THE PHILOSOPHER.
He wrote that man is at his best when poverty and ignorance are forgotten. If the words he sang the praise of strength that never fails; he penned the wondrous benefit of labor's hourly battle. And all who read asked other folk: "Now, isn't that just grand?"
He wrote about the pride of work, And what a noble thing It was to see a man bear Beneath affliction's sting; He argued it the better part To starve most every day, And they who read vowed to themselves, "It's best to live that way."
And who was he who wrote this thing? He was a millionaire. He never worked in all his life, And so had time to spare. It was an easy book to write; It also made a stir. He was an easy thing to be. A rich philosopher.
—Baltimore School.

Labor's Political Struggle

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

GERMANY.
The printing press in Hamburg, which belongs to the Socialist party, has been celebrating its silver Jubilee. The business is flourishing, and no less than 250 persons are employed in the production of a daily newspaper, pamphlets, etc.

BELGIUM.
There was a rumor that an attempt had been made on the life of Eduard Anseele, Socialist leader in Flanders, and head of the Cooperative "Voormiui." Happily, it was a rumor only.

FRANCE.
In the French Chamber of Deputies a motion that the Declaration of the Rights of Man should be posted up in all schools was adopted by 542 votes to 1.
The Socialists of Paris commemorated the fall of the Commune of 1871 by processions to Pere Lachaise, bearing garlands to be laid at the foot of the wall where so many brave Communards were shot by the victorious butchers of "law and order."
Roubaix, a manufacturing town in the northeast of France, has a Socialist Mayor, who is anxious to abolish octroi duties; i.e., indirect taxes on food, wine, beer, etc. He proposes to do this by placing a tax on house property, on land, on carriages, on mules, horses, and also to largely increase the tax on spirits. If these proposals are adopted by the government, the working classes of Roubaix will avoid paying some very objectionable taxes.
The French Socialist Congress at Lyons, defeated, by a vote of 910 to 286, a resolution that Millerand, by accepting the position of minister of commerce in a bourgeois cabinet, had placed himself outside the party. The resolution received the approval of the Parti Ouvrier or Guesdistes who, after withdrawing from the Socialist party and declaring that they would not participate in the Congress, changed their course so far as to appear in that body, to continue the protest, when it was defeated, to raise a riotous protest. Their recent conduct has been in many respects similar to that of the S. L. P. in America, though not to such extremes and guided by better informed leaders. After the opposition had withdrawn a resolution was adopted by a vote of 904 to 42, declaring, in effect, that the position of Millerand in the cabinet is that of an individual Socialist, not of a representative of the Socialist-Party.

SWEDEN.
The Socialist deputy, Hjalmar Branting, has called the attention of the chamber to the anomalies of the electoral law in Sweden. Under the present system property gets more than its fair share of power. The Chamber passed a resolution favoring a uniform system.

NEW ZEALAND.
New Zealand government is raising wages of its railway employees to the extent of $100,000. Bad as state socialism is, it is still preferable to capitalism.

BULGARIA.
The labor movement in Bulgaria is still young, dating only ten years ago; but it is growing rapidly. Raphael Denkow writes on the subject in "Le Mouvement Socialiste" of Paris, saying that "Socialism is making great progress in Bulgaria, and in proportion to the capital industry is developed the Bulgarian proletariat is organizing itself into trade unions and labor societies to defend its class interests." The Bulgarian Social Democratic Labor Party was formed in 1893, and now has local branches in all of the cities and in several villages. In 1893, the Social Democrats won two seats in parliament and carried the same constituencies again in 1896. After the fall of the Conservative ministry of Stolilof in 1899, our comrades elected six deputies—including the two pioneers of the movement, Dimitre Blagoyeff, editor of the Socialist review, "Novo Vreme" (the New Time) in Philippopolis and Yanko Saksoff, editor of the literary and political review, "Obecto Delo" (The Common Cause), in Sofia. The so-called "Liberal" majority, however, refused to seat any of the deputies. In the elections of last February, conducted upon the fall of the Liberal ministry, the Social Democrats had, in the industrial centers, to face a coalition of the capitalist parties. In spite of this, and in spite of the arbitrary suppression of Socialist papers, our comrades elected two deputies—G. Kirkhoff, editor of the party organ, "Rabotnichesky Vestnik" (The Labor Journal), at Sliven, and T. St. Bakalooff, a writer and poet, Tarnovo. The total vote was larger than even in 1890.

JAPAN.
Railway engineers, at their convention last month, unanimously voted that "this union should study and act on all the problems of labor, making Socialism as our ultimate goal." We nearly forgot to mention that this convention was held in Japan—not in America.—Cl. Citizen.

