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# ADVANCE

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WHOLE NUMBER 356

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901

FIFTY-CENTS PER YEAR

## LABOR'S POLITICAL STRUGGLE

Notes Indicating the Progress of the World's Socialist Movement.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Will Thorne, the English labor leader, recently defeated in the parliamentary elections at West Ham, has been elected to the Canning town council by a majority of 444.

### GERMANY.

At Siebleben, Saxe-Gotha, the Socialists elected their three municipal candidates.

Unanimously elected was the Social Democratic candidate, for city council in the third class of electors at Brackel, Westphalia.

The diet elections in Lippe-Detmold resulted in a glorious triumph of the Social Democratic Party, which elected four of its five candidates. Since 1898 the Socialist vote has more than doubled. The Liberals lost heavily.

In November, Socialists were sentenced to two years, six months and five weeks' imprisonment, and to fines of \$2,000. This is rather below the average. The prosecutors have been busy with scandals, and will make up, no doubt, for lost time next month.

### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Social Democrats are well represented in the newspaper press, publishing 34 political and 23 trade union papers.

The Reichsrath elections at Lemberg, Galicia, resulted in a Social Democratic victory. Comrade Ernest Breiter was elected by 14,057 votes out of a total of 23,388.

Comrade Daszynski's election at Cracow caused a riot, started by the police and army authorities. The Socialists of Cracow celebrated their victory by marching to the office of their paper, the "Naprzod," and singing the "Song of Labor," when cavalry and police forces appeared on the scene and dispersed the paraders and singers by brutal force. The riot continued for several hours.

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Socialist deputies in Belgian Parliament introduced a bill to pension all miners over 50 years of age. They have also prepared a bill introducing one year's service in the army.

The following countries have already elected members of the International Socialist Bureau, which will have its headquarters in Brussels, and which is designed to keep Socialists of all countries informed

## LABOR AND POLITICS.

From Our London Correspondent, John Penny  
General Secretary I. L. P.

### A BLACK WEEK.

Much has been written and said about the dignity of labor, but comparatively little about its dangers. When one hears of a week's butcher's bill such as that of the Tilbury Docks, London, for the week ending December 7th, one has reason to feel grateful that one does not have to follow the trade of a dock laborer. The casualties were as follows:

First day: Man's leg seriously injured by a fall when working on the Minnehaha.

Second day: Man knocked into the hold of the same ship and killed.

Third day: Man fell into the hold of an Anchor Liner and was seriously injured.

Fourth day: Boy killed on the Armenian when turning on steam.

Fifth day: Man's leg broken and head injured on same vessel by falling jute.

Sixth day: Similar accident on the Clan Farquhar, and in a bad injury to a man's hand.

Seventh day: Man's foot crushed on a Japanese steamer.

### COMMUNAL MUSIC.

Most of the great towns possess public parks and all, except the most reactionary, engage bands to play in them during the summer months. Needless to say the open air concerts are greatly enjoyed, and though the poor ratepayer has to bear the cost, it is generally admitted the gain is worth the outlay. Very few are the examples of towns going back on these performances when they have once been properly tried. In the winter, however, open-air concerts are out of the question, and although free organ recitals are given here and there, it has been left to West Ham to lead the way in providing free Saturday evening concerts for the people. All last winter such concerts were given in the Stratford Town Hall and the Canning Town Public Hall, Battersea, the most go-ahead borough in the London area, quickly followed suit, and in both districts the free concerts are now most popular institutions. I am told that the cost of a concert at West Ham is about £14 and every endeavor is made to ensure that, while the music is not too classical to be appreciated by the class who attend, it shall be of a refining and elevating character.

### AGRARIAN QUESTIONS.

The depopulation of our country districts and the steady trend to the towns is a phenomenon which has for a long time exercised the minds of statesmen and economists, and the papers lately have been full of correspondence upon the subject. So far as one can gather from the best authorities it is not that the agricultural laborer prefers urban to rural life which brings him into the towns, for incontrovertible evidence has been given that where he can obtain a decent living the country possesses far greater attractions for him; but there is general agreement that such wages as are paid to him, ranging from 9s. to 15s. in the truly rural districts, with the certainty of being dependent upon charity in his old age, do not now satisfy the aspirations of Hodge. If better wages could be paid by the farmer there would not be

## THE BASIS OF SOCIOLOGY.

Economics the Only Point of Departure for the Student of Social Science.

Modern Sociologists are still groping about for a point of departure from which to explain the complex of social phenomena. It was easier for the philosophers of the last century, for all were then agreed that Society was to be "rightly constituted by victorious analysis." But Philosophism has had its day, and Positivism now reigns in the domain of Social Science. We no longer hope to reconstitute society upon a fabulous state of nature: we are seeking now to discover the natural laws of social evolution.

Aristotle categorically declared that "man is by nature a political animal," and Darwin also took it as an axiom that "man is a social being." But this is not strictly true. The human being may inherit certain traits that make for collective activity, but to say that he is naturally political or social is purely gratuitous. The ape-like progenitors of man evidently lived, like the nearest simian relative today, in detached family groups, and the lowest savages today know nothing of political or social organization. It is evident thus that the social faculties of man are a later acquisition, and, if we mistake not, they were originally derived from the antecedent economic instinct. It is impossible, of course, to separate man sharply from the animal world; but qualitatively, at least, he is to be distinguished from the lower orders by his marked economic capacity. As far back as we know anything about him, the human being has shown a conscious desire to improve his lot. He wishes to satisfy his increasing wants, and so acquire pleasure; he is equally anxious to rise superior to the antagonistic forces surrounding him, and so avoid pain. So long as he could gain his quatum of pleasure and avoid unnecessary pain without the help of his fellows, isolated production was the rule, and the family constituted the largest social group. But as the economic struggle for existence became more severe, utilitarian motives led to co-operation and association, and the family was accordingly enlarged into the clan and the tribe. Economic necessity thus determined the original forms of social life, and collective activity was primarily derived from that natural desire common to all sentient beings, but peculiarly characteristic of man, to avoid the evil things and obtain the good things of the material world.

On its subjective side sociology is thus connected with biology by economic psychology. But as super-organic evolution is equally as dependent as organic evolution upon the physical world, it is left for environmental conditions to give direction to the economic instinct of man, and so determine the peculiar constitution of society. Thus, on its objective side, sociology is connected with biology by economic geography. In short, the antecedents of society are strictly economic in character, and, in its broadest sense, economics constitutes the logical link connecting sociology with the preceding sciences.

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## LABOR'S ECONOMIC STRUGGLE

Notes Showing the Strife Between Organized Labor and Capitalism.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Big building trades lockout is threatened in the north of England.

The lighterman's strike in London is still on. The Lord Mayor tried to bring about a Conference.

The strike of guards on the Northeastern Railway was caused a considerable inconvenience on the Tyne by delay in loading vessels, etc. The guards have now returned to work and the matter will be settled by arbitration.

There were 48 fresh labor disputes in England last month, involving 18,100 people. Of these 12,253 were directly and 5,846 indirectly affected; the corresponding number in the previous month was 30, involving 6,080 employees.

The average pay of the working classes in England is less than a pound (\$5) per week. Only one man in eleven is in receipt of an income of more than £150 (\$750) a year. At the present time the London dockers receive an average of 12 shillings per week.

### FRANCE.

Female compositors in Paris are not legally permitted to set type at night.

The strike of laceworkers at Calais continues, and a strong appeal has been made to the English trades by the London Trades Council for financial support.

The strike of French glassworkers, which for a long time past has kept 2,000 hands idle, has at last been settled, terms having been mutually agreed to. Concessions were made by both parties.

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#### FRANCE.

The Socialist "Petite Republique" is trying to put down sweating in the selling and distribution of its journal. The sweaters who have shamefully exploited the sellers of the paper are trying to boycott the paper, but so far unsuccessfully.

#### ITALY.

In Parliament the Socialists introduced a resolution to withdraw all troops from China, and a hot fight is expected.

The big strike inaugurated by many trades in Genoa because the government closed the Socialist and labor headquarters, has been called off, the ministry having announced that the headquarters will be re-established.

#### UNITED STATES.

Social Democrats in many states are making their spring nominations.

St. Louis comrades have nominated Leon Greenbaum for mayor, and put up a full city ticket.

Local Erie, Pa., has nominated Comrades Leonard D. Abbott, of New York, and A. M. Simons of Chicago, for members of the International Socialist Bureau.

Oklahoma Social Democrats held a largely-attended Territorial convention at Guthrie and formally adopted the name "Socialist party." Also declared in favor of organic union.

The Wage Worker is a new S. D. P. paper that comes from Detroit, Mich. George Eastman, H. W. Gillett and George Pinel are at the helm, and sailing will therefore be smooth.

Ohio has now seventeen locals of the Social Democratic Party. Cleveland has one central local and each ward has its ward organization. Before 1901 goes out every city of any size in Ohio will be similarly organized.

(Continued on Page 3.)

though the poor ratepayer has to bear the cost, it is generally admitted the gain is worth the outlay. Very few are the examples of towns going back on these performances when they have once been properly tried. In the winter, however, open-air concerts are out of the question, and although free organ recitals are given here and there, it has been left to West Ham to lead the way in providing free Saturday evening concerts for the people. All last winter such concerts were given in the Stratford Town Hall and the Canning Town Public Hall, Battersea, the most go-ahead borough in the London area, quickly followed suit, and in both districts the free concerts are renowned most popular institutions. I am told that the cost of a concert at West Ham is about £14 and every endeavor is made to ensure that, while the music is not too classical to be appreciated by the class who attend, it shall be of a refining and elevating character.

