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WHOLE NUMBER 337

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

The Political Struggle

Socialist Movement.

GERMANY.

Four Socialists were elected to the municipal council of Dessau with an increased vote.

On the second ballot the Socialists succeeded in electing Comrade Quark to the municipal council of Frankfort on the Main. This is the first Socialist ever elected to this body.

The Socialist members of the municipal council of Offenbach have recently established a municipal report of this interview we make the following clipdrug store and arranged for the free service of compe-tent mid-wives, while a measure has been introduced providing that the city shall purchase the coal needed between us; and, even where the thought is the same, by its citizens and deliver the same at cost.

AUSTRIA.

The local Socialist organ at Trieste, the Lavorais going to appear twice instetad of once a

In Marburg, Steiermark, ten Socialists were electcreased from one to seven, with four seats to be contested on a second ballot, of which the Socialists feel sure of gaining three.

Vienna has elected two Social Democrats to the Reichsrat, and consequently joins those capitals of Europe which have such representatives of the working class to the parliaments of their countries. The Socialists of Vienna gained 10,000 votes, the Anti-Semites lost as many. The third candidate of our party in Vienna, Comrade Adler, Editor of the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," came very near of being elected, too.

HOLLAND.

Herr Kerdyk, the leader of the Free Thinkers Party in the parliament, has declared that from now on he should ally himself with the Socialists in their struggle for universal suffrage.

FRANCE.

At Carmaux Calvignac has been re-elected may-It will be remembered that five years ago he was sentenced to five years' deprivation of his political rights, and he had therefore to vacate his post as mayor. The Socialist who was elected in his place, however, resigned in his favor as soon as Calvignac could legally sit again.

Japan now boasts of a daily Socialist paper. It is called the "Commons" and is published in Tokio.

UNITED STATES.

Propoganda is a new S. D. P. paper published at Central City, Col.

A Socialist paper in the French language will be started by S. D. P. in Nashua, N. H.

Dayton, O., Social Democrats will hold city convention and nominate full ticket, Jan. 19th.

Local Cincinnati has endorsed the Saginaw resolutions declaring for unity. This makes Ohio solid.

Social Democratic Women's Club of St. Louis will give its first annual festival on Sunday evening, January 27th.

of Washington state, has done likewise.

hard to get the name of every man in that state who voted the ticket in the actional election. Geo. W. Cralle, Aberdeen, S. D., is the secretary.

Central Committee, S. D. P., in Cleveland, O., has arranged a winter series of discussions to be held are producing in a single year bread sufficient to feed each Sunday afternoon in the Labor Lyceum to be ten millions of people a whole year. Right under our established in C. L. hall, 223 Chamberlain street.

Rev. Charles H. Vail, it is reported, was forced out of his pulpit in Jersey City because he espoused the cause of socialism, whereupon he was quickly nominated for governor by the New Jersey S. D. P. state convention, and the national committee has also tions of the earth would offer a broad field for the apselected him as an organizer. Mr. Vail has written several widely-circulated books and is a brilliant

The joint campaign committee appointed by the Chicago municipal convention of the Socialist Party has issued a call to all locals and branches of the Social Democratic Party in Illinois to send delegates to a special state convention of the S. D. P. to be held in Chicago, Feb. 9, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of bringing about a more effective union of Socialists of

street, Murphy Building, Room 134. Telephone Fol-

Co-operation

Notes Indicating the Progress of the World's A Higher and Freer System of In- Emil Zola, in a Powerful Article Notes Showing the Strife Between Organized Labor dustry, said the late Leland Stanford.

He Would Probably Be Fired From His Own University If He Expressed Similar Sentiments To day

The late Senator Leland Stanford once introduced in the United States Senate a bill, providing for the establishment of co-operative associations. In an interview with a representative of the New York "Tribune," he gave his reasons therefore. From the we would, in many instances, prefer different words

Nevertheless, the case of cø-operation gets a forcible statement, and the clear godorsement of one who was in a position to pass judgment.

The great advantage to labor arising out of cooperative effort has been apparent to me for many From my earliest acquaintance with the scied to the council in the recent municipal election, and in Graz the Socialist members of the council were inmind that capital was the product of labor; and that, mind that capital was the product of labor; and that therefore, in its best analysis there could be no natural conflict between capital and labor, because there could be no antagonism between cause and effect-between effort and the result of effort; and, since capital is the product of labor, there could be no conflict between labor and its product. Keeping this fundamental principle in view, it is obvious that the seeming antagonism between capital and labor is the result of deceptive appearance. I have always been fully persuaded that, through co-operation, labor could be-come its own employer. The investment and employment of capital is dependent entirely upon the product of the labor employed by it.

"All active capital is merely capital employing labor. It is out of the product of labor so employed that capital is rewarded. Capital invested in a manner not to require the employment of labor is dead or idle capital. Money invested in land where the land is not cultivated, or in buildings which are untenanted, is as idle as if the gold and silver invested in them had never been mined; but all capital employed in manufactures, in agriculture, in commerce, in arts, in trans-portation, is active capital, and it is sustained and supported in activity wholly out of the result of the labor it employs. Labor and capital thus associated

then, create all the reward which inures to them.
"Civilized methods constantly increase the capac ity of the earth to produce things necessary to man Improved methods may render a single acre capable of producing an amount of human food equal to that produced by twenty acres in the past. The Malthusian theory of population, with which every student of political economy is familiar, predicted a limitation upon the numbers of the race by assuming a ratio of increase between the food product and the increase of population. It contended that population increased in geometrical ratio, while the food product increased only in an arithmetical ratio, and that, therefore, the capacity of the earth to produce food would not keep pace with the increase of population. This theory of population advanced by Malthus failed because he did not make allowance for the great progress which has been made in inventions, nor for the improved methods of cultivation which civilization has intro-Social Democratic Women's Club of St. Louis give its first annual festival on Sunday evening, ple of the earth to produce food is much greater in proportion to their numbers than during the time of Malthus. Take an example which is very near at home. The agricultural population of California does are not writer of national reputation has come. The agricultural population of California does are not writer of national reputation has come. The agricultural population of California does are not writer of national reputation has come. speaker and writer of national reputation, has come not exceed one hundred thousand people. There are out for socialism. H. J. B. Gehr, a Democratic leader not in excess of 20,000 adults engaged in agricultural pursuits in California, and yet these 20,000 men produce an annual export surplus equal to from one Social Democrats of South Dakota are working million to twelve and thirteen hundred thousand tons of wheat per annum. One million tons of wheat per annum will furnish breadstuff for ten millions of peo-Here, then, in California, twenty thousand people, by the assistance of labor-aiding machinery, own observation, then, 20,000 men produce in a single year bread enough to feed five hundred times their own number.

"When you meet with a man who is poorly clad poorly fed, living in a state of poverty, you are always beset with the painful reflection that the unused porplication of that man's productive capacity which would yield him and his family an abundance. When you see a man without employment, and reflect that but a small area of the earth from which all the wants of man are supplied, is under cultivation, and, therefore, but a very small proportion of the earth yielding its abundance to supply the wants of men, the contemplation is necessarily saddening. The fault is with the organization of our industrial systems. So long as labor, which is sufficiently intelligent to originate its own employment, consents to a voluntary servitude of paying a premium to those who do originate its employments, so long will the many remain compara-Subscribers, Exchanges and Advertisers, please take notice that ADVANCE has changed its quarters and address from 117 Turk street to 1236 Market and skill, but he must first make an agreement with tively poor. As at present organized, the industries an employer before he can make these qualities valuable to himself. Capital appears to have an ascend-

(Continued on Page 3.)

Are We Civilized

in the New York World, Denies It.

Declares That Socialism, the Wonderful Doctrine of Salvation, Is Scientifically and Practi cally Irrefutable.

We pride ourselves on our refinement, but we are not nearly reclaimed from barbarism. A hundred years hence our descendants will consider us and our nstitutions with the same contempt we vouchsafe upon the people of the middle ages or upon the refrac-tory Chinese of today. This is not a paradox: I am past juggling for an audience.

Despite our self-satisfied bumptiousness mankind is still piteously groping after real civilization, like a tangled mass of larvae tumbling and crawling out of some dark, slimy cavern toward the light that will give them wings.

s slow enough to strike with despair those of us couver Trades and Labor Council, and is organized who are past mid-life; for we now must admit to ourselves that we will see but few of the changes we have the union category. noped and worked for.

