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THIS IS NUMBER

399

# ADVANCE

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

WHOLE NUMBER 399

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

## "DIVIDING UP."

In 1890, out of every dollar the wage worker created, he gave the capitalist 47 cents for the privilege of working. In 1900, out of every dollar he created, he gave the capitalist 50 cents. But it must be remembered that, when the wage-worker comes to spend his remaining 50 cents, he does not buy goods at factory prices, but has to pay two or three profits in addition. So that another 10 or 15 cents probably slips back to the capitalist in the process of trade. It must be remembered too, that out of that half-dollar the workingman has to pay the capitalist about 12 cents in the form of rent (tribute for the privilege of living on the earth)—for rent generally averages one-quarter of the workingman's income. Thus, at the present time, the working people do not, in the long run, actually get back more than 25 cents out of every dollar they create; the other three-fourths of the product going to the capitalists in various forms of interest, dividends, and rent. This is evidently the most moderate estimate that can possibly be made. Complete and accurate figures would probably show a still greater disproportion.

And yet the defenders of capitalism have the impudence to accuse the Socialists of wanting to "divide up" the wealth of the country. What we want is to stop this process of "dividing up" between producers and parasites.

### WHAT LABOR HAS PRODUCED.

In these ten years, then, this is what the work-people of the country have done:

They have created all that they used for their own subsistence

They have repaired and replaced the machinery and the instruments of production as fast as they were worn out.

They have added more than three billions of dollars to the capital owned by their masters—buildings, machinery, and the like.

They have given the capitalists, over and above all this, at least twenty billions of dollars in interest and dividends.

And yet, the working class lives in poverty! And not only in poverty, but in greater poverty than they ever suffered ten years ago—and this brings us to the last point in this analysis.

### WAGES ACTUALLY REDUCED.

We have not previously claimed that "the poor are growing poorer," preferring to err on the side of moderation rather than on the side of excess. We have been willing to admit that, on the whole, money wages were probably increasing somewhat (although this is balanced or overbalanced by the increased cost of living), and have only insisted that, as shown above, the working class is getting ever a smaller share of the increasing amount of wealth it creates. But the figures now presented by a republican census bureau compel us to assert, not only that the workers are getting a smaller share of their product; not only that, owing to the increased cost of living, it is growing harder for them to maintain themselves; but that there has been an actual decrease of money wages.

Here are the figures:

In 1890 there were 4,251,613 wage-workers in the manufacturing industries. Their aggregate wages were \$1,891,228,321. Their average yearly earnings, therefore, were \$444.83.

In 1900 there were 5,310,598 wage-workers. Their aggregate wages were \$2,323,407,257. Their average yearly earnings, therefore, were \$437.54.

The difference is not very great, indeed. But it is a difference upon the wrong side, a positive loss. And when we take into account the largely increased cost of living, it becomes a most serious matter.

### WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

What is true of those five million wage-workers in the manufacturing industries is, no doubt equally true of the million railway employees; it is true of the four or five million wage-workers on the farm, in the mines, and in the large and small commercial establishments of the country. These with their families, taken together, form the great majority of the people. These millions toil in deepening poverty that a few thousand may become multi-millionaires. What are you going to do about it, fellow workingmen?

There is only one way to set it right. You, who create all wealth, are always poor, because the means of production—the land and mines and railroads and factories—are held as private property for private profit. You can, by your political power, make these things public property, to be used for the public good. Only when you do that will you get the full product of your labor.

## GORKI'S ELECTION IS ANNULLED.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—It has been officially announced here that the election of Maxime Gorki to be an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences has been annulled. Gorki has been summoned to appear before the tribunal to answer for political offenses. Gorki was banished from the Russian capital years ago and the newspaper with which he was connected was suppressed.

## KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, By the Socialists of Kentucky in convention assembled at Newport, Ky., March 13, 1892:

That we heartily endorse the determination of the comrades of New York to establish a daily newspaper to represent as a Socialist advocate the working class cause, and we pledge our co-operation collectively and individually in support of the enterprise.

The Socialists of Kentucky, with profound indignation, have noted the outrageous attempt of the postoffice department of the United States government, under pretense of reform in the regulation of the second-class mail privileges, to curtail the sacred right of free press and free speech by denying to Socialist and trade union publications the privilege of distribution at pound rates. We unqualifiedly condemn the rulings of the postoffice department in this particular, and earnestly urge the party authorities and speakers to neglect no opportunity to voice the Socialist protest against this infringement of a fundamental right.

The Socialists of Kentucky extend greetings to those gallant representatives of the working-class, the Hons. James Carey and Frederick McCartney, of the Massachusetts Legislature, and heartily commend their brave and timely protest against the official reception of Henry, Prince of Prussia, by the national, state and municipal officials of a republic. By their timely and dignified, but nevertheless vigorous utterances they emphasize the fact that, at this time, the Socialists, not only of the United States, but also of the world, stand alone as exponents of undefiled republican institutions and as champion of those basic principles for which the American colonists fought against Great Britain, and in accordance with which this government was organized.

The Socialists of Kentucky, declaring there can be no real identity of interest between the capitalist and working classes, and that real and permanent peace can come only with the abolition of classes and the giving to the worker the full product of his labor, warn the working class against such foolish, if not sinister, attempts of the effort of the National Civic Federation, through its committee, composed of two-thirds capitalists and one-third working class representatives, to provide a permanent solution of industrial disputes. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the working class cannot scrutinize too closely all "arbitration" and "conciliation" schemes. The workers should never lose sight of the fact that only in the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution can their rights be secured.

The Socialists of Kentucky, being devoted to the noble task of emancipating all mankind from slavery, earnestly invite women, who are so vitally concerned in a collectivist organization of society, to affiliate with the Socialist party, which recognizes their right to participate as equals with men in affairs of government.