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We are told, however, that it is quite impossible for the farmer to pay more in the form of wages, and that he, having high rents and low prices to contend with, is in a very bad way indeed. Probably this is true, and consequently we have a serious outlook before us. What is to be the state of health of the people in the future? It is well-known that all our towns are dependent upon the influx of fresh life and blood from the rural districts to keep up the standard. Let all the people flock to the towns and degeneration, both moral and physical, must ensue.

It is plain, therefore, that the land question is one to be dealt with and that right speedily. If we inquire into the cause which has produced the present evil, I venture to think that it will be found in landlordism—landlordism which has practically brought farming to the verge of ruin. Excessive rents and insecurity of tenure have made the cultivation of the soil one of the most risky and unprofitable industries that the country has ever had.

We are told now that rents are falling, but it must be remembered that even if the land were offered free, it would require a good many years to place agriculture back in its proper position at the head of our industries. Capital, which should have been put into the land, has been diverted into other channels and the farmers as a class today are almost in a state of bankruptcy. They cannot pay good wages; they can not use machinery; they cannot improve their holdings; they can scarcely make their farms yield them a hand-to-mouth subsistence. Mr. Hanbury, the new minister for agriculture, has a fairly big task before him.

There is one thing that I have long advocated, which may be reasonable or otherwise. We have a large number of soldiers and sailors in the country, who require to be, and are, fed at the public expense. At the present time we buy a considerable proportion of the food they eat from abroad. It has always seemed to me that it would be very advisable for the Government, Liberal or Conservative, to take over a tract of land and run a gigantic farm for the purpose of providing the food-stuffs that our soldiers and sailors need. The Government today runs its own dockyards, arsenals, clothing factories, etc. It would be only a small development to run a farm and produce the corn, cattle and so forth required for consumption. The Government, in adopting such an

(Continued on Page 3.)

conscious desire to improve his lot. He wishes to satisfy his increasing wants, and so acquire pleasure; he is equally anxious to rise superior to the antagonistic forces surrounding him, and so avoid pain. So long as he could gain his quatum of pleasure and avoid unnecessary pain without the help of his fellows, isolated production was the rule, and the family constituted the largest social group. But as the economic struggle for existence became more severe, utilitarian motives led to co-operation and association, and the family was accordingly enlarged into the clan and the tribe. Economic necessity thus determined the original forms of social life, and collective activity was primarily derived from that natural desire common to all sentient beings, but peculiarly characteristic of man, to avoid the evil things and obtain the good things of the material world.

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The Florida pineapple growers are forming a trust. Although they are protected by a duty of \$7 a thousand, they feel that they want more profits—they really need the money. Several prominent Democratic anti-trust office-holders are in the deal, and they promise the law will not be enforced against the combine to "drive capital from the state." The Florida magnates point out that the California fruit growers have an effective trust, and that there is no reason why Southern capitalists should not reap the harvest.

#### READERS, ATTENTION!

The benefit to be given ADVANCE on the evening of February 2nd ought to receive the attention and enlist the sympathy of every comrade. ADVANCE has labored long and faithfully in the cause. We may say without egotism that its work has been effective. It can do still better work in the future if it receives the requisite financial support. If the comrades make the benefit the rousing success it ought to be, the management will be relieved of many annoying liabilities. The result will be a better, brighter and more mutual paper.

By attending the benefit you are not only aiding the paper, but assuring yourself a good time. It will be absolutely the swellest thing in the way of a Socialist gathering that has happened in San Francisco for many a day. The committee in charge of arrangements are working like beavers and promise to astonish all committees of the same character by their program. It's your opportunity to combine pleasure with propaganda. Come yourself, and bring all your acquaintances along.

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William Warner, national organizer of the miners, was given six months in the jail in Maryland upon the charge of assaulting non-union miners.

President Keefe, of the longshoremen, is to pay up \$3,500 damages to a Buffalo man, according to the decision of a jury, whom he charged with having sold out to the bosses in a strike.

Illinois factory inspector, in his annual report, will show that there has been "an unusual increase in the number of children employed in the factories, and the consequent crowding out of men and women." In Chicago alone about 11,000 children are employed in places visited.

The 800 employees of the Mount Pleasant colliery of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron company at Scranton, Pa., are again on strike, the third time in a year. They decided to strike because the Superintendent refused to give a driver boy the rate of wages the boy claimed he was entitled to.

A number of working girls in Chicago, formerly employed in the packing house of Libby, McNeil & Libby, have sued that firm and also the firms of Armour & Co., the Fairbank Canning Co., and Nelson Morris & Co., on a charge of blacklisting. They struck against a thirty per cent cut in their already miserably low wages. Their places were filled and they sought work in other packing houses, but were everywhere met with uniform refusals.

St. Louis glassblowers' union preferred charges against the cigarmakers' delegation in the Central Trades and Labor Union for criticising union men who opposed capitalism until they arrived at the ballot-box, when they deliberately opposed their own interests and approved of the capitalistic wage-slave system by voting the old party tickets. The charges were laughed out of court, and strong resolutions were adopted censuring the glassblowers.—Cleveland Citizen.

President Perkins, of the cigarmakers, says the international union had an increase of 6,000 members during the past year. In the great New York strike, in which four-fifths of those involved were non-unionists, the organization, even with this immense handicap, successfully conducted the strike and voluntarily gave the strikers the sum of \$136,000 apart from the regular strike benefits paid to union members. At present the general election is being held in the organization. The nominees for president are Perkins, Barns, Raphael and Action.



ADVANCE

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Write Names and Street numbers plainly.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Communications must reach the office by Wednesday preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit the Editor of ADVANCE to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Short communications giving reports of organization and progress of the Socialist movement are desired from comrades in all sections. Nothing is of greater interest to readers than this feature. Our readers want it and will enjoy it. Will you not help to give them pleasure?

Tesla has talked with Mars. Hearst's longest leased liar in the world needs an extension now.

An "understanding" has been arrived at between the Havemeyers, the sugar kings, and the Arbuckles, the coffee barons. "Peace" is restored, and all friends of a cup of sweetened coffee will rejoice.

The attempt of Chief of Police Sullivan to levy blackmail on the Chinese gamblers in San Francisco is quite in line with Democratic methods of reform—especially the kind that Tammany Hall is reputed to favor.

The most encouraging reports come to us from all over the country. The comrades have not ceased their labors for the cause, but find in the ranks of the Democratic party many who are pretty well convinced that they threw away their votes, and are now ready to join the true proletarian movement.

In a book descriptive of Ireland, there appeared a chapter on snakes, which, from its brevity, has since become famous. It read, "There are no snakes in Ireland." We cheerfully commend this to Mr. William J. Bryan as a model for his speech on "The Future of the Democratic Party."

In the recount of the vote in the Judiciary contest in San Francisco great numbers of ballots are thrown out because of what are decided to be "iden-

spot, spectroscopic analysis of which does throw light on the evolution of the celestial bodies.

"Professor" De Leon is to be congratulated on his surprising discoveries in astronomy and biology. The fact that scientific men refuse to accept them, he will probably attribute to the same perversity which causes the "Kangaroos" to reject his teaching in economic matters; and he will be right. His sociology and economics are about on a par with his astronomy and biology, as we will have ample opportunity to prove.

It is really surprising that quite a number of intelligent and well-educated men are duped by this New Read Street "scientist." That his other adherents worship him as "one of the greatest men living" is not to be wondered at; for as a German proverb says: "Under Blinden ist der Eineaugige Koenig" (Among the Blind the One-eyed is King.)

TWO LIES NAILED.

The last issue of the New York organ of De Leonism contains the following bit of choice lying:

"To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Within the past week the management of "Advance," cheap champion of labor and "scientific" Socialism, official organ of the Social Democratic Party of California, decided to dispose of their printing plant, and hand the work of getting out the paper over to the "Town Talk" Publishing Company, a capitalist concern of the rankest kind. Heretofore the labor of getting out "Advance" was performed by party comrades at a reasonable price. The "Town Talk" Publishing Company has the linotype, and employs girls, so I am informed, at cheap rates. True Socialists should remember the San Francisco "Advance." Hypocrites? Yes, indeed.

"FRANK STEVENS,"  
Socialist  
"San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 25th."

Socialists who know anything about the record of the above mentioned sheet have long since summed the matter up thusly: "If you see it in the 'De Leon People' you may know it is a lie." For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the evil reputation of "the organ" it may be advisable to say a few words. In the first place, The "Town Talk" Company conducts the strictest union establishment in San Francisco. This paper is set up by a man who receives the union wages for linotype operators. Secondly, every comrade formerly employed by ADVANCE is still employed by it and at exactly the same wages. Lastly, we are just as great hypocrites as the managers of "the organ" who bought linotypes from the Mergenthaler Company, "a capitalist concern of the rankest sort," and still buy paper and ink from other capitalist concerns.

One Mercader of San Jose writes in the same issue concerning the effort of the Social Democratic Party to aid the Puerto Ricans who were being transported against their will to the slavery of the Hawaiian plantations. He quotes from the S. F. "Examiner" to the effect that we had endorsed that paper's course in exposing the scheme of the slave drivers. Had this skunk taken pains to investigate the matter he might have found out that no such thing had been done. What was done was to interview the "Examiner" to discover the real facts of the case and to take such action as would be warranted by them. The "logical line of battle" of the skunks would undoubtedly be to neglect the matter and raise no hand to help the unfortunate victims of capitalist deception, to tell them what the "fighting S. L. P." will do in the sweet by-and-by. It is true that the cunning of the procurers prevented us from accomplishing anything, but we were ready to take all necessary measures. As for flirting with the Democratic Party, that is a lie made out of whole cloth, and Mercader knows it.

