

Practical Sympathy to Striking Miners.

Amount reported to Aug. 29, 1896.35. Local Pleasant Hill, Mo. \$170; Bohemian Society, Chicago, Ill., 87.05; Local Malden, Mass., 2; Brewers and Matrons' Union No. 6, St. Louis, Mo., 100; Local Rochester, N. Y., 10; Yuma, Arizona, 5; Local Avery, Ia., 7.75; Local Emporia, Kansas, 4.85; Local St. Louis, (15th Ward Club), 4; Local Cheyenne, Wyo., 9.50; Local Dixon, Cal., 3.50; T. J. Bufe, Moline, Ill., 1; Local, Rochester, N. Y., 5; Copville, Texas, per J. T. Proctor, 1.75; Women's Socialist Club Branch No. 17, Cleveland, O., 10; Local Toledo, O., 22.05; Local Helena, Mont., 8.60; Local Stonington, Conn. (Branch 11), 8; Local Battle Creek, Mich., 7.20; Local Rockland, Mass., 28; Local Dover, N. H., 15; Local Dixon, Cal., 3; Local Dixon, Cal., 6; Local Joplin, Mo., 10.35; Local Portsmouth, Ohio, 25; Local Jefferson City, Mo., 1.15; Local Graniteville, Vermont, 26; Local Newark, N. J. (Branch 2), 5; Local Burke, Idaho, 30; Coopers Union, St. Louis, Mo., (Hy. George, Jr. Sec'y.), 10; Local Sherwood, Oregon, 11.05; Bohemian Society, Chicago, 42.75; Local Springfield, O., 7.90; Local Los Angeles, Cal., 4; Local Davenport, Iowa, 23.50; Local Granite Falls, Wash., 3; Local Whitcomb, Wash., 7.75; H. Zuckerman, 6.75; Local Adams, Mass., 14.05; Local Newport News, Va., 17.55; Local Lawrence, Mass., 8.75; Social Dem. Fratern Verein, N. Y. City, 3.00; Local Secretary, 4.75; Local Sandusky, Ohio, 5.00; Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, O., 3.00; Local Avery, Ia., 2.35; Local Toronto, O., 5.25; Local Warren, O., 15.80. Total to August 20th, \$918.85.

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