



ADVANCE

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

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A Final Word.

With this issue we publish the last we have to say concerning the fitness of the present State Committee. It has not been a pleasant task to attack officials of the party. We knew that no matter how necessary our action might be, there would not be lacking those who would denounce us as "diffusers" and "ambitious self-seekers," and so forth to the end of the chapter. We expected such replies from you. To others our attack has seemed to be a personal squabble and they have lamented that space should be given in a propaganda organ to such. By far the great majority, however, have endorsed our position and upheld our hands in the effort we have made to prevent the capture of the Socialist Party by discarded DeLeonites and discredited DeLeonism. For our own part we are serene in the knowledge of having done what we believe to be our duty and happy because we have been generally understood and approved in our course.

It is, indeed, regrettable that there should be strife within the ranks. It is disheartening to contemplate the waste of time and energy involved in the struggle which we have carried on, when one thinks of the enormous amount of work that is coming the myriad hosts of Mammon. And yet, there are times when, to prevent the misdirection of our own forces, to secure their proper utilization, it becomes necessary to make a fight within the ranks. We believe that such was the case when we opened up fire on the State Committee. We deemed it necessary that the party members should be enlightened as to the policy pursued by its officials. And since that policy has been inimical to the best interest of the party we were obliged to attack it.

We wish now to give a brief resume of the case. In the July 4th, 1901 Convention this Bersford was elected State Committeeman for the State. In that convention with a few others he had made continual personal attacks on good Socialists, warning the convention against them as "designing Democratic politicians." Mr. Bersford, however, found the objects of his attacks elected by a large majority to the State Committee with him. This committee he attended a few times and then ceased attendance altogether. He couldn't be boss so "he wouldn't play."

In the early part of 1901 a veritable fever of organization swept over San Francisco and Mr. Bersford thought neglected the Socialist movement to work under salary for different unions. His manners, however, quickly disgusted them and he was compelled to resign his positions. He then returned to the ranks of the Social Democratic Party where the men whom he had attacked in the State Committee with unflinching zeal. In the fall campaign he was put under salary as secretary of the Campaign Committee. But his personal animosity to the State Committee was undiminished. With others he met in secret caucus and concocted a plot to call a convention, deposed the State Committee and secure the election of himself and friends. This plot was successful and Mr. Bersford became the secretary of the Committee, which now meets in his bedroom in a private house.

San Francisco at this time began to recover from the results of the fall election and its membership began to rise. This threatened Bersford's ascendancy and he so conducted himself as to make the meetings of the local disorganizing to new members. However, he overreached himself, and was suspended for one year by the vote of the local party in disorderly conduct. At this time he threatened to disorganize Local S. E. as Comrade T. P. D. Gray can testify, and rather than have more serious trouble with the faction that sustained him, though it was a small minority, and considering that he was the officially named State Secretary and in a position to cause unlimited harm to the party, San Francisco acquiesced in his resignation by himself his State Committee. Thinking himself safe he initiated the bringing of charges against several comrades, hoping to secure the expulsion of the faction that stood his intrigues and plots and fought against them. In this he ignominiously failed. He succeeded only in precipitating the attack which the Advance has made upon him and thereby he has forced on the State Committee.

We have charged him and the State

Committee with DeLeonism, intrigue and incompetency. We have specified that they have neglected the use of the union label on their printing. They have advocated a further separation of the Socialist party from the trades unions. They have hindered the efforts of Comrades Wilson and Mills. They have sought to make creed and establish the excommunication of dissenters to their ridiculous delinquencies. They have approved false reports against the fidelity of true Socialists. They have conspired to secure their own elevation and have intruded to impose rule on the Local and State. In power they have threatened "disruption" and "reprisals" if their acts were questioned or their tricks exposed. And yet this same small cunning evidenced in their "doing politics" within the party has not kept them from committing gross blunders and exposing their own incompetency in the dealings of the party with the outside world. These are the charges we have made against Mr. Bersford and the majority of the State Committee. These are the charges we have proved. It has not been a pleasant task but it was necessary. Now, we have done. The comrades throughout California will decide. We put the case in their hands. Henceforth we remain silent unless some urgent need demands a further word. The Convention of Sept. 9th should settle the matter thoroughly and well.