IS THE PRESENT SYSTEM PRACTICABLE?

"Miss Margaret Dillon, while worrying over failure to secure livelihood, throws herself from her

DR. KINYOUN AND THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Some time ago the country was considerably startled over a report that the bubonic plague had made its way into the port of San Francisco and had caused the death of several Chinamen. No sooner had the report gone out than the press of the city began making vigorous denials and attacking savagely the City Board of Health and the Federal Quarantine officer, Dr. Kinyoun. The fact that he plague cases were sporadic and that they did not become epidemic was eagerly seized upon by the subsidized journals of the city to cast discredit on the assertion that the plague existed here at all.

The Board of Health and Dr. Kinyoun, however, stuck valiantly to their guns and did not quit until "Chinatown" had received a pretty thorough fumigation. Dr. Kinyoun went so far as to temporarily quarantine the entire city. This last was more than the commercial interests of the city could stand and they poured out the phials of their wrath on Kinyoun's devoted head. Though they were unable to procure his immediate dismissal, they have continually attacked him from time to time and awaited a favorable opportunity to "break" him.

An investigating committee has been appointed and it is probable that Kinyoun will be transferred.

The whole affair graphically illustrates the reckless and tyrannical methods of capitalism. There is no doubt among reputable physicians that the deaths reported were caused by the plague. The action of the medical authorities in quarantining "Chinatown" and San Francisco and in taking vigorous measures to stamp out the germs of the disease was most necessary and commendable when viewed from the standpoint of the people's health. Quite possibly that and that alone prevented a terrible epidemic. But it had one fault unforgivable in the eyes of the money-grubbers who assume to be the arbiters of the city's fate. It conflicted with commercial interests. It interfered with their profits and, as a consequence, they threw the whole weight of their influence to break down the quarantine regardless of the menace to the nation's health. Such patriots they are!

Whatever we turn to investigate the actions of the capitalist class we find the same revolting characteristics—utter lack of regard for the lives of human beings; consideration only for the almighty dollar. Sailors are sent to sea in ships expected to sink. Soldiers are sent to war with poisoned provisions. Workmen are forced to do the most dangerous work with no protective appliances. The health of whole communities is endangered that "commercial interests" may not be interfered with. No human being can honestly support a system which permits—nay, causes such crimes against his fellows. "Cut it down! Why cumbereth it, the ground."

GOV. PINGREE LEARNS A LESSON.

Hazen S. Pingree, the retiring Governor of Michigan, in his last message to the State Legislature, gives evidence of having learned a lesson from his experience in politics and bears witness to some very important facts which, being of significant interest to the working people of the country, we herewith print:

After mentioning the failure of the Senate to pass the Railroad Taxation bill, the former Governor said:

"If the people wish this great problem to be satisfactorily settled, they must center their efforts on the election of a Senate which shall be less subject to the seductive arguments of the railroads and other wealthy and powerful interests and more responsive to the wishes of the people."

Mr. Pingree said in conclusion:  
"My experience during my political life, extending over a period of twelve years, has convinced me that in order to secure the full commendation of those who consider themselves the 'better classes,' the Governor and other high officials must do nothing to antagonize the great corporations and the wealthy people. I am satis-

IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARENA

Address all communications to "Labor Editor Advance," these columns.

All communications from wage-workers who are seeking the benefits of organization will be regarded as strictly confidential.

Wage-workers who belong to any trade that is not yet organized, should send their names and addresses to the "Labor Editor."

Anyone who can furnish a list of wage workers willing to organize should send the same to the "Labor Editor."

These names will be classified into their respective trades, and as soon as enough are obtained of any occupation, a meeting will be called and a union organized.

All unions organized through the medium of the "Advance" will be affiliated with the Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor.

Two millions of American wage-workers have bettered their conditions by means of trade-unions.

A boom in Labor organization has commenced. If a union of your craft is organized, join it. If not, send in your name.

The California State Labor Convention has been in session during the week. The delegates from various labor bodies of the State, in response to a call from the San Francisco Labor Council, met in Pioneer Hall and organized by electing H. Gibb of the Typographical Union temporary chairman and Guy Lathrop temporary secretary. Committees on Credentials, Resolutions and Rules and Permanent Organization were appointed. The delegates being seated, the convention completed the work of organization, electing R. I. Wisler chairman, and Guy Lathrop, secretary. This was the work of Monday's session, the time being consumed in the transaction of the preliminary business of the convention.

On the second day, Delegate Chalmers reviewed the Millmen's lockout of San Francisco and stated what had been done for the locked-out men. Delegate Caverly of Vallejo called the attention of the convention to the methods adopted by the Government in employing help in the Navy Yards and asked that steps be taken to remedy the matter. A resolution to instruct the secretary to forward a telegram to Senators Perkins and Bard, urging them to use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of bills No. 5450 and 6882, the same being in the interest of Labor, was adopted. Other resolutions carried were as follows: One petitioning the Board of Harbor Commissioners to enforce the State law that all work on accepted streets be performed by union labor at eight hours and day labor. An indorsement of the Retail Clerks early closing agitation. That the Federation urges upon the Congressional Delegation the necessity of enacting stringent measures against the immigration of Asiatics. A recommendation to the cities of California that they abolish the contract system on public works.

At the afternoon session the body acted favorably upon resolutions introduced condemning the policy of the Government in causing ships to be repaired by coolie labor in the Philippine Islands, calling for the abolition of the ferry monopoly in Vallejo and denouncing the system of blacklisting in force in Government plants.

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The formation of a State Federation of Labor, which is the object of the convention, is a sign of a healthy growth of class-consciousness among the workers of California. It shows that they are alive

An "understanding" has been arrived at between the Havemeyers, the sugar kings, and the Arbuckles, the coffee barons. "Peace" is restored, and all friends of a cup of sweetened coffee will rejoice.

The attempt of Chief of Police Sullivan to levy blackmail on the Chinese gamblers in San Francisco is quite in line with Democratic methods of reform—especially the kind that Tammany Hall is reputed to favor.

The most encouraging reports come to us from all over the country. The comrades have not ceased their labors for the cause, but find in the ranks of the Democratic party many who are pretty well convinced that they threw away their votes, and are now ready to join the true proletarian movement.

In a book descriptive of Ireland, there appeared a chapter on snakes, which, from its brevity, has since become famous. It read, "There are no snakes in Ireland." We cheerfully commend this to Mr. William J. Bryan as a model for his speech on "The Future of the Democratic Party."

In the recount of the vote in the Judiciary contest in San Francisco great numbers of ballots are thrown out because of what are decided to be "identification marks" and mistakes in stamping the ticket. The result is that legal technicalities are likely to reverse the real will of the people. Such a thing could not occur if any of the numerous voting machines were to register the votes cast.

One fine specimen of the species *Mephitis mephitis*, the Secretary of the Kentucky State Committee S. L. P., in a "report" of more than two columns in the "Professors" paper, indulges in mud-slinging against the Social Democratic Party and the "Kangaroos" in general and, although himself a German, against the German element in the movement in special. He bears the appropriate name of Schmutz, which is the German word for "dirt."

#### THE DONKEY IN THE LION'S SKIN.

And here is the "learned Professor" himself: "What the Belt of Orion is today in the biologic evolution of the starry host, the Socialist Labor Party is in the sociologic evolution of politics in the land."

This is New York New Read street "science," you know. But this glittering excretion of undigested scientific *termini technici* makes it apparent that the "learned Professor" knows as much about science as a donkey knows of the integral and differential calculus, or the method of infinitesimals.

Any high school boy could tell the "Professor" that Biology, in its widest sense, is the science of organic life, and has nothing at all to do with the "starry host" or any other inorganic matter.

It would appear that sometime during one of his predatory incursions into the domain of science, the "Professor" has heard or read something about "Orion," and has found out it is connected with one of the most important hypotheses of cosmogony, i. e., the evolution of the gaseous matter of the nebular spots and the development of the celestial bodies out of this chaotic world-stuff.

Now, the constellation Orion, a very conspicuous bright object in the winter sky, bearing a fancied resemblance to the mythical giant, has nothing at all to do with cosmogenic evolution; neither has the so-called belt of Orion, or Jacob's staff. The three stars inside the quadrilateral of the constellation, which constitute the belt, are all stars of the second magnitude, in which particular they are like the "Professor" and his party, the only parallel the fact can serve to establish.

The learned "Professor" confounds the Belt of Orion with the great Orion Nebula, right below the belt, the greatest and brightest irresolvable nebula

played by it and at exactly the same wages. Lastly, we are just as great hypocrites as the managers of "the organ" who bought hynotypes from the Mergenthaler Company, "a capitalist concern of the rankiest sort," and still buy paper and ink from other capitalist concerns.

One Mercadier of San Jose writes in the same issue concerning the effort of the Social Democratic Party to aid the Puerto Ricans who were being transported against their will to the slavery of the Hawaiian plantations. He quotes from the S. F. "Examiner" to the effect that he had endorsed that paper's course in exposing the scheme of the slave drivers. Had this skunk taken pains to investigate the matter he might have found out that no such thing had been done. What was done was to interview the "Examiner" to discover the real facts of the case and to take such action as would be warranted by them. The "logical line of battle" of the skunks would undoubtedly be to neglect the matter and raise no hand to help the unfortunate victims of capitalist deception, to tell them what the "fighting S. L. P." will do in the sweet by-and-by. It is true that the cunning of the procurers prevented us from accomplishing anything, but we were ready to take all necessary measures. As for flirting with the Democratic Party, that is a lie made out of whole cloth, and Mercadier knows it.