Whereas, At the convention of the Socialist party held at Indianapolis in 1901 a feature was placed in the national constitution providing for what is known as "State Autonomy," and

Whereas, after many months of trial this feature is demonstrated to be cumbersome, inefficient, and a positive hindrance to the general propaganda for Socialism, and, in effect, ties the hands of the national organization so completely that but poor results can be attained owing to the indirect methods necessary to be employed by the national secretary in reaching the membership; and in many cases his absolute failure to effectively reach the rank and file of many localities, owing to the fact that state organizations have not the means, nor the state committeemen the time, to duplicate the party utterances and official documents and send them out to the membership generally in such states.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Socialist party of Kentucky believing that the best interests of our cause and the party demand the abrogation of the state Autonomy feature, and the adoption in lieu thereof of an effective working program, and the carrying into effect of such program by the national organization, hereby places itself on record as favoring the abolition of state Autonomy which to be practicable and effective, implies the necessary maintenance by the membership of the country of a complete State organization in each state, which, in time, must go through all the various details and general work of agitation and progaganda at the maximum cost to the membership, while this work might be carried on far more effectively and much more economically by one national headquarters. It amounts to this: that while we as socialists favor the elimination of useless machinery of every kind, to the end that cost of production may be reduced while maintaining the highest standard of efficiency, we on the other hand, in this party matter, have adopted a plan which requires each state to maintain the machinery of a state organization where National organization can far better and much more cheaply do the work for all the states. In view of the facts herein recited and many more which can be brought forward to support this proposed change, we call upon the party generally, in conventions and otherwise, to thoughtfully consider the matter with the view of adopting a rational basis of operation as quickly as possible.

Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted to the Socialist press for publication.

Attest: A. A. LEWIS, State Secretary-Treasurer.

## ENGLISH MINERS IN POLITICS.

The miners of Great Britain have voted to go into politics.

They will levy an assessment that will bring in nearly \$100,000 a year for such purpose.

They will nominate candidates for Parliament in 37 districts where they stand an excellent opportunity of electing their men.

The carpenters, machinists, general laborers, railway employes and other large organizations have also voted to assess themselves and accumulate funds to fight for representation in Parliament.

The movement is spreading all over the kingdom. The different trades will perfect alliances with the Socialist parties and all bear their portion of expenses. Literature bearing on the labor question will be scattered broadcast and meetings arranged everywhere.

The recent decision of the House of Lords, according to which capitalists are given the right to obtain damages from unions for losses incurred in strikes and boycotts, and the surprising gains made by the union-Socialist combine in the Dewsbury district, as well as other important developments, are spurring the stolid English workers onward as nothing else has for years.

## THE PROSPECT FOR POETRY.

And if it required a thousand years of Catholicism to produce a Dante, a thousand years of feudalism to produce a Shakespeare, will it not at least require a corresponding number of years to give birth to a poet who will voice the intense nationality of the American people?

Such a nationality does not exist today, and herein lie the perils of any prophecy concerning it. For until the ages fuse the alien and heterogeneous mass of humanity on our shores into a vaster homogeneity it will be impossible for our world poet to appear.

So far the most democratic of American poets has been Walt Whitman, and he has rather catalogued the multitudinous phases of life in these United States than given expression to the multiplicity of its vast tendencies toward grander incarnation in art and literature.

The majority of his poems are therefore not so much inspired creations as they are deliberate compendiums.

Now, according to Gwen, "all conceivable types of humanity Shakespeare has dissected and has well nigh exhausted the attributes of each."

"In his magnificent totality Shakespeare is infinitely greater than any system code or methodical series of prescriptions of any kind, whether speculative or regulative, religious or moral."

Are the conditions favorable today for the sunrise of such a great poet among us? One whose mind will be profoundly analytical and yet vastly synthetical in scope?

It is true we are daily constructing temples to Mammon that tower to the proportions of the pyramids, but within their marble walls there are no silent crypts containing altars sacred to the dead and no holy shrines dedicated to the Muses.

"The times are out of joint." The giant hands of Labor at the forge are bringing to a white heat the metal of our nationality, and not until its brawny hands have welded it together with the indissoluble links of brotherhood and equality will the Shakespeare of America arrive.—Lorenzo Sosso in Impressions Quarterly.

## News Items.

Kansas City Socialists enter the municipal campaign with a clear-cut workmen's platform. A Bohemian branch is being organized in St. Louis.

The Socialist representatives in Massachusetts are kept busy. During the past two weeks Carey has spoken before the machinists' union of Lowell, a religious organization in Milford, the outside electrical workers' union of Boston, and for the socialists in Exeter, N. H., and at Worcester. MacCartney spoke before the carpenters' union of Somerville on March 14th and at Lynn last Sunday on "Labor Legislation." Both also, upon invitation, addressed several meetings of strikers in Boston, and were given enthusiastic receptions. At a smoke talk given by the Boston machinists' union last Monday night, Mar. 17th, Carey, Mally and other socialists were among the speakers.

N. P. Geiger of Dayton, O., is making arrangements for a short agitation tour through Massachusetts.

The "Herald" of Warren, Mass., is an energetic supporter of the socialist movement.

The General Committee of Local New York voted to purchase one thousand copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States," to be sold to subdivisions in smaller lots at cost for distribution in such way as the various subdivisions think best. The price of the book in quantities of

ten or more is two and one-half cents a copy.

Local Erie, Pa., is taking in new members at every meeting—twelve last time. The splendid vote cast by the Socialist Party in the city election has roused great enthusiasm and interest in the movement is increasing.

Socialism is commanding more and more favorable attention from the labor press and from local papers in small cities and rural districts all over the country.

## SHEEP-SHEARING AND MAN-KILLING

The brave hardy bushmen are now the recipients of much consideration by the Courier and Capitalistic press generally. He is wanted for South Africa where he will prove himself absolutely invincible, according to some little writers who make intelligent readers feel inclined to vomit after reading their effusions. This is the sort of stuff we are being surfeited with lately: "He and his good horse can swim the foaming flooded rivers. They can exist where a goat would starve. The man is brave beyond compare, and his love for the old country is pathetic. Give him a bit of flour for his damper, a pair of moles, a crimean shirt, a gun, and his own good horse, and he will go anywhere, three thousand such men would soon end the war." After reading the above, it is funny to remember that during the shearers strike, the same men were stigmatized as brutes, criminals, rebels, lawless bandits, &c., but my readers must remember that at that time they wanted one pound a hundred for shearing sheep, a most monstrous request, to-day they are willing to shoot down their fellow men for five shillings a day.—Bundaberg Patriot.

