M. Gaston Deschamps, a Paris journalist and international gossip, recently concluded a course of lectures upon "The Contemporaneous Stage" at the Berkeley University. In his famous lecture he said: "While I have not been in this country long enough to write about whether it is true here, the greatest problem which the European world must face today is the division between labor and capital. This social problem is now the one which is most closely engrossing the attention of statesmen. The poor man of today is not satisfied with charity. He does not want to be a dependent upon the bounty of the rich. Of course, it was to be expected that literature which pretends for life should take as its theme these social problems. The great Victor Hugo has preached mercy and generosity to the rich and the dignity of labor. The German democrats have elected. Social problems have come to take their place in the themes of the great dramatists of the day. It is only natural that in the French theatres, which receive, as a large part of the State, social problems should not be discussed with frankness. So is it that the beginning of social problems in French literature was not made in the Comedie Francaise and other subsidised theatres, but in a most unique institution known as the Théâtre Libre.

"The history of that theatre is as follows: An agent of a gas company, who was interested in the playhouse, finally had the ambition to become an actor. He sought admission, after much study to the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation and was refused. One reason was because he recited in a way which was contrary to tradition. But this man, whose name was Antoine, said he would act anyway. So, with some friends, he started a theatre, and presented plays which met his own views, using none of those in the classic repertoire. The theatre became a fail with all classes, even the bourgeois, who were satirized, attending. The theatre prospered until it occupied a home on the Boulevard Strasburg. It has had such an effect that the govern-ment theatres have copied its methods. The theatre, as championed by Antoine, has been vigorously opposed by some people and defended by other eminent critics. One thing in its favor was its hospitality to new ideas.

M. Deschamps closed by saying: "The social problem constituting the relation between labor and capital is a part of modern society, which is full of interest for the modern dramatist, whose object is to portray life and its problems."

In Europe, theatre-goers are weary of the animated, the moral, the serious. We find in the cheap, the low shoes and noisy clothes. They demand pictures of contemporaneous human life, with men and women suffering the ills we suffer. In this country, we still in the Unrimed stage of development. We indulge in academic heroes with lace on our cuffs. Our native dramatists represent the woeful condition of the supremacy of matter over mind. A modern play such as "Gwyne" satis-fies us. The amours of a degenerate English king represent our highest artistic cravings in a theatrical way. The snobbishness that is innate in all middle-class people finds its expression in applause for the light-hearted heroine who displays a priggish devotion to a profligate prince. Ours is a looking backward civilization. We are content with such petticoat and mouthing by periwig-pated fel-low that one would think they were made by some of Nature's journeymen. They imitate human-ity so abominably. The common sense of the age, slight as it is, finds, only in rare cases, not a moment for expression. Mrs. Fisk and Miss Miller and Richard Mansfield represent the actors who can flout tradition occasionally. Julia Marlowe started well, but the pace was too rapid for her. Mrs. Leslie Carter is too bizarre. Unless she can be made to be a commonplace woman. She forgets that humanity has not always a tear on its cheek. One of the actors mentioned told me his art consisted of counting beads. For obvious rea-sons he requested me to withhold his name. He said: "There can be no art worthy the name in America still we dethrone the dollar-standard of excellence. What originality can a man put into his work when he must pay continually to the box-office?" I agreed with him, and asked him if he considered an en-dowed theatre the solution of the artistic problem.

"Endowed? By Carnegie?" and he went through all the motions of "Hamlet" killing the king behind the arras. "Rockefeller endows universities," I said. "Yes; and the endowed universities today are nothing short of charity institutions. Charity kills art. Art—real art—flourishes only in an atmosphere of freedom." "Such freedom as the box-office gives," I ventured.

"I told you I was merely counting beads. Wait. I am tired of strolling, but it brings money to my purse. When I have enough I shall have a Theatre, a genuine home of dramatic art. It will be situated in New York." His eyes had the dreamy, far-away look that is captivating to the young person of the matinee. "It seemed a shame to bring him back to the reality of being interviewed. However, it had to be done."

"But the success of your Theatre Libre will depend on your audience. Do you think," I asked him, "you will get support?"

"Ah, the parvenus, the shop-keepers, the savages form the exchange! Well, when I fail I can stroll again." There was a wealth of pathos in his voice. One could see he was an artist, a genuine artist, upon whom the artifici-ality of the theatre had rested so long that it attainted the dignity of the natural. "Suppose the Government endowed a theatre?"

"Bak!" he broke in: "it would be 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' one night and 'East Lynne' the next. Those law-makers represent a class in society that carries its ideals in its hip-pocket.

"Very true. Then what class would you think? Those Théâtre Libre open to you? You appreciate the fact that classes exist. That of itself marks a stage of intellectual development."