An undeniable increase in material comfort and equipment must be accredited to the nineteenth cenury, but that alone does not constitute civilization. Better food, fast steamers, telephone and electric ights-all that is only the accessory part of human development. Means to happiness, certainly; but not happiness. Has the telephone diminished the hunger of the hungry?

Our brains are still befogged; our private and public life is still based upon vile, exasperating ignorance. Reason, now proclaimed by a hundred prophets in every country, has everywhere the great-est trouble to penetrate through the thick folds of inane prejudice that enwraps individuals and institu-

The evils we suffer from, and the evils each of us perpetrates, have no doubt been lessened in a measure; but it seems to me that they have for the most part merely changed their aspects and their

There were times—not so many generations ago in every country men and tured by inquisitors-religious or not. Now most countries, we think, have grown beyond that. But are not the newspapers filled with revolting cases of children tortured by their parents, of wives who are longsuffering martyrs, of students who find cruel delight in bullying some poor, ill-gifted companion? And do you know what frightful things take place will not say in Turkey or Siberia-but in the penitentiaries and insane asylums of the most advanced

There were times, to be sure, when political and eligious fanaticism fettered all development, sought o extinguish science and burned the scientists at the We are certainly past that stage. Yet today Polstoi is excommunicated by Rome. I was before him, and so were Catholics and Protestants, Darwin, Huxley, Renan and most of the harbingers of tomorrow's truth. Why, I have it direct from eminent American professors that in most of the universities of the United States they would not dare express their real convictions on religious, political or economical juestions, because their resignations would surely be well, died a pauper after having been jeered at his whole life long; and the lofty German apostle Liebknecht, was an exile for years, hounded out of Germany as Victor Hugo had been out of France

Yet with what contempt we regard that historical council that compelled Galileo to kneel and say that the earth did not move!

But on the other hand, for such devastating forces of retrogradation as Bismarck, Chamberlain and Gen. Mercier, the world seems at a loss to find adequate honors and adulation; even their most severe judges feel bound to temper their censure with admiring reserve.

It is useless to delude ourselves. You may tinker all you please, there will be no true civilization until the present social system is radically modified.

Look in this country; honestly examine yours then search through all the others. Injustice and suffering everywhere; hideous cancers gnawing darkat the very vitals of society. Ah, if an angry revolt oes not this very day convulse the world it is because most people go about like horses with blinkers on both sides of the head-capable of seeing nothing but what is immediately under their noses.

Civilization, indeed! How ludicrous all this muual praise and self-gratulation!

Don't you, even now, through the jinglings of your Christmas, hear the moans of the wounded on a dozen battlefields? Are not our different tribes, more feverishly than ever, getting ready for other onslaughts? Have we yet found a better way to set-

Civilized? Not yet! Have you read Tolstoi's books, or mine, or those of a hundred other earnest explorers of modern society? Have not the strikes that constantly take place, in your country as elsewhere, taught you anything? Can any one deny that

tle our quarrels than by wholesale slaughter of men?

(Continued on Page 3.)

The Economic Struggle

and Capitalism.

FRANCE.

The Strike at Calais still continues; the strikers are receiving substantial aid from English trade un-

BELGIUM.

The dock laborers' strike in Antwerp, it is reported, has ended in a victory for the employers, who by the introduction of 40,000 outside laborers have been able to continue business as usual, and ignore the strikers entirely.

CANADA.

Miners of Nova Scotia have won their fight for 12 per cent advance.

The teachers in the public schools of British Co-Only few men have forged ahead and stand in lumbia have organized a strong union, and they may the full sunshine of Truth. The progress of the mass soon strike. The union is affiliated with the Vanon exactly the same basis as that of any other trade in

UNITED STATES.

Nebraska local unions formed a state organiza-

Bridge and structural iron workers of Pittsburg won their strike for the nine-hour day.

Washington's official chemist's opinion is that the use of labels on bread is not detrimental to health, as some of the scabby plutes claimed. Miners of Pennsylvania are demanding an in-

crease of wages, and a hot fight is promised in the national convention to secure an endorsement. At Scoffield, Utah, five hundred coal miners

went on strike for increased wages. This is the first mining strike in the history of Utah. The fourth annual convention of the National Building Trades Council was held during this week, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Three hundred delegates were present, representing an affiliated membership of

A story is published by a sensational Chicago paper to the effect that the machinists, dissatisfied with the A. F. of L.'s practical repudiation of trade autonomy, will withdraw and push the organization of the proposed National Metal Trades Council. Machinists deny the statement.

New York bakers struck for a reduction of hours from 12 to 13 hours a day to 10. Those who scabbed held a meeting at 80 Clinton street, declared they were satisfied to work long hours, formed a "union, and voted to join DeLeon's Scab Alliance. It is declared the bosses are behind the move.

Supreme Court of New York rendered a decision that practically kills another "labor law"—the law providing that all stone to be used in state or municipal work must be cut in the state.

Another new slave law is now in effect in South Carolina. The law provides that where a worker contracts to labor on a farm and leaves his job, be may be fined and imprisoned when caught, and where he is employed by another farmer the latter may be fined also.

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. AD-VANCE 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 influential 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.

The race for the ADVANCE library goes merrily Comrade T. Molitor, the hustling representative of the Bakers' Union of this city in the Labor Council, is at the head of the list with thirty-nine yearlies to his credit. Comrade J. J. McLean from away over in Inyo county is second. He sends in thirty trophies. Invo county is not very thickly settled, and Comrade McLean evidently intends to have the whole popula-tion reading Socialist literature. Comrade E. Neugebauer is third with thirteen and a half. Those lower on the list still have opportunity to send in a big batch and get ahead of the leaders. Keep them rustling, Comrades. If you don't get the library, make the other fellow work for it.



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Send money by postal order or express order. Checks or drafts sometimes give unnecessary trouble; 50 cents or less may be sent in 1 cent stamps never send subscription in 2 cent stamps; we are overcrowded with them.

When asking for change of address be sure and give your former address in full, including number

Write Names and Street numbers plainly.

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

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. readers want it and will enjoy it. Will you not help to give them pleasure?

Join your union and take your part in the everyday class struggle between the producers and the

The British charge De Wet with murdering a peace envoy. Well, they should not complain. They've done considerable work of that sort themselves. "Turn about is fair play."

Those who oppose Socialism because "it would destroy the home," evidently fail to see that the present system drives brothers to the four quarters of the globe in search of work; tears the parent from the child during the long working hours; makes the du-ties of the housewife a slave's drudgery; throws the and provides for the workers only small, unsanitary and miserable "living apartments" or hovels.

Some of the "good" bourgeoisie hold up their hands in "holy horror" of "those Socialists who advocate free love." And then they have the cate free love." And then they turn around and buy for their daughters titled manikins, whose only at-tractions are long lineage of baronial murderers and ducal cattle-thieves. We believe that the only sanction for the marriage relation is the mutual love of the parties. We desire to remove the temptation, to which so many of the bourgeoisie succumb, of marrying for titles or wealth or for merely "a home. Will the bourgeoisie join issue with us on that point

A good example of the "benefits of competition" may be seen in any great city. A couple of dozen newsboys are wasting their time trying to sell only as many papers as six could easily dispose of in the same time. Thus eighteen of them waste their time, neither playing nor studying, but in a useless expensive method of trying to earn a living. Scarcely a paper is bought on the street but six others eagerly offered by as many clamorous urchins. If these boys were co-operating at the present rate, each one of the seven could sell enough one day and take a vacation for the rest of the week. And at no time would the public be deprived of its news.

Now is the time for every comrade to put forth his efforts toward helping the Socialist press. Subscribers to ADVANCE gotten now will be good, active Socialists by the end of the year, and will get new subs, who, in their turn, will vote the Social Democratic ticket two years hence. Leaflets come irregularly Not every comrade is fluent of speech and apt at ar-But a paper comes regularly every week. It has several points newly answered or explained. It brings news that interests and impresses the reader with the really great size of the movement and the scope of its work. In every way it is the best propagandist there is. Spread the light.

Dr. Howard Also Goes.