#### IS THE PRESENT SYSTEM PRACTICABLE?

"Miss Margaret Dillon, while worrying over failure to earn a livelihood, throws herself from her room to the sidewalk. Despondent because of her sickly condition and despairing of earning a livelihood, Margaret Dillon attempted, yesterday, to take her life."

Such is one of the many cases that are continually being recorded in the daily press wherein the cruelty and murderous qualities of the capitalist system are exemplified. We are often told that Socialism would never work, that it is too utterly utopian and impracticable. If this means anything, it means that the conditions of life under Socialism would be such that either life would be unendurable or the system would be abolished. But our critics have utterly failed to show how socialism would drive people to suicide, to insanity, or to crime. The present system, which these purblind gentlemen support, does make life absolutely unendurable for thousands every year and submerges in the worst misery hundreds of thousands more. Not a day goes by but what are chronic suicides, revolting cases of vice and many commissions of crime. Is it not pertinent, then, to throw back in the teeth of the upholders of capitalism the charge of utter impracticability?

#### BAIT FOR GUDGEONS.

"At Kingston, N. Y., the Packham Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of motors, trucks and car wheels, has notified its two hundred and fifty employes that hereafter they will participate in the company's profits, receiving the same dividend on their wages as is paid on common stock. The co-operative plan originated with President Edgat Packham."

Do you notice, dear reader, with whom the plan originated? Now, keeping in mind the first great commandment that "Business is business," can you guess why the "plan" has been adopted? We offer no prizes for the quickest and most accurate guess. The reason is too obvious. The "plan" gives the wageslaves of the company an interest in turning out more and better work. It adds an incentive to their labor by allowing them to participate in the increased profits of the company. The "benevolent and philanthropic" Packham felt, in his pocket, that his "hands" did not produce enough. How could he squeeze more profit out of them? Obviously, by working them harder. But how could he force them to work harder? Why, pay them a little more for every big "more" they made. Thus they get \$2 out of every \$10 they create and \$2 more out of every \$10 increase. Great scheme! Exploitation is doubled.

One thing, in conclusion, the adoption of this shows that in co-operation there is an incentive to work, which the advocates of competition have so often denied.

with no protective appliances. The health of whole communities is endangered that "commercial interests" may not be interfered with. No human being can honestly support a system which permits—nay, causes such crimes against his fellows. "Cut it down! Why cumbereth it, the ground."

#### GOV. PINGREE LEARNS A LESSON.

Hazen S. Pingree, the retiring Governor of Michigan, in his last message to the State Legislature, gives evidence of having learned a lesson from his experience in politics and bears witness to some very important facts which, being of significant interest to the working people of the country, we herewith print:

After mentioning the failure of the Senate to pass the Railroad Taxation bill, the former Governor said:

"If the people wish this great problem to be satisfactorily settled, they must center their efforts on the election of a Senate which shall be less subject to the seductive arguments of the railroads and other wealthy and powerful interests and more responsive to the wishes of the people."

Mr. Pingree said in conclusion:

"My experience during my political life, extending over a period of twelve years, has convinced me that in order to secure the full commendation of those who consider themselves the 'better classes,' the Governor and other high officials must do nothing to antagonize the great corporations and the wealthy people. I am satisfied that I could have had the praise and support of our 'best citizens' and our 'best society' and of the press of the State generally if I had upheld those who have for years attempted to control legislation in their own interests, to the end that they might be relieved from sharing equally with the poor and lowly the burden of taxation; I would have been pronounced a good fellow and a great statesman."

"I make the prediction that, unless those in charge and in whose hands legislation is reposed change the present system of inequality, in less than a quarter of a century there will be a bloody revolution in this country of ours."

To those who deny the existence of classes in the United States and pooh-pooh the assertion that all legislation is done in the interest of the capitalist class, we recommend a second perusal of the above clipping. Pingree has been through the mill and knows whereof he speaks. The conditions he speaks of are not at all peculiar to Michigan. In every state the same influences are insidiously but powerfully at work. So powerful are they, indeed, that it is no exaggeration, only the mere truth, to say that the Government of the United States is a class government.

We do not fear a "bloody revolution." We have faith in the intelligence of the people to pursue peaceful methods. But the fact that such words are used by men who have opportunities to observe the trend of events indicates that the condition of the country is not at all promising. It means that there are stormy times ahead and that the vast educational work which we Socialists have to perform must be pushed with the utmost vigor. Intelligent revolt can never be harmful. It is only the uprisings of ignorance which the unscrupulous tyrants of the world can lure into premature outbreaks and crush with the murderous military.

Subscribers, Exchanges and Advertisers, please take notice that ADVANCE has changed its quarters and address from 117 Turk street to 1236 Market street, Murphy Building, Room 134. Telephone Folsom 1301.

Readers of ADVANCE, do not forget the Grand Entertainment and Ball, that is to be held on Saturday evening, February 2d, at 323 Turk street, for the benefit of your organ, the ADVANCE, and of the Socialist movement on the Pacific coast.

accepted streets be performed by union labor at eight hours and day labor. An indorsement of the Retail Clerks early closing agitation. That the Federation urges upon the Congressional Delegation the necessity of enacting stringent measures against the immigration of Asiatics. A recommendation to the cities of California that they abolish the contract system on public works.

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The formation of a State Federation of Labor, which is the object of the convention, is a sign of a healthy growth of class-consciousness among the workers of California. It shows that they are alive to the necessity of meeting the continuous organization of capital by the defensive organizations of labor. But the effect of such organization will be to prevent them remaining merely defensive. The feeling of solidarity engendered will urge them on to attempt the conquest of the public powers, and to the overthrow of the system which renders measures of defence a necessity. It can not fail to occur to any man of average intelligence, engaged in a struggle of this character, that there is something wrong with the system of society where one class of citizens are compelled to maintain eternal vigilance, lest even the opportunity to secure a decent living should be taken from them. Trades-unionists are not fools and may be relied upon to see this.

A great many of them are seeing it. One of the features of the convention is the number of Socialist delegates present. The hall is swarming with them. They are represented on all the important committees and have a proportional influence in the convention. Realizing this, one of the most influential of the Pure and Simplers, Delegate McArthur, found it convenient to warn the convention against those who exploit theories of human regeneration. His warning, however, had little effect. The Social Democrats may congratulate themselves upon having put their opponents on the defensive. The following will come up for discussion during the session: "Whereas, The existence of large bodies of unemployed and underpaid workers is a constant menace to any benefits obtained through organization, be it Resolved, That it behooves all members of labor organizations to study the change advocated by those citizens known as Socialists, recognizing that such changes lack the support to which they are justly entitled on account of being misunderstood by the workers." The resolution may be defeated, but it is safe to say it will get a vote which will be an eye-opener to the Pure and Simplers.

The present situation of the Socialist movement in this country, unsatisfactory as it is in some respects, is yet more propitious than for many a day. The most fortunate circumstance is that the revolt against the insane tactics of De Leonism and the boom in trades union affairs were coincident. The Social Democrat is thus enabled to enter the economic campaign just when the morale of the allied army has been improved by victory and its strength augmented by large reinforcements.

Dropping the military metaphor, it is certain that the unparalleled growth of labor organizations which the past year has witnessed betokens another great stride toward industrial emancipation. The arguments



of those who believe in the "philosophy of misery" to the contrary notwithstanding, men are never more ready for radical measures than when they have seen success attending their efforts in the past. The union man who has beaten the employer in a struggle for shorter hours or higher wages is much more likely to undertake political action against the capitalist than when disheartened by defeat; far more likely to do so than the unorganized worker.

The opportunity of the Socialist at this juncture is indeed great. The only question is whether we are wise enough to take advantage of it. If we are to do this many of the preconceived opinions about trades unions which some socialists hold must be got rid of as speedily as possible. Full credit must be given to the importance of the economic movement. We must take more than a dilettante interest in its progress — be willing to share its defeats and disgraces, if it comes to that. Only by such a course can we gain the confidence of the old trades unionists; nor will we deserve it otherwise.

In one instance, at least, an organization of labor has shown greater solidarity than the corresponding one among the employers. The master bakers' association of this city, which was organized as a check on the bakers' union, has gone to pieces.

Chicago unionists, having recently organized the men working in the cradle and coffin factories, announced that they intend to unionize their city from the cradle to the grave.

ADVANCE'S efforts in behalf of the unorganized workers of the city are succeeding splendidly. New names are coming in daily. The next week will see the launching of two new unions, for which the Labor Column will be responsible.

The formation of the Hotel and Restaurant Employers' Union is getting on famously. A notice of the date and place of the first meeting will be sent to those who signed the list in the next few days. The outlook is that a very promising organization will be the result of the meeting. Members of the Organizing Committee of the Labor Council will be present to assist in the work.

While every organized trade in the city has been able to hold its own or to secure more favorable conditions, the unorganized have to suffer all manner of exactions. The street railway men furnish the latest example. Under a new schedule they will suffer a reduction from \$2.40 to \$2.00 per day. They will also be compelled to run their cars continuously throughout the day. Reporting time of ten cents an hour allowed the extra men is also knocked off. In the future the men may be kept around the car house all day and not receive a cent for the time. It is said that the Valencia men will strike rather than accept the new schedule. Perhaps we may soon hear of their following the lead of other trades who have formed defensive alliances against such tyranny.

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To this general closing, however, there are these three exceptions:

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- R. C. HAHN, 424 Kearney street.

These firms have not only positively refused to

A STEP THAT MUST BE TAKEN.

