

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

# ADVANCE

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**410**

WHOLE NUMBER 410

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

## Socialism the Battle Cry of the Workers of the West

Close observers have been watching the proceedings of three Western labor conventions in session in Denver and see the coming of a new political party into the field of national politics. They believe they see an organization of the labor element in the West that will be a nucleus for the building of a party whose eventual strength will be felt throughout the government, a Socialist organization brought into existence for the relief of all the armies of workmen as against the concentration tendency of wealth and consequent power as found in the gigantic trusts.

Before the Western Federation of Miners, Western Labor union and the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes met last Monday, their adoption of Socialism and independent political action was foreshadowed through the press. During their session last week, action along these lines has placed the three bodies beyond the political rubicon. And when adjournment is taken Wednesday this new labor party will be a certainty.

That the Eastern labor organizations had heard of the movement was evident in the action of the American Federation of Labor, the largest body of its kind in the country, in sending two representatives to these conventions here to head off such a movement. These representatives came and spoke to the bodies. But the effect of their opposition has been apparently too mild to justify comment thus far. Before they spoke these bodies had practically carried out their plans and adopted Socialism and independent political action.

President Boyce of the Federation of Miners, President McDonald of the Western Labor Union, and former President R. E. Croskey of the United Association of Hotel Employes had already mapped out their plan of action for the conventions to adopt. A part of their plan was the bringing out to Denver at this time of Debs and Father Haggerty, two of the most prominent Socialists and leaders in that movement in the country, to inaugurate and launch the movement in an unmistakable manner.

Very little opposition arose to the new departure. Even that which did spring up came to the surface in the Butte delegation. But it was practically as nothing.

It is the hope of Boyce in launching this new order of things, to form by the next national campaign a national Socialist party that will comprehend by that time even the American Federation of Labor itself and all labor organizations of whatever character. He believes the movement, after it is once launched will grow rapidly and sweep over the labor world with startling unanimity. He does not believe it to be a dream, but a result even to be realized in a measure before the coming of the next national election.

### SOCIALISM ADOPTED.

After a debate covering parts of four days the federation yesterday afternoon voted favorably on the propositions of Socialism and independent political action. Both recommendations of President Boyce on this line were adopted by a vote of 230 to 73. The resolution carrying out this policy are as follows:

"Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the principles of the Socialist party platform, as outlined in the President's report; and be it further

"Resolved, That the tenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners does declare for a policy of independent political action and does advise and recommend the adoption of the platform of the Socialist Party of America by the local unions of the federation in conjunction with a vigorous policy of education along the lines of political economy."

The three big Western labor organizations, with a strength of 125,000 members—the Western Federation of Miners, American or Western Labor union and United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes—all stand unalterably committed to Socialism and independent political action in affiliation with the international Socialist party on the American party's platform in all elections—national, state, county and municipal.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs writes: The American Federation of Labor, in all of

its recent conventions, has been confronted by the same great issue, but on account of its conservative character it has been able to successfully resist the Socialist demand for working class political action, although the Socialist element in that body has grown steadily stronger, and it is a matter of time only when that body will follow in the footsteps of the Western bodies.

The International Typographical union, one of the largest and most influential bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has just elected by referendum vote Max S. Hayes of Cleveland, an avowed Socialist, to represent it in the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, and it is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Hayes, who is a man of marked ability, will use all his influence with many other Socialists in the convention to have the big Eastern organization follow the example set by their more progressive Western brethren. It is simply bound to come, and then there will be a unification of the Eastern and Western sections and the solidity of the working class upon the industrial and political fields will then be assured and ultimate victory will be near at hand.

The most important feature of the tremendous change is that 120,000 organized workers have, through their representatives in Denver, declared allegiance to the Socialist movement. As organized labor is usually credited with controlling five times its numerical strength, it will be seen that approximately a round 500,000 of voters will shift their political support from the old parties to the Socialist party, which stands for collective ownership of all the means of production, and is absolutely uncompromising and never fuses with any other party under any conditions whatsoever."

### THE A. F. OF L. OPPOSITION.

But the Gompers faction, now in control of the American Federation of Labor, has proclaimed that, since the Western organization have by this action ceased to be merely trades unions pure and simple and become political bodies, they will send organizers into the West to organize rival unions and scab on and destroy the Federation of Miners and the Western labor unions. But Gompers will discover his mistake before next year. Not all of his friend Hanna's millions can supply enough to break the class-conscious unions of the West. You're up against a new proposition, Sam! You may be told to go away back and sit down at the next convention of the A. F. of L. Meanwhile the free-spirited, class-conscious unionists of the West will "carry the war into Africa." The Western Labor Union changed its name to The American Labor Union. It will send organizers throughout the East in response to the blow aimed at it by Mark Gompers and Sam Hanna. It will organize all the farmers and farm-hands and become the union of all workers.

The American Labor Union has already made an important move in the war which is to be waged against the American Federation of Labor. A resolution was adopted inviting the National Brewery Workers' Association to join the American Labor Union. This organization is one of the strongest branches of the American Federation of Labor and it is said there are many of its members now ready to join the Western organization. The brewery workers are the strongest in the East and have large unions in nearly every important center.

This move, including Socialism as it does, is the first step toward carrying the war against the American Federation into the territory in which it has its main strength. It is stated that the brewery workers in many instances have signified their readiness to join the Western organization. At any rate the American Labor Union will undoubtedly secure many members from Eastern bodies now with the American Federation of Labor, and the change of name will greatly aid in this move.

It is now up to every Socialist trades unionist to use his utmost endeavor to see that Socialists are elected to the A. F. of L. convention this fall. Only by capturing that body for Socialism can a destructive interunion war be avoided. Socialists have not sought it. But Gompers has decreed that no trades union endorsing Socialism shall be allowed to exist. He has declared WAR against SOCIALISM. Let us take up the gauntlet and put out of the presidency of the Federation of Labor, the friend of Hanna the labor crusher, then the American Labor Union and the A. F. of L. may unite or work together in peace and solidarity.

## That Offer to Hustlers.

Are you in? Are you getting those subs? It takes ten or more subs to get the prizes, so you had better hustle. What are the prizes? This is the offer.

Comrade A. Barieu has given us 1,500 shares of stock in the Flashlight Oil Company, which has a market value of 20 cents a share. The company owns 1280 acres of land in the Oil City Coaling district, and is just beginning to sink its wells. The district has paid over \$10,000,000 in the past few years, and with the favorable location it is extremely probable that the Flashlight company will strike good oil flows somewhere on its great acreage. In such an event the value of its stock can hardly fail to rise above par.

The terms upon which this stock has been given us are these:

First—To the person who gets us the largest number of yearly subscribers each week there shall be given 100 shares of stock.

Second—To the person who gets us the largest number of half-yearly subscribers each week there shall be given 50 shares of stock.

This contest shall run ten weeks or until the 1500 shares are exhausted.

The only condition attaching is that at least ten yearly subscribers or ten half-yearly subscribers shall be necessary to entitle the person securing them to the prize.

The contest opens June 10th, and the first week will close at 6 p. m., June 17th, and only such subscriptions will be counted as are delivered to this office by that time. In sending in names state that you want them to count for you in this contest. The second week begins at 6 p. m., June 17th and runs to 6 p. m., the following Tuesday, and so for each succeeding week till the stock is exhausted.

Remember, now, the lists are open June 10th; they close June 17th, 6 p. m., for the first week. Who will win the first bunch? Hustle, Comrades, you all have a good show.

## The Advance Guard

The guards have taken up their post this week, and they do not intend to quit the place of duty until the fall of the capitalist's bastille has been proclaimed to the whole world.

They know no retreat. Their cry is onward, onward, ever onward!

The scalping-knife has been in use during the week just past.

Here are some of the results: Comrade Aronstein comes in for \$5 worth of subscribers.