"Now, tell me if you would appeal to the bourgeoisie or the proletariat class."

"To the latter always. I have been asked to teach, and thousands have tried to teach the vulgar moneyed class, yet no appreciable impression can be made from year to year. Their ignorance is an immovable object that stands in the way of art's advancement."

"Is it not possible the well-to-do have found their highest artistic expression?"

"They never had genuine artistic expression. That's why I am counting beads."

"Then you must have confidence in another class to preserve and develop the art of the country."

"If not, I should be a sorry pessimist. I believe the working class contains within itself all the potentialities of a new world of art. I believe the life of the workers, if translated for the stage, would put new strength and vigor into a lagging institution. Did I not believe this, I should turn elsewhere for the fountain of truth. I am firmly convinced when a class begins to decay, the evidence of that decay is obvious in what the representatives of the class voice. And, on the other hand, when a class with virility enough and courage enough to overcome all other opposing classes ascends to power, all the emotions, all the suppressed lives and crushed souls are thrown into the crucible, and art lives again. The pulse of the people is stirred, the heart beats fast, a playwright or other artist bends the sympathetic ear to catch the inarticulate cries of the victors, and all is well with the world. A genius comes into his own."

"Could not the genius come into his own in any case?"

"Not this particular genius. Just as every epoch has an art of its own, so every epoch has artists of its own."

"Then you firmly believe that economic changes precede all other changes. In fact, that all change in society—in art and morals and institutions, is merely an expression of the economic change that has already taken place?"

"I shall speak for art. Art is imitative. It imitates life. It reflects the thought and action of the people. The thought and action of the people are modified by the way they get their living. The Théâtre Libre is a case in point. The old-fashioned mummers are discounted by this new aspirant, because the latter adapts itself to the new life and thought of to-day. The new life and the new thought, as I said before, are merely an outgrowth of the economic changes. The Théâtre Libre stands in the position of a herald of the dawn."

"Are you not afraid you will be classed among the knife and fork philosophers?"

"I ventured it.

"A man should never be afraid of any classification as long as it is true. I have merely voiced the sentiments I consider right after a life of varied experience; a life filled with sufferings and reflection. To read much, to think much, to suffer much, means to know much. The things I have said to you are obvious to the wayfarer, man, though a fool."
The old, dreamy look came into the actor's eyes. I retired very gently, not to disturb him. His head fell forward on his chest. Even the turning of the door knob failed to recall him from his dream of the American Theatre, where art would be art, reflecting the life that men and women of our own time live.

Joseph J. Noel.

Labor's Political Struggle
Notes Indicating the Progress of the World's Socialist Movement.

Germany

Perhaps it is not generally known that Socialist literature is permitted to be sold at the railway bookstalls throughout Germany. This includes the "Vorwaerts," of course; nevertheless the profits on the printing and publishing of the same during the first quarter of this year was more than 20,000 marks ($50,000), which was turned into the general fund.

Austria

Although the Socialist amendment demanding an eight-hour day for miners was rejected by the Austrian Reichsrath, the nine-hour day from mine to mine was unanimously agreed upon. This new measure is actually the result of the miners' strike last year, when the government promised to bring in a bill shortening the hours if the men returned to work.

The strike, which was largely supported by English miners, seemed at the time to end in failure, but the passing of this bill is one of the fruits of the miners' determined stand. The Socialists cried when the vote was announced: "The eight hours will come, and must come soon."

Belgium

During a hot debate in the Parliament of Belgium a Socialist member sprung to his feet and began to sing the "Marseillaise." He was joined by his party members, and the singing was suspended.

The International Socialist Committee appointed by the World's Labor Congress has been called to meet in Brussels to establish an International Bureau and to inaugurate a world's movement against militarism.

Holland

The motion in support of universal suffrage brought a public debate in the Dutch Parliament by Troestrala, the Socialist, was, after some discussion, rejected by 65 votes to 20, the minority consisting exclusively of Radicals and Socialists.

France

The French Socialists have proposed a conference for June 26th for the purpose of uniting the various factions.

Italy

The Socialist Party is making extraordinary progress in Italy. At Stradella recently the Socialist candidate gained the seat by 52 votes, showing an increase in the Socialist vote of 300. The movement is growing continually in the South. Since September, 1900, the number of Socialist groups has increased in Italy from 546 to 782, and the number of financiers the party has risen from 19,194 to 28,407. The party has a daily paper, "L'Avanti," two reviews, the "Critica Sociale," and "Germinal," and sixty-two weekly publications.

