

ADVANCE

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428

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

WHOLE NUMBER 428.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

The First Big Rally

There were no reporters there. Most of the papers, as usual, gave the Socialist meeting the overlook. But that did not detract from the success at all. Despite the fact that the Republican party brought out its two great orators, Littlefield of Maine and Samuel Shortridge, in the Mechanics' Pavilion, Alhambra theater was comfortably filled. This is the first campaign the Socialists of San Francisco have held a big meeting three weeks before the close of the campaign. And judged by the results everything is most encouraging.

E. E. Kirk, the chairman of the Campaign Committee, opened the meeting and introduced Frank R. Whitney of the Carpenters' Union, Division 205, our nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, as chairman.

Comrade Whitney spoke, briefly and called on C. H. King, Jr., as the first speaker.

Comrade King's speech dealt with the political situation, and he urged the workmen to stand by their class and be true to their principles by voting the Socialist ticket.

Scott Anderson spoke next and expanded on the necessity of independence and manhood in the proper use of the ballot. He urged the audience not to be slaves nor to vote for slavery.

A collection was then taken up, over \$54 being dropped in the basket.

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Grand Work in Sacramento

A great industrial center, Sacramento has long been a sort of puzzle to the Socialist movement. The great car shops of the Southern Pacific seemed to offer a favorable field for propaganda, yet for some time no progress was made. A year ago, however, Scott Anderson, now candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, succeeded in organizing a local and this local has been maintained by the efforts largely of the Socialist nominee for Controller of State, S. Edgar Aldermann. George S. Holmes was employed as organizer and has been holding successful street meetings now for some time. Under date of October 11th we have received a letter from Comrade Lena Morrow, who has now recovered from a severe cold, and is campaigning again with her old-time zeal and effectiveness. She writes, "I have held five large street meetings and a hall meeting in Sacramento in the past eight days. Every meeting has been marked by close attention and deep interest displayed. Saturday night I spoke at Elks Grove and organized a local there. I had a very good crowd and splendid attention. I speak in Sacramento to-night on child-labor, its cause, consequence and cure. For the rest of the campaign I am now arranging dates, and hope to speak every night up to election day."

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Shasta County to be Canvassed

Mrs. W. S. Abbott, who is the Socialist nominee for County Superintendent of Schools in Shasta county, writing to *Advance* of the itinerary published in the last issue says:

I shall cover all this ground if the comrades co-operate properly, and in any case a great deal of it. You will notice that this route takes in the chief mining camps of the county. Our nominee for Recorder, Charles P. Baker of Keswick, is a member of the Western Federation of Miners, and we should get a big vote, if we can reach the members of this federation who are in this county. With proper work I believe we could have elected Baker, but as I am the only Socialist speaking in this county, handicapped by lack of money for hall rent, etc., I cannot hope for that.

Fraternally,
Wenah Stevens Abbott.

Crockett Stirred Up

On Friday evening, October 10th, a great concourse of men listened to Judge J. D. Stevens of Portland, Oregon, enunciate the great truths of Socialism. About five hundred men in all gave close attention for an hour and a half and at the end wanted more. The toilers of Crockett learned a great deal about the evil way in which the capitalist system works and the eyes of a great number were opened to the fact that both the Republican and Democratic parties are equally guilty in the plundering of the poor. After the meeting many declared that they would never again vote to put in the hands of a few the power to enslave, impoverish and degrade the many. Neither Pardee nor Lane would receive their suffrage, but they would cast a straight Socialist ballot from now on until the organized workers took control of the organized industries through the organized political power—the Government.

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Woodstock Martyr" and gave him one-tenth of the vote which McKinley received and one-sixth of that cast for the "Orator of the Platte—in other words, we voted ourselves the banner county of the State, having 58 votes in a combined total of 952, or six per cent. San Diego county, I believe, comes next, with four and two-thirds per cent.

It was, therefore, with a smile that I met inquiries from different comrades while attending the State Convention, when they would say, "Why, where is Lassen county?" I couldn't help but think, Why, it is your place to know where the banner Socialist county of California is. A county where *not one* trade unionist lives, where *not one* factory exists, yet where six per cent of its voters are class-conscious enough to know their own interests, though not one votes for wages. I, however, felt too kindly towards our comrades to rebuke them. But, truly, comrades, wouldn't it be just as well if we would post ourselves on our vote and give even the "backwoods counties" credit where their vote is twice and often three times yours, "relatively speaking?"

Now, the reason we do so well was because we worked and talked hard for Socialism. The other two counties which then composed the Sixth District were Sierra and Plumas, both of which are larger counties in population, yet Sierra gave us but ten and Plumas but three votes. So then, comrades, let us get in and talk and work for the ticket. What an opportunity for our comrades. If the farmers and stock raisers of Lassen county can vote that ticket of trade unionists, why can't their fellow trade unionists do it? They must show you must show them. Well, undoubtedly I have said enough, and perhaps too much, but I wanted you to hear from Lassen county, and the Second Senatorial District.

Yours fraternally,
E. Leonard.

Candidate for State Senator, Second District, Shasta, Lassen, Colusa, and Siskiyou counties.

Backus Campaign Route

Comrade E. Backus of the I. S. S. E., and formerly Secretary of Local San Francisco, has placed his Los Angeles classes in charge of Miss Edith B. Eddy of that city and taken the road on a campaign tour. He has held a series of rousing meetings in the Southern part of the State, closing the work there with a lecture on "The Farmer and Socialism" in Los Angeles last Sunday night. He is now working North, his dates for the remainder of his trip being as follows: October 18th, Exeter; October 19th, Hanford; October 20th-21st-22d, Fresno; October 23d, Merced; October 24th, Modesto; October 25th, Stockton; October 26th, Sacramento; October 27th, Auburn; October 28th, Nevada City; October 30th, Dixon; October 31st, Fairfield; November 1st, Vallejo; November 2d, San Francisco.