Editor Advance: If there is one fact that is more in evidence than any other fact, it is the fact that the rank and file of the Socialist movement must come together right now and without delay, and teach our ambitious heads that they are not masters, but servants, to do our will, not theirs. Not being willing to do this, they have no right to seek executive positions, for our executive heads, above all other heads, must be subject to the will of the majority. If we can not now have a strong plank inserted into our constitutional law, making it impossible for our executive heads to be our masters, by providing the quick and suresteps for their removal, when such removal is desired by the majority, we might just as well drop the effort first as last, to socialize the Government, for if we cannot now devise means to teach our ambitious heads, while few in number, to carry out our will and to do that which is for the best interest of the cause, we cannot run this big Government of our on the co-operative plan? The stiff necks of our executive heads must be broken, and right now is the time to do it. Without mentioning names, if we have to cast overboard some of our brightest lights, in order to put the whole Socialist move in the hands of the rank and file, let us waste no time, but proceed at once to do that which it is clearly our duty to do. The outside world is watching us, and it is not slow in criticising the helplessness of the rank and file of Socialists, to quickly put an end to the wrangle now going on between our executive heads. Let us show this outside world that we are able at all times to chop-off our ambitious heads, that we are able to hold these heads as servants, and that at no time can they become our masters. Failing to do this, we may just as well disband and ally ourselves with the old parties, for here we find all the machinery in the hands of a few self-chosen heads, while the rank and file have nothing more to say than to walk in the procession and vote for whoever these self-styled leaders are pleased to name for office. We, the rank and file of Socialism, have but one object in view, namely, to work for the co-operative commonwealth; if any our our ambitious executive heads wish to work a little private game in their own interests, let them be called down and made to step out, for they may not have the manhood to do it of their own accord. Let us settle this thing right now—we shall never find a better time.  
Eureka, Cal. Frank Reed.

A PIONEER SOCIALIST.

Editor ADVANCE: The following is taken from Vol. VI, page 1770, of "Library of Universal History," by Prof. Israel Smith Clare:

John Ball, the mad priest of Kent, England, used the following language in the fourteenth century:

"Good people, things will never go well in England so long as goods be not in common, and so long as there are villains and gentlemen. By what right are they whom we call lords, greater than we? On what grounds have they deserved it? Why do they hold us in serfage? If we all come of the same father and mother, of Adam and Eve, how can they say or prove that they are better than we, if it be not that they make us gain for them by our toil what they spend in their pride? They are clothed in velvet, and warm in their furs and their ermine, while we are covered with rags. They have wines and spices and fair bread; and we oatcake and straw, and water to drink. They have leisure and fine houses; we have pain and labor, the rain and the wind in the fields. And yet it is of us and our toil that these men hold their State."

Ball expressed his levelling doctrines in the following rhyme, which passed from lip to lip:

"When Adam delved and Eve span,  
Who was then the gentleman?"

Philip Cowen.

Santa Rosa, Dec. 22, 1900.

WHY THEY COMBINED.

The Employing Printers' Association, in a souvenir which they issued on Printers' Outing Day, explain

rapid. It has brought order out of chaos." (The articles then goes on to state that evil, unscrupulous competition will be checked, various economies will be effected and a better will between the various firms will result.)

"With these laudable objects, faithfully adhered to by the members, there must result greater security and a more certain return for the money invested and better service to patrons."

LABOR AND POLITICS.

experiment, would have the advantage of having a steady market to supply, and I can't help thinking that if sufficient capital were put into the business, up-to-date machinery and scientific methods used, and properly paid labor employed, that it would be possible to produce as cheap and wholesome food for the empire's defenders as is now purchased from other lands. Such a proposal is undoubtedly Socialist, but people are not afraid of the word Socialism nowadays. If the proposal were carried into effect, one step at any rate would be made towards the resuscitation of agriculture in England.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING.

The London County Council has purchased thirty-one acres of land at Norbury in Surrey. This is the first time the new act empowering a municipal authority to buy land outside its own area for housing purposes has been put into operation and naturally the experiment is being watched with a great deal of interest. On the ground acquired it is proposed to erect 672 houses, which will accommodate 5,800, or 193 persons to the acre. One can congratulate the Council upon the fact that at present the district is not served by tramways, for undoubtedly if trains had been running to the neighborhood, the price of the land would have been considerably higher. It may be of interest to note here that the opening of the famous "twopenny tube," connecting the West End with the City, has resulted in the rents of the houses in the Western Suburbs being raised ten per cent. It is the intention of the County Council to run trains to Norbury, or at any rate to the boundary of the County, so that the inevitable increased value in this case will belong to the community and not to the private landlord. It would have been well if all public improvements carried out in London during the last thirty years had had a similar result.

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

The following vigorous paragraph from an American paper would be amusing if there were not so much truth in it.

The following is a sample of Christian civilization in these United States. Out of our population of 70,000,000 souls we have 60,000 clergymen to help civilize us, 90,000 lawyers to help distort justice, 85,000 professional criminals and fully ten times as many non-union criminals, mostly in high society and in Congress, 75,000 paupers and only 6,000 authors and scientists. We have 1,000,000 tramps and 5,400 professors; 127,000 bartenders and 9,700 actors; 5,000,000 common laborers and 9,300 designers and inventors. It can be truthfully said that we have discovered how to make money, but not how to make men.

Labor's Political Struggle.

A. C. Fisk, formerly one of the largest real estate dealers and speculators in Denver, Colo., and who recently failed, occupies four columns in the Denver Daily News explaining why Socialism is inevitable.

Rev. George Hawes read a paper before the United Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh in which he came out straight for socialism, concluding that it is the hope of civilization.

Prof. Henry Davies, of Yale University, says that "Socialism is the next great political creed to occupy our attention, and the central problem in this creed is the question of the distribution of wealth."

Our Comrade and friend, William Edlin, favors

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

The following outline of the establishment, constitution, aims and objects of the International Socialist Bureau, which was decided upon at the recent International Congress at Paris, is published at the request of the executive members of the bureau, for the information of all Socialist comrades throughout the world:

Dear Comrades: We have the pleasure to announce to you the definite constitution of the International Socialist Bureau. Most of the countries of Europe have already chosen their delegates, and other countries will do so in a few weeks. The seat of the bureau is established at the "Maison du Peuple," Joseph Stevens street, Brussels, Belgium. The nomination of Comrade Victor Serwy as secretary has been ratified by many nationalities, and unanimously by the congress of the Labor party of Belgium, on the 18th of November last. The designation of Edouard Anseele and Emile Vandervelde as delegates has also been approved. Those willing to bear their quota of the expense of establishing the secretariat can address him as follows: "Edouard Anseele, Rue du Jambon, Gand."

We believe it is necessary to call attention in this first circular to the terms of the resolution of the congress establishing the International Bureau, defining precisely its powers and duties:

RESOLUTION ONE.

The International Socialist Congress at Paris considers

That as the International Congresses are destined to become the parliament of the proletariat, it is necessary to formulate resolutions for the guidance of the proletariat in their struggle for freedom;

That these resolutions resulting from international agreement should be translated into acts. The following measures are decided upon:

1. An organization committee shall be named as soon as possible by the Socialist organizations of the country where the next congress is to be held.

2. A permanent committee consisting of two delegates from each country shall be formed to handle the necessary funds. They shall regulate the order of proceedings in the next congress, and shall receive the reports from each nationality connected with the congress.

3. The committee shall choose a salaried general secretary, who shall

(a) Procure all necessary information.  
(b) Edit an explanatory code of the resolutions passed by previous congresses.

(c) Distribute the reports of the Socialist movement of each country two months before the next congress meets.

(d) Furnish a general summary of reports on the questions discussed by the congress.

(e) Publish at different times leaflets and pamphlets on questions of facts and of general interest; also on important reforms, and essays upon serious political and economic questions.

(f) Take all necessary measures to facilitate the international organization of the proletariat of all countries.

RESOLUTION TWO.

The International Socialist Committee shall form from the national organizations of Socialists in parliaments, a special inter-parliamentary commission to facilitate common action on great political questions and international economics. This Commission shall work in unity with the International Socialist Committee.

RESOLUTION THREE.

The International Secretariat located at Brussels shall have the custody of the International archives of socialism, and shall collect all books, documents and reports concerning the labor movement in different nations.

The congress has also decided that the nomination of two delegates from each country shall be subject to the ratification of the proletariat of those countries. They have fixed the budget of the International Bureau at 10,000 francs (\$2,000). The principal

to hold its own or to secure more favorable conditions, the unorganized have to suffer all manner of exactions. The street railway men furnish the latest example. Under a new schedule they will suffer a reduction from \$2.40 to \$2.00 per day. They will also be compelled to run their cars continuously throughout the day. Reporting time of ten cents an hour allowed the extra men is also knocked off. In the future the men may be kept around the car house all day and not receive a cent for the time. It is said that the Valencia men will strike rather than accept the new schedule. Perhaps we may soon hear of their following the lead of other trades who have formed defensive alliances against such tyranny.

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To this general closing, however, there are these three exceptions:

L. MARKUS, 401 Kearney street,  
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R. C. HAHN, 424 Kearney street.

These firms have not only positively refused to close, as requested, but they have treated the representatives of the Clerks and of the Labor Council with contempt, roundly insulting and abusing them and the cause of organized labor in general.

The Labor Council and the Clerks appeal to you to remember the names of these firms as long as they continue to defy organized labor; and the Labor Council urges you to patronize only those houses closing at 6 p. m. (Saturdays excepted), and all day Sundays. Within a few days all firms complying with union rules will be requested to display in their windows or other conspicuous place the Union Card of the International Retail Clerks' Protective Association. Be sure to look for this card when you make your purchases. Also request the clerk waiting upon you to show his union card. By so doing you will render assistance to every wage worker employed in the retail trade of this city.