Russia

Socialism in Russia, though still in its fledgling years, gives the following evidences of robust development: A Federation of Labor in Helsingfors represents 40 trade unions with 1,900 members, including 300 women, publishes a central organ, "Tommys," and has built a "Maison du Peuple"; unions of Swedish laborers in Finland and of seamstresses, washerwomen, bonnet makers and thread spinners are increasing; disorders occurred in the metal works of Oulu, near Petersburg, where the laborers refused to work on holiday.

Great Britain

Tom Mann has resigned from the position of organizer secretary of the National Democratic League of England.

Spain

A great change of feeling is going on in Spain. Now in country in Europe has, until very recently, been more completely under the control of the reactionary clergy. An instance of this is shown by the following dispatch from Barcelona: "The anti-Clerical drama "Electura," which has been placed under ban by the church, was performed here last night with immense success. The audience continually cheered and interrupted the actors with shouts of 'Long live liberty,' 'Death to reaction,' 'Death to the Jesuits.' Subsequently, a republican demonstration was organized in the street and those who took part in it paraded the main thoroughfare."

Japanese Socialists, in their moulding process from Utopia to science, still swear allegiance to the emperor and sympathize with his "judiciously judging" of his "public prosecutors striking for higher wages." But at the same time they are holding mass meetings, demanding effective labor legislation and agitating for universal suffrage.

Australasia

The New South Wales Labor Party has declared uncompromising opposition to militarism, and demonstrations will be made against any further expenditure of money to make war in South Africa.

The first political battle of the Socialist Party in Australasia is over. The result is gratifying to all concerned. The party had six candidates in the Federal campaign. The vote credited to these candidates is: Neill, 5,895; Thompson, 5,715; Holland, 4,801; Moroney, 4,214; Melling, 3,529; Morris, 3,066.

United States

In Georgia a state union for educational work and to co-operate in harmony with the party has been formed. Indianapolis "Times" has changed ownership and is reported to be advocating the cause of Socialism.

In Texas, Capt. Ross, the Social Democrat is organizer, is having good meetings wherever he goes and reports gains all along the line.

Social Democrats gained a foothold in North Carolina, securing 3 per cent of the vote in the Asheville city election.

In Alabama several branches are doing valiant service in the industrial centers, and report rapid growth of favorable sentiment. The editor of the "Leader," at Canton, III., has given the Social Democrats the use of a column in his paper. It is edited by a member of the Social Democratic branch.

In Ohio, Labor and Council turned down a request of local patriots to join in a Fourth of July demonstration, and then unanimously decided to fall in with a labor parade and picnic under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party.

The Social Democrats of Cuyahoga county (Cleveland), Ohio, held their county convention on Sunday, June 26th, and nominated a slate ticket. Robtet Bandlow, Max Hayes, Anton Schroeder, and August Ruedy have been nominated as state Senators.

Comrade Vail informs us in a letter that his meetings through North Dakota and Mon.
tana have been well attended. Much interest and enthusiasm were manifested, and the outlook for Socialism in the northwest is very encouraging.

Three new Italian branches of the S. D. P. have been organized—at Trenton, Hackett- sack, and Summit, N. J. Another is coming at Lawrence, Mass. The new paper, “Avanti,” is working up a good subscription list. It should be used for propaganda wherever there are Italian workingmen.

Of great importance to the Socialist movement is the very great interest which the Chicago trades congress is taking in the subject. A number of our comrades are speaking frequently at the regular meetings of the trades unions, and the interest is very rapidly increasing. For the last few weeks Walter Thomas Mills, on the invitation of the unions, has spoken for the painters, paper hang- ers, glass workers, pattern makers, cigar makers and bricklayers’ unions.

Complete returns have been received of the Socialist vote in this spring’s state election in Michigan. The Social Democratic ticket was on the ballot in only 45 of the 82 counties, while the Socialist ticket was in the ballots everywhere. The total vote of the S. D. P. in the 45 counties was: For Justice of the Supreme Court, Eastman, 7,504; for University Reg- ents, Smith, 7,346, and Jeanerett, 7,311. The S. L. P. vote was: For Justice of Supreme Court, Cowl, 3,400; for Regents, King, 3,717, and Fabinski, 3,790. Of these, 1,399 votes were cast in counties where the S. D. P. had no ticket. The combined Socialist vote of the state reaches 10,904. In the national election last November, when both parties were on the ballot throughout the State, the S. D. P. cast 2,826 votes and the S. L. P. 2,792, or 51 votes more.

The German government is organizing in the Rhine provinces a large expedition of coal miners who will go to exploit the coal mines in the province of Shantung when peace has been restored in China. Each miner joining the expedition pledges to render services in the mines for five years.

The strike in the iron trade in South Staffordshire, which has lasted the past sixteen weeks, was brought to a termination on June 18th. The men resumed work at a 10 per cent reduction in wages. This was caused by the depression in the trade.