Meanwhile we shall devote ourselves to the work of the party as we have done in the past, the Capitalist class.

Some of Debs' Sayings

"The world is moving in the right direction. We object in vain and enter protests without effect. We think, resolve and act, but society still lives and the conditions remain unaltered. That which society says is a dream to-day becomes a realized fact to-morrow and lives forever." "Do you know that the rarest thing on this planet is a man who really thinks? It is hard to think and it is very easy to say a mental policy and be applauded. So many men think by proxy. You agree with the man who can punish you, I don't ask any man to be persuaded by me. Just think."

"At the convention of the American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees a new policy was formulated. A new declaration was issued. These national labor unions declare against the wage system, and provide means of action in good standing with the approval of thinking and progressive workers everywhere. The unions remain labor unions in all their essential integrity, but they also have a political program, and they propose that their members shall unite upon the political field and act together in harmony in the struggle to abolish capitalism and secure emancipation. While therefore the unions as such will continue all they can to better the condition of their members they will at the same time, be acting together to abolish the system which they have been reduced to poverty and degradation." "The class struggle has thus been recognized by organized labor and the members of trades unions. They understand the nature and henceforth will battle consistently and conscientiously to put an end to wage slavery and the whole brood of ills which flow from it. They believe in their loyalty to the union, especially on election days, when they deposit a united and class-conscious ballot for the Socialist party, the party of the working class, the party of the future, the party that will lead to economic freedom."

"The times in which we live are filled with unrest. The whole economic foundations of society are undergoing a profound change. Thousands of working men are having their eyes opened to the fact that a change of system is an imperative necessity. They are beginning to realize that the present system has outlived its usefulness and that its effect upon the workers are essentially demoralizing. Centralization is lifting up the fields of competition, the middle class as an economic factor in society are losing their power while the workers are associated together in great armies producing wealth which flows in a steady stream into the capitalist class who won the tools of production and are therefore the masters of the product."

"Production in the main has been socialized and is now forwarded on a large scale by co-operative labor. Distribution, however, is still carried forward upon the individual line. The capitalist who owns the tools does not work and produces nothing. The workers who make the tools, and also use them, and produce the results, are allowed simply a wage sufficient to keep them in working and producing order. Among the workers the competition for 'employment' has become so sharp that it stands in instances the wage has been reduced to a pittance."

to divide up. The Socialist is after the trusts and not the middle classes. After while, when your money is gone, you will say that Debs was right. I am a Socialist and am not a dreamer. I'm a philosopher, if anything. If not that, I am nothing."

"Every fellow is trying to get there, and if he does you don't. I don't like this system. You say to me, just wait a hundred years, and we will have a party. I say, 'Oh, no; we wait it now.'"

"I admit that I am an arraying class against class, consciously, and I would have the workers recognize their exploiting masters. What matters it to the workers whether an injunction is issued by the Democratic or Republican government. It is always issued in the name of the capitalist class. We have government by class to-day, and the class government is not the working class. According to the theory of our government the majority rules. The working class is the great majority yet they do not rule. The working class is dependent upon the capitalist class for employment. If I am a capitalist you know that you are dependent upon me for work and you are likely to be influenced by me when casting your ballot. Many a union man wears the union badge and advances its principles, yet his friends against political action. Why, my friend, if you find it to your advantage to unite upon the industrial field why not upon the political field? You strike because you do not like the system, why when you vote you vote to perpetuate that system. "The time has come when no union man can be true to his principles until he puts the union label on his ballot."