Friends and Brothers, give your fullest support to this just cause. I remain,

By order of the San Francisco Labor Council,  
Fraternally and sincerely yours,

ED. ROSENBERG, Secretary.

#### BEER-DRIVERS' UNION.

At the second meeting of the Beer-Drivers' Union, held at the above address, one hundred and twenty new members were taken in and the charter was declared closed at twelve o'clock, midnight, of January 2d. The new organization is a local union of the National Union of Brewery Workmen and will, within the next few months, take in all the keg and bottle beer-drivers of San Francisco and Oakland. The following officers were nominated and elected to serve for the ensuing term: President, H. L. Mueller; Vice-President, Fred Meyer; Secretary, A. R. Andre; Treasurer, Ed. Hansen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred Crass; Delegates to Labor Council, John Lutgen, C. Metzgenkamp; Examination Committee, Fred Grovermann, John Lutgen, John Lafranz; Local Executive Committee, Tom Flood, Ch. Zunder, H. L. Mueller; Auditing Committee, Ch. Adams, M. Rohrer, P. Burke. Resolved that the above officers act as an Executive Committee to transact the business of the union and examine applicants for membership. The union will hold regular meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of the month at 1159 Mission street. Mr. Ernest Koenig, the retiring General Secretary of Local 57 (Brewers), wielded the gavel and the meeting adjourned at 10:20 p. m., to meet on the 28th inst., when the installation of officers will be effected.  
Arthur R. Andre, Secretary 227.

#### A PIONEER SOCIALIST.

Editor ADVANCE: The following is taken from Vol. VI, page 1770, of "Library of Universal History," by Prof. Israel Smith Clark:

John Ball, the mad priest of Kent, England, used the following language in the fourteenth century: "Good people, things will never go well in England so long as goods be not in common, and so long as there are villains and gentlemen. By what right are they whom we call lords, greater than we? On what grounds have they deserved it? Why do they hold us in serfage? If we all come of the same father and mother, of Adam and Eve, how can they say or prove that they are better than we, if it be not that they make us gain for them by our toil what they spend in their pride? They are clothed in velvet, and warm in their furs and their ermine, while we are covered with rags. They have wines and spices and fair bread; and we oatcake and straw, and water to drink. They have leisure and fine houses; we have pain and labor, the rain and the wind in the fields. And yet it is of us and our toil that these men hold their State."

Ball expressed his levelling doctrines in the following rhyme, which passed from lip to lip:  
"When Adam delved and Eve span,  
Who was then the gentleman?"

Philip Couven.

Santa Rosa, Dec. 22, 1900.

#### WHY THEY COMBINED.

The Employing Printers' Association, in a souvenir which they issued on Printers' Outing Day, explain quite clearly why they combined. We herewith print a few extracts which, coming from successful business men, should give additional weight to the argument for socialism they carry, especially with those who are prone to worship the "captains of industry." We would call the readers' attention to the following points illustrative of various socialist principles.

First, competition has become "a powerful agency for evil." Second, the capitalists who have come to this conclusion are the successful ones, for "it is an ever-present menace to invested capital." Third, the morality and industrial ideas of these people are determined by their material self-interest. Thus, "competition is no longer a solution"; the association has "laudable objects," viz., "order out of chaos," "greater security and more certain returns for invested capital." Bearing these in mind, read the following extracts:

"The days of independent individual effort, as it has for generations been understood in its application to commercial development, are drawing to a close. This is an age of progress, an age in which all forces make for intelligent, concerted, economical, effective expression along the lines of least resistance. There was never a season in which analysis was so searching, so relentless. Fitness is more than ever the universal requisite. It is not a period for maxims. There is no time for theorizing. It seems as if the account of the century, wonderful as it has been, were still far from made up, and that the best purpose, the greatest intelligence and the supremest skill were impatiently directed in concert toward its proper completion. Among the maxims that appear to have lost proper significance is that which declares competition to be the life of trade. Whatever it may have been in the past, it is not a solution under existing conditions. It may have been, at one time, a stimulus, encouraging invention, discovering and demanding the highest executive qualities. Indiscriminately employed and with irresponsible agents, it ceased to be the life of trade. It became an ever-present menace to invested capital. It was often a clog upon that high purpose which should ever dominate the commercial relation. In short, it became a powerful agency for evil.

"The experience of 1893 with its declining prices, its general uncertainty, its disasters which bore with special severity on the printing trade, set the most obdurate to thinking. Relief must be had. It was under such trying conditions that the idea of a Printers' Association was conceived. Slowly it fought its way, and only in 1899 was it crystallized about the necessity that inspired it. Its progress has since been

The following vigorous paragraph from an American paper would be amusing if there were not so much truth in it.

The following is a sample of Christian civilization in these United States. Out of our population of 70,000,000 souls we have 60,000 clergymen to help civilize us, 90,000 lawyers to help distort justice, 85,000 professional criminals and fully ten times as many non-union criminals, mostly in high society and in Congress, 75,000 paupers and only 6,000 authors and scientists. We have 1,000,000 tramps and 5,400 professors; 127,000 bartenders and 9,700 actors; 5,000,000 common laborers and 9,300 designers and inventors. It can be truthfully said that we have discovered how to make money, but not how to make men.

#### Labor's Political Struggle.

A. C. Fisk, formerly one of the largest real estate dealers and speculators in Denver, Colo., and who recently failed, occupies four columns in the Denver Daily News explaining why Socialism is inevitable.

Rev. George Hawes read a paper before the United Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Pittsburg in which he came out straight for socialism, concluding that it is the hope of civilization.

Prof. Henry Davies, of Yale University, says that "Socialism is the next great political creed to occupy our attention, and the central problem in this creed is the question of the distribution of wealth."

Our Comrade and friend, William Edlin, favorably known to all Socialists of San Francisco and the Pacific coast, has become the successor of Comrades William Mailly and Robert Rives la Monte, as editor of the Haverhill, Mass., "Social Democrat." We congratulate our Haverhill Comrades upon their new acquisition.

Pete Curran, our English comrade, a member of the Social Democratic Federation, and a fraternal delegate of the British trade unions to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, spoke on Monday last, January 7th, in Boston, Mass., and on Wednesday, January 9th, in Jersey City Heights, N. J., at great mass meetings in behalf of the Social Democratic Party of the United States.

"Missouri Socialist" is the name of a new journalistic champion of Socialism and the Social Democratic party. It was born with the dawn of the twentieth century and is owned and published as an official organ by Local St. Louis of the Social Democratic Party of Missouri. This new propagandist of our cause makes an excellent impression, editorially as well as typographically, and it ranks with the best Socialist papers in the country. The managing editor of the "Missouri Socialist" is our young and promising Comrade E. Val. Putnam. We hope that the three thousand Social Democrats of St. Louis and the six thousand Social Democratic voters of Missouri will make their official organ a great success.

#### BOSTON KARL MARX CLASS.

The Boston Karl Marx Class is just beginning its fifth year of work. The sessions are held on Sunday afternoons at three o'clock, beginning January 6th, in Niome Hall, 724 Washington street, and are free to all; it is desired that the attendance should be as regular as possible. The first fifteen minutes of each session are occupied with a review and the next half-hour with a lecture by the Director, Martha Moore Avery. Three-quarters of an hour are given to comments, questions and discussion. The subjects taken up are: Analysis of Value; Use-value and Exchange-value; Development of Equivalent Value to one; Labor-power Bought and Sold; Capital. Constant and Variable.

Communications should be addressed to the Director, Martha Moore Avery, 202 W. Springfield street, Boston, or to the Secretary, David Goldstein, 37 Maywood street, Roxbury. William R. Dyer is the treasurer.

(c) Publish an explanatory code of the resolutions passed by previous congresses.

(c) Distribute the reports of the Socialist movement of each country two months before the next congress meets.

(d) Furnish a general summary of reports on the questions discussed by the congress.

(e) Publish at different times leaflets and pamphlets on questions of facts and of general interest; also on important reforms, and essays upon serious political and economic questions.

(f) Take all necessary measures to facilitate the international organization of the proletariat of all countries.

#### RESOLUTION TWO.

The International Socialist Committee shall form from the national organizations of Socialists in parliaments, a special inter-parliamentary commission to facilitate common action on great political questions and international economics. This Commission shall work in unity with the International Socialist Committee.

#### RESOLUTION THREE.

The International Secretariat located at Brussels shall have the custody of the International archives of socialism, and shall collect all books, documents and reports concerning the labor movement in different nations.

The congress has also decided that the nomination of two delegates from each country shall be subject to the ratification of the proletariat of those countries. They have fixed the budget of the International Bureau at 10,000 francs (\$2,000). The principal countries (Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, United States), shall each furnish 800 francs (\$160), of this amount, the other countries (Norway, Argentina, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Sweden, Hungary, Australia, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Russia, Japan, etc.), shall each contribute 200 francs (\$40).

There are other proposals in accordance with the above which your Committee has prepared with the assistance of your Socialist friends from all nations. Already we have received from many delegates different proposals, which we are now examining and upon which we shall consult you.

At present we think that the most important tasks before your bureau are as follows: (1) To establish communication with all Socialist organizations, labor parties, parliamentary groups, press, etc. (2) The codification of resolutions of the congress and putting them into execution.