There will be no national strike of railway workers in Great Britain, the union having voted to pay a number of men who claim to have been victimized their wages for the time being.

Employes of the Glasgow Cleansing Depart- ment opposed the wearing of a uniform and won, though several of the men were discharged in consequence. The employes are now pressing for an increase of six pence a day in wages.

On the one hand and third half-yearly report of the British Typographical Associa- tion, compiled for the trade outside of London, for the six months ending Decem-

ber 29, 1909, shows the membership of the society on that date to be 16,179, and that its treasury contained £40,692 19s. 6d.

The fifteen annual report of the Amalgam- ated Society of Engineers has been issued. During the year 1910 the membership increased from 84,957 to 87,672, while the income increased by 9,000 pounds to a total of 333,555 pounds.

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International Typographical Union issued fourteen charters during the month of May.

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Custom Shoemakers’ Union of New York will probably open a co-operative shoe shop in order to help the strikers against employers.

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Members of trades unions in Richmond, Va., are reported to be leaving the militia, and the defenders of “law and order” are perjured at this evidence of class-consciousness.

The carpenters in the mining district of Pennsylvania are clashing with the coal barons, the latter refusing to grant the shorter work day. The trouble threatens to spread throughout the anthracite region and drag in other trades.

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ADVANCE

The Official Organ of the Socialists of the Pacific Coast.
Published Weekly by Local San Francisco Social Democratic Party, at 134 Murphy Building, San Francisco, California.
Subscription, per year 50 cents; six months 25 cents; three months, 15 cents.

Unity, you bet, after July 20th!
We are in a bitter class-struggle. "We must call tyrants, tyrants; for men in earnest have more of the courage of a cat in matching fig-leaves for the naked truth."

Local San Francisco will be represented at National Unity Convention. A delegate will start East about July 20th. All locals in California that wish representation through him can communicate with Joseph J. Noel, Secretary of Local San Francisco, ADVANCE office.

On going on strike costs you many days loss of wages, involves suffering and hardship, and the chances for your winning are about 1 to 1. Why don't you vote the strike decision of the Democratic Socialists, every working man, to realize that his class must take political action with the purpose of overthrowing the iniquitous capitalist system and establishing the co-operative commonwealth, and unite his efforts with his comrades in the class-struggle—Organize!

One reason why we insist on the organization of a class-conscious workingman's party is that the old parties are hopeless. Take, for instance, the Democratic party, which is supposed by some to be coming our way. We cannot trust the Democratic party to bring about Socialism by step-at-a-time or any other method. It is made up of faithless politicians, men whose eyes are constantly fixed only on "the main chance," men who will sacrifice their comfort or success for the purpose of advocating the principles in which they believe. Such men dominate the Democratic party, and cannot be relied on to resist the immense pressure which organized capitalism will exert to break the effort to establish Socialism. Even "tariff reform" in the hands of these men, will lead to the destruction of the socialist movement. Can they, then, be trusted to carry out the work of the social revolution? Manifestly, not they; but those courageous hearts who undergo contumely, ostracism and imprisonment, and who fight valiantly for the forefront of the battles of the class war.

The Butchers' strike was lost because the most dealers were not closely organized. It was a case of "no union card or no meat"—in other words, "Do as we say, or go hungry." What plainer, more self-evident illustration do the workingmen need to convince them that the organized capitalist class can by its control over the means of life force them to submit or starve? Take away this power, this control that enslaves you, by electing the candidates of the Social Democratic party.

One hundred and fifty million dollars quarterly dividends soon to be declared by the various railroads, with their headquarters in Wall street! Do you still ask where the ten dollars per man per day created by labor goes? And this must be used in consolidating indus-

try still more, hr-financing new trusts and in foreign investments. Meanwhile, in all of our great industrial centers wherein this treasure is drawn, hundreds die of hunger, thousands suffer privation, want and cold, strong men go weak less and more of the people develop virtue for a scant crust, and even the little children, starved and pinched, offer up their puny lives in the service of the multi-millionaires.

Organize, brothers, comrades! bend every effort to crush such an utterly damnable system.

Workingmen! Remember there can be no harmony of interests between labor and capital. On the contrary, there is an antagonism. Capital seeks to exploit labor by forcing it to accept the smallest possible wage. Labor seeks to secure more and more for the production of its tool. Industrial peace under such conditions is but an armed truce, each party only watching for an opportunity to attack the other and wring further concessions from it. Organized capital faces organized labor, with the desire of conquest and subjugation. At this present moment they are engaged in conflict. On which side do you stand? If you stand with the workers, join the army of emancipation, which encounters the forces of the enemy at their most vital point—the ballot-box. Join the Social Democratic Party! Organize, brothers, comrades! and in your very being realize that your class must take political action with the purpose of overthrowing the iniquitous capitalist system and establishing the co-operative commonwealth, and unite your efforts with your comrades in the class-struggle—Organize!