Comrade Mollie Bloom came to the office with five scalps dangling to her belt.

Comrade Van Alsten delivers a blow at the stronghold of tyranny with five new subscribers.

Oliver Everett, the tried veteran of many battles, comes in for four subscribers.

Comrade Bartell, a new convert to our cause, came to the front with four new subscribers.

Comrade Hoy comes in with two new names.

Comrade Geo. Felix came in with a bunch of ten this week. Come again next week, Comrade.

From away across the bay comes Comrade Thos. Handley with thirteen new names. Come again, we welcome you as one of the guards.

Comrade Jos. Lawrence of San Jose sends an order for twelve subscribers.

J. Geo. Smith, an old soldier in the Smith family, comes in for six subscribers.

Dr. C. Whitney of Santa Cruz came in for eight cards. The Doctor is old in this fight, but is still eager for the fray.

Comrade J. D. Wilhite of Vallejo comes in for five yearlies and a bunch of fifty papers.

Comrade W. McCool of Hemet, Cal., comes to the office in time with four new subscribers.

Comrade Tolman comes in with a yearly.

Keep up the work. Go after the enemy, and in time, and a short time, too, we will have the old plutes on the run.

Carry the work to every hamlet in the State, and when the man therein has given the subject a fair consideration he will be a member of our party. Everything is moving on the the co-operative commonwealth. Do your part in preparing for the same.

Patronize our advertisers.

## Swedish Socialists Secure the Franchise

News from Stockholm, Sweden, dated May 15th, states that the struggle for the electoral franchise which the workmen have been engaged in during the last decade has at last resulted in the concession being made by the Government.

Ever since the Socialists have been organized in Sweden systematic agitation has been kept up with the immediate purpose of securing a means of conquering the powers of government.

The percentage of illiteracy in Sweden being very low rapid progress has been made. They have two daily and a number of weekly papers and magazines.

They have been able to send a few members to the national legislature by compelling the small business men, who have a vote, to vote for their candidates on pain of losing their trade.

Careful attention had been taken to thoroughly organize the trades into unions, and when the bill came up in the Landsig a national strike was called. Scarce a wheel turned in all Sweden so complete was the tie-up. Many newspapers had to temporarily suspend. It was the same method employed by the Belgium Comrades in 1893.

The Government yielded and the real fight is on.

## Chicago Begins the Campaign

A full ticket was named by the Cook county convention of the Socialist Party at 181 Washington street on Sunday afternoon, May 25th.

The convention was large and enthusiastic. One or two wards were not represented on account of a misunderstanding, but aside from that every branch sent delegates, besides Evanston and Chicago Heights.

Sam Robbins handled the gavel and Wm. Leffingwell acted as secretary.

The convention got down to business at once, and while the resolution committee was wrestling with a variety of ideas the county ticket was named.

The resolution adopted follows: "The Socialist Party in county convention assembled calls upon the wage-working class to unite upon the political field for the interest of their class, by casting their ballot with the Socialist Party at the next election, in November, 1902.

"In calling upon the wage-workers to vote the Socialist Party ticket we want them to study the principles of Socialism, which has its basis in the class struggle for the possession of the means of life, as expressed in the principles of Socialism.

"A movement whose definite aim is to emancipate the working class from wage slavery and all the other evils that result from the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

"The introduction of machinery, the concentration and organization of industries which greatly increase the productive power of labor, has not materially benefited the condition of the laborers, but has intensified their misery and poverty.

"We therefore call upon the wage-working class to rally to the support of the Socialist Party because it represents the interests of their class, and to begin with their votes to organize their class for the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of the Socialist industrial society, a system of society in which the wage-working class will collectively own and operate the machinery of production and distribution, thus giving the producers full control of the products of their labor.

"Vote the Socialist Party ticket."

Chicago has 1,000 members and expects to put up a rattling campaign from now on.

## San Jose, Attention!

E. B. Helphingstine will lecture in San Jose, at the Sleeper Hall Building, 72 North Second street, Sunday evening, June 15th, on "Socialism, Why, When and How." Every Comrade is requested to advertise the lecture. A good attendance is expected. Come early. Also—

Local Santa Clara County, co-operating with the Woman's Socialist Union of San Jose, will give a free entertainment on Sunday evening, June 23d, in the same place. All are cordially invited. Exercises will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

Prop. Com Local Santa Clara Co.

## Skirmish Fire

The other day in San Francisco an old man clad in rags was found in a wagon behind a stable. He was dead from hunger and exhaustion. He had been a working man. He had given his life-energies to piling up the heaps of gold that comprise the colossal fortunes of the rich. And for reward he gained—death and a pauper's grave. The same day in New York Mrs. Herman Oelrichs' heart was sorely grieved. An old friend and boon companion, well-beloved, had died. For several years he had ministered to her idle pleasure and so she gave the parrot a thousand-dollar funeral. Verily there needs a change when the parrots of the rich are more highly thought of than the aged poor. Let us work for Socialist equality and brotherhood.

But it is not the aged poor alone. Babyhood is cheap as well. Thomas speeds down the crowded thoroughfare in his mile-a-minute "White Ghost"—woe to the child who leaves the curb! The blow of the "White Ghost" is death. The father may groan in impotent rage, the heart of the mother may break in grief; but what satisfaction can they gain? The courts will offer them \$3125 to bribe their sorrow into quiescence, and the millionaire could kill a baby every month for pastime at that rate and never feel it in his income—\$3125! Rockefeller's income between breakfast and lunch, or while he sits to hear Melba and De Reske at the opera; \$3125, the cash value of three hours of Rockefeller; the cash value of a poor baby's life. Verily, capitalist justice is a crime.

Comrade Sorenson, in his little speech on "Liberty," Sunday afternoon gave out an excellent thought. It was to the effect that the poets seeking things by which to typify liberty always recognized the limitations and restrictions which private property imposes and invariably chose those things which are common to all, the property of all or which are the property of none.

Thus the land, nor the forest which can be marked off and bounded are not available to typify freedom. But the broad highways of the sea, the crags and peaks of mountains, which man cannot subdue or own, the unimprisoned air, the sunshine—these fill the poet's heart with gladness and inspire his song with noble thought and joy.

There is an amusing little coterie of persons over in Oakland. They are politicians and trades-unionists. They want a sort of State Labor Party or a combination of Labor and Farmer Party, and they don't know just how to get it. The other day they came over to interview that distinguished republican, Mr. E. E. Schmitz, the labor mayor of San Francisco. "Would Mr. Schmitz accept the republican nomination for Governor?" (Would a duck swim?) But J. Shakespeare Parry was there also, and he restrained His Honor from too great volubility, so the delegation from San Francisco's bed-room slunk back to their suburban haunts with only this reply: "If the Mayor was tendered the nomination by the republican convention and the Union Labor Party did not disapprove of it, he might accept." Which means: If Abe Ruef's primary league wins out in San Francisco and its allies win out elsewhere and they get control of the republican convention, they will nominate Schmitz, and if any county committeeman of the Union Labor Party dares to object he will very promptly lose his soft berth in the City Hall. So, Mr. Labor Men of Oakland, go away back and sit down. The thirteenth plank in the Union Labor Party's platform, pledging its local committee to extend its organization to State and nation, was only a bluff and was given an unlucky number so that no one would protest when it was thrown into the republican bon-fire.

Editor Advance: "You said we would poll 25,000 votes this fall. I had it 20,000."

Organizer Helphingstine: "Well! yes, I saw your 20,000 and went you 5000 better."

Editor Advance: "Well, I'll tell you. I'll cover that 5000 raise. You round up 25,000 down south and we'll corral 25,000 up north and make it grand total of 50,000." Both agreed.

Washington Socialists will hold their State convention at Seattle June 29th.

ADVANCE



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.