A few years ago no university in the United States had as excellent prospects as the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. With progressive, independent and brilliant professors in its faculty, a magnificent site and architectural plan and immense financial resources, the only limit to its greatness seemed to be the capacity of man for progress in science, letters and art. The free elective system for the curriculum and the excellent courses of study presented, made it a most attractive place for students. All the elements of greatness seemed to be combined in the material of

It has become evident, however, that a free University with freedom of instruction is an impossibility under the control of the capitalistic class. Independ ent thought seems invariably to lead to radical and anti-capitalistic conclusions. As a consequence, many of the more radical professors have been obliged to Before the Ross outrage, however, the departure of the various radicals occasioned no comment, as other circumstances acting as contributing causes covered up the real and more fundamental reasons. These have now been made patent. "Saint Market Street and the Holy Standard Oil" have shown their teeth and displayed the tiger's claws. Stanford Uniteeth and displayed the tiger's claws. Stanford University stands branded as a place where only intellectual prostitutes to the capitalist class will teach and sure to come.

only fools and knaves go to learn. Henceforth, it will be known that what any of the Stanford Faculty says will never conflict with the business interests of the runng class in society. It will be an institution to teach contentment with the poverty, misery and slavery of capitalism.

Drs. Ross and Howard are to be congratulated on severing their connection with a college, continued association with which would only besmirch their honor. Founded on funds plundered from the people, Subscription, per year 50 cents; six months 25 cents; three months, 15 cents.

1 will advocate their continued exploitation. The mble promise has been most basely broken. Learning has been most basely broken. giorant, old woman and the hireling of tyrants. They escape this shame.

Later .- Since writing the above, the resignations of Frofessors W. H. Hudson and C. N. Little have been handed in and accepted. Rumors are rife of similar action on the part of others. On the whole it appears that the manhood of the university intends to revolt against the destruction of academic freedom.

Where One Church Stands.

"At a dinner of the richest business organization n this country, and probably the richest in the world, Bishop Lawrence delivered a speech in reply to the oast, The Relation of the National Prosperity of a People to Their Morality, that seemed almost like a postprandial sermon, so crowded was it with fact and deduction and suggestion. He recognized, as every sensible man has recognized, that the massing of great wealth is an established fact in our modern civilization. He called it a wise, a necessary and on he whole a beneficent condition, but like all new conditions dangerous until rightly understood. And in this connection he spoke this pregnant sentencesentence that ought to live and which carries with it a tremendous meaning: 'I am not so afraid of the rich man in politics as I am of the poor and weak men in politics and the rich man outside.'"—Saturday Evening Post.

Right you are, Mr. Post! It is a sentence which carries tremendous meaning. But we doubt if it bears the same message to you as to us. To us, the sentence means that the church organization which Bishop Lawrence represents takes a definite stand with the capitalists and hence of necessity against the working class. It is very significant that the "postprandial sermon" was delivered at a banquet of the richest business organization" in the country. a condition shows the immense progress of the Christian Church. How insignificant, how paltry, how coarse and meagre-nay, how low and vulgar was the last supper of Jesus and his disciples compared with this sumptuous feast. And then compare also the guests; here the substantial bankers, brokers and capitalists, each of whose fortunes outrivals hopelessly that of the ancient Croesus; there a band of discon-tented workingmen, who held about the same position in society as does today a contingent of Coxey's army. Not a Scribe nor a Pharisee nor a moneyties of the housewife a slave's drudgery; throws the changer present—only poor men. Bishop Lawrence children of the poor out on the dirty, squalid alleys, may, indeed, congratulate himself and his church on

The Battle Of the Trusts.

Under the above caption the Bulletin of this city prints the following luminous editorial:
The plan of battle outlined between Andrew

Carnegie and J. Pierpont Morgan is on a gigantic The leaders of this contending host are well matched in respect to intellectual and financial resources. John D. Rockefeller, probably the richest man in the world in his individual holdings, is allied with Morgan, while Carnegie is rated second only to Rockelefler, among the rich men of America. Morgan has the advan-tage of being a railroad owner, while Carnegie has a certain advantage in practical knowledge of the business both are to engage in. The \$80,-000,000 which is said to be the capital of the National Tube Company is but a fraction of the money that will be put in the business if Carnegie should disturb their monopoly. As one of the officers of the Tube Company remarked, the steel business is open to the Tube Company as the tube business is to Carnegie. A dispatch says that the Carnegie Company is now turning out such immense quantities of raw steel that it will have to engage in other lines of manufacture to provide a market for its steel.

If the Tube Company carries out its threat to engage in the steel manufacturing business the demand for Carnegie steel may fall off. But neither of the men at the head of these great manufacturing corporations has yet met his masof their money should be distributed, the money so lost never will be missed."

In this description we see the development of Capitalism. The accumulation of surplus wealth in the hands of individuals impels them to seek re-investment. But all fields of industry being occupied, they come into competition and conflict with others and a cut-rate war ensues. The result is, either one party conquers the other, or they quit fighting and join forces to plunder the public. This latter will be the probable result of the impending contest beween Morgan and Carnegie. After spending a paltry 'few millions" in an exciting and highly interesting gladiatorial industrial contest, they will combine into a trust and recoup their losses.

In view of this result we may ask, what industry will they next invade and trustify? There seems, indeed, no end to the process. Each new trust means greater profits to the magnates. Greater profits mean greater surpluses. These, in their turn, require reinvestment. It is only thus that labor is kept employed. What hard times then must follow when all industries are monopolized and no room is left for reinvestment!

During the present high fever of industrial activity, the opening of markets and general business revival, it seems, indeed, pessimistic and mere calamity howling to predict a business panic and severe times of unemployment and poverty for the working people. The facts, however, cannot be denied, nor the argument disproved. With inexorable certainty the course of economic development will bring us to a crisis and to a long and very intense period of depression. This may be sooner or later, as monopoli-

The Cuban Conspiracy.

When the cry for "Cuba Libre" broke forth from the yellow press in '97 and '98, the Socialists alone of political organizations saw clearly and spoke courageously of the underlying causes of the agitation. While not in any way opposed to the releasing of Cuba from the grasp of the semi-feudal tyranny of Spain, the Socialists ceaselessly pointed out that the agitation for United States interference proceeded from capitalist system and knowing that all important political acts of any nation are based on the material or economic interests of the dominant class, we have continually asserted that "Cuba Libre" meant only Cuba capital-American capital in the island, and the consequent intensified exploitation of the Cuban working class. Subsequent facts have abundantly proved this asser-

The matter stood in this wise. Cuba, "the Pearl of the Antilles," with immensely rich but undeveloped resources, lay almost under the shadow of the Stars Semi-feudal, undeveloped Spain did not colonies. The backward condition of industry in the fare of the poor. home country did not permit the Spanish capitalists to sufficiently exploit to extract enough surplus-value the from the Spanish workmen to accumulate enough capital to invest extensively abroad. The American capitalists on the contrary found great surplusages coming to them which they were greatly troubled to reinvest. Cuba offered a tempting opportunity. But under Spanish rule investment was not safe enough to satisfy the investors. The capitalist ideal of a government is one that is the most pliant to business interests, or, as Marx says, acts as "a committee to guard the interests of the capitalist class." The Spanish colonial governments responsible to the Spanish capital ist class were not favorable enough to the American capitalists and consequently public opinion was stirred up against them in the United States, war was made ipon them and they were overcome.

But the rallying cry was to free Cuba. And the Juban people desired independence. It was not practicable to force matters too fast, so the government permitted Cuba under its supervision to call a constitutional convention to frame an autonomous government. Meanwhile, the opportunity was watched for money to buy anti-toxine for the children of the to find grounds upon which to nullify the acts of the poor." Put workingmen, put the candidates of the convention and secure to the United States government complete control of the island. If this can be and health of the workingman and of his wife and babes accomplished, the American capitalists will feel en- will be guarded with even more tender solicitude than tirely safe, for they know how subservient to their the present representatives of the capitalist class watch wishes and how considerate of their interests are the over the interests of their constituencies. legislative and executive authorities who wield their power from Washington, D. C.

From time to time we have heard of the rush of the merican capital to Cuba. News has come of the marvelous improvements" that have taken place due to American enterprise and money. That unfailing sign of advancing capitalization-strikes and tradesurions-have sprung up all over the island. In the face of this can any deny that this result of the war was its real object and inspiring purpose? Especially since "Cuba Libre," the avowed object, is still an unlikely dream.