In the meantime we ask you to indicate the questions which, in your judgment, are of a nature to render more efficient the work of our bureau. Finally, we would ask all those organizations which have not yet been heard from to send us:

- 1st. The names and addresses of their delegates.
- 2d. The name and address of their correspondent.
- 3d. The name and address of the party secretary.
- 4th. The name and address of the party treasurer.
- 5th. The place of meeting of their organization.
- 6th. The names and addresses of their principal newspapers and reviews.

Through us the Belgian Labor party thanks most heartily the comrades of all countries for the confidence and trust they have reposed in us by choosing our country as the seat of the International Bureau. We shall strive to show ourselves worthy of the task which has been assigned to us. "Vive L'International!"  
"Les Members Du Bureau Executif":

EDOUARD ANSELE,  
EMILE VANDERVELDE,  
VICTOR SERWY, Secretaire.

The silver trust is absorbing the Guggenheim combine, and will control eighty percent of the silver output of the country and one-half of the world's product. It is stated that prices will be raised in the near future. This will probably have the effect of stilling the voice of the crowd that discovered "the crime of '73" and which played workingmen for a lot of chumps in many an election during the present generation. —Citizen.



OFFICIAL.

CALL FOR GENERAL VOTE.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 29th, 1900.  
Comrades: The National Executive Committee has received a number of resolutions on the subject of unity from various Locals of the Party, and it now becomes our duty to submit the propositions contained in the same to a general vote of the members in accordance with the provisions of our constitution.

In order to give the membership an opportunity to pass upon all questions involved in said resolutions, we hereby summarize them in the following:

Vote Yes or No on each of the following questions:

Question 1.—Shall a National Convention of the Socialists of the United States for the purpose of effecting a union of Socialist forces and establishing a solid party organization be called for an early date?

Question 2.—Shall all Locals of the Social Democratic Party affiliated with the Springfield N. E. C. be invited to participate in such convention?

Question 3.—Shall all branches of the S. D. P. affiliated with the Chicago N. E. B. be invited to participate in such convention?

Question 4.—Shall all sections of the Socialist Labor Party be invited to participate in such convention?

Question 5.—Shall all Socialist State organizations not affiliated with any National Committee be invited to participate in such convention?

Question 6.—Shall all other Socialist organizations recognizing the class struggle and the necessity of independent political action of the working class be invited to participate in the convention?

Question 7.—Shall the only condition of participation in such convention be a pledge to abide by the decisions of the convention?

Question 8.—Shall the basis of representation for all such organizations be one delegate for each local organization and one additional delegate for each one hundred members or major fraction thereof?

Question 9.—Shall two or more organizations be permitted to co-operate for the purpose of sending delegates on the above basis?

Question 10.—In what city shall the convention be held? (Name city.)

Question 11.—Shall the N. E. C. be authorized to fix the date and change the place and basis of representation of the convention in conjunction with the Chicago N. E. B., or any State organization, if requested by such organization?

Respectfully submitted,  
The Provisional National Executive Committee.  
Note.—Any person or organization can have copies of the above by applying to the National Secretary, Theatre Building, Court Square, Springfield, Mass.

W. BUTSCHER, Sec.

The Provisional National Executive Committee met Saturday, December 29, 1900, at Springfield, Mass., with Morris Hillquit in the chair. Absent: John C. Chase, without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications were received from Nashua, N. H., announcing that the comrades intend to start a Socialist weekly in the French language; Barre, Vt.; Denver, Colo.; New Britain, Conn.; Kewanee, Ill.; Covington, Ky.; Washington State Committee, on propaganda; Dover, N. H.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Pennsylvania State Committee; Puerto Rico Territorial Committee, forwarding a credential for Santiago Iglesias as a member of the N. E. C. for Puerto Rico; Brockton, Mass.; Belleville, Ky.; New Jersey State Committee; Reno, Nev.; Adger, Ala.; Reading, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.

Resolutions received from Local Chicago, Ill., favoring an early national convention; from Iowa State Committee in favor of unity; Portsmouth, O., ditto; from Connecticut State Committee (joint) in favor of unity and an early national convention. Further resolutions favoring early national convention of all Socialist organizations received from Seattle, Tacoma

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting on Tuesday eve, January 8th; Comrade Scott Anderson, chairman. Two new members were admitted. Several District Clubs reported the election of new delegates to the C. C. C. The following is the list of delegates for the year 1901, as far as elected: Seventeenth District, Dunn, Hatch, Appel, Flemling; Eighteenth District, no election; Nineteenth, Lutge, Barduhn, Hayman, Hanson; Twentieth, C. H. King Jr., Senner, Postler, Liess; Twenty-first, Clennam, Deville, Anderson, Anna Strunsky; Twenty-second, no election; Twenty-third, Oliver, Lilienthal, Bersford, Von Trott; Twenty-fourth, no election; Twenty-fifth, Messer, Johnson, Lyons, Hammerle.

The members of the new Board of Directors of ADVANCE were declared elected and seated.

An animated discussion took place concerning the debating society meetings, the prevailing opinion being that the debates are an important feature in our propaganda work and should have more attention and support from the members. It was decided to continue the meetings on Sunday evening in Fraternity Hall, Lythian Castle. It was ordered that the questions on Unity submitted by the N. E. C. be taken up by the Sen. Dist. clubs and voted on immediately.

The regular propaganda meeting on Thursday evening, January 17th, at Academy of Sciences Hall, 819 Market street, will be addressed by Comrade M. A. Clennam. Subject, "Elements of Socialism."

M. A. CLENNAM, Rec. Sec.

826 Waller street.

TASKS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

If you name but two of the radiant responsibilities of the nineteenth century, you will realize what its marvel and its burden have been. It practically discovered machinery and electricity. Innocent dreamers in laboratories allowed these terrible and beneficent geni to escape from the bottle of the mysterious universe in which they had been confined since the beginning. The nineteenth century did its best with them—but those two forces have proved so much more powerful than it expected that it almost came to wish that they were back in the bottle. But that is always a futile wish. The cork goes not back into the bottle. Perhaps the chief practical task of the twentieth century will be the taming of these strange elemental forces so that they shall work for man, instead of man working for them. We all know that the idea in the minds of the dreamers of machinery (and under that term I shall include all modern applied science) was the lightening of human labor—just as a man buys a motor car to save him walking. That expectation, however, we all know too well, has not been fulfilled. A few favored ones are carried in the motor car, but for the most part the motor car is carried on the shoulders of a straining, sweating humanity. Machinery, instead of proving a liberator, has proved the most terrible engine of enslavement the world has seen. Of course we all know that—and we know the reason of it. The reason, of course, is that a few rich men have bought up all the machines. These men we call capitalists—the little tin gods of the machine. Perhaps if mankind could abolish the capitalist he might be able to control the machine.

Here, then, to start with, are two tasks for the twentieth century:

The abolition of the capitalist.  
The use instead of the abuse of machinery.

It may be that a terrible and bloody revolution will be needed to accomplish these changes, or they may come about peacefully by the broadening of the general intelligence, the humanization of public opinion, and the growth of moral conscience in the multitude, which shall realize the cruelty of wealth and the criminal nature of monopoly. Not only the cruelty but the vulgarity of wealth! I hope that early in the twentieth century the world will begin to realize that it is bad to be rich.

From this realization will necessarily follow the abolition of organized poverty. I say "organized" advisedly, because, while poverty occasionally follows

CULLINGS.

Some people perform their greatest service to the Socialist movement when they withdraw from it.—N. Y. People.

Several Chicago papers that devoted columns to Professor Herron when he was listed as a reformer have lost sight of the fact that he is on earth.—Worker's Call.

There are more tramps and paupers in the United States today than there were men, women and children in the original thirteen colonies at the time of the Revolutionary war.—Erie People.

One hundred and fifteen lynchings occurred in the United States last year. Of the victims one hundred and seven were colored men. This is a fair sample of how capitalist "elevates" the negro at the close of the nineteenth century.—Workers Call.

"Century starts with a hold up" says a Tribune headline, in the issue of January 1st. Nothing particularly strange about that. The nineteenth century itself was one continuous holdup of the working class. "Human nature" can't be changed in a day.—Worker's Call.

Russell Sage is quoted as declaring that "Providence and 10 cents are better than \$1,000,000." This "Providence" is evidently the one that "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" and it is for the benefit of that simpleton that the old Wall street shearer trots out his capitalist theology.—N. Y. People.

President Gompers says that practically every union in the country admits the discussion of Socialism in its meetings, and that there is the place for such discussion. Take him at his word. Load up by studying Socialist books and papers. Then set out to convert your fellow unionists. Let us see how many Socialists there will be in the next convention.—N. Y. People.

Fourteen of the largest steel plate mills have recently consolidated. The Glucose Sugar Refining Company, known as the Glucose trust, has during the last two months practically swallowed up seventeen Chicago syrup manufacturing concerns which had hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital. All such capitalistic manoeuvres are long strides toward Socialism, no doubt of that.—Galesburg Labor News.

The Standard Oil Co. is branching out in various directions. The latest venture is the establishment of a \$8,000,000 glucose factory to be operated by a company with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The following is a partial list of the companies owned by the Standard Oil outfit:

Amalgamated Copper, National Salt, American Smelting and Refining, International Pump, Consolidated Gas, People's Gas, Chicago, Brooklyn, Union Gas, Ag

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOCAL OAKLAND, of the Social Democratic Party, has regular Sunday evening lectures at Becker's Hall, 918 Washington street. Lectures begin at 7:30 p. m., and end at 9:30. Owen H. Philbrick, 1841 Myrtle st., Organizer.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Social Democratic Party, holds free public lectures every second and fourth Sunday evening at Foresters' Hall, 407 Park street and Santa Clara ave. Educational meetings for members every Tuesday evening at 1323 Park street, room 8. Address communications, A. A. Crockett, 60 Walnut.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO, Soc 1st Democratic Party holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening on social and economic subjects at Academy of Sciences Hall, 89 S. Market street. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion follows each lecture. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

THE SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB holds regular Sunday afternoon discussions at Pythian Castle, 909 Market street, from 1:30 to 5 P. M. Object: To educate and develop class consciousness Socialist speakers to champion the cause of the working class. Vocal and instrumental music, etc. Questions answered. Public invited. Admission free.