A Word of Appreciation

We cannot speak too highly of the excellent work done by Comrade Walter Thomas Mills during his twelve weeks' stay in San Francisco. The local Comrades have been waging the battle for the cause with steady, hard, persistent efforts. But since the campaign last fall, which resulted disastrously for the actual Socialist organization, whatever it may have done for independent labor politics we have been pretty much in the doldrums. Our power to deal effective blows had been well-nigh exhausted, and though we kept at it, it was dogged determination that animated us there was almost no inspiring enthusiasm. We needed rest to recuperate our own powers and reinforcements to come with fresh vigor to inject life into the agitation and carry it on while the old guard rested on its arms, a well-earned respite from the conflict. To supply these reinforcements came Comrade Mills. He is a host in himself. And with him came the students of his school. For ten successive Sunday afternoons they have filled Metropolitan Temple with an audience of perhaps 2500 people. Many of these have hitherto been strangers to our cause. Many have been slack in their allegiance. These meetings have bound up one hundred and fifty new members to the local. Hundreds more have been converted, and still other hundreds given such a start along our line of thought that they cannot fail to land with us by next election day. The local movement is rejuvenated. The new recruits have taken up the work with spirit, and the old guard returns from its rest with hearts full of the old love of the glorious struggle. From now we will wage a hotter campaign than ever San Francisco saw before. And all this is in the greatest measure due to the work of Comrade Mills. To him, therefore, we tender our sincerest thanks and best wishes. May he live long and prosper! May his speeches be many and his audiences an innumerable multitude.

What are Public Utilities

There is scarcely any political term on the tongues of people to-day which is so badly defined as "public utility." Ask the next man you hear use it, What is a public utility? It is dollars to doughnuts and the mint thrown in that he will stammer and stutter and finally confess that he cannot give a satisfactory definition. He will tell you that a street-car line, water-works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines and similar things are public utilities. But that is only giving illustrations, not defining. If he attempts to give you a rule the result will be very laughable. He can give no rule, which, unless he is a Socialist, he can stand by himself. Let us illustrate:

The only rule that can be laid down, whatever its wording, has the same idea as this. A public utility is an industry which affects the public so vitally that any monopoly of it by a few necessitates the exercise of governmental control to prevent the few from too greatly tyrannizing over and plundering the public. To apply this rule and then demand public ownership of public utilities is really to demand Socialism. But the illogical, "practical," "step-at-a-time," reformer never quite understands the implications of his program.

There is no need here to go into the proposition of natural monopoly, which is sometimes placed as an additional qualification on public utilities. The "natural" evolution of the competitive capitalist system is rapidly making the whole earth a "natural" monopoly for Rockefeller, Morgan and Co. unlimited.

But in following out the idea of public ownership of industries which so vitally affects the public that any monopoly gives a few power to tyrannize over and plunder the people, the first difficulty encountered is to tell where to stop. The street cars are public utilities. No one denies that. But before one rides down on them to work in the morning, one needs a breakfast. And the breakfast is far more vital to the people than the street car. We did without street cars for a whole week and were cheerful over it. But deprive the law-abiding citizens of San Francisco of a week of breakfasts and Mt. Pelee's eruption would look like a Demo-

cratic bonfire after a Republican victory compared with the outburst of righteous indignation of our breakfastless neighbors.

Does the meat trust concern the people less than the railroad trust? Is the meat supply less powerful, when monopolized, as an instrument of tyranny and plunder? Is it less a public utility?

In summer in New York it becomes an absolute necessity to have ice. There is an ice trust that controls the available supply. For the last couple of years they have raised the price so that it becomes almost impossible for the poor to get it. And when the sultry weather wilts the babies in the populous quarters of the city—those oven-like streets teeming with life—a little ice is a matter of life and death. This is the opportunity of the trust, and they can charge what price they please. Thousands of infants are thus murdered by the greed which withholds the ice they need. Is the ice industry of public concern? Is it a public utility?

Down South are cotton mills. The little children operate the looms. They toil twelve and fourteen hours a day. Mammam, the master of mills, demands the sacrifice of their bodies and souls. The children of the mills becomes prematurely aged. Happiness is an unknown dream. Toil, that exhausts the body; toil, that starves-out the brain, that is all life means for these future citizens of the New South. Is it of vital concern to the people that their children are enslaved. The mills supply the cloth that gird the loins of tens of thousands. The children, the half-starved, stunted, deformed, old, old children make it all. The cloth is woven out of their lives. And the master of mills receives the reward. The golden flood that comes to buy the cloth pours into his treasury. The children get scanty rags, a hovel and a crust of bread. Is it of vital concern? What demon has decreed that this should be? What man dare say it shall continue?

And so with every industry. They are all of vital concern. Flour, woolen, iron and steel mills. Farms and factories are all being controlled by a few. Only by public ownership of these industries can the tyranny of the trusts be avoided. Vote for Socialism.

The God of Capital

There is a class of plunderers in the land. They rifle nature's treasury of its finest gems and valued metals; they strip the hills of the woods and forests; they devastate the fields and deface the beauty of every landscape in their greed. Nothing is sacred to them but gold. Manhood shall be enslaved for gold. The tears of widows shall be coined into gold. The honor of women shall be sold for gold. Youth, childhood, yes babyhood, they gaze on with swinish eyes contemplating how the budding life may be stripped of beauty, of joy, of truth, of goodness, of knowledge and song and all turned into gold, bright, yellow gold. Is it a curse which divine wrath has sent upon us? No! We have made this image; we have set up the golden calf, and, when we will, we can shatter it.

Socialism and Trades Unionism

The socialist is in principle a trades unionist. He favors the principle carried to its logical outcome. The trust operated in the interest of all is a form of socialism. Unionism demanding the full value of the product is another form of socialism. Full socialism is production carried on by all with the entire product distributed to all. Socialism eliminates competition between workers and private profit of capitalists.

The object of the union and that of the trust is the same. Co-operation for the benefit of a class.

The ethics of the trust and the ethics of the union is the same. The need of one is the concern of all.

The difference between the two lies in the fact that the interest of the workers must eventually become the interest of all humanity, while the interest of the capitalist is steadily becoming the interest of a relatively smaller number. Time was when the interest of the capitalist was the interest of humanity. Under a competitive system it can never be true again. Eighty-seven per cent. of the wealth of this country is in the hands of thirteen per cent. of the population. Certainly the eighty-seven per cent. of population rather than the thirteen per cent. represent human interests.

—Colorado Chronicle.

It is proposed to have three meetings on the day of the Fourth of July at Long Beach, Cal., one in the morning, another in the afternoon, and the third at night—all of which will be addressed by Comrades Mills, Wilson and other able speakers. This will be the banner Socialist picnic in the history of the State.

At an election at Davenport, Wash., last week the Socialists polled 267 votes out of a total of 527.

Socialism and the Women An Oration

BY MARY FAIRBROTHER.

"Not to be conquered by these headlong days

But to stand free; \* \* \* \*  
At every thought and deed to clear the haze

Out of our eyes, considering only this. What man, what life, what love, what beauty is;

This is to live, and win the final praise."  
—Archibald Lampman.

Notwithstanding the fact that our national platform declares unequivocally for equal political and social rights for men and women, there are many Socialists who hoot at the very idea of women having any sort of independence, and in fact they look on them as interlopers and all-around botheration in the party meetings.

The thing would be amusing to thoughtful women if it were not so serious. But to those of us who long ago gave over talking or thinking about equality of the sexes, those who know that women are superior to men in many respects and men to women in other respects and who know that no race can ever progress, half at a time, the state of mind these men are in, is a serious consideration.