The course of this conspiracy to acquire colonial titles to various territories without our purely conti-Sental borders can be plainly traced. Already we can see the end of Cuba. News comes that the Constitutional Convention has declared for universal suffrage and that this is very distasteful to the Administration. The "deplorable condition of San Domingo" is cited as a warning example of the rule of the blacks. The danger to American capital invested in Cuba is pointed out if "a man like Gomez," erstwhile "the noble patriot," is elected president. And a hint is given that the United States may be forced to prevent any such "catastrophe." "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Capitalist Economy.

The following item, clipped from the S. F. Bulletin of January 11th lays bare the care taken of the health of the poor by the capitalistic economy-reform government:

"About ten o'clock this morning a shabbily dressed woman entered the Health Office and informed the secretary that her little boy was suffering from diphtheria, and she feared he would die unless help came large extent the sincere and enthusiastic work of the quickly. She had been told that the health authorities supplied poor people with anti-toxine, and she knew if she could get some her child would recover.

The secretary looked at the woman with an expression of pity, but was obliged to shake his head. are, he must look out for the bread and butter for his poor people.
"The appeal of the woman was in vain and, after

taking her address for the purpose of learning why the physician in attendance had not reported the case to the health authorities, Secretary Brown returned to his desk, while the woman went to the bedside of her dying child.
"That is only one out of many instances where

poor people come here to tell about children suffering from diphtheria and to ask for a vial of anti-tox-ine with which to save the child's life," said Secretary Brown after the woman had gone. 'But we have no funds with which to meet these demands, and the re-sult is that the children of poor people are left to die internationally also. The comrades in Germany, in many instances where the anti-toxine would save them. During the month of December some eightyfour cases of diphtheria were reported, seventy-eight of measles and thirty-nine of scarletina. Of course, poignant as capitalism develops. To become a memthis is not unusual at this season of the year, but if \$500 or \$1,000 were invested in anti-toxine I venture to say that the lives of scores of poor children would be saved. I have often wondered why, in view of the America. Until we do unite our forces, every petty city's refusal to supply the remedy, some philanthro-pist has not seen fit to come to the rescue. However, world famous motto, and then show what our conwe shall endeavor to lay the matter before the Board of Supervisors at an early date in the hope that some action will be taken in behalf of the poor. Aside altogether from the question of sentiment, the protection ferences settled and the party moving forward in one afforded the community in the suppression of disease would make the investment worth the while.

The evening after this article appeared Mayor Co-operative Commonwealth in our time. Phelan, who has quite a name as a philanthropist, gave a banquet to the heads of the various depart-

We do not intend to suggest that Mayor Phelan Socialist movement on the Pacific coast.

should pay from his pocket the purchasing price of anti-toxine; but we do think that, had he exhibited the same forethought for the welfare of the city's poor as he did for the entertainment of a set of people well qualified to amuse themselves, there would be fewer houses of mourning in the poor quarters of the city and fewer broken-hearted mothers weeping over the corpses of children a little anti-toxine would have

"We shall cudeavor to lay the matter before the Sources. Understanding the nature of the capitalist Board of Supervisors at an early date in the hope that some action will be taken . says Secretary Brown. Why, sir, can you not present the matter immediately and with the certainty of immediate action? Are the lives of the children of the poor of no acized. It meant the free and unlimited investment of count? If Omaha can offer \$25,000 for the capture of the kidnaper of one child, cannot San Francisco spend \$1,000 to save the lives of scores of children? We Socialists know why this will not be promptly done. Let every workingman remember the reason! It is because the one is the child of a millionaire, the others, the children of the poor. "Rattle their bones over the stones—they're only the paupers whom no-body owns." The city government is a committee produce enough capital to exploit the resources of its of the local capitalists and cares but little for the wel-

> Contrast this indifference with the platform of Social Democratic Party:

"Demand II.-Free medical attendance and hospitals-City to furnish free medical attendance at free dispensaries or homes of applicants. Proper sanitary supervision and inspection of city. Free city orphan and foundling asylums; also invalid and maternity hospitals for women."

If any reply that this is "only a platform," let it be remembered that neither of the capitalistic parties cared enough for the working class to insert any such demand. Their only pretense was to reduce taxation. And for a proof of the good faith of Socialists, let any doubter turn to the little pamphlet "Socialists in French Municipalities." There they will learn how the welfare of the people has been the first and constant consideration of the cities under socialist control.

It is time that workingmen became conscious of their position in present society and alive to their class interests. Never are the business interests of the pet-tiest of money-grubbers neglected by the Republican or Democratic office-holders; but "the city has no Put workingmen, put the candidates of the Social Democratic Party into office and the welfare

Suggestions Worth Considering.

The following is an extract from a letter we reeived the other day from one of the best and hardest vorkers for our cause in this State, whose name and address, for several reasons, we do not mention. But we invite free discussion in ADVANCE on the suggestions the Comrade makes and which are well worthy of earnest consideration by all party members and readers of ADVANCE:

"We are working hard in this place, but it is uphill work, where the people are so backward and prejudiced as they are here. Personally, I have worked for three years now and find very slight reward for so much toil. I get discouraged sometimes, and wonder how much longer the people will wait before they awaken to the real dangers that surround If it were not for the fact of the international aspect, I should become completely discouraged. Keeping in touch with the world movement, I feel a thrill every victory the German, French or Belgian comrades make. This keeps me up to the mark for the local work. Moreover, I feel that every new labor saving device in machinery and business makes indirectly for international socialism. The latter forces never cease work, while some socialists do get discouraged with the slow growth of the movement in America.

What I would like to see inaugurated in America is a movement somewhat analogous to the economic acts of the comrades in Belgium. You will pardon me if I give in brief an outline of suggestions: Today we have general mistrust among the leaders of the socialist movement in America, and this minimizes to a rank and file. I must confess that I have more or less sympathy with the malcontents in our party, for the following reasons. Today we are living under the capitalistic regime, and no matter what a man's views There was no money with which to buy anti-toxine. If amily, pending the Co-operative Commonwealth. A The city could not afford so expensive a luxury for the man occupies the position of Editor, Organizer, Speaker, Printer, Writer, Secretary—any one of the positions incidental to the propaganda; he is thus a marked man, and if he loses his job, he, as a rule, can not get another as easily as the man not thus iden-tified. What is the result? He will disrupt the party rather than give up his bread and buter. Now, if the economic and political work went on parallel lines without interference, each a help to the other, these questions of jobs in the party would be easily settled. ay what we will, the man who becomes active in the cause of Socialism, in any of the positions named above, is entitled to consideration at the hands of his France and Belgium take this into consideration, and so ought we in America.

The seriousness of this question becomes more ber of the ever-increasing army of the disemployed, is enough to dismay the stoutest heart. I desire above world famous motto, and then show what our conduct is. Can't we have the question discussed in the ADVANCE, and take a lesson from the experience of our foreign comrades? I want to see all our difsolid phalanx of class conscious comrades, determined to conquer the political power and inaugurate the

ments and numerous federal officials. At the least calculation this feast cost \$500, or enough to "save the lives of scores of poor children." What a contrast!

Neaders of ADVANCE, do not torget 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 Readers of ADVANCE, do not forget the Grand

Industrial Arena

. BY A. R. ANDRE.

There are those among Social Democrats who, when anything untoward happens in the movement console themselves with the statement: cialism will come anyhow." With their kind permission, I submit that this is nonsense. ceeds from an imperfect understanding of the Socialist doctrine of the unconscious evolution of society. Hearing that social and individual wills are determined by the social environment-that consciousness and matter are alike included in the Great Processthey jump to the conclusion that effort is unneces sary, notwithstanding the obvious evidence to the Fortunately, most of these people do not act upon the conclusion above stated, but go on agitating and organizing with all the vigor possible. They work as hard as ever they can, although they consider it so much energy wasted. There is a minority, however, which gives evidence of a belief in the theory by its conduct. They seem to think all we have to do is to worry along until the Co-operative Com-monwealth is brought to us by "Evolution." They appear to regard evolution as a sort of air-ship, which is likely to drop down out of the clouds some fine day, freighted with the "Socialist System," which in its turn they think of as a moral straight-jacket into which crooked Humanity will be fitted and all the kinks removed.