Convention of Socialist Women

Socialist women of California are invited to meet in convention in the city of San Francisco on the 11th and 12th of September next at 11 a. m. A suitable hall will be secured and its location advertised prior to the date of convention. The purposes of the convention are to accomplish state organization of the local unions affiliated with the Woman's National Socialist Union, to acquaint ourselves with the extent and conditions of Socialist propaganda among the women of this state, and to develop methods for carrying out the objects for which we are organized.

All women present at the convention in good standing in any organization, whether political or educational, which is working to advance the cause of Socialism, shall be entitled to discuss freely all questions which may come before the convention, and their opinions in this respect shall not be inferior to those of the members of the union, but none shall be entitled to vote except authorized delegates from local unions, or (as we shall hereafter specify) individual members of the Woman's National Socialist Union, who are not affiliated with any other local union.

Any woman who proclaims herself a Socialist, but who is not a member of any Socialist organization, may take part in discussion, at discretion of the chair. No man, except such men as are honorary members of the Woman's National Socialist Union, shall take any part in the discussion or other proceedings of the convention. In explanation of this apparent injustice we say that we consider it best to throw our women entirely upon their own resources, and that we believe them entirely capable of meeting the questions which will arise with wisdom and fairness. Women have so long been accustomed to consider themselves inferior to men that the influence and advice of men carries undue weight, and the presence of men has a tendency to check free discussion. We consider that it is more conducive to self-development to exclude from the floor all men except such as are honorary members and entitled to a voice.

Representation for voting will be as follows: Each local union, with the exception of Los Angeles, on account of its large membership, shall be entitled to two delegates, and may at its own pleasure send two delegates, or may send one delegate empowered to cast two votes. If there shall be present at the convention more than one delegate who are members of the Woman's National Socialist Union, but who are not affiliated with any local union, such women shall collectively cast one vote, and shall be elected from among themselves or through a chairman who shall announce the will of the majority upon each question separately. It is desired that as many women as possible be present and that the opinions and experience of each individual will be of value to the whole. The greater the number of women the larger the amount of wisdom. A good attendance is hoped for.

Josephine B. Cole, W. N. S. U. Representative for California.

After reading your Advance, pass it on.

The Socialist Party and A Speaker for the North

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2, 1902. Whereas, The organization of the Resolutions of the National Quorum of the National Committee.

Western Labor Union into the American Labor Union at its recent convention in Denver; and the attitude of said body in favor of Socialism and independent political action, has brought the Socialist party face to face with an important issue concerning our party's attitude towards the trades union movement;

Whereas, There seems to exist considerable difference of opinion among the party members and comrades concerning this question of policy, and in many instances confusion and lack of proper information and sound knowledge of the historic mission of the trades union movement will tend to result in misadventure and injury to the cause of organized labor;

Whereas, The Quorum of the Socialist Party National Committee has been repeatedly called upon to state its attitude concerning the newly inaugurated movement of the American Labor Union, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hail with joy the declaration of the American Labor Union Convention in favor of Socialism and independent political action on class conscious lines and fully appreciate the excellent pioneer work of our Western comrades;

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty and sincerity of the delegates attending the A. L. U. Denver convention, and are convinced that their action was the result of free deliberation and noble inspiration for the benefit of the wage-working class;

Resolved, That while acknowledging credit for all the good done at their Denver convention, we cannot but sincerely regret their action in constituting themselves a rival trades union federation to the American Federation of Labor;

Resolved, That the invading of the Eastern industrial centers by the A. L. U. will not only retard the cause of organized labor, but will unavoidably mean the inauguration of a fratricidal and suicidal strife between the forces of the A. L. U. and those of the A. F. of L.;

Resolved, That in our opinion it is the most sacred duty of the Socialists to promote the unity of the labor forces, and for this reason we consider it a very unwise action on the part of the A. L. U. to inaugurate a rival movement that will force our comrades and fellow workers to waste their time and energy in fighting each other, instead of fighting the common enemy;

Resolved, That experience having demonstrated the fact that the trades union movement in this country has been greatly retarded by our progress considerably retarded by a so-called Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and its S. L. P. promoters, that we warn all Socialists against a repetition of this fatal policy;