The proletariat is always on the defensive. He more than half expects certain disagreeable things, and if he does not get them, he imagines he does. That is because he has either been hungry, or kicked, or ill-bred, or all three. If I were a man, and a Socialist, and was determined to see myself and my country progress out of its maddening, stifling, care-free complacency, and if I had a poor opinion of the necessity of women in that development I should lie awake nights and struggle for power to keep it to myself, and if I could not I should cut out my tongue. In a Socialist there could be nothing so disgraceful. A Socialist should realize that for centuries women have been the slaves of slaves. They have learned hypocrisy, laziness and selfishness, but they have also learned by the same hard experience, many of them, the fine instinct of pity. Not the kind of pity which sits-in a carriage and throws a beggar a crust. The world may call that pity, but in reality it is vanity. Pity in a woman makes her wrench herself from her fireside and help in whatever way she can to better the world. It makes her refuse to marry if she believes the world does not need married women so much as it needs lives of devotion to its work, as in the case of Frances Willard. And men who have suffered themselves, should, of all people, remember the truth in the case of the woman, which is that she has ever been helpless and yet, in spite of everything, the best thing the world ever saw is a good woman. It would be logical and even desirable for a man like Mark Hanna or Edward VII. of England to be worried over the women who live with them and by their impetuosity upset the doll's house occasionally, but for Socialists who have felt the iron in their own souls, who believe that everything in life worth having, will come from more perfect economic conditions, for a Socialist to fail to see the importance of taking the woman up too, is as eternally fatal as for him to fail to take his brother, and more fatal if anything.

There are many pitiable results in the world to-day because of the hard economic conditions, and fine natures are warped out of all resemblance to the potential. But if I was called on to name the saddest, the most fatal of all these results, I should say it is the opinion so many men have of the opposite sex. I am referring to the large class of men who live in cities and towns who live outside the influence of any good woman and who only know the best of us as a class who perform a sort of reaching down process, the patronizing smile or hand shake which so many kind-hearted women bestow on working men and thereby insult them in every fibre of their natures. I say if these women are the best of us God help the worst. And we all know that between the woman who has been cared for and screened all her life, and out of her narrow window looks forth in pity on some hapless fellow and gives with the same lavishness she bestows her other charities, her smiles and carefully thought-out deeds of consideration and even of love: between these women and the most selfish of our sex is a gulf wide and deep, and many of the men of whom I speak have never even desired to look across it, from the woman they know to the woman they do not know.

\* \* \*

A Socialist said to me not long ago, "I did not have a kind word spoken to me for fifteen years. From the time I was four years of age I was kicked and drove and cursed and starved. By the time I was fifteen I had learned to defend myself by physical force, and since then I have been free from blows. I never spoke to a loving woman; how could I? The women I have known have not helped me to especially admire their sex, and I think they are vain and frivolous, if they are not cruel and selfish."

Those of us who have known wise and strong women like Miss Anthony, or Annie Besant, or Frances Willard, and realize that they were actually in earnest, that they believe in the race and never think of themselves, can only pity men who have missed the grace of that influence. Women have faults; they are all that the pessimist believes them to be, and in fact it is doubtful if the worst among the men who ignore the good women, ever realized one-half of the refinement, of villainy, of which women are capable.

But not all. There are big-hearted, loving women in all walks of life, who have active minds, warm hearts and tender sympathies which reach beyond the limits of their own door-yard, and who desire, honestly and energetically, that all men may be happy. These women look with charity on all, and find excuses even for the characters among the sons of women such as I have described. They are bound by the same curse that is over all the world. They have no opportunity to develop their natures, and the wonder is that they are as good and as noble as they are. Many of these women have allowed their fine womanhood to ooze out on the altar of orthodoxy. They have a strong vein of loyalty in their nature, which makes them believe that certain formalities stand for are the thing itself. I am glad the natures of men and women are different, for when the world finally realizes what things are important and has opportunity to enjoy them, it will find that the woman nature, unwarped and unhampered, will be the finest thing in it.

\* \* \*

Did you ever think of the significance of the marble portraits they have carved in relief, on the west stairway of the new capitol building, at Albany? The capitol of New York is beautiful and stately beyond comparison. It will stand for centuries, it was built to endure, but not as long as the fame of the five women whose faces are carved in the marble wall. The marble will abide for ages; but it will crumble back into atoms and leave the memory of those women—American women—shining bright and clear in the path of Progress.

This group of women's faces, beginning with Mollie Pitcher, and ending with Susan B. Anthony, stands for something high and holy; greater than fame, though fame itself; dearer than love, though love itself; holier than home, though meaning the very essence of that home.

We like to remember how gallantly Captain Mollie threy herself into the breach on Monmouth heights and helped save the day. Her heroism was of the kind that flourished in Revolutionary days, when Americans talked less of liberty and dared to do and die. We have all seen pictures of the little woman standing, with her dead husband at her feet, her head bare, her hair flying, in the midst of roaring cannon and flashing sabres, never thinking of self; fearless, brave, invincible, defending her home, and the baby Liberty, as it was being born in the new continent.

The next in this quintette of women, who shall not die, is Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose vital, thrilling, pencil marks set down on the page for the freedom of the black man were not in vain; and by her side, Clara Barton's strong, calm face, reminds us of the tender, tireless service of the great hearted woman, who taught even war to be humane. Her deft, woman fingers treating friend and foe alike, on battle field, while her warm heart suggesting new comforts in the midst of desolation, has shown the world what it needs by an argument that is as invincible as it is eternal.

Frances Willard is there, too. Her soul knew but one height—love. She saw nothing in duty but love, and her reward was that she was loved by more people than any woman who has graced the world. Her heart ached for humanity, and her sweet voice carried her creed to the confines of civilization: "For God and Home and Native Land." Progress saw before her, the most stupendous obstacle which has ever barred her way. It will require almost the trump of Gabriel to urge her onward, Frances Willard kept her awake and mounted with her over many of the hard peaks, and left a lamp swinging high, lit forever with the ultra violet ray of human love, which will finally make the road seem plain to all.

Last and greatest of these five American immortals is Susan B. Anthony, whose heroic life has caused womanhood to thrill with pride for two decades. She stood for years, against what is harder to bear than enemy's bullet or a soldier's sword—the scorn and ridicule of her own sex. But she has toiled unceasingly for a better citizenship, seeing clearly for the race, what Lincoln saw for his country, that it cannot develop half bond, and half free. Her eyes discern the truth; that free men must be mothered by free women, and fearing that her loved country would be doomed to disaster, Miss Anthony kept straight on her martyred way, until the glorious day, when in all lands American women have come to be honored because of her. All that the other four lived to attain is encompassed in Miss Anthony's life work. Her brain and her courage realizes and dares all. The

others helped Progress in one direction, this woman has given her impetus in all upward paths. Her influence has been felt in all reforms, for her hope of a responsible, enlightened citizenship touches every act of every individual in the world and those yet to be.

Now, the Socialist women hope that all men comrades will endorse the action of the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners at the Denver convention, which adopted the woman suffrage resolution, just as unanimously as they did the resolution for Socialism.