Comrade Backus is working under the auspices of the State Committee. He is a trade unionist and one of our most effective workers.

A True Man for State Printer

Comrade S. H. Laverty, the Socialist party nominee for State Printer, is a man with a history to be proud of, both in the Socialist and trade union movement. Way back in seventy-eight he was a member of the union of his trade. In eighty-two he organized the Denver Trades Assembly, and a little later commenced organizing Knights of Labor Assemblies. The International Workingmen's Association depended upon Comrade Laverty for some of the most effective work done in eighty-seven and as a memento of those stirring times he still preserves his old red membership card. Charley is so well known to the printing fraternity of this State that an unusually large vote will be polled in his favor. His Republican opponent (Shannon) acknowledged that he could do nothing in Los Angeles, and it is expected that in San Francisco also will be found a large body of union men who are sick to death of capitalist party candidates. In Comrade Laverty the Socialist party possesses a splendid vote winner as well as a type of the representative wage-worker that is soon to control the Government of the United States.

Comrade Laverty is night foreman in the *Herald* office, Los Angeles.

Great Activity in Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, October 6.—At yesterday's meeting of the State Committee charters were granted to seven locals—Minersville, Ashland, and Mahoning Plane, Schuylkill county; Scranton and Priceburg, Lackawanna county; Breslau, Luzerne county; and Avonmore, Westmoreland county—with a total membership of 266.

Comrades at Work.
J. W. Slayton, our candidate for Governor, will speak at Austin, Coudersport and Williamsport, and will then go to the coal fields. Howard H. Caldwell will probably speak at New Brighton, Butler and New Castle October 14th to 16th, and will then follow Slayton's course. Louis Gaziou will speak between now and election at West Newton, Collinsville, Avonmore, Black Lick, Cokeville, Brownville, East Pittsburg and Springchurch.

Charles Heydrick had splendid meetings at York, Spring Forge, Lancaster, Reading and Lansford. He is now in Carbon county and will stay there till election day. John Collins reports increased enthusiasm in the northwestern part of the State, where he has been holding successful meetings. This week he returns to the strike field, beginning October 7th at Shamokin.

Comrades Gieger and White have left Carbon county, confident that the whole Socialist county ticket will be elected. They are now working in Luzerne county. S. Lavin is at Hazelton, and C. P. DeYoe in Lackawanna county, and Raphael Buck reports to Chairman Smoyer this week for ten days' work in Carbon county; from October 18th till election he will work in Luzerne.

Socialist Ticket.
Comrades throughout the State deserve credit for their careful attention to details in the matter of nomination papers. Only three candidates failed to get on the ballot by reason of technical errors in the papers. This is very good, considering that in fifteen counties with full Socialist tickets in the field. We have eleven candidates for Congress, seven for the State Senate, forty for the General Assembly and one for judge. The names will be published next week.

The Topic of the Day.
Comrade Fischer writes from Luzerne county:

"I believe this is at present the most important battle ground for Socialism in the United States. If we could but place here half a dozen English and two Polish speakers for the month, we would carry the entire ticket. The more I study the attitude of the masses toward the Socialist party in Luzerne, the more I am convinced that the striking miners of all nationalities will come out in a compact body for Socialism. In Nahticoke, Plymouth, Edwardsville, Luzerne and Maltby nothing else but Socialism is the topic of the day

ADVANCE



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Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

If you receive the *ADVANCE* and have not subscribed, some friend interested in the cause of Socialism has paid for it to secure your interest in the same.

San Francisco, October 18, 1902.

Socialist State Ticket for California

- For Governor
GIDEON S. BROWER
Of Fresno, Carpenters' Union 701
- For Lieutenant-Governor
FRANK R. WHITNEY
Of San Francisco, Street Carmen's Union
- For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
H. G. WALKER
Of Oakland, Attorney and President of Commercial Telegraphers Union
- For Associate Justices
EMIL LIESS AND WAYLAND C. SHEPARD
Both of San Francisco
- For Attorney-General
CAMERON H. KING
Of San Francisco
- For Secretary of State
FRED. C. WHEELER
Of Los Angeles, Secretary Carpenters' Union
- For Controller of State
S. EDGAR ALDERMAN
Of Sacramento
- For Treasurer
OSWALD SEIFERT
Treasurer of Cooks' and Waiters' Alliance of San Francisco
- For Surveyor-General
WALTER STEVENSON
Of Pasadena
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction
ANNA F. SMITH
Of San Diego
- For Superintendent of State Printing
H. S. LAVERTY
Of Los Angeles Typographical Union
- For Clerk of the Supreme Court
SCOTT ANDERSON
Of San Francisco, President of the District Council of Painters

Great Progress Made

Reports from all over the State indicate that the Socialist vote will be between twenty and thirty thousand. Never before in the history of the Socialist movement in this State have so many counties put up complete tickets. Never before have the trade unions backed up and endorsed the Socialist ticket as they are doing this year. From many quarters comes news of strength quadrupled. All over, the hearts of the comrades are beating high with jubilant hope. With unprecedented zeal they are plunging into the final weeks of the campaign resolved to make it a record-breaker. Let every comrade do his duty. Let every one bend every energy to the campaign work from now on to election day. It is the last few blows that finish the job and it is the last few words that finally win the man's vote.