## NATURAL CAUSES.

"Death from natural causes" was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury at an inquest held last week on the bodies of three women. One was aged 57, said to have been at one time a governess in a fairly good position, but had fallen on evil days, and for the past ten years had earned a precarious living by playing a concertina in the streets. She was found dying in the street, her concertina lying by her side. "I am dying," she said, as the police took her to the infirmary, and the following day she died of pneumonia and privation. Another was a poor old woman of 70, a needlewoman, unmarried, no home. Found ill in the street, she died, shortly after removal to the infirmary, of privation and exposure. The third was a woman of 44, a widow, of "no fixed abode." Was found lying on the pavement. For weeks she had been sleeping on doorsteps, and the doctor said that the post-mortem examination had shown that the stomach and intestines were empty. The deceased had had no food for weeks. She had died of sheer starvation and exposure. One of the jurors said that these were only a few samples of life in the East End of London. There were many such cases which were never heard of. "Death from natural causes, I suppose, gentlemen?" quietly observed the coroner. "Yes," replied the foreman, "if starvation and want is natural." Certainly, if starvation and want is natural, these were natural deaths. It is quite a natural consequence that people should die from want and starvation. But there is nothing natural about want and starvation in the midst of plenty. That people should die of want and starvation in the centre of the wealthiest city in the world, that is not natural. It is the result of an evil system, of unjust social institutions, of the monopoly of all the means of life by a class. It is only by the overthrow of that class domination that such deaths from natural causes can be prevented.—London Justice.

## AT WORK IN OHIO.

Secretary Critchlow, of the Socialist party, writes that beginning March 26 two organizers will be at work in Ohio. Two new locals have been formed—at Lexington and Chillicothe—and organizations are in process of formation in Salineville, Circleville, Lynchburg, Garrettsville, Wadsworth and several other places. An office has been established by the state committee in room 26, Pruden building, Dayton, O. While it is uphill work, the committee expects to have the state studded with strong branches by the Fourth of July. Remember the propaganda fund.

## An Intelligent Solution.

In a long editorial on the question of the trust movement, the New York "Journal of Commerce," a capitalistic mouthpiece, acknowledges the fact "that Socialism has already become an appreciable force in our politics; that in the absence of either of the great parties having an intelligent solution to offer, of the trust problem, the socialistic answer to it is equally prompt and definite." The "Journal of Commerce" concludes that "when the whole course of our material development seems to be tending in the direction most desired by Socialists, and seems to be dominated by ideals which are essentially those of the socialistic theorist, only with this difference that the representatives of capital occupy the place demanded by the representative of labor, the political danger inherent in the spread of the trust system cannot be said to be visionary."

ADVANCE



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

Address:  
618 Merchant Street, San Francisco, California.

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

THE FIRST THING NECESSARY.

The Socialist Party of California is going to put up a tremendous campaign this year. We begin with a larger, better organization than ever before, and the chance to build up a powerful political party. But before our organizers and speakers can be put in the field to get new members and establish new locals the members and locals now affiliated, must put up money to maintain the organizers and speakers. There are many small locals that languish for lack of speakers to keep up the interest. Individually they cannot maintain a speaker or organizer, but by several in a locality co-operating they can maintain an organizer, who, dividing his time among them, will contribute to the steady and equal growth of all. But the money must be forthcoming. By the constitution we have adopted, two State organizers are provided for. To carry out their work they need money. They need, not only money for their maintenance if they actually take the stump themselves, but, even if they work by correspondence or by sending out circuit speakers or any other method, they need funds for the proper conduct of such agitation. The State Committee has, therefore, issued contribution lists for a Socialist Campaign Fund. We urge every comrade to do his best for this fund. All contributions should be sent to Thos. Bersford, State Secretary, 609 Stevenson street, and will be properly acknowledged in "Advance." Let the comrades put their hands down deep in their pockets and the vote which was 240 in '94, 1611 in '96, 5,050 in '98 and 7,550 in '00 will be increased this year to the magnificent total of 15,000. It can be done! Let us resolve that it shall be done! Fifteen thousand socialists for California! Fifteen thousand votes for industrial equality! Let this be our battle-cry. And to make it possible, let us immediately collect the sinews of war. Send in your contributions, Comrades, and in proportion to the size of the campaign fund you amass, you will see the spread of our propaganda and organization.

A NIGHT'S WORK.

THE cablegrams from Europe record almost daily the heroic struggle being made by our comrades in Spain, Italy, Austria, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia. Suffering under all degrees of persecution and hampered by all kinds of tyrannies, the socialists of Europe fight on with that determination and enthusiasm which marks a host inspired with noble ideals and stimulated with the certainty of ultimate victory. The sacrifices made for the cause by the proletarians of foreign lands seem never to be thought of by the American. Imprisonment, exile, penal servitude, even death are meted out with lavish hand by the masterclass. Yet it does not discourage them. Persecution they meet with redoubled activity. Imprisonment they bear with fortitude. And when Tyranny demands their blood they do not lack the devotion to die for the Cause. By such evidence do they prove the sincerity of their professions.

But this persistence, this fortitude, this devotion does not only reflect credit on them, it also lays upon every socialist a duty to emulate their noble example. In the United States, we have not yet the painful persecution of individuals that obtains in the old world. We have great liberty of assemblage, speech and action. And it is therefore incumbent upon us to do our full duty, take advantage of every political opportunity and devote our spare time to the spread of the cause of Socialism. Let no one delude himself with the notion that readiness to die fighting for socialism in the fore front of battle is all the devotion our cause needs. We don't want men to die for socialism. We want them to live and work for it. Give us, now, a practical, helpful proof that you are willing to aid in the emancipation of Labor. The Socialist Party is the political expression of your desire, your hopes. As a political party it has considerable apparently drudge work to do. The work of getting signatures to a petition to appear on the ballot is thought by many to be mere drudgery. Perhaps it is! But, comrades, here, then, is your chance to prove how much you think of socialism. It is easy to die with the eyes of every one on you and your last moments cheered by the applause in recognition of your noble deed. But have you the devotion to do your duty when it is plain and humble and involves no "grand stand play?" Will your enthusiasm bear you up through depressing drudgery? Who will shrink from this

small test of his devotion to and enthusiasm for a cause that means as much as Socialism? What do we ask? This. Let each comrade take a petition and spend one evening a week for one month. That is, four evenings, in securing signatures. If you are a member of a club or lodge take it there. If not, go to the corner grocery, or wherever in your neighborhood, men congregate, and get their signatures. Four nights' work would give each comrade at least fifty names. If active and lucky you could get one hundred names in that time. Is that much to ask of you? Is socialism worth to you four nights, two hours a night, work? Socialism will cut down the hours of your toil until your labor becomes health-giving play instead of death-bringing drudgery. Socialism will increase your income to at least, three or four times, what it is at present. It will replace the fear of idleness and hunger with the joy of leisure and the certainty of plenty. It will stop the powerful tyranny of the boss and give you the freedom which equality alone can make possible.