A Social Democratic Party has been formed in Japan, and the chief agitators are Iso Maekawa, Mituhana, Kobayashi, Kiyoshi Kawakami, Denjiru Kotoku, and Sen Katayama. The Labor World, of Tokyo, says a manifesto will be issued that will demonstrate that the workingmen of Japan are not afraid to join the Western brethren. Those who launched the party are trade unionists. The little country has also joined the World's Labor Congress, having elected two international secretaries, Abe and Katayama.

UNITED STATES.
Indian Territory comes to the front with a new S. D. P. paper called the "Guertie News." A. J. Lawrence, one of the chief workers in the Public Ownership party of St. Louis, has joined the S. D. P.

At the city election held in New Decatur, Ala., Comrade Jas. E. Morrow, Socialist candidate for city clerk, received 688 votes; Republican candidate, 162; Democrat, 515. Socialistic plurality, 526; Socialist majority, 375. L. W. Allen, Socialist candidate for alderman in the Third Ward, was elected over the Democratic candidate.
The Socialist Lecture Bureau has been formed by A. M. Simons, T. J. Morgan, Charles Keer, J. W. Travinya, Mrs. A. M. Simons, Mrs. Charles H. Kom, as Mills, George E. Bigelow, A. Klenke and G. F. Strickland, of Chicago, and lecturing circuits will be mapped out to cover the Middle West. Other speakers will be added to the list.
The Socialist Temple in Chicago continues to be successful. A. M. Simons has begun a series of lectures on "Scientific Socialism," to be delivered each Sunday at 12:30 p.m. On Sunday evening the Social Crusade meetings are held. Music by the Socialist orchestra is given at each of these meetings. Throughout the week debates are held and ward organizing committees hold meetings.

On Decoration Day the Social Democratic Party of Ohio held its state convention at Columbus and nominated a full ticket. After a warm debate it was agreed that the confusing "immediate demands" be tossed overboard to the floundering reform and capitalistic parties, and to make a clear-cut fight for the paramount question of complete Socialism. From reports made, it was shown that the old Socialist Labor Party was practically defunct, and, therefore, no confusion would result by adding the straight name of Socialist party. It was also decided to levy an assessment of one dollar per member to place a state organizer in the field, and to take preliminary steps to establish a state organ. Secretary's book showed that the enrolled membership is 375; and that 16 locals exist in Ohio, exclusive of several independent bodies.

New Orleans is the center just now of the growing interest among Southern workers in labor organizations. The machinists were early organized, and they won in their contention for lessenend work and increased wages without a strike. Unions of the bakers and confectioners, of the horse-shoers and of several other classes of workers, are being formed, but the most successful action is that of the white carpenters in urging a labor union of colored carpenters. The white workers in this trade have been making efforts in this direction for many months, and now see success near, as cockroaches are promised to attend a meeting for organization.
UNITED STATES.

G. B. DeBernardi, head of the "Labor Exchange," is dead.

The bank clerks of Troy and Cohoes, N. Y., have organized a union.

Iron Manufactures of the Saginaw Valley, Mich., combined to fight their employers.

Western mine owners are reported as considering plans to "resist the encroachments of the labor union.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America has five organizers in the field.

The New Castle, Pa., "Tribune" has been made the official organ of the Tin Plate Workers' Association.

The Central Federation of Union of New York has indorsed the strike of rock drillers on the rapid transit tunnel.

Men in the building trades at Trenton, New Jersey, have won their strike for an eight-hour day at the nine-hour wage rate.

Garment workers of New York have had an injunction slapped on them. It prohibits them from bothering scarfs.

Eastern cotton mill agents have gotten up an agreement to reduce wages ten per cent on June 3d, and to cut back production.

Machine tool manufacturers of New York, Chicago and other industrial centers are combining with the avowed intention of disrupting unions.

Grain workers at Ogdenburg, N. Y., struck against the introduction of patent shovels, which enable five men to do the work of twenty.

A portrait of the late George Chance, one of the best known workers in the labor movement of the country, and a founder of the Philadelphia United Labor League, has been presented to the latter body.

William F. Sheelock, editor of the New York Unionist, is dead. He was persecuted by the New York "Sun," sent to jail, and there contracted pneumonia, from which he died.

Chicago Trades Union Label League wants names and addresses of secretaries of all similar leagues in America. Send to W. A. Campbell, Room 820, Monon Building, Chicago.

Brewers won another eight-hour victory in Lowell, Mass. This makes the thirty-second city in which the eight-hour day has been established among all brewery employees through the influence of the national union, without any reduction in wages.

The convention of the Western Labor Union at Denver, Colo., on the 31st ult., discussed resolutions for the formation of a working-class political party, calling for the enactment of an exclusion law against all classes of Asians, and favoring the adoption of a universal union label.