The Comrade

The June Comrade is quite up to the high standard of excellence set by its predecessors. The place of honor is given to a long satirical poem, in the heroic style, by Upton Sinclair, the popular young novelist, which ought to attract a good deal of attention. It deals with the between "Charley Squab" of the "Steal Trust" and "Andrew Arnicky" of the "Old Homestead Company," rival suitors for the hand of Dame Notoriety. It is an exceedingly humorous production, and the excellent illustration by F. Dahme which accompanies it adds greatly to its interest. Indeed, all the illustrations, original and selected, are good this month. Mr. Ryan Walker, who has now joined the Comrade forces, contributes a striking cartoon, "The Coronation of John Bull," as frontispiece, and a small cartoon, "The Sower," with Tolstoy as the central figure. There are also a couple of strong cartoons by the English cartoonist, "Cynicus." There is the usual variety of interesting reading matter of which perhaps the article on "The Socialist Movement in Sweden" is most interesting. It is written by Charles Lindley, the General Secretary of the Party in Sweden, of whom a portrait is given. A portrait and facsimile greeting from Enrico Ferri, the author of "Socialism and Modern Science," adorn one of the pages. Caroline H. Pemberton writes on "How I Became a Socialist"; Isador Ladoff, on "My Escape from Russia"; the Editor on the "Relation of Socialism to Pessimism and Optimism"; Clifford Richmond, on the "Philosopher Press," while W. A. Corey contributes a humorous article on "Cannibalism." Other items are short articles by "Hebe," Charlotte Teller, a short story by August Strindberg, "How They Managed It," a page of book reviews, and poems by R. A. Theodora Bliss, Ernest Crosby, William Morris and W. F. Fox. The concluding chapters of the serial by Tolstoy are given, and an installment of "News from Nowhere," by William Morris. Altogether, it is a splendid issue and deserves a wide circulation. Among several interesting announcements by the publishers we note that they are issuing a pamphlet on "Child Labor," by John Spargo, the Editor of *The Comrade*, to be illustrated by Ryan Walker. This is sure to be of great value for propaganda purposes. *The Comrade*, monthly, 10c., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

Arbitration

It is the irony of fate that John Mitchell, one of the leading advocates of arbitration through the Civic Federation, should be one of the first labor leaders to run counter to the impotency of such a scheme. Although the corporations and their allies have control of the arbitration committee of the federation, yet they fused to arbitrate. The labor forces have been weakened by this cry of "arbitration," and they now fear to go into a struggle with organized capital. The sooner John Mitchell and other labor leaders stand for the solution of these questions at the ballot box and teach their followers so, the sooner will all need for strikes be wiped out and we will hear no more of this arbitration bosh. How can a man who is starving for a job of work, arbitrate with the man who has a job to give, with justice. Until a united ballot is resorted to and legislation passed giving the people the ownership and working of the mines, these industrial struggles will go on, and if the men gain any concessions from the owners of the mines they will have to strike and fight for them—Colorado Chronicle, Denver.

Wilshire's Vote

H. Caylord Wilshire, our well-known friend and exile to Canada by the dictum of Third Ass Postmaster Madden, sends us news of his campaign in the Ontario elections. He had the old partyites scared, and managed to poll 419 votes, or practically 10 per cent of the total vote polled. This is the result from beginning with five men five years ago. Go it, Comrades, and go it, Wilshire! You'll land yet!

If Oregon's election was held in November instead of June, and we could have three such men as J. Stitt Wilson, Carl D. Thompson and Rev. Ben. F. Wilson in the State until that time we could easily poll 20,000 Socialist votes.—*People's Press*.

## The General Strike in Belgium

### Vandervelde's Account

The strike for universal suffrage which will be over when this article is printed is the most important which has ever taken place in Belgium. During a week more than 300,000 men have given over work for purely political reasons, in order that they might show by a decisive act that they wished to put an end to an electoral system which is not only manifestly unjust, but also supremely ridiculous.

The constitution by which we are governed, and which was revised in 1893 owing to street riots, for in our country Clerical despotism is only tempered by riots, gives a vote to all Belgians of 25 years of age who have lived for one year in the constituency. But all fathers of families who are 35 years of age and who pay at least 4s. a year in taxes, all landowners, all officials, and all persons having passed certain examinations have two or three votes, while the "vile multitude" has only one vote.

Our popular speakers describe this system of fancy franchise by saying that if Jesus Christ were to return to earth He would not have vote in Belgium because he had no regular domicile, for the Son of Man had no place to lay His head. St. Joseph also the most illustrious of all fathers of families, would only have one vote because he did not pay enough taxes, but on the other hand Pontius Pilate would have three votes as an official just as all our priests.

The Socialists have, therefore, begun their campaign to take away the privileges of Caiphas, Pontius Pilate and the Pharisees.

During many years, in many meetings, which have made people compare our propagandists to hordes of locusts settling down in a country, the Socialists have been influencing public opinion. Gradually the other parties of the Left have followed our example. Only some Liberals of the Left Center, the last survivors of the old state of things, resisted, but in March, 1892, in a parliamentary debate they gave way or rather they became resigned to a new system which would diminish their power.

Finally the Clerical party remained alone against all the forces of democracy in its resistance to universal suffrage.

Liberals, Socialists, Christian Democrats, submitted a proposition in favor of revision of the constitution. They all agreed on the one point and enthusiastic meetings were held at Antwerp, at Ghent, at Liege and at Brussels.

But it is no use reckoning on platonic meetings to overcome Clerical resistance. The Catholic party has too much to gain by the present system not to resist with the energy of despair the movement in favor of revision. M. Woeste, the Clerical leader recently well said to a Berlin journalist that the granting of universal suffrage would lead to the fall of the government.

Thus in spite of the Liberals, who have a childish fear of agitation, the Socialists determined to use other means, and finally to decree a general strike in order to overcome the resistance of the government.

Last Easter, the Annual Congress of the Workingmen's party was held at Brussels in the Maison du Peuple.

Seven hundred delegates, representing five hundred groups were present. First of all the question of woman's suffrage was discussed, but it was temporarily shelved. Then, in a secret meeting the question of manhood suffrage and the best means of obtaining it was discussed, and a resolution was voted declaring that on April 8 the Socialists would insist on the immediate discussion of revision.

This motion was going to be made, but the government which had prepared itself for the fray, took the initiative and proposed that the debate should begin on April 16. But at the same time the government wished to obtain votes on account beforehand so as to be able to close the debates at any moment. This led to an agitation the same evening in the streets of Brussels.

A meeting was held at the Maison du Peuple and the leaders gave counsels of patience, but some of the young members were impatient and went and broke the windows of two or three Clerical deputies.

On the following days these manifestations, in which the party Ouvrier took no part, became more serious; two or three policemen were seriously hurt, and the gendarmes and police were brutal as usual, and many wounded were brought to the ambulance station of the Maison du Peuple.

Meanwhile the agitation spread into the provinces. In Hainault the miners went on strike. Some dynamite outrages took place, and the front door of a Clerical deputy's house (M. Derbaix) was damaged, but little serious damage was done.

Crowds in the principal towns met the Clerical deputies as they arrived by train, and greeted them by singing the "Mar-

seillaise," the "Carmagnole," or the new song:

"Down with war, sabres and cannon.  
Vive la Republique;  
Down with our cardboard king."

It was a strange sight to see these deputies going home through streets black with people, surrounded by police with drawn swords and revolvers. In fact it looked as if criminals were being led to the scaffold.

At Ghent 10,000 workmen met their deputies every day, and the honorable members got tired of it and stayed at Brussels.

On April 10th the Parti Ouvrier issued a manifesto ordering workmen to go on strike on the following Monday.

The miners of Hainault were already on strike, and were holding meetings, and on April 11th the gendarmes at Houdeng broke up a peaceful demonstration, and fired on the crowd, killing a workman and a poor girl who was selling milk.

More terrible scenes took place the next day at Brussels. The Parti Ouvrier was anxious to avoid new massacres, and begged its adherents to remain calm in order to avoid conflicts which could only be to the advantage of the Government. This appeal had been heard and acted upon. Meetings were peaceful, and when the Chamber adjourned a small crowd followed the Socialist deputies who were going to the Maison du Peuple.

Suddenly the police appeared, charged the crowd, seized the writer, knocked him about, and took him to the police station. There explanations were made, the inspector apologized, the burgomaster himself came, and the spectators could see these two, the writer and the burgomaster (M. de Mot), coming out arm-in-arm.

The burgomaster asked me to request my adherents to be calm, and I replied, saying that I was just going to request him to keep the police well in hand.

All seemed quiet again. In the evening the working men's districts were animated because it was the evening of the day when the men had been paid. But at 10 o'clock everything was peaceful, except that there were 20,000 police, gendarmes, and civic guards in the streets, and no one would have thought that in half an hour there would be serious trouble.