ACTIVE SOCIALISTS will find Comrade Bersford's "Derringer book of Statistics" and "Scientific Socialism" of great value. We mail the two books for 25 cents.

S. D. P. SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Time and Place of Meetings.

- 17th—227 5th, 1st Monday 8 p. m.
- 18th—408 5th, 2nd & 4th Monday each month, 8 p. m.
- 19th—811 24th nr. Folsom 1st and 3rd Wednesday each month.
- 20th—624 Guerrero, 1st and Wednesday, 8 p. m.
- 21st—901 G. G. ave every 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m.
- 22nd—1912 Webster, 2nd & 4th Friday.
- 23rd—3 Ivy ave Wednesday, 8 p. m.
- 24th—No 1 Margaret Place off r2 Turk.
- 25th—410 Kearny, room 28, 1st & 3rd Monday, 8 p. m.

Bottlers' Union Bulletin

(Revised Weekly.) THESE SHOPS EMPLOY ONLY UNION BOTTLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO.  
California Bottling Co., Wieland Beer  
Enterprise Bottling Co., Entorise Beer  
John Rapp & Son, Rainier Beer  
Fredericksburg Bottling Co., Fredericksburg beer  
Leichtman & Buff, Buffalo Beer  
Gamburins Bottling Co., Gamburins beer  
Fausler & Co., United St. tea beer  
Schwartz Weiss Bier, Schwartz Weiss beer  
Ge rge Brann, Chicago beer  
Chas Kowc hman, Chicago beer  
National Bottling Works, National beer  
D Melniko, Chicago beer  
National Bottling Co., National beer  
Wander Bottling Co., Wander beer  
North Star Bottling Co., Dahlinger & Carlson

OAKLAND.  
American Brewing Co., American beer  
National Bottling Depot, National beer

SACRAMENTO.  
Buffalo Brewing Co., Buffalo beer

SAN JOSE.  
Fredericksburg Brewing Co., Fredericksburg beer  
San Jose Bottling Co., C. Maurer

VALLEJO.  
Philadelphia Brewery

THESE SHOPS REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE BOTTLERS UNION OR EMPLOY ONLY UNION BOTTLERS.  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Seal Rock [John Kroger] Wander Beer  
Burrell & Co. Albin al., 1st porter  
Sanliner Weiss Beer Co., Berliner Weiss  
Alabama Weiss Beer Co., Alabama Weiss  
John Anderson, Chicago beer  
Anton Phillips, United States beer  
G B Cunno, United States beer  
Carl Foenberg, Chicago beer  
Rogers & O'Brien, Chicago beer  
Frank Bros, Chicago beer

OAKLAND.  
OAKLAND BOTTLING CO., Wieland's beer

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Respectfully submitted,  
The Provisional National Executive Committee.  
Note.—Any person or organization can have copies of the above by applying to the National Secretary, Theatre Building, Court Square, Springfield, Mass.

W. BUTSCHER, Sec.

The Provisional National Executive Committee met Saturday, December 29, 1900, at Springfield, Mass., with Morris Hillquit in the chair. Absent: John C. Chase, without excuse. Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

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Resolutions received from Local Chicago, Ill., favoring an early national convention; from Iowa State Committee in favor of unity; Portsmouth, O., ditto; from Connecticut State Committee (joint) in favor of unity and an early national convention. Further resolutions favoring early national convention of all Socialist organizations received from Seattle, Tacoma, Buckley and Renton, Wash.; Erie, Pa.; Nashville, Tenn.; Tiffin and Dayton, O.; Saginaw, Mich.; Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Bowling Green, Ky., and Ohio and California state committees; referred to new business.

National Secretary reported having ordered 10,000 due cards, 2,500 constitutions in English, 1,500 in German, 10,000 application cards and other supplies.

Charters granted to locals at Pittsburg, Pa.; Butte, Mont.; Aberdeen, Wash.; La Santa, Wash.; Pelouse, Wash.; Bainbridge, Wash.; Pottstown, Pa.; Quincy, Ill.; Olympia, Wash.; Watertown, N. Y.; Glen Carbon, Ill.; Glen Ellyn, Ill.; Roan, Pa.; Massillon, O.; Arlington, N. J.; Pekin, Ill.; Akron, O.; Cohoes, N. Y.; Colfax, Wash.; Mansfield, O.; Clint, Mich.; Bowling Green, Ky.; New Brunswick, Ill.; Dover, N. H.; Pearl River, N. Y.; Hamilton, O.; Tumwater, Wash.; Everett, Wash.—twenty-eight in all.

Reports came that the lecture tour of Comrade Pete Curran is meeting with success. Collected by the N. E. C. for Massachusetts Municipal Campaign Fund, \$203.43; received for International Delegate stamps, \$165.25. The locals are urged to settle for the International Delegate stamps, as there are many unpaid bills standing from the last campaign. The committee on literature is instructed to tabulate the vote of the S. D. P. Comrade N. Geiger sends the report of his tour in Massachusetts. The officers of the locals are requested to send in the semi-annual reports.

On motion it was ordered that Comrade Chas. H. Vail be engaged as national organizer for the S. D. P. for the term of one year, from January 1, 1901.

On motion, the locals are requested to contribute for the purpose of discharging the debts incurred by the party during the last campaign.

On motion, the questions of unity were ordered to be referred to a general vote of the party and the National Secretary was instructed to submit the questions to other Socialist organizations.

The Committee on Grievance reports that it has examined the evidence on the expulsion of Theodore Kiessling by Local Lawrence, Mass., for working for the success of the Republican party and finds the expulsion justified. Report accepted.

Ordered that Committee on Literature prepare a proper application blank. Ordered that a press stamp be issued to locals, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. National Secretary instructed to buy a typewriter.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN, Rec. Sec'y.

applied science) was the lightening of human labor—just as a man buys a motor car to save him walking. That expectation, however, we all know too well, has not been fulfilled. A few favored ones are carried in the motor car, but for the most part the motor car is carried on the shoulders of a straining, sweating humanity. Machinery, instead of proving a liberator, has proved the most terrible engine of enslavement the world has seen. Of course we all know that—and we know the reason of it. The reason, of course, is that a few rich men have bought up all the machines. These men we call capitalists—the little tin gods of the machine. Perhaps if mankind could abolish the capitalist he might be able to control the machine.

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The use instead of the abuse of machinery. It may be that a terrible and bloody revolution will be needed to accomplish these changes, or they may come about peacefully by the broadening of the general intelligence, the humanization of public opinion, and the growth of moral conscience in the multitude, which shall realize the cruelty of wealth and the criminal nature of monopoly. Not only the cruelty but the vulgarity of wealth! I hope that early in the twentieth century the world will begin to realize that it is bad to be rich.

From this realization will necessarily follow the abolition of organized poverty. I say "organized" advisedly, because, while poverty occasionally follows from personal inadequacy or unworthiness, a man, as a rule, socially speaking, has no more right to be poor than he has a right to be rich. As one man is rich because he cannot help, so another is poor because he cannot help it. Both need help from the twentieth century. Abolish "organized wealth" and we shall have no more of "organized poverty." There will be even enough left over in the world for the failures and the ne'er do wells!

In the twentieth century no man shall flatter himself that because out of sheer luck he happened, one summer day, to sit down upon an oil well, that oil well belongs to him. He shall have a commission for his luck, in token of the gratitude of his fellow-men for his discovering something that belongs to them; a small and adequate commission and no more—just as we pay a reward to some one who has found our purse.

The abolition of the capitalist, I have said, will be one great task of the twentieth century; another will be, How to do without the capitalist? That I leave to the twentieth century.

I am speaking first of practical matters, those economical problems which must ever—or, till they are solved, which may seem the same thing—challenge us first in any broad consideration of the future of mankind. Every man and woman born have a right to enough food and clothes and sleep and pleasure, and there is more than enough in the world for all of them. The problem is one of distribution, not of supply. Other problems there are to solve, but this is of first importance. This must be solved, and has always the first claim upon our attention. But there are other problems which bear upon it and the solution of which would help considerably.—Richard L. Gallienne.

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Fourteen of the largest steel plate mills have recently consolidated. The Glucose Sugar Refining Company, known as the Glucose trust, has during the last two months practically swallowed up seventeen Chicago syrup manufacturing concerns which had hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital. All such capitalistic manoeuvres are long strides toward Socialism, no doubt of that.—Galesburg Labor News.

The Standard Oil Co. is branching out in various directions. The latest venture is the establishment of a \$3,000,000 glucose factory to be operated by a company with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The following is a partial list of the companies owned by the Standard Oil outfit:

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The stock of these concerns is quoted on the market exchanges at \$1,258,192,700. Should Mr. Rockefeller and his associates decide to sell their holdings, it would require nearly all the gold and silver in the United States to purchase them. And if they should then decide to leave the country, taking their gold and silver with them, what would become of the United States? Fortunately, we can depend upon the patriotism of the rich to prevent such a calamity. Then, it's doubtful if they could find such a fruitful field for exploitation as the great American workman.—Appeal to Reason.

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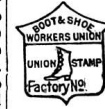
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