ADVANCE is glad to announce that within a few weeks it will be able to publish some very valuable propaganda matter. We have long realized the desire of our readers to get hold of some good articles on Socialism, and are outlining in clear and concise style the principles of economics and sociology upon which scientific Socialism rests. French and German literature teems with the most important and as works of this kind, but until recently there has been a dearth of English translations or equivalents. Even the 2d and 3d books of Marx Capital are unavail-

able in English, although Hegel's Logic have been critically translated and published almost immediately. In the International Socialist movement no man stands higher today than Karl Kautsky, whose work, Outline of the Scientific Socialism and literary weekly review of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. He ranks as the successor of Marx and Engels as the theoretic and scientist of the movement. Among his works is an excellent explanation of Marx's Economic Teachings. This book has a wide sale amongst the German-speaking comrades and is most highly commended by all. ADVANCE has secured a translation of this and, as soon as a few details of revision and final correction are completed; will begin its publication. Our subscribers will find this translation easy to understand, and interesting to read. There is nothing heavy and dull and dry in it. It will be scientific, yet lively, simple and clear. If any comrade wishes to get a thorough grasp of Marxist economics, he should read it.

The Butchers' strike has been a tremendous victory for the workingmen of the United States, and we are confident that the outcome of this strike will be a great tonic for the working class. The Butchers' strike has been a tremendous victory for the workingmen of the United States, and we are confident that the outcome of this strike will be a great tonic for the working class.

A VALUABLE FEATURE.

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The past week brought to light some unique thinking on the part of the professional lovers of labor in the universities and out. Among those out in the streets of Los Angeles city, P. H. McCarthy, understudy to the Bull of Bashan, lifted up his voice to confront high heaven and succeeded admirably. The occasion for the roar was a threat on the part of Aldrich to make a tally on the Independent political party. In his long-screed to that mouthpiece of idiots, the “Examiner,” McCarthy says: “Within the past few days a page has been given over to the Aldrich organization, and this has led to the suspicion that some persons connected with the miscellaneous trades have raised the question of turning such conditions to political account.” He then goes on to say hard things about the attempt to swing the trades-unionists from their accustomed rut. He is almost childlike in his simplicity. His chief concern is to be in the position to lay wires for his own political advancement, and to that end utters the following: “The Building Trades Council represents many thousands of property owners and taxpayers, who are as jealous of their interests as any other class of business men. They are not mercantile or financial, and realizes that the only way to subserve properly those interests is to affiliate with such bodies in the support of safe and careful working men. It has been found at all times working in the interest of the best government.” Substitute “party” for “government” and you have the key to McCarthy’s habit of thought, and to further aid you, put “Democratic” before “party.”

The word “sternly” has a hard time of it in the McCarthy communication. He, the Building Trades Council, sternly rebukes everybody and everything. Near the opening he “sternly” opposes (assisted by the carefully-thinking majority) “such innovation as participation in politics by labor organizations as an exclusive labor political party.” Again he “sternly” denounces any attempt on the part of any person or persons connected with organized labor to organize a so-called labor convention or party. And skipping from the “attempts” to the “harmful” and then to the “sternly” denounces, condemns and opposes. It is a foregone conclusion that this Democratic ward healer would denounce, condemn and oppose any political effort by workingmen unless he had conceived it and could control it will be the idea of using it to sandbag the Democratic party into giving him an office. He threatened just such a trick in an inspired editorial in “Organized Labor” about three months ago. At that time “Advance” explained to its readers the full significance of the editorial and helped to hold this paid hot-air artist and servant of the capitalist class in check. If it were worth while, much more could be said. For instance, commending McCarthy’s press agent for possessing intelligence enough to recognize that conditions, not men, bring the political party into being; and also, reference might be made to the humor of this little man sternly condemning, opposing and denouncing the action of men forming a political party to better the conditions in which the men who are held from doing useful labor by the greed of a few masters would be working, and their families would be sure of something to eat. “Working to the State for aid” will come as a matter of course in a very few years. The aid will be in no sense charity. For aid will come only from the State or Government that is composed of the working classes. And in other aid, such as one might get from the Republican or Democratic parties in control of the government, would be the usual aid that has been doled out to the workers at Homestead, Hazleton, Cordero d’Alene.