Next week's issue, October 25th, will be a special campaign issue. San Francisco will order 20,000. How many will you or your local take? Get orders in by October 22d.

Plain Talk on the Coal Strike

Editor Encinal: The great strike of coal miners in Pennsylvania was inaugurated on May 12th last. John Mitchell, the leader, has published a statement in which he says:

"The loss at the end of August in wages, mining operations and coal handling, is about twenty millions. If the loss to manufacturers and the general business world and in all its branches of commerce which are dependent on a supply of coal be added, the loss to date will aggregate one hundred million dollars. This loss falls on the manufacturer, the consumer, the landlord, the tenant—the people at large."

Let us now inquire into the cause of this great strike. The fact has been brought to light that the owners of the mines sell 2240 pounds of coal to the ton. They pay the railroads for hauling 2240 pounds, but the miners are compelled to dig out and load on the cars 2740 to 3190 pounds for a ton. Not only that but fifteen per cent additional is deducted from the miners' wages for impurities.

Now as to wages. The miners are paid from thirteen to sixteen cents per hour for ten hours work per day. The total number of persons employed in and about the mines is about 150,000. They are employed never to exceed 200 days in any one year and they receive an average of \$1.42 for a day's work of ten hours. They annually earn less than \$300.

As the prices of meat and other necessities have in the past two or three years advanced from 30 to 40 per cent, these toilers found they could not live on \$300. They therefore asked an increase of twenty per cent on their wages, or about 28 cents more per day for those who work by the day and those who mine by the ton ask that the legal rate of 2240 pounds be considered a ton. With these requests the workers proposed arbitration. They suggested as arbitrators on their part Archbishop Ireland of the Catholic church and Bishop Potter of the Episcopal church.

To all these overtures the owners of the coal mines answered:

"We have nothing to arbitrate. We insist on running our own business in our own way."

My sympathies, Mr. Editor, are with the miners. Just think of it! Here are men working at \$1.42 per day under ground where poisonous gases and foul air are very injurious to the health, and where their lives are in constant jeopardy, and because they ask a slight advance of wages the coal barons call on the police and military forces to intimidate them. The official records show that during the past ten years the average yearly fatalities of those Pennsylvania miners 437. In ten years there were 484 fatal and 1,250 non-fatal, but serious accidents to those workers.

John Mitchell in writing on this subject said:

"A comparison of figures will show that eight times as many men and boys are killed and crippled annually in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania as were killed and wounded in the American ranks in the Spanish-American war in Cuba."

While these poor wage-slaves are cheated on weight in the mines, forced to support families on \$300 per year, killed by explosions and noxious gases, beaten by policemen's clubs and bayoneted by Uncle Sam's soldiers, enjoined by venal courts, the coal barons are literally surfeited with ill-gotten wealth and luxury. The State law forbids railroad companies owning stock in the coal mines, but the law has been frequently violated. They have cheated the miners in weights and extorted high prices for coal out of the people, and when asked to adjust their troubles with the miners sneeringly responded: "We have nothing to settle."

Mr. Baer, President of one of the railroads which owns interests in the mines, recently declared that "God had put the property in the hands of Christians and they would properly attend to the business."

Mr. Baer is evidently of that brand of pious people who once thought that God had given the "nigger" to the white Christians to flog and sell as suited their pleasure.

How long, Mr. Editor, will the American people be content to see the coal that a wise Providence intended for all monopolized by a few greedy men? How long will they see without protest honest, hard-working miners compelled to risk their health and lives for \$300 per year and clubbed and shot into subjection if they strike for a slight increase of wages, that the monopolist may become a millionaire? How long will they complacently pay exorbitant prices for coal because the coal barons will not consent to stop cheating the miners on the weight of a ton of coal?

Occasionally we hear much about anarchy. Now anarchists are law-breakers and law-despisers. Which of the two classes in this Pennsylvania coal strike affair most exhibit the earmarks of anarchy? Is it the class composed of 150,000

poor, half-starved, over-worked, de-have flagrantly violated the State laws, who systematically cheat in weight and refuse to submit the matter to a board of disinterested arbitrators?

This country will have strikes and disturbances and the cry of poverty and distress just so long as individuals are permitted to own and control things that all the people must have to be prosperous and happy. There is too much selfishness in human beings to make it safe to let a few own public utilities. Coal and metal mines, water, air, electricity, steam power applied to productive machinery, and other property of a public and productive nature, should be owned and operated by the Government at cost of operation. That is the solution to the Labor-Capital problem. That is the only solution.

R. A. Dague.

Socialism and the Church

Rev. J. E. Scott recently addressed the Presbyterian Ministers' Union of this city, at their request, on the above subject. After some words of introduction the speaker said in part:

"Life is the real thing of value. Having life the great aim of humanity is to have it more abundantly."

"We may not be able to solve the mystery of life itself, but we know that practically it rests upon a physical basis. To perpetuate life, material sustenance is a necessity. Without that sustenance there can be neither physical, intellectual nor spiritual development."

"The initial purpose of Socialism is to care for human life to so care for it that all who live shall have opportunity not only to live, but to attain whatever may constitute the more 'abundant life.' Socialism seeks to provide men, women and children with all the advantages of a well-regulated home, a home here and now on the earth. To do this Socialists hold that men must be economically free. That men be economically free 'distributive justice' must prevail. 'Distributive justice' means an equitable distribution of the world's work and such a distribution of the fruits of labor as shall secure to each as nearly as possible the full product of his efforts. There is no ground, either in reason or in righteousness, why the church, especially that branch calling itself Christian, should fail to do all in its power to secure the practical embodiment of Socialist principles in the industrial institutions and social order of our country and the world. These principles being fundamentally economic and universal in their nature can only be established by legislative action."