Are you willing, in short, to lose your chains and gain the world? Are you ready to put your shoulder to the wheel? To strike your blow for Socialism? If you are, if you have any devotion to the cause of labor and humanity this little work should be done. It is humble enough. But it is necessary. Get your petition then, and do what you should do.

THE POLITICIANS AND WALL STREET.

IT is evident, if one observes events carefully, that the politicians of the capitalist class are becoming apprehensive of the growth of socialist sentiments. During the last two presidential campaigns, charges of dangerous socialistic tendencies were made against Mr. Bryan. These charges were, of course, utterly unfounded. Mr. Bryan was a reactionist instead of a revolutionist. But it showed what the ruling class most feared. Since then, however, the declarations and actions of the capitalists show clearly that they are definitely afraid of a real socialist political movement. Hanna said that the next battle would be between Republicanism and Socialism, and forthwith prepared his civic federation to win friends for the Republican party from the working class, and, by smothering as much as possible the class struggle, to hide and diminish the importance of the real issue, the contest of capital and labor for mastery. That is his method. He is a smooth, shrewd politician. But Roosevelt is not fitted for this game. It requires a suave, ambiguous-tongued manner such as McKinley exemplified in the most perfect way. That is why McKinley got the nomination in 1900. For lofty professions regardless of intentions and actual practices McKinley easily was master of all other candidates. Roosevelt is blunt. He has no finesse. The subtle ways of intrigue and "diplomacy perplex him. He is like Hanna and McKinley, a representative of the capitalist class and anxious to preserve its interests. But their methods of cozening and deceiving the workers are not his: "The workers demand restriction of the trust," reasons Roosevelt. "Let us, then, make a bluff at that and satisfy them. Hence, the suit against the merger. But this although not fatal, is to some extent injurious to the big capitalists. They wish to concede nothing. Removed from actual contact with the electoral side of politics they cannot feel the pulse of the people. They demand of their politicians that they keep the people content, but also, and what is more important, that in keeping the people contented, no attack shall be made on them. Capital must remain inviolate. Hence Hanna is far better liked than Roosevelt.

The following clipping furnishes evidence on this point. Roosevelt had proposed that on interstate commerce law be perfected by the railroad men which would "safeguard all their interests and do injustice to none."

"The railroad men rejected the proposition, declaring that the railroad men wanted no law at all, or a law that should be a dead letter, claiming that the railroads under their present, conservative management could be absolutely trusted to oppress no one.

The President's reply was characteristic. He is reported to have told the railroad president that such men as he were almost entirely responsible for the spread of the socialistic sentiment in this country.

That ended the interview, but there have been others. These were first held for the purpose of asking the President to keep his hands off the merger effected by the Northern Securities Company. When these efforts failed, financial interests from one end of the country to the other started a campaign for the purpose of showing to the President that his policy, if persisted in, would cut him off absolutely from the support of all the vested business interests.

"It has been published that J. Pierpont Morgan has declared himself hostile to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency. Railroad men, stock brokers, heavy investors in railroad securities almost without exception took the attitude that if Mr. Roosevelt did not change his policy he would find himself absolutely without business support and without any campaign fund in 1903 should he be nominated. Undoubtedly some influential men have fully decided to oppose Mr. Roosevelt for nomination and for election."

We may now watch Roosevelt's further action with interest. But one thing is sure. The Republican Party will sacrifice the Rough Rider rather than the campaign fund and hence in 1905 it may be President Hanna.

POPPIES and WHEAT

BY MARY FAIRBROTHER.

We have seen the idler feast  
While the toiler lacked for bread,  
We have seen the king and priest  
Rob the living and the dead.  
We have seen the thief arrayed  
In the purple robes of state,  
While the honest man was made  
To beg succor at his gate.  
It has ever been the same  
Since this reign of wealth began  
Let us stop the sickening game  
Down with Mammon up with Man.  
—James A. Edgerton.

FOOLS are yet living. Now that Henry of Prussia has torn himself from this glorious country and the papers have been stale and insipid, for the dervishes and dudes of sweldom, because of the yawning vacuum he left, there has arisen a new reason for existence in this plebeian land. The great brother of a king used towels and napkins, ate with knives and forks, sat on chairs, one at a time, and slept on beds. All those articles are being sold, some of them at big prices, to the chumps and lackeys whose parents are or were rich men and women, who have somehow escaped the insane boards of the cities, and are doing the bargain counter jostle in order to pay a thousand dollars for a piece of ribbon from the famous yacht, and all the rest of the souvenir business, the reading of which would make a totem pole blush in disgust at the present idiocy of the human race. And totem poles have had quite chance to observe and get used to the nonsense and buffonery of the lords and ladies of creation.

THERE has been a new law passed in Italy which provides that children must be of the advanced age of twelve years before they may be permitted the extreme unction of working in a mine. If things go on at this rate, the children of six and eight years will have no rights at all, and parents will have to make worse affidavits than ever in regard to age. It is a mean law that will deprive an innocent child of such a joy as working in a cold, dark mine, for some coal-baron, worth several millions, until it reaches the mature age of twelve. The same law provides that women shall not work in the mines after night. Thus the few female children who survive the lovely and happy life in the mines, until they reach a stunted and deficient womanhood, are further discriminated against and only permitted to work day times. Yet strange as it may appear to gods and angels even this law is an improvement over the one it repeals. Why does not a savior come to the children of the poor?