There is really a way the strikers may help where the tools of production do not cost several fortunes, and where the product is used by workers. The bakers are about to give this way a practical test. Henry Hazlett of the “Advance” at 1527 Mission street and carpenters and bricklayers are at work fitting up a bakery that will be run on the co-operative plan. The bakery has been called the “Advances” in honor of the paper. Already enough money has been contributed to give the enterprise a start and if the strike is won or lost the co-operative bakery will continue. It will be the only bakery in the city furnishing a label on every loaf, as a guaranty that the bread is produced under sanitary conditions. This alone will be a great factor in determining the success of the co-operative bakery. People will be educated to ask for the label and with the label the co-operative made loaf must go.

Another bit of good news from the Bakers’ Union is the report of the contributions in aid of their strike. Oakland Bakers’ Union contributed $100, the International Bakers’ Union $200, and the Bakers’ Verein, a local fraternal society, $250. There is nothing like the good-spirited spirit to fatten your pocket for keeping up the courage of the strikers. It is the grasping evidence of brotherhood.

V. B., City.—There was no thought of pleasing you when the article in question was written. It is your turn to be good.

Farmservile.—You cannot hope to do much in the line of organizing a union unless you have an experienced organizer on hand.

H. T., City.—The new political-labor party is worthy of no criticism at our hands so far. When the time is ripe you will hear from us.

“An Economic Chance World.”

But what I object to is this economic chance world, in which we live, and which we men call “capitalism.” A system so inflexible in human affairs as the order of night and day in the physical world, that if a man will work he shall both rest and eat, and whatever he does not eat let it rest. How about life—whether life be a thing of value at every time of life—that never thought of whether he will keep on doing his duty he shall not suffer in himself or in those who are dear to him, except through natural causes. But no one is sure of not losing it. I may have my work taken away from me at any moment, by the caprice, the mood, the indulgence of a man who has not the qualifications of knowing how to work or to hold his work. No doubt of life—nor at any time of life—nor a thought to feel that he will keep on doing his duty he shall not suffer in himself or in those who are dear to him, except through natural causes. But no one is sure of not losing it. I may have my work taken away from me at any moment, by the caprice, the mood, the indulgence of a man who has not the qualifications of knowing how to work or to hold his work.

How absurd the foregoing is, even if uttered by a learned professor, is evidenced by the sight the machinists and the Cooks and Waiters have on their hands, not to mention the recent defeat of the Butchers. If strategic positions were best filled by selection and principles of efficiency, then the men who are held from doing useful labor by the greed of a few masters would be working, and their families would be sure of something to eat.

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Challenge to J. Stitt Wilson,
San Francisco, Cal., June 19, 1901.
Editor ADVANCE:
There is an opinion (in some communities crystallizing into organizations known as societies of Christian Socialists) that Jesus, in his teachings, revealed a desire for a social world.
The public utterances of Rev. J. Stitt Wilson indicate the above opinion to be one held by him.
From this opinion I now dissent. I desire (as recommended by Mr. Wilson) to seek the truth in the "scientific spirit of investigation." As a means of assistance to and making known the truth in regard to the teachings of Jesus in his mission, I challenge Mr. Wilson to publicly discuss with me before a San Francisco audience the following resolution, the affirmative of which I desire to present:
Resolved, That the teachings of Jesus do not warrant the addition of "Christian" to the name "Socialism." Yours fraternally,
G. B. BENHAM.
State Organizer's Report.
Since my last report, published on June 1st, I have held very successful meetings in San Luis Obispo County, these being in direct connection with the meetings in Santa Maria the comrades engaged a fine hall which was well filled, and everything passed off smoothly. I propose and encourage the formation of the Socialists of that town. In Guadalupe I also spoke in a fine hall. The meeting, though not large, was worthy of note. In Lompoc I held a good meeting at the street corner. In Santa Barbara I held two street meetings; the comrades here hailed round these meetings. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. I next went to Oxnard, where I found the comrades eagerness to get a meeting in any effort. Two open-air meetings were held and several new names added to the Local. From Oxnard I proceeded to Ventura. There the comrades opposed any attempt to hold a street meeting, expressing their willingness to engage the best hall in the town and to fill it in any return visit, which I promised to pay.
I next came to Los Angeles. On Wednesday, June 14th, I attended the Carl Marx debating club and was allowed the floor. On Thursday we held an open-air meeting and got a good crowd; on Friday I attended the business meeting, which was largely attended, over 40 being present, a splendid gathering of intelligent men and women. On Sunday I spoke to a full house in the Hall on Spring street, and there I remained until a meeting to which I was invited. I attended the meetings in the Park on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, on the latter two days being the opening speaker.
By arrangement today (Monday), I held a debate with a prominent Democrat; he had 40 minutes and I had 30 minutes. There was an immense crowd, and there could be no mistake on which side their sympathies lay. After the debate there were a number of speeches, and one of the portions of them I never saw a finer propaganda meeting.
Meetings are held in the Park every day, commencing at 2 p.m. A chairman is appointed and every subject under the sun is discussed, but Socialism appears to consume 75 per cent of the time.
SCOTT ANDERSON.
Retail Trades Council.
The executive committee of the Retail Trades Council held its regular weekly meeting at the headquarters of the Cooks and Waiters' Union, with Mr. A. H. Tarbell in the chair.
Business Agent Lane of the cooks and waiters reported that several more restaurants have taken union cards and that the number of union cards in the city is rapidly approaching the 400 mark. Hotels are also unionizing.
Business Agent Willie of the Bakers' Union reported that employers are using every means to get back to work, and that the principal success. Shares in the co-operative bakery are selling rapidly, and in a week the Advance Co-operative Bakery, in addition to many of the union bakers to work who are now on strike.
Reports of employer reactions show that the Italian bakers are working a six-day week with the exception of about seven employees of the non-union concerns.
It was resolved to appoint a committee to visit unions in the Retail Trades Council and request them to send delegates to the executive meetings every Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the headquarters of the Cooks and Waiters' Union.
Information received from Oakland showed that the Cooks and Waiters' Union there is in good condition. The day in which it was won, both for cooks and waiters; the union cards are displayed in the windows and the union has assed its members 50 cents a week. The same thing the cooks and waiters of San Francisco.
In view of the fact that the treasury of the Cooks and Waiters' Union was in a better condition than one week ago, it was resolved to increase the force of pickets in the restaurants.
The cooks and waiters now regard the strike as virtually won. Members are paying their assessments and support is coming in from the East.