"If the church make no practical effort to establish a governmental and industrial environment based upon 'distributive justice' how can it claim to be trying to set up a kingdom of righteousness, the kingdom of God?"

Some of the beneficial results that would flow from the application of Socialist principles to society and industry would be, the speaker maintained, (1) the settlement of the "Labor Problem"; (2) the going away with the antagonism between capital and labor; (3) the making democracy and brotherhood possible.

The discussion which followed the address contained no antagonistic criticism nor opposition to Socialism. It was, however, held by some of the ministers that the church already stands for the principles of Socialism, and that Socialism could never be established till the kingdom of Christ prevailed.

To this Mr. Scott demurred, claiming that Socialism was not primarily a scheme for the perfection of individual character, but an attempt to regulate human relations on the economic side of life. The church had exerted its influence over individuals for 2,000 years, but the saints in the church after all those centuries had stood almost solidly at one time for chattel slavery. The question of public ownership of the means of producing the things needful for life and comfort is not a question of individual character or religious belief. It is a question of public choice and legislative enactment. If the majority in this city vote to municipalize the Geary Street Railway the result will be the same whether the votes are cast by Jews or Gentiles, saints, sinners or agnostics. Judging the future by the past, working people fear that another 2,000 years is likely to pass before the labor problem will be settled by the method of individual conversions. They say they are tired of producing wealth for those who neither toil nor spin, and wish to seek their economic deliverance by another plan.

The toiling and burdened masses are fast losing faith in the ability or willingness of the church to champion the cause of the economically enslaved, the care-worn and hopeless poor. Jesus came to give life here and that more abundantly. The church is held to offer nothing but palliative and cries not against the life-destroying burdens of our commercial system.

Woman's Socialist Union

Declaration of Principles.

We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of justice and equity upon the principles of justice and equality as applied to economics.

We declare that the rapid concentration of capital and its control over the government has forced the issue; and that, while the trust represents the most advanced stage of present economic progress, yet because it is based upon the private ownership of the means of production, it is opposed to freedom and fatal to the future welfare of the republic; therefore, the next step in social development must be taken, which is a change from capitalism to Socialism, from competition to co-operation, from the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership and administration by the people.

Therefore, we stand pledged to teach the principles of this higher industrial system called the co-operative commonwealth: to enlist women in the advancement of these principles in every practical way that may present itself; to educate the young in these truths; to form a better public sentiment; and, finally, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power, individually and collectively, to bring about that universal co-operation founded upon the Golden Rule of Love and Justice, which shall take the place of competitive strife and discord.

Article I.

Name: This organization shall be known as the *Woman's National Socialist Union*.

Article II.

Membership: Any woman endorsing the principles of Socialism and subscribing to the articles of this constitution, may upon the payment of one dollar annually, become a member-at-large, until such time as her State is organized, when she will become auxiliary to her State or local union. The payment of ten dollars and subscribing to this constitution shall constitute a life membership. State Woman's Socialist Unions may become auxiliary by the payment of ten cents per member annually into the national treasury. Any person may become an honorary member by subscribing to the declaration of principles and by the payment of one dollar annually into the national treasury.

The above clipping gives the general scope of work and basic principles of the Woman's Socialist Union movement. Our new State organization will come into active service the 1st of November. We want to get in touch and keep in touch with every woman in California who feels the pulsation of the new life. We want to stand together, work together and live together with our brothers the full new life which we are consciously coming into. This can only be done through service rendered for the love of serving.

In every crisis in the world's history woman has had her part to play, but the world has been prone to consider it the minor part. But now it is no longer so. Woman has claimed her birthright and with it has come glorious responsibilities. She stands to-day shoulder to shoulder with her brother comrades facing the economic problems of the age. Her cause is the common cause of humanity; her hope is the emancipation of the race and her strength is love, peace, harmony and success.

Readers of the *Advance* are most cordially invited to join us in putting into practice our principles along educational lines. We need a co-operative motherhood for the coming generation which will claim for itself the co-operative commonwealth.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

By Edwin Markham.

Author of "The Man with the Hoe," etc. Great is our heritage of hope and great The obligation of our civic fate. Fling forth the triple-colored flag to dare The bright, untraveled highways of the air. Blow the undaunted bugles, blow, and yet Let not the boast betray us to forget. For there are high adventures for this hour—Tournaments to test the sinews of our power. For we must parry—as the years increase—The hazards of success, the risks of peace!

What need we, then to guard and keep us Whole? What do we need to prop the State? We need The fine audacities of honest deed; The homely old integrities of soul; The swift temerities that take the part Of outcast Right—the wisdom of the heart; Brave hopes that Mammon never can detain, Nor sully with his gainless clutch for gain.

We need the Cromwell fire to make us feel The public honor or the public trust To be a thing as sacred and august As some white altar where the angels kneel. We need the faith to go a path untrod, The power to be alone and vote with God.

Making Coal for Baer

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but the Christian men to whom God, in his infinite wisdom, has given control of the property interests of the country."—Mr. Baer.)

In the prehistoric ages when the world was a ball of mist—
A seething swirl of something unknown in the planets' list;
When the earth was vague with vapor, and formless, and dark and void—
The sport of the wayward comet—the jibe of the asteroid—
Then the singing stars of morning chanted soft, "Keep out of there!
Keep off that spot which is sizzling hot—it is making coal for Baer."