THE William Morris club of this city is composed of Socialist women who are earnestly endeavoring to learn the fundamental principles of Socialism so well that they may always be ready to meet any argument with an intelligent answer. The club is not large, but the members are intensely interested and the first work of the club will be a thorough study of the life and writings of William Morris and to that end it was voted at the last meeting to tax the members as heavily as thought best for the purchase of all the published writings of Morris. The books, by this writer and maker of beautiful books, are very expensive, and it will be some time before the club completes its Morris Library. It was voted unanimously that the money would be raised inside the club, and no donations asked. That is evidence that the women intend to do something worth while and no doubt the William Morris Club will be one of the best and most enthusiastic of the many study clubs of our city. Any women sympathizing with its objects will be welcomed as a member and now is the best time to join, because the real work for the next year will be taken up at the meeting in April.

THE woman who is supposed to write copy for this department has been beating the paper-hanger, the carpet-man, the decorator and all those people out of a job during the past days and the copy has not been written. She submitted an article on the relative merits of cream-colored and red cementico, but the Editor-in-Chief said it had nothing to do with socialism. Then one was rushed to the waiting printer on "how to take a folding-bed up a winding stairs," and the printer's devil yelled "tie a rope to it and pull it up through the window," and then all the old bachelors in the office took pity on the woman and wrote a symposium on "Spring House Cleaning" but Editor King was firm and sent it to the "ladies department" of the daily Bulletin, and still the cry was "copy, copy." A compromise was finally made and an essay by Comrade Holmes was accepted, on "Why women and children should attend the business meetings of the Socialist Party." It will be printed as soon as the continued story on the back page is concluded.

IT is a waste of printer's ink to rejoice, in a newspaper, because an old bachelor like Cecil Rhodes has died. The fact remains that he is dead and is a matter for at least a degree of satisfaction that he never saw the countrymen of Oom Paul surrender. He was unable to realize the high meaning of patriotism, for with all his millions he never had a home. He was a money-maker and he used his admittedly great personal charm to lure people to a position where he might betray them.

Cecil Rhodes went out to South Africa in

search of health, when he was given up to die, and no man was more loved than he soon grew to be by the sturdy Boer, and so he has the right to the plea that his crime of betrayal was not premeditated. He had a splendid character in some points and there was absolutely no palliation, except that he could not resist the devil of ambition, which has despoiled greater men than he. One must always expect and demand more of a man with such gifts as Rhodes possessed, and one is forced to hold the sins of such in greater condemnation—even as he would have condemned his conduct in another. The only fine thing about his unique career was its horrible failure—he cared nothing for money—he had millions—he dared everything for what he called honor and he achieved less than none. He raged and roamed the earth in his last days like a caged lion and in no spot could he find peace; for his life was a mocking, jeering fiasco, and now he is dead and despised at the age of forty seven.

LOCAL S. F. PARTY MEETING.

Local San Francisco held its first educational meeting, for quite a while, last Wednesday evening in pursuance of the motion made about a month ago that the last meeting of each month should be devoted to the discussion of subjects of interest to the socialists, from a political as well as an intellectual point of view.

The question for discussion Wednesday evening was local organization and it was opened by Comrade King, who thought that Sunday evening meeting at the Academy of Sciences is now self-supporting and it is, therefore, a good time to organize for propaganda work in some of the districts of the city, too remote for its residents to reach the Market street hall regularly.

The discussion was lengthy, and the majority of those present took part. It was finally decided to undertake the work, in the Mission, and a committee of three, residents of that part of the city, was appointed to take the preliminary steps. Comrades Sorenson, Kelly and Barduhn compose the committee.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills was present, and upon invitation, told of some methods which had been successful in Chicago and offered his aid in any way possible, while he is in the city. He said the most difficult problem in all the field of socialism is that of organization. How to do the thing we all want to do and all realize must be done. What will succeed in one community, will fail in another and what will not go at all with one set of men will be a success with another set. All are agreed that the distribution of literature is necessary and always effective, and a local paper is one of the best helps. Mr. Mills was listened to with marked attention and his words and suggestions will no doubt be heeded.

The Cleveland Citizen has a curious idea of news. Witness the following:

"DeLeon has kicked out a few more of his dues-payers 'for treason'"

We may expect it to come out in yellow journal scare-heads, shortly, announcing. "The sun set seven times last week."

Daniel says "Advance" is not cheerful reading. No! we apprehend not—not to him since July 10, 1899. It chronicles the advance of the Kangaroo which goes by leaps and bounds. However, he reads it even the ads—or was it a prophetic and provident eye that caused him to notice the cremation ad?

LETTER BOX.

W. H. Slocum: When you see it in "Advance" you may know its alright. The inaccuracy of contemporaries is painful truly enough. But we have no authority to straighten them out.

Seattle Socialist: Suppose, now, comrade YOU give credit where credit is due. We refer to the Hawaiian circular.

VOTERS ATTENTION.

Every person who wishes to vote at the primary election in August or at the general election in November, must register since the beginning of the year. Registration is now open. If you have not registered this year, do so at once. Last year's registrations are canceled and void. You must re-register this year. Every Comrade should register immediately and get his friends to do so. California socialist papers please copy.

The School of Socialism.

The International School of Social Economy opened the second term of its Training School in San Francisco Mar. 17th with 38 students. The number is expected to increase to 50 for this term's work. Four Socialist editors and two State Organizers among the number.

The School now has a working force of five teachers and correspondence secretaries with 1344 correspondence students.

W. C. Benton, the State Organizer for Kansas says that Kansas will soon be able to have an organizer in the field in each Congressional district. He was visiting the O'Hares in Kansas City the other day and joined them in a public meeting. He is delighted with their work.

Don't forget Mills' meeting next Sunday April 6th at 2 P. M. Metropolitan Temple "Chinese Exclusion" is the subject.

National Committee.