International Socialist Review.
The June number of the "International Socialist Review," which terminates the first year of that publication, is a very notable number. The leading article, "The Chicago School of Social Economy," by an anonymous author who takes up the startling thesis that the modern socialist movement derives much of its inspiration from Pagan than from Christian thought, and this position is defended with a wealth of illustration and breadth of knowledge that cannot fail to attract attention.

The Chicago School of Social Economy.
Max S. Hayes has characterized the work of Comrade Mills as "flawless." The sixth lesson in the series is an introduction to the "Chicago School of Social Economy," by an anonymous author who takes up the startling thesis that the modern socialist movement derives much of its inspiration from Pagan than from Christian thought, and this position is defended with a wealth of illustration and breadth of knowledge that cannot fail to attract attention.

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2. A deposit of one dollar and a payment of five dollars upon a share constitutes a membership.
3. Profits and interest may be applied on the stock.
4. Shares are $100 each, and each member can hold only one share.
5. Each member has only one vote.
6. Each member is eligible to office.
7. Shares are all transferable. (With the consent of the Board of Directors.)
8. Interest is allowed on all share capital. At present at 8 per cent.
9. All the members of the store hold regular meetings for the election of officers, reports of manager and auditing of accounts.
10. Officers and directors are elected by the members.
11. The net profits are divided among the members in proportion to the purchases of each.
12. All trade is done on a strictly cash basis.
13. Goods are sold at market rates.
14. Only pure and reliable goods are handled.
15. Liquors are not sold.
16. Arrangements are being made so the members will get reductions on purchases besides groceries.
17. Believers in Union.
18. Call at store, 1896 Mission street, and get in touch with the movement.
National Executive Committee.

Session of the National Executive Committee, S. D. P., June 1, 1901, at Springfield, Mass.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

On motion of the Joint Unity National Convention was taken up. In view of the fact that the date of the convention is July 20, 1901, the National Executive Committee has, by unanimous vote, increased the price of the convention to $25.00, July 20, 1901, as the opening day of the convention to be held in Indianapolis.

On motion it was ordered that the following call be issued to the locals of the S. D. P.:

Comrades: By a resolution of both factions of the S. D. P. and a Joint Unity Convention for the purpose of effecting unity of the Socialist forces of the United States, will be held on July 20, 1901, at the city of Indianapolis.

The following organizations are entitled to representation at the convention:

1. All locals of the S. D. P., affiliated with the National Executive Committee, whose headquarters are at Springfield, Mass.
2. All locals of the S. D. P., affiliated with the National Executive Committee, whose headquarters are at Springfield, Mass.
3. All locals of the S. D. P., affiliated with the National Executive Committee, whose headquarters are at Springfield, Mass.
4. All locals of the S. D. P., affiliated with the National Executive Committee, whose headquarters are at Springfield, Mass.
5. All locals of the S. D. P., affiliated with the National Executive Committee, whose headquarters are at Springfield, Mass.