When the pterodactyl ambled, or fluttered, or swam or jumped,
And the plesiosaurus rambled, all careless of what he bumped,
And the other old time monsters that thrived on the land and sea,
And didn't know what their names were any more than to-day do we,
Wherever they went they heard it: "You fellows, keep out of there—
That place which shakes, and quivers and shakes—it is making coal for Baer."

The carboniferous era consumed but a million years;
It started when earth was shedding the last of her baby tears,
When still she was swaddled softly in clumsily tied on clouds,
When stars from the shops of nature were being turned out in crowds;
But high o'er the favored section this sign said to all: "Beware!
Stay back of the ropes that surround these slopes—they are making coal for Baer!"

We ought to be glad and be joyous, we ought to be filled with glee
That aeons ago the placard was nailed to the ancient tree,
That millions and millions of ages—back farther than Adam and Eve—
The ichthyosaurus halted and speedily took his leave,
And so it was all saved for us, the spot with the sign, "Beware!
This plant is run by the earth and sun and is making coal for Baer!"

—Josh Wink in *Baltimore American*.

Great Change in Ventura

Reminiscences are sometimes pleasant. Such was the case with us when seated in the Academy of Music, on the evenings of September 25th and 28th, we listened to Prof. N. E. Richardson as he told us what the trusts must do and what Socialists proposed doing. We saw a small (for the place) audience composed of the best people in Ventura.

Do you think we wept when we remembered one year ago, when that hall was filled with an excited crowd, headed by Commissioner Blackstock, ready to lynch Socialists, knowing no difference between them and anarchists. No finding no available victim here, they sent to Ojai, seized Morrison I. Swift (who is now preaching the gospel of Socialism to the striking miners), threw him in jail and crowded as if they had blotted out Socialism.

At our last business meeting we nominated for State Committeeman Comrade L. E. Mercer, our well-known bee man, who was one of Swift's bondsmen and whose honor as a man, like his Socialism, is unimpeachable. For State Organizer, L. E. Beals of Oxnard was unanimously nominated.

Our "yes" for the Constitution and "Substitute for amendment" was also unanimous, as was our adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we heartily endorse the Socialists of Los Angeles in their co-operation with labor unions in their efforts along independent political lines."

Our sympathy is with labor. In one year Socialism in Ventura has become something to be felt. We have a local of sixteen men quietly working.

We look for one hundred additions to our family as the direct result of Prof. Richardson's work, if we keep the soil irrigated.

Mrs. R. H. Binns,
Sec'y Local Ventura.

The entertainment and dance given by Local San Francisco Socialist party, Tuesday, October 14th, at Scottish hall, was a social success, and at the same time netted about \$20 up to last reports, as also about \$10 or more secured by the William Morris Club, for the furniture account for headquarters.

The number of strangers present was encouraging and the words of commendation given will no doubt lead to another affair of this kind in a short time.

The Bricks, the Boy and "Pa"

What place is this, pa?
This is a brickyard, my son.
Whose brickyard is it, pa?
It belongs to me, my son.
Do all these big piles of brick belong to you?
Yes, my son, every brick of them.
My! how long did it take you to make them? Did you make them all alone by yourself?
No, my son; these men you see working here make them for me.
Do the men belong to you, pa?
No, my son, these men are free men. No man can own another. If he could the other would be a slave.
What is a slave, pa?
A slave, my son, is a man who has to work for another all his life for only his board and clothes.
Why do men work so hard, pa? Do they like it?
Well, no; I don't suppose they do, but they work or starve.
Are these men rich, pa?
Not to any great extent, my son.
Do they own any houses, pa?
I rather guess not, my son.
Have they any horses or fine clothes and do they go to the seaside when it's warm, the same as we do, pa?
Well, hardly; it takes them all their time to work for their living.
What is a living, pa?
Why a living—well, for them a living is what they eat and wear.
Is that board and clothes, pa?
I suppose it is.
Are they any better off than slaves, pa?
Of course they are, you foolish boy.
Why, there're free; I don't make them work for me; they can leave whenever they choose.
And if they leave won't they have to work, pa?
Yes, of course they will; they will have to work for some one else.
And will they get any more than a living from him?
No, I suppose not.
Then how are they any better off than slaves?
Why, they have votes; they are free men.
If they get sick do you pay for the doctor, pa?
No, of course not. If they get sick they must pay for their own doctor.
If a slave gets sick, who pays for the doctor, pa?
Well, his owner does; he can't afford to lose his property.
Can you afford to lose one of these men, pa?
Well, it makes little difference. I can hire another any time.
You would care more about them if they were your slaves, wouldn't you, pa?
Yes, I suppose so.
Then how is it better for them to be free?
Oh, don't ask foolish questions, boy.
What are bricks made of, pa?
Of clay, my son?
Do the bricks belong to the men when they make them, pa?
No, they belong to me.
Why do they belong to you when the men make them?
Because the clay is mine.
Did you make it, pa?
No, God made it, my son.
Did He make it for you, pa?
No, I bought it.
Bought it from God?
No from a man.
Did the man buy it from God?
No, of course not; he bought it from another man, I suppose.
Did the first man it was bought from buy it from God?
No; certainly not.
How did he get it then? How was it his more than anybody else's?
Oh, I don't know; I suppose he just claimed it.
Then, if these men should claim it now would it be theirs?
Oh, bother! don't keep asking such foolish questions.
If you didn't own the clay how would you get your living, pa?
Oh, I don't know; perhaps I should have to ask some one to give me work.
Would you make bricks, pa?
Maybe I would.
How would you like to make bricks for only your board and clothes, and let the man who claimed the clay have everything else?
Nobody'd care how I liked it. Poor people must work for their living.
If these men had brickyards of their own, would they work for you, pa?
Not likely; they would work for themselves, probably.
Isn't it lucky that that man claimed this land first and that you bought it?
Why?
If he hadn't maybe somebody else would have claimed it and one of these men would own it now, and then maybe you'd have to work for him for your board and clothes.