RECEIVED	
Feb. 1 st bal. on hand	\$63.81
Alabama	3 25
California	91 15
Florida	2 35
Idaho	8 15
Indiana	19 79
Iowa	27 00
Kentucky	6 30
Michigan	10 00
Missouri	41 70
New Jersey	50 00
North Dakota	5 10
Oklahoma	9 70
Pennsylvania	39 00
Vermont	80
W. Virginia	3 10
Wyoming	3 30
Donations	140 75
Postage	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$902 93.</b>

EXPENDED	
Exchange (money orders and checks)	1 26
Incidental expenses	10 49
Express charges	4 70
Office equipment	46
Postage	42 61
Printing account	79 34
Rent	16 00
Stationery supplies	25 87
Telegrams	2 10
Mrs. M. B. East, Convention report	25 00
W. E. McDermut	25 00
Chas. H. Vail, salary	50 00
Organization account Geo. E. Boomer	25 00
Nat'l committeemen, expenses	246 95
Nat'l Sec'y salary	83 33
Stenographers' salaries	92 00
Mar. 1st bal. on hand	172 88
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$902 93.</b>

Local charters were issued to Colorado, Ariz.; Altman, Colo.; Delta, Colo.; Tampa, Florida; Collinsville, I. Ty.; Louisville, Idaho; Rigby, Idaho; Ada, Eldred, Hendrum, Lengby and St. Hilaire, Minn.; Elsinore, Kingston, Ogden and Silver City, Utah.

Maine has 168 members enrolled of whom only 13 were in arrears for March. The National Committee has adopted a resolution requesting socialist papers and magazines to furnish a list semi-annually of their subscribers; and that upon request the national committee will furnish the respective state committees, with names of subscribers within their territorial jurisdiction.

Local charters have been issued to Salina, Utrh and Vernon, Idaho.

The following donations have been received to National Propaganda Fund:

Amount reported up to March 8th \$146 95, Locals Alameda, Cal., 5 Waterbury, Conn. 1, Cold Springs, N. Y. 2, Cheyenne, Wyo. 1.75, Bevier, Mo., 2.50, Meriden, Conn. 1, Lawrence, Mass. 10, Webb City, Mo., 25 cts., New Haven, Conn. 5.15, Granite Falls, Minn. 1.30, New Port News, Va., 1, Davenport, Ia., 5, Granite Falls, Wash. 10.50, Clinton, Mass., 1, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5, Hudson, N. H., 5, Emmett, Idaho 25 cts., Elizabeth, N. J. 5, Silvana, Wash. 2.50, Edgewood, Cal. 1, Chas. Babbick, St. Louis, Mo., 45 cts., John M. Dillon, Dayton, O. 1, Local Foster, Ore. 2, 24th Assembly Dist. N. Y. 5, Robt. W. Raebel, Muskegon, Mich. 1.40, S. F. Claffin, Manchester, N. H. 28 cts., Cleveland Citizen, Cleveland, O. 10, 12th Assembly Dist. New York 4, E. B. Rich, Sparkill, N. Y. 1, 25th Ward branch, Chicago, Ill. 2, 30th Assembly Dist. N. Y., 2, Dr. L. West, Monett, Mo. 1. Total received up to March 22nd \$247.28.

John C. Chase has received invitations to lecture before the trade unions in 23 towns in Illinois.

Arizona has 5 locals, Arkansas 4, Alabama 3, Florida 6, Georgia 3, Idaho 14, Indian Territory 2, Louisiana 2, Delaware 1, Maryland 1, New Mexico 2, Rhode Island 1, South Dakota 1, Tennessee 2, Utah 15, Vermont 1, Virginia 4 West Virginia 1, and Wyoming 1.

During the past three weeks, the National Committee has paid off \$200 of the party's old debts. Volume of work at National Headquarters has become so large that an additional room has been rented. The party now occupies rooms 426 and 427 Emilie Building, St. Louis.

A financial secretary's monthly reports book has been designed by the National Committee. Each book contains 30 sets of reports, enough to last two years. Carbon paper is used in writing, enabling the secretary to make three reports at one time. These reports consist of an original to be sent to the state secretary, duplicate to be retained in book, and triplicate to be sent to Nat'l secretary. The books can be obtained from the Nat'l sec'y at 20 cts postpaid.

Comrade Roche Resigns.

California State Executive Committee.

Comrades: My acceptance of a position at the National Headquarters and my consequent removal from California makes it incumbent upon me to resign as National Committeeman from your State. I hereby tender my resignation to take effect at the pleasure of the comrades and pending the election of my successor shall see to it that reports formerly sent me are furnished your committee. I enclose report of March 17th. With greetings and kind remembrance,

Fraternally,  
JAMES S. ROCHE.

Increase in Vermont.

John Anderson, candidate of the Socialist party for Mayor of Barre, Vt., polled 246 votes out of a total of 1,043. A year ago we polled only 222 out of a total vote of 1,323.

A NEW SOCIALIST REVIEW. CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.

Those who received the recent circulars announcing that the Hon. Prof. Enrico Ferri was preparing to publish a new socialist review, have been eagerly waiting for its appearance. The first number, dated February 25th, fulfills the highest expectations. At the first glance, its artistic cover delights the eye; turning its page the excellent print causes admiration for the work of the Roman "Tipografia Co-operativa Sociale." On the cover, which is in three harmonious shades of brown, below the title "Il Socialismo" (Socialism), a fortnightly review edited by Enrico Ferri, is a symbolical illustration of a builder raising a block of stone with a lever bearing the inscription: "In reason is might." The review is of nearly the size of "The Comrade", being an inch narrower; it has sixteen pages. It is published on the 10th and 25th of every month. The editor's address is "L'On Prof. Enrico Ferri, via Montebello 2 E. Rome, Italy." The subscription and business address is "Il Socialismo, Rivista, via S. Claudio 57, Rome, Italy." The subscription, in Italy, is 5 lire (\$1) a year, and in foreign countries L. 615 (\$1.25) a year, or 65 cents for six months. A single copy costs five cents.

Prof. Ferri's purpose in founding his new review "Il Socialismo", is best stated in his own words, so the "Programme" is translated entire: "The objects of this review are:

1. To discuss, besides questions of present interest, the problems and doctrines of socialism with regard to their fundamental principles and their particular application, keeping active and predominant the revolutionary spirit of the Socialist Party.

2. "So, hearing also this tocsin, the Italian socialists—always presenting intact the fraternal unity of the Party, within the limits of the general platform will be enabled more easily to guide their course, in class-consciousness and in their political and economic activity of every day.

3. To elucidate, from the socialist view, the most characteristic manifestations of contemporary social life, in the sciences and arts.

To give a complete chronicle which is now lacking in Italy, of the international proletarian movement and of the various events that occur in the socialist field abroad.