Resolved, That in our opinion the American Labor Union, by organizing rival organizations to the American Federation of Labor, will not only retard the cause of organized labor, but will finally share the same fate, unless the comrades of the A. L. U. realize and promptly rectify their mistake;

Resolved, That in our opinion the regeneration of the trades union movement on Socialist lines must come from below, i. e., from the rank and file, not from above, i. e., from the leaders, and the progress made in this direction in Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other cities by our comrades furnishes conclusive evidence that no necessary exists for a rival economic organization;

Resolved, That we appeal to the Socialists throughout the country to use their best efforts and influence among the members of the A. F. of L. and the A. L. U. to prevent a fratricidal conflict that would do irreparable injury to both the trade union and the Socialist movements.

Respectfully,  
B. BALLARD DENN,  
L. F. HILDEBRAND,  
E. VAL. PUTNAM,  
G. A. HOEHN,  
W. M. BRANDT.

Fraternal Delegate

I have been instructed by Local Santa Clara to call the attention of the members of our party to the fact that Josephine R. Cole, of long and good standing in our local, is the only California nominee for Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Convention. If elected she will certainly attend the convention.

All comrades should lend their hearty support to elect her.  
Fraternally,  
Karl Bracher.

English Capitalism Alarmed

Articles have appeared from time to time in the *Financier* and *Bulletin* calling attention to the serious effect which the profuse employment of capital in this country was meted by hostile agencies, steadily or open. Endeavors have been made to galvanize capitalist interests out of their complacency in view of what may happen. It has been pointed out, for example, that while capital has been benefiting the Socialist movement with daily processions and frothy gatherings at street corners, has to slow to realize the tremendous Socialistic success which is being applied to it per the medium of municipal enterprises, has but one form of proserity tending to very great consequences. Another is the co-operative movement.

It is no exaggeration to say that the capitalist interest of this country have been seriously alarmed at the growth of co-operation—a growth of power and resources which is all the while more formidable, though little realized by those threatened interests. Nor is it even exaggerated to say that private enterprise, the hammer and the anvil of the two forms of the Socialism mentioned—the municipal and co-operative.

It stands to reason that when the application of capitalist accumulations in one direction is prevented by municipal monopoly of great undertakings, and when on the other hand manufacturing as well as the distribution is largely passing under the control of co-operative societies there is an ever diminishing chance of even moderate profits. Here, therefore, we have the antithesis of American modern tendencies. In America there is a tendency to combine capitalist omnipotence with efficiency, and perhaps clumsiness; here to combine efficiency with co-operative enterprise. The competition of co-operative societies aggregated on a colossal scale is formidable enough in distributive enterprises, as traders and investors in retail undertakings are painfully aware. But in other quarters, such a disposition to believe that co-operation may be formidable as a distributive agency, it is not likely to make any great headway in other directions—notably in respect of production.

The inevitable result of this is that the very expense of co-operative societies is every day so strong and so resourceful that the wonder is that private enterprise has not been crushed out of existence already. It has its own feet of steamship plying to and from countries whose products it imports. It has depots in Europe and American cities and is becoming a great home manufacturer. It has shoe and textile factories in different trade centers in England.

Take the English and Scotch wholesale societies; together the total value of their production during 1900 is \$20,825,000 or 19.4 per cent of their sale.

Such facts as these do not confirm the supposition that co-operative production, starting late compared with co-operative distribution, has been making contemptible progress.

But that is not all. The volume of co-operative production in the United Kingdom is very much more than \$20,000,000 and over, with which the wholesale societies are credited. Besides the productive work of those societies, there are societies exclusively devoted to production, and it is reckoned that the total value of co-operative production in this country now amounts to about \$60,000,000. If that be so then the productive output of the wholesale societies over \$20,000,000 as stated is just about one-third of the total. The danger thus becomes quite apparent.—*Financier and Bulletin*.