Maybe. You ought to be thankful to Providence that your father is not obliged to work for somebody in order to support you.
Should these men's little boys be thankful to Providence, too, pa?
Well, I suppose they should.
What for, pa?
Oh, because their pas have steady work. Is steady work a good thing, pa?
Of course it is, my son.
Then why don't you work, pa? No body could keep you from making bricks, could they, pa?
No. But I don't want to take work away from the men. If I worked I should be keeping one of them out of a job.
That's kind of you, pa. But if you wheeled that man's barrow while he rested a little, would he feel bad about it?
Oh, pshaw! gentlemen don't wheel barrows.
What's a gentleman?
Why, gentlemen?—men who don't need to work—the upper class.
I thought there wasn't any upper class in this country. I heard a man say all men were equal.
The man who said it was a socialist or anarchist or a single taxer or something or maybe it was election time and he was trying to catch votes.
Say, pa, my Sunday school teacher says we are all God's children. Is she a socialist or an anarchist or a single taxer, or is she trying to catch votes?
Oh, no; that's the right thing to say in Sunday schools and churches.
Well, pa; honest, now; are these men God's children just as much as we are?
Why, yes, my son; to be sure they are.
Say, pa, do you remember when you bought those marbles for Jim and me, and I grabbed them all and made Jim give me his top before I'd let him play with them, and you called me a greedy little hog and took me down cellar and whipped me?
Yes, my son, I remember.
Well, did you think you did right?
Certainly, my son, a parent does right to correct his children and keep them from acquiring bad principles. I bought the marbles for both of you. Your brother Jim had as much right to them as you had.
Well, pa, if these men are God's children just as much as you are, then you and they are brothers, aren't you?
Yes, my son.
And didn't God make the clay for all his children?
Yes, I—I suppose so.
Then what right have you to have all the clay any more than I had to have all the marbles?
Oh, bother, don't ask such stupid questions.
Say, pa, aren't you a greedy little hog for keeping all the clay, and making these men give you so much work for such a poor living? Aren't you afraid God will punish you?
Oh, don't talk so much! You make me tired.—Exchange.

Massachusetts Deep in the Fight

Boston, October 7.—The campaign of Massachusetts may be said to have fairly opened last night when our candidate for Governor, John C. Chase, began his tour of the State at North Adams. Chase returned from the Pacific Coast on Sunday in response to the call of the party in Massachusetts for his services during the campaign. There can be no doubt that his selection as the Socialist candidate for Governor was a wise one. The events of the past few weeks have shown that he was the very man to head the ticket at this time.
All New England is stirred up over the prospect for the coming winter. Here, more than in any other part of the country, the threatened coal famine, resulting from the coal strike, is felt. The people of the Eastern States are completely cut off from any other supply of coal for fuel except that which may be brought from England, and the quantity in that case would be too small to afford any great relief. In every city and town mass meetings are being held in protest against the coal barons, and relief committees are being appointed to provide means to tide over the coming emergency.
The politicians are entirely at sea, and though they are trying to present remedies, none of their utterances receive serious attention. It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the people, and the absurdity and irrationality of the present system of private ownership of industry is being brought home to them with greater force than ever before. Perhaps none are more outspoken in their opinions upon the present situation than the preachers; from nearly every pulpit the mine-owners are being denounced for their attitude towards the miners. We know, of course, that this is simply because the material interests of every person in New England has been acutely affected. Were it not for this there would be little feeling evinced for the miners in their magnificent struggle. Confronted by a New England winter, with no fuel in sight, the people are beginning to think and talk Socialism,

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and we may expect a large number of them to vote for Socialism in November. Government ownership of the coal mines is becoming a popular cry, and the only thing for the Socialist party to do now is to point out that the workers themselves must own the government, as government ownership with capital still in control of the government will give us little better than we have to-day.
It is fortunate, therefore, that the Socialist party in Massachusetts can present as its candidate for Governor a man who not only can state the Socialist position clearly, but whose record entitles him to respect and consideration. We shall have a campaign this year such as we have never had before.

Socialism Among the Carpenters

Comrade Hy Meyer of Carpenters Union 162, San Mateo, arrived home from Atlanta convention of Carpenters and Joiners. He gave a most interesting account of the proceedings and told of the many Socialists who came from all parts of the country as delegates, nearly all of the delegates from Alabama, Texas, and Oklahoma being comrades. Of the six delegates elected to the A. F. of L. three were Socialists and ten out of the eighteen national organization officials elected were of the same persuasion. Comrade Fred C. Wheeler, the Socialist candidate for Secretary of State of California, received the second highest vote among the national delegates elected and his speech was one of the most brilliant in the convention.
Slayton, who was elected delegate to the A. F. of L. national convention, is the Socialist party nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is making speeches throughout the coal fields and is the only candidate for Governor who has dared to personally appear before the miners.