Most Socialists had gone home, or were busy at the Maison du Peuple completing the preparations for the general strike, when trouble broke out in the Rue Haute, the chief street of the populous Marolles quarter.

All those who have been to Brussels know, at least by reputation, the Marolles. They speak a kind of dialect, are rather given to drink, and are fond of fights, but they are not a bad sort. They were not absent, as there was a chance of a row, and many were near La Maison du Peuple. Suddenly the gendarmes appeared, and without a word of warning they began to fire. They killed Fievez, a trade unionist, a man called Boverlard, who was going to buy cigars, and an old woman who was standing at her door. More than twenty people were wounded.

I only learnt this the next day, because I had gone home thinking all was over, and I shall never forget the gloomy look of the Maison du Peuple when I saw it the next day, with its blinds all drawn, its red flag half mast high, and the men and women crying with grief and anger.

But outside all was quiet. However, it was expected that riots would take place in the evening, for it seems at Brussels that these always take place at the same time. Meanwhile I had to go into the country to hold three meetings at places where four or five years ago our comrades used to get stones thrown at them.

Now, on the contrary, we are well received. When I arrived at Woluwe there was a good meeting. It was a great success; and I then went to Saventhem, where 700 or 800 peasants took part in the meeting. The burgomaster had forbidden any speaking in the open-air, but I addressed the crowd from a window. Then I went to Dieghem, and from there back to Brussels.

The town was much quieter, and there was only a little stone-throwing, yet during the whole of the week after April 13th the civic guard was on duty. The people were sullen, but saw that they could do nothing against the military forces. As I said at the Maison du Peuple, it was too soon or too late to organize an insurrection.

Too soon, for, in spite of the increasing propaganda among the soldiers, we could not reckon on the troops, who would perhaps hesitate at obeying, but who would more probably hesitate at not obeying. Too late, for we are no longer in 1830 or in 1848, when the people were face to face with soldiers who were not so well armed as they are now. At the present time the disproportion between the forces is too great, and, when those in power would not hesitate to organize a massacre, it is quite impossible for a street insurrection to succeed.

It was chiefly for this reason that as soon as the agitation began the General Council of the Parti Ouvrier, seeing that force, however legitimate, would not succeed, had recommended a general strike as the only means of exercising legal pres-

sure on the Government, and at the same time of injuring those who chiefly benefited by the system of plural voting.

Excited by waiting, exasperated by the massacres of Brussels and the Black Country, the workers responded unanimously to the first appeal made to them. On the Monday the strike became general throughout the mining districts. It spread rapidly to other industries, and for the first time all workmen, even those in the smallest factories in the districts of Charleroi and of Mons, ceased work. In spite of the local crisis, the workers in the textile industries at Ghent and other districts in Flanders also ceased work. At Liege also the men came out. At Brussels there were more than 20,000 men on strike.

In a word, during this week all workmen except those connected with the railways ceased work and more than 300,000 men obeyed the mandate of the Parti Ouvrier, and to affirm their rights they did not hesitate to do without their wages.

It was impossible to pay strike pay to that multitude, but steps were taken to help the poorest and to grant relief to the families of the wounded, of the dead and of those in prison.

As the workmen had no money an appeal was made to the bourgeoisie and, through the International Socialist Bureau, to our foreign comrades.

The appeal was heard; help came from France, from England, from Holland, from Austria. The Russian Socialists sent their mite and the German Social-Democrats sent more than £800.

Many Liberals also sent subscriptions, and poor people sent their mite. A teacher, for instance, having no money, sent her earrings and her wedding ring to be sold for the benefit of the fund.

During the strike the working classes remained quite calm, and this produced a great impression.

Every evening meetings were held at the different Maisons du Peuple, and all speakers impressed on their hearers the danger of drinking too much. At Verviers the local Socialist publicans refused to sell gin as long as the strike lasted. At Brussels it was noticed that there were no drunkards, and this had an excellent effect on public opinion. The Liberals who at first were against the people now began to turn round on the Government. The attitude of the civic guard was more favorable to us. Liberal newspapers denounced the odious brutality of the gendarmes, many manufacturers were favorable to our demands, and one who was told by his men that they were going on strike, said he hoped they would succeed.

For the time we began to think that moral force would triumph over brute force, and that the hopes of the proletariat would be partially fulfilled.

On Tuesday, April 15th, the Liberal group in the Chamber suggested a dissolution if the revision was rejected, so that the country might be consulted. The Government leader, without giving any opinion, only replied that this was a prerogative of the King, and it appeared for a time that there was thus a way out of the difficulty. But it soon became clear that the Right would grant no terms.

On the Wednesday the funeral of the victims took place, and though this had to be at 6:30 in the morning great crowds took part in it and the impression will never be effaced from the memory of the spectators.

The same afternoon the debate in the Chambers began. The Government opposed it, though they stated that sooner or later some change must take place. M. Woeste, the independent Clerical leader, said, "If we vote against this proposal it is rather because we dislike universal suffrage than because we are in favor of plural voting. We know that laws must change, and if some proposal is made which is not universal suffrage pure and simple we should be prepared to give it our most careful consideration."

These words are very important, as the speaker two months before absolutely refused to consider any change in the system of voting.

From a moral point of view the general strike was not useless, but it did not prevent on April 18th—the eighth anniversary of the voting of the present system—the rejection of revision by a strict party vote (84 to 64).

We were defeated, but shall win in the end. Order reigned in the streets supported by 60,000 soldiers, and at Louvain a meeting was suppressed—eight workmen were shot down by the civic guard, who fired without any warning.

The strike was continuing, but it could do nothing. The King might have dissolved the Chambers but he did nothing. Under these circumstances the General Council of the Parti Ouvrier had to decide whether the strike should go on or not. If it continued it would impose great sacrifices on the proletariat; it would exhaust the funds of trade unions and cooperative societies, ruin thousands of families, and yet it was quite certain that men would have to return to work in a week or a fortnight though they would obtain nothing.

On the other hand if work were resumed with as much unanimity as it had been left off it would give a new proof of

the discipline and unity of action on the part of the workmen, and at the same time it would reserve their resources and energies for new struggles. This was the opinion of the delegates, and it was resolved almost unanimously, only one member dissenting, that the strike should come to an end.

The strike is over, but the struggle continues, and the Parti Ouvrier may be trusted to see that the cause of Universal Suffrage will not be injured by the Parliamentary check which has just been received.

Our opponents know that this is so, and M. Woeste is too clear-sighted a politician not to say, with King Pyrrhus, "Such another victory, and we are lost."—E. Vandervelde, in *Le Mouvement Socialiste*.

## Activity at National Headquarters

Press Bulletin.

St. Louis, Mo., May 31, 1902.

Jno. C. Chase addressed Trade Unionists and Socialist Locals this week at Cape Girardeau, Dexter, Poplar Bluff and St. Louis, Mo.

Eugene V. Debs has been in attendance at the convention of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union in Dever, Col., which opened on the 26th and is still in session. Comrade Debs addressed a public meeting of 4000 persons the first evening. The following was sent to the Western Federation of Miners:

Telegram.

"St. Louis, Mo., May 26, 1902.

"James Manor, Secretary-Treasurer, care of Convention Hall, Western Federation of Miners, Dever, Col.—The victims of the Slave Republic send mute appeal to you from north, south, east and west. There are Couer d'Alenes in Pennsylvania and bull pens in West Virginia. The power of industrial organization coupled with political organization is irresistible. Mindful of these things, will you strike the blow for Socialism and Freedom?"

"Fraternally, Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary.  
"By order of the National Committee of the Socialist Party."

Later advices state both organizations held a joint session on the question of declaring for independent political action on the platform of the Socialist Party, Edward Boyce and Daniel McDonald, respective presidents, both leading the arguments in favor of Socialism. Indications point to the adoption of the resolution favoring this action.