Therefore, our review in every number, with articles by the most noted Italian and foreign writers on socialism and the social sciences, will contain an extensive and accurate bibliography of the socialist books and pamphlets published in every country—a copious and precise review of the socialist reviews, also with the analysis and inspection of articles regarding social problems published in other scientific and political reviews—news of the organizations and political and economic struggles of the international proletariat, and of social legislation in foreign countries.

Last, an illustrated page will reproduce the best pictures and caricatures from the illustrated periodicals of our party outside of Italy."

The first article, under the division "Current Politics", is by Prof. Ferri on "The King's Speech" which, it is hoped, will be translated and published in some of our socialist journals.

Karl Kautsky, in an article on "The Two Tendencies," discusses the differences in opinion among socialists regarding the tactics to be followed in their relations with the reform and republican parties (the Left) of the bourgeoisie, which are now causing so many polemics in Europe.

Dr. Gina Lombroso, a daughter of the celebrated Prof. Cesare Lombroso, under the "Woman's Work and Protective Laws," gives a long and appreciative review of Mrs Charlotte Perkins Gilman's very important book "Women and Economics" of which an Italian translation has recently been published by Signor Barbera in Florence. August Bebel has an article on "The Present Socialist Conditions in Germany. H. Quelch writes on "The Labor Movement in England."

There are letters from eminent socialists, of different countries, accepting invitations to become contributors.

Oda Lerda Olberg gives a review of the most important recent articles of the German socialist press.

Extracts are reprinted from various periodicals, with comments by the editor. Under the heading "Labor's Martyrs and Heroes," is an appalling list of the latest injuries, suicides and deaths from accidents in the working world. Following a chronicle of international news, the last page, which is devoted to illustrations, gives caricatures from socialist periodicals, including "Suffer the children to come unto me" from the February number of the "The Comrade."

The business manager expresses his thanks to the unexpectedly large number of socialists that had already subscribed even before the appearance of the first issue; he will be greatly obliged to those who give him the addresses of persons that will be interested in the review, to whom he will send sample copies. Among the many Italians in this country, there should be a good number of subscribers to "Il Socialismo."

Prof. Ferri's books in Italian, French, English, and other languages, are in our leading American libraries and in the homes of many professional men and workers. It would be of great service to socialism if a complete English edition of his new review could be published for the English speaking world.

Every socialist that reads Prof. Ferri's "Il Socialismo" will be delighted with its artistic taste, will appreciate its literary excellence, and will gladly welcome it as a most valuable record of Italian and international politics, a treasury of statistics, an expounder of social science, and a most powerful champion of socialism.

AGNES WAKEFIELD.  
Boston, Mass., March 13, 1902.

Watch your number. Renew promptly.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held March 24th. Present: Comrades Messer, Johnson, Appel, Ober, Hefferin, Reynolds and Bersford. Reynolds in the chair. Minutes read and approved. Communications read from National Secretary Greenbaum, John K. Turner, James S. Roche, F. Simpson, R. M. Webster, F. V. Loring, A. A. Crockett, Geo. F. Alexander, W. J. Gebbie, Herman B. Weaver, Benj. F. Wilson, Cameron King, J. O. Blakeley. Remittances received, San Francisco \$11, San Jacinto \$2, Hynes 50 cts. Total \$13.50. Bills ordered paid: Eastman & Mitchell, for petition forms, subscription blanks, letter heads and memorandums \$40.25, supplies and car fare 55 cts, stamped envelopes \$2.15, postage (additional) on bundles to locals and subscribers to "Advance" \$14.80, National Committee in advance \$25. Total \$22.75.

Postal authorities having refused to take the petition blanks at printed matter rates, they had to go as merchandise—1 cent per ounce.

Comrade James S. Roche having resigned his position of National Committeeman, secretary was instructed to issue a call to the locals for nominations for national committeeman.

The protest of Comrades Holmes and Messer against the action of Local San Francisco in carrying over for several meetings the vote on state organizer was taken up. Local San Francisco presented its side of the case. The matter was one of interpretation of the working of Sec. 17, Art. 4 of the State constitution. The question to decide was: Do the words, "At a regular or special meeting" mean one meeting which may be either regular or special, or do the words mean a series of meetings?

After a discussion it was resolved that the decision of the State Committee is that the protest of Comrades Holmes and Messer is well taken, and that the only logical interpretation of the words "at a regular or a special meeting" is that the vote on a referendum must be taken and concluded at a single meeting and not continued for a series of meetings.

The closing sentence of Sec. 17, viz: "Provided that only those present shall be allowed to vote" clearly indicates that it was the desire of the framers of the State Constitution to secure intelligent voting on referendums by limiting the vote to those members who by active participation in the movement, and by actual presence at its meetings are best qualified to vote upon matters submitted to a party vote.

The above decision was concurred in by every member of the State Committee except Comrade Reynolds who presented a minority report which was ordered printed with the foregoing. Comrade Reynolds' report is as follows:

"It is the opinion of the minority of one on the S. E. C. that Sec. 17, Art. 4, of the State Constitution means that all votes on referendums must be taken in a regular method in contradistinction to a caucus or irregular way; and that it is not the intent of the constitution to limit the comrades in their right to vote on referendums by the taking of votes at such times as members may not be able to attend and vote. In the present matter the minority regards it proper to record all votes taken at one or more of the regular meetings, so long as the meetings are regular, prior to the time the referendum is to be closed and if no member's vote is taken more than once.

John M. Reynolds.  
Meeting adjourned at 11:15 p. m.  
THOS. BERSFORD, Sec'y.

VOTE ON REFERENDUM.

LOCALS	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alhambra	6		2	3	4	2
Alameda	17		17	17		
Chula Vista	10		12	12		
Del Mar	9		9	9		
Fresno	13		13	13		
Hemet	5		5	5		
Long Beach	8		2	6	6	2
Los Angeles	43		13	31		
Redlands	11		4	7		
Riverside	11	1	3	8	9	2
San Francisco	34	1	27	2	10	3
San Jose	5		1	4	4	1
San Bernardino	7		2	5	5	2
Santa Barbara	10		2	2	10	
San Diego	21		9	13		
Santa Ana	10		10	10		
Sacramento	7	1	2	2	5	2
Totals	227	3	67	101	170	14

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Derringer Pocket-book of Statistics....15c  
Scientific Socialism.....15c  
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609 Stevenson St. San Francisco, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

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

LOCAL OAKLAND, Socialist Party, holds regular monthly lectures first Thursday evening, 8 p. m. at Grand Army Hall, 419 13th st. Address correspondence to M. W. Wilkins, 1279 Alcatraz ave., Lorin, Cal.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Socialist Party, holds open educational meetings every Monday evening in room 11 Methodist Block, corner Park street and Central ave. Free discussion, questions, etc. Everybody welcome. Address communications to Allen A. Crockett, 1010 Walnut st.