Organizer's Fund

The following subscriptions to the Northern Organizer's Fund have been turned over by Comrade Reynolds to Comrade Brower, per Richardson and King Jr.:
J. Barduhn, \$1; O. Everitt, \$1; H. Strunsky, \$1; Moller & Hass, \$2; J. N. Alfonso, 50c; Jas. Andrew, 50c; O. Gafford, \$1; G. Postler, 50c; C. Hermann, 50c; L. W. Lindgren, \$1; G. W. Shaw, \$1; T. P. D. Gray, \$1; C. H. King Jr., \$4; total, \$15.
If you receive the ADVANCE and have not subscribed, some friend interested in the cause of Socialism has paid for it to secure your interest in the same.

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The Congress of the German Socialists

Our German comrades assembled in Munich on Sunday, September 14th, for their Annual Congress. The opening assembly took place in the hall of the Schwabinger Brewery, which was decorated with the usual flags, etc. Comrade Birll, the senior member of the Socialist Group in the Bavarian Diet, greeted the delegates in the name of the Munich comrades, and Auer responded in the name of the executive, declared the Congress opened. Singer and Vollmar were then elected chairmen, and the order of the proceedings laid down. A concert followed. On Monday morning Singer opened the business with a speech in which he welcomed the foreign delegates in the name of the party. The latter, who were more numerous than usual, were Dr. Adler, Pernerstorfer, Seliger, Nemeck, Seitz, Frau Popp, Fraulein Schlesinger and others from Austria, Vanderveelde from Belgium, Lerda from Italy, Muller and Witt from Zurich. For the foreign delegates Seitz spoke for German Austria, Nemeck for Bohemia, Vanderveelde with fiery eloquence for Belgium, Lerda for Italy, Muller for Switzerland, and the present writer as the representative of the English Social-Democracy.

Auer then gave the report on the part of the Executive Committee, which contained among other things, the usual complaints as to the hurry of comrades to draw on the party purse by the founding of papers which cannot pay their way and need large subventions, and so on. He further mentioned the fact that owing to the depression in trade the party receipts had suffered to such an extent that if the party had not been left the sum of \$9,500 as a legacy they would have closed the year with a deficit. He also dealt with the proposal made by the editor of *Vorwaerts*, that as a special point for discussion there should be included on the agenda of Congress that of the best method of combating the Center or Catholic party, in consideration of the fact that this party occupies the position of the most powerful party in Germany. Auer pointed out how unwise it would be to do any such thing, as Bebel had already shown in his article on the then coming Congress for the *Neue Zeit*, that to propose such a debate even was to play into the hands of the Center party, that now every day the Center party gets more and more into difficulties, in consequence of the absolutely irreconcilable conflict of interests between the various classes of its supporters, and that a declaration on the part of the central organ that this was our most formidable opponent was calculated to blind these supporters to all but the feeling of the importance of their own party—as the pillar of bourgeois society. An unpleasant subject was reached on the question of the strained relations of the German party to the separate organization of the Poles, which has got so far that for the next Reichstag elections candidates have been put up in the same district by both organizations. It is not easy to judge on the rights or wrongs of a quarrel—where, it may be added, the Poles themselves are deeply divided. But it is pretty clear that the Poles acted in a most high-handed manner. The Executive of the German party asked to be allowed to make renewed attempts at a reconciliation; if this is not attained it is to be feared that the result will simply be, to strengthen the Clerical party.

S. Gerisch, as treasurer, gave the report of the finances, in which the statement was made that the *Neue Zeit*—which has recently come into the possession of the party—had closed with a deficit of about \$2,000. This statement was in so far noteworthy that from it a controversy was developed on the relations between the *Neue Zeit* and the Bernstein organ—the *Sozialistische Monatshefte*. This debate had only an interest for comrades in other countries in so far as it was a continuation of the fight between Bernstein and Kautsky, Revisionists and Revolutionaries, and so on, a struggle which is being fought out in all countries where there is a Socialist party. It was certainly to be wished that the question had taken another form, but that is only comparatively a minor matter. We Revolutionaries have, anyway, no reason to be ashamed of the result. The attack made on Kautsky's conduct of the *Neue Zeit* was beaten back with great ease, and both Bernstein and his principal lieutenants, Dr. David and Heine, were made to look somewhat foolish. On the other hand the *Monatshefte* played a very poor figure; the methods of its editor were drastically described by Auer, a contributor to it.

Auer, in a concluding speech to the discussion on the report, astounded everybody by alluding to people who wished to bring about a split in the party, or thought a split was inevitable. As far as I know, and my experience has been confirmed by every one with whom I have spoken, what he said on this question was taken purely from imagination.

I think there is no doubt that the general result of the Congress was to show that the Opportunist section does not win ground in the party, and it is noteworthy that in the election to the Control Committee Dr. David, who has been two years a member, lost his seat, and that Vollmar, who stood, was not elected—two noteworthy defeats for the Opportunists—more so as the party generally reflects the same people, and for Vollmar there was a vacancy. The Executive was reelected unanimously.

The Congress had the benefit of two highly interesting papers on workers' insurance and municipal policy, both of which had been very carefully thought out by their authors, each of them an acknowledged authority in his field, namely, Mollenbuhr, the editor of the *Mamberger Echo*—one of the foremost organs of our party—and C. Hugo, the author of a clever book on "Municipal Socialism in England," and a large work on "Municipal Government in Germany." Both papers called forth a lively discussion. The most interesting speech of the Congress was, however, that of Bebel on the coming Reichstag election. In it Bebel fully maintained his own high level, and the speech was well worthy of the man and the occasion. The way in which the policy of the German Government and the various bourgeois parties were described was crushing. The same can be said of his review of militarism and marinism, as the naval policy of the Emperor is described. He showed how criticisms made by Socialists twenty or thirty years ago are now put forward by military men as new truths, and how the German headquarters, after having ridiculed the plan of defense adopted by the French, and having spent millions on fortresses at Metz, etc., has now to allow that the French were right and their money absolutely wasted, and the fortresses which cost so much money are being razed. Finally the resolution was moved that where in the second ballot we were confronted with two bourgeois candidates, we should vote for that candidate who was ready to promise to vote against any anti-Socialist law, any attempt to alter the Reichstag's suffrage, or the tariff proposals of the Government. The election will, he hoped, be on the cry against the corn duties.