Comrade J. Stitt Wilson, who has just finished a series of lectures in San Francisco, will give a course in Oakland. The first at Chapman's Hall, 414 Eleventh street, Oakland, Sunday evening at 8 p. m., August 17th. The subject will be Comrade Wilson will discuss "The Psychological Basis of the Social Revolution."



Do You Really Sympathize

To the Members and Friends of the Socialist Party, Greeting—

Comrades: The greatest strike in the history of the modern labor movement is now raging between the United Mine Workers of America on the one hand and the Coal Barons of Pennsylvania and sister states on the other. In this struggle not only the bread and butter of the miners and their families is at stake, but the very life of their organization is also involved. To claim that we can consistently uphold the principles of the class struggle without joining hands with the strikers under these circumstances is to belie our position as Socialists and to make our movement a sham. This being so, our duty is plain. The immediate needs of our suffering brothers demand our attention. Bread and butter must be supplied them and their wives and children, that they may continue the heroic struggle and press on to victory. This means that money must be provided for the purpose of "A friend in need is a friend indeed." Talk is cheap and "actions speak louder than words." The victory of the United Mine Workers will be a victory; their defeat will be our defeat. Let us therefore rally to their support as one man. The Socialist party calls upon you in this trying hour to do your duty. We ask you not only to contribute to the United Mine Strike Fund yourselves with all the means at your command, but also to circulate this subscription list among your friends and fellow-workers, and raise every cent possible for this grand cause. No amount is too large, no amount is too small to be received in this crisis. Let there be no delay. Commence operations at once and return these lists to the National Secretary, with the amount subscribed, at the earliest possible moment.

Leon Greenbaum, 427 Emile Building, St. Louis Mo

Father McGrady's Message of Hope

Belleue, Ky., Aug. 1, 1902. Pienic Committee Alameda County Societies:

Dear Comrades: Some duties are irksome and others are very pleasant. The duty of producing the comforts and luxuries of life for the supercilious capitalists, who do not appreciate the fact that they are public benefactors, living on the voluntary service of the toilers, is a duty which I do not enjoy as thoroughly as the men in the mines and factories, on farm and battlefield. But the duty of telling my comrades that the day dawn of freedom is approaching, and the sun of the Co-operative Commonwealth is emerging from the shadows of the deep and his dazzling beams are seen afar on the brow of the morning; to proclaim this consoling truth, to awaken the dying hopes of the nation, and to cheer the faltering hearts of the oppressed millions with the song of the poet and the dream of the prophet, is a duty as sacred as it is pleasant; and it is with joy that I send my message across the continent to the Comrades of the Golden Gate, to arise, for the night of ignorance is vanishing, and the world is preparing to celebrate the birth of a new era. Already Mammon trembles on his blood-stained throne and the Goddess of Justice has opened wide the portals of her temple, and invites the sons of toil to worship at her shrine.

The action of the late convention at Denver has changed the tide of battle, and has given a new impulse and a new phase to the movement. In a few years—perhaps in one or two, and certainly not more than three—the American Labor Union will absorb the American Federation of Labor, and the toiling masses will march to the polls under the banner of Socialism and dethrone their tyrants and erect the temple of liberty on the ashes of plutocracy. Tell the comrades of the Pacific to don the helmet and the sword and continue their glorious work on the field of mental conflict, on the intellectual arena, where the sophistry of capitalism must ultimately go down before the crushing philosophy of Socialism, for the emancipation of humanity and the triumphs of the future ages.

Fraternally yours, T. McGrady.

Agitation Around the Bay

Comrade Lena Morrow has taken another trip around the bay—August 4th in Martinez, August 5th and 6th in Antioch, August 7th at Concord, August 8th at Crockett. She reports good crowds and a considerable quantity of literature disposed of. This week she takes in several towns between Oakland and San Jose, where she speaks August 17th. It is probable that meetings will also be arranged at Santa Clara, Palo Alto, Redwood City and San Mateo.