These are precisely the people who are always "damning with faint praise" the trades union organizations. They discourage strikes and boycotts, declare that if anything is gained today it will be lost tomorrow, and more or less consciously propagate the doctrine of passivity and non-resistance. In fact, an incurable intellectual and physical inertia is the source of all their acts and beliefs. It is they who give color of proof to the charge that the Socialist movement is the refuge of the defective and unfit, the mental and moral cripples of society.

It is needless to say that no such doctrine (as that ascribed in the first paragraph to the minority) was ever taught by any of the great theorists of the proletarian movement. Marx, when asked by an American who visited him, the old question which the philosophers of the ancient world used to put to each other: "What is?" replied in a single word, "Struggle." More potently than any other social theory does Socialism insist upon the worth, the dignity, the effectiveness of effort. Even if it were true that the working class makes no permanent gains under capitalism, it would still be worth while to form defensive organizations against its tyranny. And even if this hope were folly, the indomitable spirit of socialism would still cry with Kossuth: "A fool in revolt is infinitely better than a philosopher forging a learned apology for his chains.

The workers can improve their condition under the capitalist system. To deny this is simply to fly in the face of facts. The city of San Francisco furnishes dozens of examples. Every union in this town has bettered the status of its members. Abolish the labor organizations, and wages would fall tyenty-five per cent. Let it be admitted that the price of labor power does respond to fluctuations in the price of other commodities, it is equally certain unions cause wages to rise higher in good times and prevent their falling as low in the bad seasons, as they otherwise would have done.

One thing more: such an improvement is an essential prerequisite to our obtaining Socialism. The more men get, the more they want. While it is true that those who have nothing to lose are most ready for revolt, it must be remembered that their revolt is always a blind one. The extreme of misery and degradation may inspire men to strike wildly at their oppressors, but their fury spent, history shows, they are likely to relapse into apathy and quiescence. Only leisure and comparative comfort can enable them to have opportunity to plan and courage to execute the long and systematic campaign which will end in the overthrow of the tyrants.

The moral and material betterment of the workers, which is a condition precedent to Socialism, will be accomplished by the trades unions. They will to the making of all that we enjoy? of that Bourgeois individualism which proclaims as its central principle of conduct: "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." The subtle alchemy of co-operation in the struggle against a literal realization in the struggle against a literal realization in the struggle against a literal realization of co-operation in the struggle against a literal realiz common foe will trausit to their leaden selfishness and apathy into golden sympathy and ardor. If mohas its beginnings in the feeling of sympathy, which in its turn comes from identity of interest, who can deny that the union is an essentially ethical agency. Here, too, is the reconciliation between the doctrine that social regeneration can only proceed from individual morality, and its opposite, that individual character is determined by social environment. Out of the evil of capitalist society there comes forth good. The workers are driven to combine and from their solidarity springs a new morality to react beneficently upon society.

The end for which both Socialists and Trades Unionist strive is the same. Some unionists work unconsciously toward it. There are organizations, however, which have it as clearly in view as any Socialist party. The following extracts from the constitution of the Shoe Workers' Union will illustrate this fact:

"Section 1. We live in an age of competition, which compels concentration. Capital has long realized that competition eliminates profits as surely as it reduces wages, and invariably organizes itself into trusts, for the further exploitation of the workers, by reducing wages, throwing labor out of employment, and controlling the selling price of the necessaries of

"Experience having demonstrated that the iso lated wage-worker is powerless when confronted with these gigantic combinations of capital, we therefore declare that individual liberty can best find expression through organized effort.

To insure permanence, stability and ultimate success, we must recognize and fearlessly meet the source or cause of the evils we intend to rectify.

For the protracted periods of idleness on one hand, and the prolonged hours of labor on the ful methods. But nobody can tell. other, for low wages or no wages, for conditions and clearly indebted to the competitive wage system.

of the competitive wage system, and the substitution all means of production, distribution, transportation, communication and exchange.

Organization being necessary as the first step towards the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, and realizing the necessity of weapons, both offensive and defensive, socially, economically and politically, we call upon all shoe workers to unite with things are one. us for the following immediate purposes;

To thoroughly organize our craft; to regulate wages and conditions of employment; to establish uniform wages for the same class of work regardless of sex; to control apprentices; to reduce the hours of labor; to abolish convict and contract labor; to abolish child labor, prohibiting the employment of children under the age of sixteen; to promote the use of our "Union Stamp" as the sole and only guarantee of 'Union Made" footwear; to support the Union Labels of all other bona fide trade unions, and to assist them in every other way to the full extent of our

SAN FRANCISCO'S LABOR COUNCIL.

The following business was transacted by the abor Council at the meeting of January 11th. The Cloakmakers reported having won the Davidson fight by unionizing the factory; the Leather Workers, that the wholesale houses have adopted the increased wage rate; the Retail Clerks, that the early closing movement is making good progress. Union store cards have been sent for and will be placed in the show windows of the union stores Council will oc-cupy new hall in Pythian Castle, January 25th. H. I. sler elected to fill vacancy in President's office, and T. E. Zant elected Treasurer.

Nominations of officers for the ensuing term were made as follows: President, W. H. Goff and R. I. Wisler; Vice-President, A. Dijeau and H. Gibb; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Ed. Rosenberg and Geo. Gallagher; Financial Secretary, C. H. Parker; Treasurer, T. E. Zant; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. Barnett: Trustees: A. E. Rowe, Chas. Schuppert, Schilling; Executive Committee: W. Cohen, J. Jones, I. Less, F. Barnett, A. Iten, B. W. Smith, R. Gamble, O. Schultz, J. K. Phillipps; Organizing Committee: A. R. Andre, H. Gallagher, W. H. Hall, R. I. Wisler, B. W. Smith, G. L. Compo, Thos. Westoby, J. C. Millan; Law and Legislative Committe: A. E. Wray, W. McArthur, C. H. Parker, T. E. Zant, J. K. Iones, H. Gibb.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYES.

A large number of Hotel and Kestaurant Employes met at Pythian Castle, 909 Market street, Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a ocal union of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Association. A. R. Andre, of the Labor Council, presided, opening the meeting with a short T. E. Zant was then introduced and spoke briefly on the advantages of Trades Unionism. Those present were then called upon to sign the roll of mempership, for which purpose a recess was taken. The body then proceeded to organize by the election of officers. A resolution to apply to the International Union for a Charter and to affiliate with the San Francisco Labor Council as speedily-as possible was adopted. The next meeting will be held Saturday, January 19th, at 1159 Mission street. FRANK STKAWN HAMILTON, Secretary.

Are We Civilized ?

at this very moment by far the largest fraction of so-called humanity is groaning under abuse and obsolete laws; that the whole strength of governments army, police and courts-is already to back the unrighteous exactions of a small privileged class?

Have you not learned that there are every day thousands-not hundreds, thousands!-of men and women who die of want, of cold, of disease unattended to, and that, too, frequently after these miserables have given twenty, thirty, fifty years of their labor

Can you forget that children-little children

Ah, the sadness of it all! To think that throughout the length of the century just finished great men have vainly cried these things, have pondered during long years of abnegation over these problems and vainly pointed the remedies. But they were mistrusted, misrepresented and mocked by childish crowds, proud of their numbers.

To think that even today Socialism—the wonderful doctrine of salvation-scientifically and practically irrefutable as it is-is compelled to gain converts slowly, one by one, condemned without hearing by most people, its advocates driven from every point of vantage-the church pulpit, the university hall, the edit- value as an operative. His productive capacity alone orial chair! Why, to make Socialism go down your progressive American throats Edward Bellamy (he truthfulness, good moral habits, are largely disresaid so himself) was compelled to sugar-coat it with garded unless they interfere with the extent and qualsaid so himself) was compelled to sugar-coat it with the fiction of "Looking Backward"!

These are facts which must bravely be uncovered to the public's gaze. But after all I am not a pessimist. Deploring the present, I look forward into Each individual member of a co-operative society be his pregnant new century with joyful confidence.

Ignorance, the passive yet formidable enemy our social liberation, the accomplice of all who profit enjoys. Each has an interest in the other; each is existing wrongs, is being attacked vigorously

consider necessary to forcibly reincorporate aristo-ployer, has a spur to his own industry, and also has a crats and plutocrats into the rank and file? That would be the great French Revolution and all its calamities his fellow-workmen. The character of men invariare-enacted on a large stage. Yet the French Revolu- bly arises with the assumption of higher responsibiltion, now universally approved of, was provoked by ities, and with the accession of men to the higher lesser evils than those which now prevail.