The basis of representation at the convention will be as follows:

1. Each local, branch, or section shall be entitled to as many representatives as the individual members thereof in good standing may see fit for that purpose: provided, that each representative shall be entitled to vote, and provided further, that each such representative shall have his signature attached to one credential.
2. Local Brislol, Conn., laps and Comrade Swinland was admitted as member at large.
3. Additional call for $500.00.
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Thermometer readings of the S. D. P. at Indianapolis convention.

Reports received from National Organizations, Chas. Vail and Geiger.


On request it is ordered that the "Missouri Socialist" and the "Seattle Socialist" be placed on the program at the last day of the convention.

The Honorable J. B. Curry, State Senator from the N. E. O., has telegraphed the following:

Local Cleveland, O, sends resolutions that the immediate demands by expelled from the platform.

Local San Diego, Cal., reports vote of spring election.

Local Brislol, Conn., laps and Comrade Swinland was admitted as member at large.

Incomes: last month, $506.83; expenses, $604.06; cash on hand, $21.78.

Next session to be held July 6, 1901.

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The Temple, 117 Turk St.
Secretary: Ernst Post, 250 8th, Physician; Dr. Fred A. Blume, Rooms 54, 60 O'Farrell St., Hours, 9 A.M. and 8 P.M. Organizers, President. Receipts voted on account of printing to B. G. Benham, March account. Secretary instructed to notify to N. E. C., Springfield, and to order $1,000 Stamps. Total receipts, $77.35; disbursements, $95.75.

Levin fund expensed.

JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Laundry workers of Dayton, O., have had a permanent injunction slapped on their backs. Other unionists are also included in the order. Daytonians are learning that there is a class struggle on.

ADVANCE
SAN FRANCISCO PROPAGANDA.

Sunday evening Comrades J. J. O'Brien and Wm. Costley spoke to a large and appreciative audience at Grant avenue and Market. Considerable literature and a number of sets of papers were sold. "The Worker," "The Worker's Call" and ADVANCE being sold for five cents for the three. During the strike we are pushing Comrade Job Harriman's "Class War in Idaho," The indictment of capitalism and the unholly alliance of the Democrats and Republicans are so forcibly set forth there that few who read fail to understand that the only refuge left for labor is in supporting Socialism. Tuesday evening, at the same place, Comrades Noel and King, jr., spoke. Despite the chilly fog a crowd of nearly two hundred listened for two hours to the arguments. These meetings seldom fail to attract big crowds, and many comments of approval and expressions of conviction are heard.

Since Saturday evening last, at the Academy of Sciences, Comrade J. Stitt Wilson has been holding nightly meetings, finishing up Thursday night, June 20th. The hall has been packed to the door every evening, and numbers have been turned away. Comrade Wilson's powerful blows at Capitalism have been struck straight and true, and his earnest eloquence has won a host of converts. His clear and logical presentation of Socialism convinces, while the moralizing which he imparts affords his audience to some conception of their own duties in the propaganda. We hope to have him back with us in August, and recommend all locals that can do so to secure him for an address.

The movement here has received a decided impetus, and we expect to reap a considerable harvest from the seed which Comrade Wilson has sown with so skillful a hand.

Chairman Comrade Costley, Thursday night meeting. Three new members admitted. Vote of local on matter of sending a delegate to National Unity Convention, 36 against the proposition, 2 in favor. Proposition to have organizer send petitions to all names on the books of the organization.

Comrade Vail to be asked what expenses would be for coming to San Francisco.

Comrade Wilson to be communicated with regarding mass meeting on his return north.

Comittee of five be appointed on program for party meeting and instructions for delegate to Unity Convention: Costley, Everett, Noel, King, Whitney.

Subscription list be circulated to defray delegate's expenses to Unity Convention.

Rubber stamp to be secured for papers to advertise Academy of Sciences Hall.

JOSEPH J. NOEL, Sec.

The American Locomotive Company has acquired the Dickson Locomotive Works of Scranton, Pa.

LOCAL OAKLAND, of the Social Democartic Party, holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening, 8 p.m. at Becker's Hall, 841 Washington St. Admission free. Address, correspondence to J. GEORGE SMITH, 223825th Ave., Oakland.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO, Boic 1 Democratic Party holds regular weekly lectures every Tuesday morning, 8:30 a.m. at Academy of Science, 6th & Market Street. Address, correspondence to H. W. WALMSLEY, 6624th Ave., Oakland.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Social Democratic Party, holds open educational meetings every Thursday evening at 8:30 a.m. at 1221 Bay St. Address, correspondence to J. C. PERKINS, 901 Alameda Ave.

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Coriander Beef .......... $1.10
Mutton Chops .............. $1.10
Pork Chops and Pork Roast $1.10
Spring Lamb ............... $1.10
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Pork Leg .................. $1.10
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