Propaganda Meetings

ARE HELD BY

LOCAL

SAN FRANCISCO Socialist Party

AT THE

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HALL

819 MARKET ST.

EVERY SUNDAY EVENING

Seats Free! Everyone Welcome!

Sunday, March 30, 1902

John F. Wetzell, M. D.

SUBJECT:

"Socialism vs. Anarchism"

WHO IS A SOCIALIST?

Who is a Socialist? Is it the man Who strives to formulate or aid a plan To better earth's conditions. It is he Who, having ears to hear and eyes to see Is neither deaf nor blind when might, rough-shod, Treads down the privileges and rights which God

Means for all men; the privilege to toil To breathe pure air, to till the fertile soil— The right to live, to love, to woo, to wed, And earn for hungry mouths their need of bread, The socialist is he who claims no more, Than his own share from generous nature's store: But that he asks, and asks, too, that no other Shall claim the share of any weaker brother, And brand him beggar in his own domain, To glut a mad, inordinate lust for gain.

The socialist is one who holds the best Of all God's gifts is toil—the second, rest. He asks that all men learn the sweets of labor. And that no idler fatten on his neighbor: That all men be allowed their share of leisure, Nor thousands slave that one may seek his pleasure:

Who on the Golden Rule shall dare insist— Behold in him the modern socialist.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE ANNUAL SOCIALIST DINNER.

The Annual Socialist Dinner will be held this year in the Bay State Restaurant, 29 Stockton St., San Francisco, Friday, April 4th. The dinner will cost 50 cents and will be under the auspices of the Ruskin Club.

In order that the company may be well seated, comrades should buy their tickets before Tuesday the 1st. Tickets will be on sale as follows:

San Francisco—Sunday evening meetings, John L. Burnside, John M. Reynolds 422 Sutter, J. George Smith, Room 309, Hearst Bld'g.  
Oakland—H. G. Walker, 960 Broadway, F. I. Bamford, Hotel Albany.

WOMEN MAY NOT WORK AT NIGHT

Rome, March 23.—By a vote of 136 to 50 the Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill for the protection of women and children employed in mines and factories. The minimum age when children can be thus employed is given as the end of their twelfth year. They also prohibit women from working at night.

CREMATION.

Odd Fellows' Cemetery Ass'n. Point Lobos Ave. 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.

George R. Fletcher - Manager.

J. GEORGE SMITH, 309 Hearst Building, Market & 3rd. LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR.

Workingmen's Sick & Death Benefit Society. Of the United States of America, Branch 102.

Bonestell & Co. PAPER. 401 & 403 Sansome St., S. F., Cal.

Henry Warnecke & Co. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. 2971 Twenty-first St. Near Folsom.

PETER LIPPERT & SONNICHSEN. The Temple Bar. 115 Turk Street.

Trades Union Headquarters. Only Union Goods on Hand.

Elcho House. 863 1/2 Market St. opp. Powell & Eddy.

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RUBBER STAMPS from 10c up. They are perfect. ARTHUR CONTI.

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

For Social Workers. Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Board of Examiners. GEORGE D. HERRON, J. A. WAYLAND, CHARLES H. VAIL, JAMES B. SMILEY, A. M. SIMONS, PETER SISSMAN.

This School has more than one tenth of all the members of the Socialist Party studying Socialism by correspondence.

In not a single case has anyone studied the first half dozen lessons without becoming enthusiastic over the work and a better worker for Socialism.

You can begin work any time, do your work as fast as you may be able. The best time to begin work is now.

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San Francisco Cigar M'g Co. WHITE LABOR EXCLUSIVELY.

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EXPERIENCED DENTIST while attending the Mills School, wishes position where he can work while not in school.

E. J. ROHRER, D. D. S. Highland, Calif.

READ THE ADVANCE. 50c. per year.

KARL MARX' ECONOMIC TEACHINGS.

BY KARL KAUTSKY. Translated for "Advance" by Kasper Bauer.

(Continued from last week.)

stingy, if he does not put on due style that of course again arouses suspicions. His business, it is said, doesn't pay, and his credit suffers again.

Of course there are no limits, other than the total mass of surplus-value and the elastic mode of living of the capitalist to that part of surplus-value which is to be accumulated.

The capitalist mode of production itself makes the constant accumulation of capital in absolute necessity. We have already seen how with the technological development the amount of capital necessary to establish and run an industry in any particular branch becomes larger and larger.

The capitalist who originally started his business with \$20,000 but neglected to accumulate sufficient surplus value so that when \$50,000 are required to successfully run the business he only has \$30,000 will undoubtedly be unable to compete and consequently be forced out of existence.

The desire to accumulate for the sake of accumulation is developed by the modern mode of production within the capitalist just as during a earlier period of commodity production the greed for storing up and hoarding piles of gold and silver was developed in the miser just as the piling up of great hoards, so the accumulation of capital has no limits within itself, it is immeasurable.

There are also industries which need to buy no raw material, the mining industry for instance, or others where the amount of raw material to be supplied in very small such as agriculture. These are industries which take their raw material as furnished directly by the earth.

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There are also industries which need to buy no raw material, the mining industry for instance, or others where the amount of raw material to be supplied in very small such as agriculture.

The low-sounding word "profit was glorified and the compensation of abstinence arose.

in greater comfort or to make greater accumulations without additional economics, or both. The greater the capital employed the more productive does labor become.

The few suggestions thrown out will already enable anyone to see that capital is not a fixed but a very elastic amount, capable of appreciable extensions or contractions.

The effect of capital is increased through the prolongation of the working-day, the increase in the productivity of labor, increased exploitation of the earth, etc.

CHAPTER V. OVER-PRODUCTION. 1. The "iron law of wages." As nearly everyone knows our Malthusian friends contend that, as the result of their "loose habits" the workers increase much faster than it is possible for the available means of subsistence.

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(To be continued)

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