Chas. H. Vail has concluded his tour of Pennsylvania, and reports formation of four new Locals of the party with 82 members.

In Newport News, Va., the straight Socialist vote recorded in the recent election was 221, as against 29 in 1901, and 15 for Debs and Harriman in 1900.

The following was sent Decoration Day (May 30), the occasion being the laying of the corner stone of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum:

Telegram.

"The Labor Lyceum, resting on the bed-rock of truth, shall stand a living monument to the Sons and Daughters of Toil. Let Labor, the creator, this day herald to the world the entry into its kingdom. With the ties of blood and common interest binding us, let us prove a solid phalanx against the walls of capitalism and, razing them to the ground, proclaim 'The private ownership of the land and the fruits thereof shall cease forevermore.'"  
"Fraternally, Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary.

"By order of the National Committee of the Socialist Party."

## Reports from Chase

St. Louis, Mo., May 31, 1902.

Leon Greenbaum, Secretary Labor Lecture Bureau—Dear Comrade: Since my last report on lecture work, I have addressed fifteen meetings under the auspices of labor organizations in Missouri and Illinois. In St. Louis I have spoken for the journeymen tailors, bridge and structural workers, metal polishers, cigar makers, brewers and malsters, carpenters, and brewery firemen.

All of these meetings were very well attended, and Socialism was received in every instance with cordial welcome and enthusiasm. It seems to me from the way they receive the idea of taking political action through the Socialist Party, that the outlook for a great growth in the movement in St. Louis is assured, and that great success is bound to be attained in the coming fall election. I feel sure that the working men see the futility of chasing after public ownership parties, "allied third parties" and the like, and will line up in the coming election for the only party that stands for and insists upon the abolition of the wage system and the establishment of the public or collective ownership of all industries.

I have also spoken in Troy, Ill., for the Local of the Socialist Party. In Lebanon for the miners; East St. Louis, the steel workers; El Dorado, the Federal Union,

and Carterville the miners. All of the above meetings were well attended with one exception. The meeting in Carterville was not advertised, and an impromptu meeting was held on the street, which turned out very well, everything considered. On May 17th I was in Staunton and spoke at the Miners' Injunction Day Celebration. A large crowd assembled to listen to the speakers, who were present to speak upon "Government by Injunction." Comrade Chas. Kassell of St. Louis was with me and spoke in German. Comrade Kassell dealt some hard blows at government by injunction, and presented the Socialist position on the question of injunction in a forcible manner, which was highly appreciated by the miners. The meeting was a complete success, and this day is destined to become one of much importance among the miners as a day of discussion of the question of government or mis-government by the capitalist class. Socialist speakers will be in great demand on these days and will do much good for the movement. Meetings so far this week are turning out well and will be fully reported in my next.

Fraternally yours, John C. Chase.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6, 1902.

Leon Greenbaum, Secretary Labor Lecture Bureau—Dear Comrade: During the past week I have addressed meetings in Cape Girardeau, Dexter, Poplar Bluff, De Soto and St. Louis, Mo.

All of these meetings were more successful in the way of attendance than in any other week during my trip in Missouri. This is particularly gratifying, because of the fact that in Southeastern Missouri there has been a serious lack of organization among the working class, and wages are at a low standard.

I found wages and condition of the working class there worse than in any other part of Missouri. The meetings there in consequence did much good at this time, to wake them up to their conditions, and to the necessity of organization, industrially and politically.

In Cape Girardeau I spoke in the court house for the Federal Labor Union, and the following night I spoke for the Socialists in the same place. Nearly every man who attended the first meeting also came to the second to receive a good solid dose of Socialism. The two meetings there will undoubtedly do a deal of good for our Local. In Dexter we had a large meeting in the open air under the auspices of the Federal Labor Union, and at the close of the meeting there were many who expressed their eagerness to join the union and to look into the subject of Socialism.

I spent all of the following day in the place, and the Comrades told me that there was great talk going on in the shops about the meeting, and a desire among them to hear more about Unionism and Socialism.

The meeting in Poplar Bluff under the auspices of the Local of the Socialist Party and the Labor Union was interesting, because of the fact that the union joined hands with the Socialist organization in the arrangements for the meeting. It was significant, as well as interesting, for the reasons that it illustrates the feasibility of our policy in working hand in hand as sister organizations.

The meetings in St. Louis, Mo., were under the auspices of the machinists Friday night and bakers' union Saturday. At the bakers' union, which was an open mass meeting, twenty or more new members were secured as a result of this meeting. About 90 per cent of this union are Socialists.

At De Soto there was a large audience of working men, and the place is ripe for the organization of a Local of our party. Several good union men came to me after the meeting and said they wanted to organize a Local of the Party there. I have made arrangements to have an organizer go there and get them into shape in the near future.

I will reach Omaha, Neb., on Sunday, June 15th. From this point begins the long trip through to the Pacific coast.

Fraternally, John C. Chase.

## Call for Nominations

To the State Committees and Comrades of the Socialist Party:—Pursuant to an invitation extended through G. Weston Wrigley, Provincial Secretary, the National Committee of the Socialist Party, at its meeting in St. Louis, Mo., decided to send a fraternal delegate to represent the Socialist Party at Canadian Socialist Convention, to be held in Toronto between September 1st and 13th (approximately), 1902.

In accordance with decision of National Committee, I hereby call upon all the Locals of the Party in the United States to make nominations for said Fraternal Delegate. Nominations close July 1st, 1902. Returns should be made in organized States to the Secretary of the State Executive Committee. In all other States returns should be made direct to National Secretary.

Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary.

# CREMATION.

## Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association

Point Lobos Avenue

San Francisco California.

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

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

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## State Committee's Report for May

San Francisco, June 4, 1902.

The following is the financial report for the calendar month ending May 31, 1902:

### Receipts.

Cash balance brought forward from April, \$10.69; total receipts for dues during May, \$71.80; total receipts for supplies during May, \$9.88; total receipts for campaign fund during May, \$55.19; cash advanced to Northern Organizer returned, \$5; Local Los Angeles by credit for loan, \$20. Total receipts, \$172.56.

### Disbursements.

National Committee dues for May, \$39.90; printing, \$20.50; postage, general, \$8.48; postage, petitions and requests for report on same, \$8.92; stationery and incidentals, \$3.48; Geo. S. Holmes, expenses, \$10; Organizer Helpingstone, on account, \$12; Secretary's salary for month of May, \$12; Local Los Angeles loan returned by credit for dues, \$20. Total disbursements during May, \$142.28. Cash balance on hand, \$30.28.

The State Organizer now has 51 Locals, of which 43 are in good standing.

The State Organization has grown so large that the volume of business in the shape of correspondence, dues, book-keeping, etc., is now very considerable.

The State Committee wishes to establish a record for systematic and efficient work, and begs the Locals to aid in the endeavor. Local Secretaries will greatly oblige by filling out the inclosed form of report. We have received a supply of Financial Record books, and we again beg to urge their adoption by the Locals.

Comrades will be pleased to learn that we have secured more than the required number of signatures to our petition. We now have 11,000 signatures with San Francisco and Oakland yet to hear from. These two Locals will no doubt bring the grand total up to about 15,000 signatures, i. e., about 6000 more than absolutely required. The Secretary will take the petition to Sacramento next week.

The large number of signatures secured justify us in anticipating that a very good vote will be cast for our party this fall, and, being now assured of a place on the ballot, we can concentrate our efforts on propaganda and organization work.

We have 10,000 platforms on hand, and have ordered 100,000 leaflets to be printed. The printing and mailing of leaflets is very expensive, and, as comparatively little money has come in so far on the contribution lists, we are compelled to remind you of the need of more funds.

We have received word from the National Secretary that Comrade Chase, ex-Mayor of Haverhill, has arranged to visit the coast during the latter part of August, and Comrade Vandervelde of Belgium will probably be here in October.