Or will an orderly, legal, swift evolution work a corresponding accession of more ambitious and in-

My sympathies are altogether for the latter peace-

methods of work that are essentially destructive of morality, of health, of happiness and life, we are taneously on all points. I believe that in less than the social fabric, almost simulto this great truth. However high the intelligence which directs, its measure of success is forever detaneously on all points. I believe to expect the retwenty years, though it were idle to expect the rependent upon the concurrence of the association. Cooperative organization will, therefore, find itself amenoperative organization will, therefore, find itself amen-We therefore declare for the ultimate abolition alization of all we want in that time, profound political, economical and purely social modifications will able to these laws of intelligent direction and intellitherefor of the collective ownership by the people of have bettered the world considerably, brought a gent concurrence. They will find it necessary to degreater total sum of happiness, made the good things fine the functions of office, and to commit the dis-

normal privilege of inheriting wealth; it will be abol-ished on the same principle that made us republicans In such relation the members enter a new and higher

would be to permit the sons of McKinley and Loubet and broader realm.

to rule us because their fathers did.

wanting in food, clothes and shelter will disappear early in the twentieth century.

The twentieth century will also find means to

eradicate the corruption that disgraces the public life der non-concurrent direction, I apprehend the proposof all countries and probably reserve capital punishment for political knaves alone, sending other criman enslaver of his race. He would be amenable to the ment for political knaves alone, sending other criminals to curative establishments and the care of specialists.

The century will see other wonders; what would

be the use of saying more!

to apply a sincere effort to the study of these questions. And whosoever is content to scoff at the new to voluntarily surrender the independence of characgospel is a fool; whosoever treacherously stifles it is a criminal.

Co-operation

ency over labor, and so long as our industries are organized upon the divisions of employer and employe labor would at once become its own master.

"There is, however, no conflict between the capital invested in the plant of a manufactory and the raw material upon which the labor is expended, on the one side, and the labor itself on the other, because the plant and the material are themselves the product of labor. The real conflict, if any exists, is between of labor. The real connect, it any constant the pre-two industrial systems. Labor desires that the precould succeed in eliminating that premium altogether, it will leave no encouragement to the employer class, and, as we have already seen, under the present sys tm the employer class is not only indispensable, but is a great benefactor. If, however, there were no profit whatever to the employer class, then practical co-operation would be realized.

"When, therefore, men ask for higher wages, and demand that the margin of profit to the employer shall be less, they are really demanding a nearer approach to the realization of co-operation. The country blacksmith who employs no journeyman is never conscious of any conflict between the capital invested in his anvil, hammer and bellows, and the labor he performs with them, because, in fact, there is none. If he takes in a partner, and the two join their labor into co-operative relation, there is still no point at which a conflict may arise between the money invested in the tools and the labor which is performed with them; and if, further in pursuance of the principal of co-operation, he takes in five or six partners there is still complete absence of all conflict between labor and capital. But if he, being a single proprietor, employs three or four journeymen, and out of the product of their labor pays them wages, and, as a reward for giving them employment and directing their labor, retains to himself the premium, which they, in fact, also create and which justly belongs to him, the line of difference between the wages and the premium may become a disputed one; but it should be clearly perceived that the dispute is not between capital and labor, but between the partial and actual realization able, and men say the conflict between capital and ulation believe what they are told concerning their labor is intensifying, when the real truth is, that by the increase of intelligence men are becoming more nearly capable of co-operation. In a still higher state of intelligence this premium will be eliminated altogether, because labor can and will become its own employer through co-operative association.

"In addition to the many advantages which cooperation confers upon the material prosperity of the laboring classes, there are great and significant benefits to ensue to the character of men. The employe is regarded by the employer merely in the light of his is taken into account. His character for honesty, ity of his services. But when men are about to enter partnership in the way of co-operation, the whole range of character comes under careful scrutiny ing the employer of his own labor, works with that interest which is inseparable from the new position he interested in the other; each is interested in the oth-By what means will the inevitable changes be effected? Will there be a universal and violent upheaval, a period of disorder, followed by the temporary proletarian dictature which many social experts pecuniary reason for being watchful of the industry of plane of becoming their own employers, there is to be

terested activity and higher character.

'Intelligent concurrence in the proper direction of effort is equal in dignity to the intelligence which I believe that in less than ten years we will see directs. By far too little importance has been attached of life more evenly, therefore more equiably, divided.

I also believe that we soon will abolish the abalready deny the inheritance of the sceptre. The two things are one. The two are directed, and this concurrence becomes itself the In fact, it is much more absurd that a young directing force. Each associate becomes in a sense Vanderbilt or Castellane, with a possible commercial the director of his own labor, and each member begins value of \$25 a week, should inherit millions, than it at the very outset to acquire competency in a higher

"The value of all this to the character of citizen-And inasmuch as with our present mechanical ship should be apparent, without illustration. To and mental equipment—the accumulation of centuries comprehend it in all its breadth, however, let us asof common strain, and therefore the common property sume that in all time all labor had been thus self-diof all men—humanity can now produce exactly twen-ty times what it can possibly consume, I firmly be-change the industrial system from the employed relalieve that the outrageous anomaly of human beings tion, and place it under self-direction, the co-operative form of industrial organization had existed from all time, and we were now for the first time proposing to reorganize the employment of labor, and place it uncharge that his effort was in the direction of reducing the laboring men to an automaton, and that vague apprehension with which all untried experiments are beset would leave but small distinction in the minds But it is the duty of all good hearts and honest minds to help toward the accomplishment of these reforms, at least to lend a willing ear to argument, change would be impossible. that man are not likely change would be impossible-that men are not likely ter which co-operation would establish for any lower degree of servitude. In fact, co-operation is merely an extension to the industrial life of our people of our great political system of self-government. That government itself is founded upon the great doctrine of the consent of the governed, and has its cornerstone in the memorable principle that men are endowed with inalienable rights. This great principle has a clearly so long will capital retain that relation, but associated defined place in co-operative organization. The right of each individual in any relation to secure to himself the full benefits of his intelligence, his capacity, his in-dustry and skill are among the inalienable inheritances of humanity."

On the Way & To Socialism.

A needle machine turns out 15,000,000 needles a

A furniture trust controlling all big factories organized in Canada.

A London man has invented a lever that prevents the incessant vibration of the shutter in the biograph, and consequently pictures move smoothly.

Stove manufacturers of Canada formed a \$6,000,-000 trust and will concentrate their business in Hamilton and Toronto and close down plants in smaller

At last the boot and shoe manufacturers, hemmed in on all sides by trusts controlling material they use, are forming a trust. Sixteen large firms will combine and it is the intention to wipe out all middlemen and sell products direct to customers through retail stores to be established.

A process has been developed and installed in Chicago that prints billheads, statements, etc., in two colors, ruled and finished on good paper at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000 an hour. It is said that this new invention will materially cheapen the cost of such class of printing and incidentally throw a large number of pressmen out of employment.

Signs of "Prosperity-"

San Francisco, Jan. 14. 1961.

Editor Advance:

In reference to prosperity and the overflowing lunch-basket that has been dinned in our ears for the past year, no doubt a large prosperous condition, notwithstanding that they may be as poor as church mice. But for those that are willing to learn how some of their brethren live, I will relate something that occurred to me. A lady customer stepped into the store and asked to be shown some article. "But you must be very quick about it!" She appeared to be very nervous and fagged out. I asked her why she hurried so. In a few words she told me she had not the time to explain particulars; but she informed me that she was employed by a benevolent society to investigate the truthfulness and worth of the applicants. This work, she added, was very hard, as she had to be about night and day. She handed me a circular, remarking that it would explain her duties more fully, and with a bound she was out of my sight to look up some more unfortunates. Just fancy a woman working herself to death in hunting up cases that are subject to the charity of their exploiters.

Following is the principal part of the circular in question, issued by the S. F. Benevolent Association: Assisted during year 1900—persons: with groceries, 7.932; with rent, 1,372; with medicines, 511; with employment orders, 96; sundry aid, including lodgings, meals, passage paid, etc., etc., 6,100; total number

The great total of the above persons assisted during the past year represents the amount of only one society. If the totals of all the other numerous benevolent associations were added to the number of the one mentioned in this article, what a large army they would make!