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The Crime of Enforced Child Labor

Editor Advance: Just now a certain class of people have much to say about the glorious prosperity of the United States. They boast of our "good times," of our "expansion," of our great and growing commercial power, and of our unparpassed "Christian Civilization." Now I concede that as a nation we are growing in some directions, but not all of that growth is healthy or desirable. Great manufacturers are growing in the volume of business they are doing, and the wealth they are putting into the pockets of the capitalists own them. But how are they growing and why are they enabled to turn out each year a larger product of manufactured goods than the preceding? Why are they able to export their goods to foreign countries and control the markets of the world? How many of our readers, Mr. Editor, know that cheap labor, especially child labor, contributes largely to this end?

Let me quote a few statistics: B. R. Tracy, State Labor Commissioner of North Carolina, reports that there is in that State 261 cotton mills in which 38,277 persons are employed; of this number there are 4,598 boys and 4,007 girls; total children employed, 7,605. The average daily wage of these children is 23 cents. The average daily wage of men is 57 cents and of women 39 cents. Gunton's Magazine says, "the ages of these children range from 6 to 12 years."

Commissioner Tracy further says: "I have talked with a little boy of 7 years who worked for forty nights in Alabama, and another child, who at six years old, had been on the night shift eleven months. Little boys turned out at 2 in the morning, and to go home, would beg a clerk in the mill for permission to lie down on the office floor. In one city mill in the South, a doctor told a friend he had recently amputated more than a hundred of these children's fingers, mangled in the mill, and that a horrible form of droopy occurs frequently among the over-worked children."

Some of the editors of the Cincinnati Post wrote:

"I secured entrance to the 'People's Mills' of Montgomery, Alabama, which manufactures the cotton cloth for China trade. In the spinning room I saw boys and girls so small that their efforts to perform their work were absolutely pitiful. In reaching up to join the ends of the broken threads they were obliged to strain and stretch every muscle and enervate their frail bodies, and some were so small they were compelled to stand on their tiptoes. Their day's work was twelve hours."

Irene A. McFaden wrote: "The physical and moral effect of these long hours of toil and confinement of the children is indescribably sad. Mill children are so stunted that every foreman will tell you that you cannot judge their ages. The lint forms in their lungs a perfect cultivating medium for tuberculosis, and pneumonia and consumption is common among them. Many die before reaching maturity."

The New York World says: "About six thousand boys and girls of tender age are at work in glass and other factories in New Jersey. Governor Murphy of that State reports that children of both sexes, and some very old, over seventeen and eighteen hours per day, with but a few minutes for rest, dropping back at their toil worn out and actually driven back to finish the long hours, for which they are paid two to three cents per hour."

The Washington Post, commenting on child labor in the South says: "The average life of the child after they get into the mill is four years. It would be cruel for a state to have children painlessly put to death than it is to permit them to be ground to death by this fearful process." It seems that Southern capitalists, brutalized by the effect of slavery, are more heartless, more corrupt and more ignorant than the same class of reproducers elsewhere, bad as they are. They are now enslaving the white children of the poor, for the whites will not work in the same mill with colored, and as a result the negroes have more children in the schools than the whites.

Now I ask you are enjoying the "great prosperity" we hear so much about? Certainly not the toilers. The prosperous ones are mainly those who are enslaving the children of the working classes as well as exploiting the parents. Let it not be forgotten that nearly all the capital invested in these four hundred and fifty mills in the South is owned mainly in New England.

A newspaper contrasts the condition of the poor children and the rich children in the following expressive words:

"In China the working parents of thousands of little children who seldom set foot on the ground and are cooped up in tenement houses year in and year out, and never get a breath of fresh air. Their parents are working people whose low wages do not enable them to buy decent clothing for the children, hence they do not go to

school. The rich trust monopolist, his wife and daughters, dressed in princess and live sumptuously every day. They have ambulances, padded and supplied with air cushions on which to convey sick dogs and cats to a hospital where they employ "dog doctors" and "cat nurses" in proper uniform, and if they die the rich bury them with torrents of tears and in many instances build costly monuments to their sacred memory."