A noteworthy debate was caused by a proposal to issue literature on the question of Christianity. Both Bebel and Vollmar protested, declaring unanimously that while every member had naturally the right to his own opinion, nothing would be so advantageous to the Clerical party as an attack by the Socialists on religion. Religion is a private matter.

For the next Congress it was decided to accept the invitation of Desden, after a long discussion in which various towns put forward their claims to be visited. The Dresden delegate caused some amusement by the fact that in his anxiety to prove that the meeting would not be disturbed he almost pronounced a eulogy in praise of the Dresden police, though Saxony is acknowledged universally as the center of reaction in Germany.

Munich, September 21.
J. B. Askew.

The Great Change Coming
Beneath the superficial we are in the midst of a great industrial, political and moral upheaval. Never was the evidence so plain that capitalism has unavoidably developed an irrepressible conflict between the possessors and the users of the means of life. True to the law of economic determinism and the historical necessity of the hour a political redivision is closely following the line of industrial antagonism. Hand in hand with the basic forces that are shaking the existing disorder to its depths is growing the most sublime moral ideal that has ever dawned upon the mind of man. Evolution, moving with a purpose that is divine in its comprehension, is moulding the race into the laws of life. It is forcing a supplementary revolution in the public consciousness. The old is giving way to the new. A democratic order of industry is displacing the anarchistic disorder of competitive nihilism. The workers' revolt is rearing a new and mightier statesmanship rooted in the interest of labor. The immortal principles of morality that have been the life of every religion of every age is taking material form. Modern science is placing us in conscious co-operation with nature's program for the emancipation of humanity. Out of the solidarity of the working class is developing the solidarity of the race. We are nearing the brotherhood, which is the destiny of man. Here in prospect and reality lies both the material and spiritual salvation of every human being. He who has the courage to enter here finds the only road to life, liberty and happiness.

Edgar B. Helphingstine.

NORTHERN ORGANIZER FUND.
H. Neidinger, 25c; H. Vombrock, 50c; J. Mayblum, 50c; Moller & Sass, \$2; total, \$3.25.

State Central Committee

Meeting called to order by Secretary Harriman.
Comrade Patton elected chairman.
Present—Comrades Patton, Biddle, Garbet, McMartin, Harriman.
The Secretary was ordered to:
1. Refer Mr. S. E. Anderson's proposition back to him, stating that the State Committee will assume no responsibilities as to funds.
2. To inform local at Riverside that Local Los Angeles has taken no stand as was charged in their resolutions.
3. To have printed 25,000 stickers containing the following:
"Wanted—100,000 Workingmen to vote for the Co-operative Commonwealth. Gideon S. Brower, candidate for Governor Socialist party. See platform of the Socialist party in the Socialist papers, San Francisco *Advance*, Los Angeles *Socialist*, San Bernardino *Undercurrent*, etc."
4. To order 50,000 copies of "A. B. C. of Socialism" sent to various locals.
5. To order 50,000 Manifestos, as per copy furnished.

Charters granted: San Pedro, Richland.
Organizers' reports—Helphingstine's report received and filed.
The following report of financial affairs for two weeks previous received:
October 7—Cash on hand, \$94.30.
Dues received, Locals Hynes, 50c; Riverside, \$5.00; Dixon, 60c; San Francisco, \$20; Santa Monica, \$1.25; Los Angeles, \$10.00; Julian, \$1.25; Confidence, \$2.00; Sacramento, \$5.00. For charters, etc., Lordsburg, \$1.25. For membership cards, San Francisco, 75c. Northern Organizer Fund, Dixon, \$2.40; San Francisco \$6.25. For Campaign Fund, Campbell, \$5.00. Total, \$155.55.

Disbursements—Comrade Brower's railroad ticket, \$25.00; stamps, \$1.50; notary fees, \$2.00; C. H. King, Sr., \$10.00; Thos. Bersford, \$2.85; postal order, 13c; total, \$41.48.

Cash on hand October 7, 1902, \$114.07.
Received—For dues, Locals Del Mar, \$1.60; Richland, \$1.25; Santa Maria, \$1.50; Grass Valley, \$3.00; Merced, \$5.00; Ventura, \$3.00; San Jacinto, \$2.50; Porterville, \$2.00; Napa, \$1.00; Crockett, \$3.10; Vallejo, \$5.00; San Diego, \$5.00; Pasadena, \$2.60; Santa Ana, \$5.10; San Pedro, 90c. Literature, Campbell, \$10.00. Organizer Fund, Descanso, \$1.00. Miscellaneous, San Pedro, \$1.10; Dos Palos, \$1.00. Campaign Fund, Santa Clara, \$2.00; Dos Palos, \$10.00; Santa Maria, 85c. Total, \$68.50.

Cash on hand, \$182.57.
Disbursements—N. E. C. stamps, \$50; literature, \$10.00; postoffice order, 8c; previous week office expenses, \$7.00; postage stamps, \$2.00; postoffice order, 13c; Brower, per Dos Palos, \$1.00; current week office expenses, \$7.00; total, \$77.21. October 13th, balance on hand, \$105.36.
Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.
Job Harriman, Secretary.

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