Yours fraternally,

A. J. Morris.

National Executive Committee,

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 5th, 1901.

With the beginning of the new century there came to this office two new publications started in the interest of Socialism and the S. D. P.; one is "The Challenge," published in Los Angeles, Calif., Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire, editor; and the other, the "Minionis Socialist" edited by Compade B. Comrades: the "Missouri Socialist," edited by Comrade E. Val Putnam, and published by Local St. Louis. Both are Putnam, and published by Local St. Louis. Both are typographically excellent and the matter contained in with Walter Thomas Mills as principal, has an enrollfield to propound the revolutionary principles of sci-North street, Louis, Mo., or to H. Gaylord Wilshire, 623 South Hill street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Thus does the movement for the emancipation

of the working class march on!

Comrades, don't forget to fill out semi-annual report blanks and have same sent to headquarters before the 15th inst ; this is important as we are all anxious to know the exact strength of our party at the present time. Locals and State Committees who have not made returns for Int. Del. stamps are requested to give this matter prompt attention and report at once.

Copies of questions referring to a unity convention will be sent out this week for a referendum vote, which vote will close on March 1st at 6 p. m. Therefore, all who desire to have their vote recorded will see to it that same reaches the National Secretary befor the expiration of the time set for voting on said

propositions.

Any person or organization not affiliated with the N. E. C. can have copies of the above by writing to the National Secretary for them. Notices, advising Locals to make nominations for secretaries to the International Socialist Bureau, will be sent out at the same time: nominations for said offices will close on February 9th at 6 p. m.
Comrades, don't torget to also elect your mem-

ber to the National Council as provided for by the WM. BUTSCHER, constitution. National Secretary.

State Executive Committee

Meeting held January 7th, 1901, at Scott Anderson's, 1067 Market street. Present: Anderson, Benham, King, Scott and Reynolds.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Communications read from Wm. Butscher, National Secretary, Al. D. Green, H. G. wilshire, The People E. B. Helphingstine, and Miss Anna Elder.

Receipts reported for dues stamps as follows: Long Beach Local, \$1.50, Alhambra, \$1.00, Los Angeles, \$3.00. For campaign expenses: W. F. Lockwood and Sacramento comrades, \$9.10; Lee Wentworth, \$2.50; Col. Rucker, Nevada City and Grass Valley comrades, \$2.25; City Central Committee, S. F., \$2.00; B. F. Swenson, \$1.00; Comrade Dowler, \$0.25, and Comrade Barduhn, \$7.00 per G. B. Ben-

ham. Total, \$29.60.

The Secretary reported that his official expenses follows: Five dollars for since Nov. 12th had been as follows: Five dollars for stamps to send out official statement of campaign expenses to Locals and contributing comrades; \$2.00 paid "The Advance" on account; \$2.65 for postage on letters and official supplies, Total, \$9.65. Bill or-

dered paid.

H. C. Beldin of Oakland made circuit speaker. Secretary instructed to have ADVANCE sent to all members of the Social Democratic Party in Califor-

Respectfully submitted, JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Sec.

State Secretary S. D. P.

Secretaries of Locals in California will please send in to the State Executive Committee a list of all shared my seat with him and assured him that I members in good standing.

The State Constitution requires the S. E. C. send the ADVANCE to all paid-up members. This cannot be properly attended to unless the names and addresses of all members are furnished by the Local Secretaries.

In a few instances the requests (by letter) of the State Secretary for the membership roll has been complied with, but many Local secretaries have overlooked this important provision and it is desirable to correct the matter at once.

Secretaries or Organizers, please return the semiannual reports, together with the list and address of all members in good standing, January 1, 1901. JOHN M. REYNOLDS,

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the committee was held on Tuesday evening, January 15th, at Labor Bureau hall, Comrade Appel, chairman. The committee organized by the election of the following officers for the current year: M. A. Clennam, Recording Secretary; C. H. King, Jr., Financial Secretary; John Messer, Treas-

Permanent Auditing Committee: O. Von Trott. Oliver Everett, Thos. Bersford.

On motion, it was ordered that the meetings of the C. C., after this week, be held on Wednesday, instead of Tuesday evenings, the place of meeting remaining unchanged. Arrangements were made to have two copies each of the ADVANCE, "People" and "Workers' Call" kept on file at the Labor Bu-

The Committee on Debating Society reported a very successful meeting on Sunday evening last, with good prospects for improvement in that department of work.

Comrade Miss A. Strunsky was elected chair-

man of next propaganda meeting, January 17th. Comrade Lyons made a plea for organization at Sunny Side and Ocean View, and in order to facilitate this and other similar work, an organizing committee was elected, consisting of Comrades Dunne. Costley, Fleming, Gafvert and Johnson.

A motion was carried recommending to the State Executive Committee to use the money which is raised for propaganda purposes by them in promoting the circulation of the ADVANCE than in dis-

tributing leaflets. The regular propaganda meeting will be held on Thursday evening, January 24th, at Academy of Sci-

Nacke will speak on the subject, "Art and Socialism."
M. A. CLENNAM, Secretary. 826 Waller street.

NOTICE.

The meetings of the City Central Committee after this date will be held at Labor Bureau Hall,9151/2 Market street, on Wednesday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

M. A. CLENNAM, Sec. 8 o'clock.

A SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM.

them is of interest to every socialist; they are in the ment of over 300 students. The students are factory workers, mechanics, salesmen, clerks and small manuentific socialism and should have the support of all socialism. Subscription price of each is fifty cents a socialists. Subscription price of each is fifty cents a socialists. Subscription price of each is fifty cents a socialism and lawyers, and spend their days socialists. year, which can be sent either to E. Val Putnam, 22 peated and defended in their work for Socialism. Comrade Mills contends that there cannot be found anywhere another equal number of men and women, now engaged in school work, so anxious to learn and who so immediately put to practical use the substance of their lessons.

The comrades of St. Louis are endeavoring to organize a similar school and to arrange for Comrade Mills to spend one evening of the week in that city They have fitty members already enrolled and are confident of success. A large number of letters are reaching the Chicago Night School asking for suggestions and assistance in the organization of other schools elsewhere

Comrade Mills asks us to announce that if a suffiient number can be found to take the course by correspondence to pay the cost of printing the lessons and the correspondence of carrying on the work, he will undertake a correspondence school. He has enclosed to us his course of study and it covers, in logical order, the growth of modern industry from its beginnings in savagery. It reviews all the points of controversy between the old political economy and Socialism and covers an up-to-date survey of current industrial and commercial conditions.

We are in receipt also of a little book just written by Comrade Mills in connection with his Chicago Night School, called "How to Work for Socialism." It is written in the plainest Anglo-Saxon English, is full of the most valuable suggestions and is full of fire from start to finish. If his lessons are like his book every socialist who has not had special opportunities for extended study ought to take the course. If you are interested, send your name and six cents in stamps to the following address and you will receive a copy of "How to Work for Socialism," and will be kept posted as to the correspondence work suggested. The Chicago Night School of Social Economy,

Bow Walter Thomas Mills Studied Socialism in San Francisco.

The following is from a speech recently delivered in Chicago by Walter Thomas Mills on the subject, became a Socialist":

And then there is another incident in the many steps which have together made me a Socialist. In the spring of the year of 1888 I was in San Francisco, on a lecture tour. The night before I had spoken at Fresno. On taking the train for San Francisco I had not ridden long when a stranger touched my shoulder and asked if I was not the Mr. Mills advertised to speak that evening in his city. I pleaded guilty to my identity, when he said: "Well, I have come all the way from San Francisco in order to have a talk with you! Then he went on to say he wished to talk with me about Socialism; he had noticed the advertisements of my lecture, and had thought if he waited for me to reach the city I would be all the time engaged with others, but that if he came down the road to meet me he would be likely to have a chance to talk it out with me alone. Of course, I welcomed the man who had taken so much time and incurred the expense of so long a ride solely to become my teacher. I should be glad to hear the message he had taken so great pains to bring to me. And without further explanations or loss of time he went to work, with the exception that he did stop to say that he had been several times through the cars locating me, "because, he said, "you are not as big as the pictures which ad vertise your coming.