Yes, the trust promoter, the stock waterer, the board of trade gambler, the respectable robber who steals according to law in prosperous very prosperous. He has little to trouble him except his fear that the pesky Socialists or the awful labor unions may try to interfere with his "incentive." He is also somewhat annoyed by the impertinence of his wage slave to arbitrate, for he has nothing to arbitrate. He is too busy "capturing the markets of the world" to be bothered by fanatics and agitators talking about such trifles as child slavery. Some of them are very pious and give largely to the church, and contribute generously to the missionary fund, that the Gospel may be sent to the heathen.

Jesus said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." But the trust Christian says: "Put the little brats of the poor into our factories and work them twelve or fifteen hours a day for 22 cents, even if they die in five or six years from consumption or droopy or get crippled and have to have their fingers amputated." What we want is cheap manufactured goods with which we can control the markets of the world. We will send our goods and our whips to the children of the heathen, and if they won't buy we will give them the "water cure" and a dose of "bullets and bayonets."

Yes, we have machinery, but it is the kind that Belshazzar was enjoying when the handwriting came upon the wall during the revelry: "Thou hast been weighed in the balance and found wanting and thy kingdom shall be required of thee."

If this nation has gone so mad with greed that they do not seem very properly to care for this child slavery, and do not stop the monopolizing of all its great public utilities by private parties; if the great millions of working people submit to the exploitation of five-sixths of the products of their toil by the monopolizing and cunning sharks who filch annually billions from them, and then shoot them down like dogs if they possibly strike for a small increase of wages, then the decadence of this republic is commencing. They may cry prosperity, prosperity, prosperity, and for a time delude themselves by that cry, but there will be no prosperity. Before their insatiable property will soon be turned into calamity. This republic will go to ruin unless the masses can be aroused to an appreciation of the danger which menaces it, and the citizen alone will save it. Socialism says: "Let the nation own the trusts." Socialism will reward every citizen according to his service. It will abolish monopoly and guarantee to every man an equal opportunity with every other man. Socialism will abolish child slavery and put every child in school. The people collectively will own all the public utilities and the greedy man-shark whose whole aim is to get something for nothing will disappear forever. If Socialism comes a lasting peace and a permanent prosperity will come and the children of the poor, the great American republic will be converted into a monarchic aristocracy. Greed, tyranny and militarism will increase; the working classes will be crowded lower and still lower; the gulf between the rich and the poor will grow wider and wider, and then will again come the handwriting on the wall and a cyclone of blood and destruction will sweep over the land, and our descendants will be given their opportunity as was given to us to deal justly and love mercy and advance, or to give themselves over to inequality and go down to destruction. We are now as a nation at the forks of the road; which road shall we take?"

E. A. Dague.

Alameda, Cal.

"Not until the capitalist system of exploitation is overthrown and the wage system is abolished and the workers control the means of production and receive the full product of their toil; not until they will the struggle cease, and they will stand as the rulers of the world. You cannot expect any help from either of the two old parties. They are simply the two wings of the same foul bird of prey."

"The capitalist who owns the machinery of production wants profit and the worker who operates them wants wages. When capitalists combine to lower wages they succeed. Strikes, lockouts, follow. We are told that we ought to harmonize. As we seek to harmonize fire and water. They are economic opposites. One of these two classes must go before this question is settled, and it will be the capitalist class."

City Central Committee

Room 8, Odd Fellows' Hall, Aug. 8. Regular meeting called to order by the Secretary, Mrs. K. L. Nevins elected chairman.

Present, Comrades Flaum, Fleming, Bearens, Wesley, Kirk, Anderson, Vanslits, King, Sr., Walker, and Mrs. K. L. Nevins.

Minutes of previous meeting read and corrected to read Mrs. K. L. Nevins instead of Mrs. K. C. Nevins. Approved.

Report of J. H. Fairbrook, Financial Secretary, received and approved. Minutes of July 26, 1902, read and approved.