Notices were posted recently at the plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, Neville Island, Pa., to the effect that on May 31st every man employed in the plant would be discharged, and that on June 1st all the forces would be reorganized. It is understood that many of the present employees will be left out in the "reorganization." Electrical workers are having a big fight throughout New England with a telephone monopoly that extends from Maine to Connecticut. At Lynn, Mass., the Social Democratic Mayoral, Coulter, is aiding the strikers, having withdrawn all permits and threatening to tear all wires off public buildings if the combine doesn't settle with the men.

A gigantic British coal trust is talked of that may become international.

**Advance.**

**Labor's Economic Struggle.**

Notes Showing the Strike Between Organized Labor and Capitalism.

**GERMANY.**

Berlin Tageblatt says one-fourth of the workingmen in Germany are idle.

**SWEDEN.**

The union seamen and firemen of Helsingfor, Sweden, have established a shipping office and will ship themselves without the intervention of the union members. The union members have also refused to sail with non-unionists.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

According to statistics, coal mined in England last year sold for $330,000,000, and wages received by the miners amounted to $57,000,000, or about one-sixth. The ratio holds good in this country. It doesn't mean robbery; it is "business."—Cleveland Citizen.

In the West of Scotland mines during the year 339 accidents were reported as against 291 in 1899, of which 72 proved fatal, involving the loss of 14 lives, being an increase, in comparison, of 14 in the number of fatal accidents and of 1 in the total casualties. All the fatal accidents happened at collieries, with the exception of two at each in a fireclay mine and an iron stone mine. Whether wages rise or fall, the sacrifice of life in the mines continues always to increase.

**FRANCE.**

A vigorous campaign is being waged in France against the use of white lead in painting, because it is a poison which surely destroys the health of men who use it. The physicians have called attention to this fact and are strongly urging the abandonment of its use. The government has yielded to pressure in so far that the director of the courts and telegraph has forbidden the use of white lead in work under his control. In addition, the painters of Grenoble have gone on strike to demand that all employers should use zinc white instead of lead white. Zinc white is far less poisonous, but more expensive, as owing to its want of "body" more coats have to be laid on. The painters have sent out a circular to all medical men in France asking for their support. They also ask for the subscriptions of medical men to be paid into the strike fund, in the name of those principles of hygiene and sanitation upon which medical men are always insisting.

**BELGIUM.**

Brussels, May 31st.—An extraordinary scene occurred at Antwerp yesterday, when mounted civic guardsmen paraded the streets singing the "Marseillaise," while the police had to be called in to protect the officers from the revolting troops. There has been friction for some time.

**RUSSIA.**

London, June 1st.—According to a dispatch received from St. Petersburg yesterday, it appears that the police on May 20th at Al-exandrovsk, in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, between the strikers at the Oboucheff Iron Works and the authorities, when about 3,500 rioters attacked the police, had much more serious results than were admitted in the police report of the affair, issued on May 21. It was then said that after twelve of the police had been injured they were reinforced by soldiers, who, after killing two men and wounding seven. The relatives of the strikers declare that forty of the men were killed and 150 others wounded. A reliable witness has heard four variants of wounded persons covered with blood, and another spectator declares that he saw two tugs of wounded taken to the hospital.
What "Reform" Did.

Buffalo reformers have decided to abandon all further agitation for Sunday closing of the Pan-American Exposition since the managers of the International building have announced that on that day the gates will be open only from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m., but the show has already been spoiled for the working people by the shutting up of the Midway and other amusement features on Sunday. Sunday is the only day the working people have to see the Exposition, and there is nothing particularly interesting in solemnly marching along looking at improved plows, pyramids of patent medicine bottles, corn palaces, polished pieces of machinery and the other routine exhibits. A ride on the camel and elephant, however, a trip on the merry-go-round and a sight of Boscov, the snake-charmer, who "eats 'em alive," give working men needed recreation after a hard week's work, and, having taken this much sweetness out of the workingman's life, the reformers can afford to retire on their laurels and cease from further agitation.—Southern Socialist.

The Extravagance of the Poor.

A bandit used to rob the peasantry, so that when they began to starve, they appealed to him for charity. Said the bandit: "I will give you nothing; you are poor because you are thrillless; if you were industrious and honest," said he (as he lifted a sheep), "the country would be riches, and I could make more. You waste your goods, so that there is nothing to steal, and then we all suffer hard times. My Associated Charities inform me that you waste the bones of your meat."

"But, sir," replied the peasants, "you yourself throw away the legs, and eat nothing but the tender part of the meat."

"I can afford it," said the bandit, "because I do not have to work for my living; you lower classes would better pray to heaven for prosperity, instead of troubling me with your preposterous discontent."—Bolton Hall.