He commenced his address. It was a longer one than I have yet made on that subject. It reached all the way from Fresno to San Francisco. No one ever had a better hearing than that man got for his trouble in coming to meet me. I listened and questioned, JOB HARRIMAN, S. D. P. and questioned and listened. I did not need to question in order to keep him going. He was loaded for a speech long enough to reach round the earth.

I cannot remember anything which he said on held at NEW HAVEN, Con., Nov. Socialism and distinguish it from the things I have learned elsewhere. I presume I am each day repeatand reliable stenographical report. ing things which I first heard from his lips. As to that I cannot say. I cannot even remember his name. I really am not sure that he was a resident of the city He was a thin-faced, beardless man, dead in earnest and he had learned the lesson he was trying to teach

As we parted at the depot I thanked him for his trouble and the lessons I had learned. He said: You do not owe me any thanks. You were a stranger and no more to me than any other passenger; but I thought that if you could talk half as well as you are advertised to do I would like to have you talking for Socialism."

And then we went our separate ways. How I would like to tell him some time that his wish is granted, that I am talking for Socialism, and that his trip down the road is among the things which have set me to doing so.

Entertainment and Ball

To be held on

Saturday eve., February 2, 1901 Turn Verein Hall, 323 Turk Street

For the Benefit of Our Party Organ, ADVANCE Arranged by Local San Francisco S. D. P.

Admission 25 cents. - Commencing at 8 p.m.

When purchasing goods see that they bear the ence hall, 819 Market street, at which Miss Frances union label.

S. F. Labor Council.

5. F. Labor Council.

To the Officers and Members of the Trades Unions of San Francisco.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Journeymen Barbers and Journeymen Bakers of this city, recently organized, have secured fairer conditions of employment. They realize, however, that having gained these conditions with the assistance of the trade unionists of the city, only continued agitation can hold some of the employers to the terms of cheir agreement.

some of the emp. opers to the terms of their agreemeent.

The Union Shop Card, which both of these
unions give to ah fair emyloyers, is the only guar
antee that none but union men are employed.
Union men of other trades should therefore patronize only those bakeries and barbershops
which display the Union Card.

The (ard of the Bakers should be brought to
the special attention of the women relatives of
union men. Already the bose bakers are advertising in Eastern cities for non-union bakers.
Our refusal to purchase non union bread will convince the bosses that they will have no sale for
scab made bread, and a strike, with its suffering,
will be prevented. Again bespeaking your fullest
support in the matter, I remain, by order of the
S. F. Labor Council,
Fraternally and sincerely yours,

Fraternally and sincerely yours, ED. ROSENBERG, Sec'y.

BEER BOTTLERS.

The regular meeting of the Bottlers Union was held at the headquarters of the union, 1159 Mission st., Tuesday, Jan. 15th. Vice President Gantert in the chair. One new member was initiated. communication was received from the Retail Clerks Union requesting support in the early closing move-ment; request granted. Union ment; request granted. members will only patronize stores that display the card of the Retail Clerks Union in their show windows, and will do their purchasing before 6 o'clock.

Communication received from Secretary of the Western Central Labor Union of Seattle, stating that Washington Brewery Proprie tors refused to recognize the Bottlers Union, that they are paying their employes, mostly women and boys, very long hours. Referred to local executive committee.

The General Secretary reported that the Beer Drivers Union, Local No. 227 was progressing splendidly and that drivers from all the breweries in the city, but two, had oined the organization. The union is composed of two branches, Keg Beer Drivers and Bottle Beer Drivers, and Union drivers will soon be wearing Badges to show that they are union men.

Wm. Cohen, Mat. O'Brien and John Hasse were elected to the local executive committee of Brewers, Bottlers and Drivers which will meet on the 27th inst. at 1 p. m. been organized for some time will affiliate with Local Union No. 102, and steps will be taken immediately to better their conditions.

A resolution to present Mr. Koenig, the retiring secretary of Local No. 7, with a substantial token of esteem for good services in behalf of the union, was unanimously adopted. Mat. O'Brien, R. S

BAKERS.

Bakers Union, No. 24, in its general meeting last Saturday night, January 13, raised the initiation fee from \$2.50 to \$20 and the monthly dues from 50 cents to 75 cents. Any member buying and using non-union goods when goods bearing the union label are in the market, will be fined \$2,50. Hereafter only two meetings a month will be held, on the first and third Saturday, 8 p. m. at the Temple, 117 Turk st.

The Debate

ON THE SOCIALIST FRADE & LABOR ALLIANCE

BETWEEN

DANIEL DE LEON, S. L. P.

A very interesting pamphlet. der at once and spread it among

workingmen and Socialists. Price 5 cents per copy. Cheaper in bundles. For sale by ADVANCE.

Father McGrady,



low liberal discounts.

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Le International Socialist Review,



ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOCAL OAKLAND, of the Social Democratic Party, has regular Sunday evening lectures at Becker's Hall, 918 Washington stre-t. Lectures begin at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Owen H. Philbrick, 1841 Myrtle st, Organizer.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Social Democratic Party, holds regular free public lectures every second Sunday evening at Foresters Hall, cor Park street and Santa Clara ave. Educa-tional meetings for members every Tuesday evening at 1325 Park-street, room 8. Address communications, J. C. STAMER, 2961 Encinal ave.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO, Social Demo Party holds regular weekly lectures every day evening on social and economic subjects at Adversing on social and economic subjects at Adectings 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 evening meetings at Pythian Castle, 999 Market street, beginning at 7:30 Object: To educate and develop class conscious 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

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS. 8. D. P.

Time and Place of Meetings.

7th-227 5th, 1st Monday 8 p.m. 18th-408 5th, 2nd & 4th Monday each month, 8 p. m. 19th-3111 24th nr. Folsom 1st and

3 rd Wednesday each month. 20th-624 Guerero, 1st and Wednesday, 8 p. m. 21st—901 G. G. ave every 3rd Wed

tlers Union, that they are paying nesday, 8 p. m. very low wages and are working 22nd—1912 Webster, 2nd & 4th Friday.

23rd-3 Ivy ave Wednesday, 8 p. m. 24th-No 1 Margaret Place off 12 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.

SAN FRANCISCO.
California Bottling Co, Wieland Beer
Enterprise Bottling Co, Enterprise Beer
John Rapp & Son. Rainier beer
Fredericksburg Bottling Co, Fredericksburg beer
Lochtaum & Co, Buffalo Reer
Gambrinus Bottling Co, Gambrinus beer
Fausier & Co, United St. tes beer
Schwartz Weiss Bier, Schwartz Weiss bier
George Braun, Chicago beer
Chas Roes hmann, Chicago beer
National Bottling Works, Na Jonal beer
D Melnke, Chicago beer
National Bottling Co, National beer
Wander Fottling Co, Wunder beer
North Star Bottling Co, Dablinger & Carlson
OAKLAND

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 REFUSETO RE-COGNIZE BOTTLERS UNION OR EMPLOY ONLY UNION BOTTLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Seal Rock [John Kroger] Wunder beer Burnell & Co. Albion ale and porter Burliner Weiss Bier Co. Berliner Weiss Alabams Weiss Beer Co. Alabama Weiss John Anderson, Chicago beer Anton Phillips. United States beer GR Cunco, United States beer GR Tornberg, Chicago beer Rogers & O'Brien, Chicago beer Frank Bros, Chicago beer Frank Bros, Chicago beer OAKLAND. SAN FRANCISCO.

OAKLAND.

OAKLAND BOTTLING CO. Wielands beer Hansen & Kahler, Buffalo beer Kirchner & Mante, Ranier beer Richter & Koenig, Enterprise beer SACRAMENTO

John Haut, Pabst and Rainier beer Theo Blauth Wieland's beer Schnerr Brothers, Fiedericksburg beer SANTA ROSA.

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WORKMEN'S SICK and DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY Of the United States Branch 102

Meeting every Last Sunday of the month, 9 a. m. The Temple, 117 Turk St. Secretary: Ernst Poetsch, 33/9 25th. Physican: Dr. Fred'k A. Rinne, Rooms 34, 46 O'Farrell St. Hours, 3 5 and 7 8 P. M. Sundays 4-5 P. M. Dr's Residence: 2901 Fol-om, Cor. 25th st. Hours: Before 9 A. M., 1-2, 5:39-6:39 P.M.

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