Report of J. H. Fairbrook, Financial Secretary, received and approved. Report of W. E. Walker, Treasurer, showing a balance of \$36.25, received and approved.

Communication from Board of Advance read recommending that, owing to the increasing business of the Advance, the Business Manager of Advance and Organizer of Local, be two distinct positions, supported by Local San Francisco.

Moved and carried that the foregoing recommendation be referred to the District Clubs for action.

Resignation of Mrs. Mary Fairbrother as associated editor and member of Board of Advance was read with communication from Board of Advance stating that they had accepted resignation, and notifying Central Committee of vacancy thus created. Resignation accepted by City Central Committee and Secretary instructed Clubs to fill vacancy to Board of Advance.

Moved and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Mary Fairbrother for her excellent work and valuable services both on the Advance and for the cause.

Communication from Vallejo subscribers read and referred to Board of Advance.

Communication from Financial Secretary of District Club No. 3, read, stating that District Club No. 3 has sixty-eight members and that the following are recommended to District Club No. 2 that the five-minute speeches at the propaganda meetings at Academy of Sciences be eliminated until after election. Referred to District Clubs for action.

Recommendation from District Club No. 1 that C. H. King, Jr., be removed as editor of Advance. Referred to District Clubs for action.

Moved and carried that the minutes of the City Central Committee be published in the Advance.

Moved that the editor of the Advance C. H. King, Jr., be sustained in the course he has pursued concerning the policy of the Advance. Amended that the editor of the Advance be instructed to present and publish the views of Comrades Beroferd et al. before a vote of approval be taken. Amendment lost. Roll call demanded. Result, for amendment Flaum, Fleming, Bearens; against amendment, Wesley, Kirk, Anderson, Vanslits, Walker, Mrs. K. L. Nevins; King, Sr., absent; original motion carried. Roll call demanded. Result, for motion, Wesley, Kirk, Anderson, Vanslits, Walker, Mrs. K. L. Nevins; King, Sr., absent; against motion, Fleming, Bearens—4.

Communication from District Executive Committee received, together with copy of new constitution submitted by Local Fresno, communication stating that the members of the local are to be voted on by referendum of locals and asking report of locals in time to reach State Executive Committee by August 26th, 1902. Secretary was instructed to send letter and constitution to District Clubs and notify them to take action thereon.

Moved and carried that City Organizer be instructed to send postal to all members of local, so as to organize a full vote of new constitution.

Moved and carried that the affidavit of Comrade Ode, here appended, be published in the Advance.

Moved that C. H. King, Sr., be censured for allowing affidavit of Comrade Mollier to be published, when he had pledged himself not to do so until other affidavits could be presented. Amended to lay over until C. H. King, Sr., be present. Amendment carried.

E. E. Kirk, Secretary.

San Francisco, August 8, 1902. To the City Central Committee Socialist Party, Local San Francisco—

Comrades: Whereas, on the 23 day of August last, Cameron H. King, Sr., appeared before your body with an affidavit signed by one Theodore Mollier, in which the said Mollier states that I, B. P. Ober, had to him the following: "That I, in conjunction with Fleming, Flaum, Messer and Beroferd, would control Local San Francisco or they would burst it up and join the Socialist Labor Party."

Now therefore, I, Benj. P. Ober, do solemnly, truly and sincerely swear before Almighty God and your honorable body that the words imputed to me as above sworn to by the Mollier, were said by me, nor any other words conveying the meaning that is implied; nor was there any threat made by me that "We would burst

up the party; nor did I say that I would join the Socialist Labor Party. So help me God.

Benj. P. Ober.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1902.

(Signed) Henry L. Tricau, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

Local Socialist Party

Headquarters, Room 8, Odd Fellows' Hall. City Central Committee meets every Friday at 8 p. m. J. H. Fairbrook, Recording and Financial Secretary.

District Club No. 1 meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. J. Behrens, Secretary. District Club No. 2 meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. J. E. Whys, Financial Secretary.

District Club No. 3 meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. Oliver Everett, Financial Secretary.

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