The National Secretary informs us that he has sent circulars regarding Comrade Chase's visit to each Local in California. Locals desiring to avail themselves of the Comrade's visit should communicate directly with the National Secretary, Leor Greenbaum, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo. With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

California State Committee.

Per Thomas Bersford, Secretary.

Meeting held June 9th. Present, Comrades Appel, Messer, Johnson, Ober, Reynolds, Hefferin and Bersford; Comrade Johnson in the chair. Minutes approved. Communications were read from Wm. Carpenter, R. J. Everett, M. W. Wilkins, Max Eschenbeck, A. A. Crockett (2), B. H. Edmiston, Conrad Rump, W. J. Gebble, John Davidson, Wm. Hefferin, A. J. Underwood, E. Fletcher, E. Backus, C. B. Riggo, T. D. Marshall, J. O. Blakeley, J. Davidson, H. R. Wright, R. S. Chadwick, S. C. Farrar, L. W. Whitehead, Frank Wulff, Frank J. Loring, Leon Greenbaum, C. A. Jolls and Samuel Murray.

Remittances received—From Local: Los Angeles, \$10.25; San Francisco, \$11.85; P. J. Dunne (at large), .25; Alameda County, .87; Alameda City, \$5.25; Pasadena, \$3.90; Del Mar, \$1.60; Porterville, .80; Chula Vista, \$1.75; Hynes, .50; Farmersville, \$2; National City, \$1.35; San Bernardino, .25; Sawtelle, \$4.25; Vallejo, .25; Tulare, \$1.40. Total from Locals, \$52.85.

### Petitions Received

From comrades during week ending June 9th: Geo Hall, Fresno; E. T. Page, Pinole; L. H. Edmiston, Riverside; John A. Mallory, Chula Vista; Lawrence Paulsen, Fruitvale; J. M. Zelle, Sisson; Lorenzo Slocum, Escondido; J. W. Jobs, Escondido; Harry E. Spence, Burrough; R. Dalglish, Koswick; James W. Gates, San Diego; E. G. Swift, Grass Valley; Jas. Hegessy, Merced.

Campaign contributions—Frank Wulff, Colusa, \$5; R. S. Chadwick, Cotati, \$1; Max Eschenbeck, Oxnard, on lists Nos. 14 and 164, \$23.50. Total contributions, \$29.50. Total receipts for week, \$82.35.

Bills ordered paid—F. M. Phelan, printing, \$2; postage and envelopes, May report and referendum Canadian delegate, \$2.10; Secretary's fare and expenses to

S. Holmes, 1000-mile ticket, \$25. Total, \$39.25. Cash balance on hand, \$90.67.

By error in last week's Advance C. C. Janney was credited with \$1.00 contributed by J. O. White.

Charters granted to new Locals—National City, Vallejo and San Bernardino County.

Secretary instructed to take petition to Sacramento; votes canvassed, and Comrade N. A. Richardson was declared elected National Committeeman Los Angeles; referendum carried. Vote on International Secretary ordered reported to National Committee. Referendum vote on Fraternal Delegate to Canadian Socialist Convention to be canvassed June 23d. One thousand-mile ticket ordered given to Organizer Holmes. Committee on Leaflets given full power to act. Secretary authorized to buy a mimeograph. Adjourned.

Thomas Bersford, Secretary.

## In the Land of the Rising Sun.

BY SEN KATAYAMA.

"The produce of the laborer strangles the laborer; his labor of yesterday rises against him, strikes him to the ground, and robs him of the produce of to-day."—Ferdinand Lassalle.

For any plant a certain condition or conditions are necessary to make it grow. A suitable climate and soil as well as a proper care and cultivation with a sufficient nourishment is necessary to the steady growth of a plant. So it is with the people of any country. Modern Socialism would not develop in Korea or in Tibbett as a banana tree will not in the north pole. It would be an utter nonsense to talk on the subject of forming a Socialist party based on the Marxian principles of social economy among Hawaiian aborigines or Ainu race in the northern extremity of Japan! But it would not be an out of place subject when we talk of establishing a Social-Democratic state in a country where the industry is conducted in the most civilized manner and its existing government a limited constitutional monarchy of rather an advanced type. Moreover, the country is rapidly developing into a powerful capitalistic state influenced by the Western money baggers and trust kings. Its petty capitalists are well under the way to imitate their western brother capitalists in dealing with their laborers and the consuming public in a most high-handed manner. Those greedy, profit-thirsty capitalists of the West are quick to their nature sending their agents to look after the soil and climate of the people to invest their capital in the country on the question.

Its factories are filled with cheap labor, especially of women and children. The conditions in those factories and workshops are worse than a pig's pen filled with foul air and suffocating gas. There is no law or almost no regulation that might guard the limbs and health of those poor toilers. Girls in these factories are shut in with high walls and held in them all the time like prisoners. Their complexion is pale and they all appear consumptive, and yet they are worked twelve hours a day and seven full days in the week, shifting night and day every week! As one set of girls stops the work so the other takes its place day and night without interruption, and when the old and wornout set of girls breaks down in utter useless mutilation, and in unnatural old age, a newer and fresher set of girls from the country, just bought by a tricky means, takes its place and the old one disappears like the smoke that belches forth from the chimneys. This state of things goes on day after day and year after year without the least suspicion on the part of the public.

A few days ago a workman died of mere exhaustion on the way home from the government arsenal in this city. He was a strongly built young man of thirty, and worked twelve hours daily. The factory is conducted on the piece work system, and every working man works so hard that he is often killed by utter exhaustion. It is not a rare case that one dies vomiting blood during his work or on the way home.

One day in the afternoon a workman in the Shibaura Iron Works asked for a leave of absence because of illness, but he was not allowed to quit the work. He dragged the work till the usual time. On the way home, a quarter of a mile from the factory, before he reached his hut, he fell down on the earth vomiting blood and died. Another workman worked thirteen hours and on the night he slept tired and exhausted and never awoke again. Such awful cases are too common now-a-days among our workers. Laborers have been becoming gradually conscious of their sad fading future. Another sign of the dreadful future of our working people is impending on their heads, i. e., an increased employment of girls and children in almost all kinds of factories.

Three years ago there were no female workers in the government arsenal of this city, and to-day there are employed nearly one thousand girls, out of thirteen hundred workers in the establishment. This

means that one thousand working men were thrown out of the factory to be filled by their sisters and daughters! Such a thing is no new affair in the West, but it will be a great menace to our working men, whose wages are cheaper by far than their Western brothers, and now they are replaced by still cheaper wage-workers of the weaker sex. The result will be more distressing in our country. That dreadful condition of life will be forced upon many of the workers hereafter, namely, the unemployed.

This state of things will be quickened by another movement in the economic world that has been taking a definite shape. This is the trustification of our industry. As we have said that the western trust kings have been interested in our industry to control it under their trust. Already the American Tobacco Trust controls nine-tenths of our business, the Standard Trust has been busy with its trade in Japan, and has now invested ten million dollars in the business, and will soon swallow up our existing oil industry. The electric industry, besides the government monopoly, is well under the control of an American trust. It is reported in the city dailies that the match industry will soon be trustified by American capital.

Last year we exported Japanese matches worth ten million yen. There are forty or fifty thousand workers in this particular trade now, but with the coming trust these workers will be thrown out of work because the industry will be carried on by the latest machines.

Such is the real condition and prospect of our industry and its workers. What kind of ideas and thoughts will take posers to make out for themselves. The Socialist Association holds its regular meeting every month and it is increasingly attended by both students and laborers, while its membership has very greatly increased lately.

Our Labor World is well read among them and its circulation has been increasing rapidly every day. We can with a considerable certainty predict the future of Socialism and the destiny of the ghost of the Social-Democratic party which was killed and buried on the twentieth of this very month last year.—Labor World.

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