The Rochdale Co-operative Store.

We desire to call attention to the wording notice of the Rochdale Co-operative Grocery Store at 1896 Mission street (formerly 1818 Market street). We are informed they have a better store, better location and have been able to reduce their expense account $100 per month by the change. This store started only last November and still is doing a splendid business. This is co-operative effort. We would advise anyone who wishes to see better conditions prevail to investigate this movement. In Europe the Rochdale Co-operators are doing business by the hundred millions of dollars annually. Equity, Justice, Righteousness, is their motto. The books of the concern are open for investigation. This movement is deserving of your support and should have it. Our best endorsement is, we belong to it ourselves.

A successful experiment with the telegraph phone was recently made between Chicago and New York. This new invention is a combination of the telephone and phonograph, and enables a person to talk into a telephone in Chicago, has his words recorded on a wax cylinder in New York and reeled off at the leisure of the receiver. The Union Traction Company, which operates all the trolley lines in Philadelphia, has absorbed the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, which has been merged with the Easton Traction Company's and other trolley roads in the vicinity of Easton, Pa.
The Official Organ of the Socialists of the Pacific Coast.

Published Weekly by Local San Francisco Socialists, Socialist Party, at 1338 Monterey Building, San Francisco, California.

Subscription, per year 50 cents; six months 25 cents; three months, 15 cents.

That next-door neighbor of yours ought to read the ADVANCE. Drop in, right now, and get his sub. It costs only 50 cents a year.

San Francisco Comrades: Be sure to attend the propaganda meetings Thursday evening at the Academy of Sciences Hall, Market street, just below the Emporium.

Have you your petition blank? Are you getting signatures? This is important work, comrades; do your duty. You have an opportunity to force a referendum on two highly beneficial measures.

We wish to urge every reader of ADVANCE to become a member of the party and attend the various meetings of the Local. It is the least one can do to belong to the organization which strives to make one's ideas and principles realities and customs, and to encourage by one's presence the workers for the cause.

One of the features of modern life is the numerous conventions that are held. San Francisco has always desired to secure some of these, but lacks proper accommodation. The Palace of the Pacifists will fill a long-felt want by supplying a hall with decent acoustic properties, which will hold 3,000 people.

"Peace, blessed peace," reigneth in the railroad road. Community of interest has conquered. A lot of wise people are now wiser, knowing what fools they were. When Harriman made his assault on the Northern Pacific the bourgeois politicians, economists, ever anxious for some fact to support their notion of the impermanence of combinations, declared that that was the end of the community-of-interest idea. We suspected that Harriman was simply fighting for a more advantageous position in a new "community of interest" scheme which he saw forming. These economists seem to have learned something from the failure of their predictions about Carnegie hanging the Steel Trust when he was only holding out for better terms. We perhaps flatter them in saying that now they are wiser, knowing what fools they made of themselves over Harriman's strategic assault on Hill's road. But if they are still blind the people's eyes begin to behold the true state. We may perhaps expect one or two more similar fights for stock between the giants of the railroad world, but cut rates are over with, and the railroad trust will soon own all traffic lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Hudson Bay to the Isthmus of Panama.

ADVANCE greets its readers this week in a happy, gay mood, having been aptly consoled after considerable deliberation and in the hope that our subscribers will find it more convenient in its present form. Technical considerations have entered very largely into the change of our altered appearance. Notwithstanding the reduced page size, the reading matter is as much as heretofore, and it is confidently expected that by increasing the number of pages to twelve or sixteen by July, the reading matter will be doubled.

Some time ago we urged the comrades to actively engage in the drive for new subscribers, and promised to issue an eight-page paper if their efforts were energetic enough to give us guarantee of sufficient support. This new shape is the first step in the fulfillment of our promise, while the comrades have not been so successful as we hoped, yet the results are distinctly encouraging, and when combined with other plans the management has on foot, we feel we are on the right track. We will issue the paper to at least a twelve-page issue within the coming month. This will be equal to a six-page of the old size. There must be, however, no cessation of effort on the part of our enthusiastic friends who have been industriously rustling subscribers for us. Socialist papers seldom have the capital to invest in improvements that shall win them popularity. They can add new features only as their friends increase their income on the strength of their present appearance. "Advance" has had a long, hard, uphill fight. Its predecessors, "The Class Struggle" and "The New Charter," were barely able to maintain those self-sacrificing comrades who did the work of publishing them. When Local San Francisco took over the eight-page paper, made it paid, and properly rewarded the change, it was called "Advance." Last June, there was an accumulated debt of several hundred dollars against the paper. The Board of Directors and the Managing Editor believed their first duty was to get rid of this and they set themselves to the task of raising funds for that purpose. So well did they succeed, that the only claims against "Advance" are now de minimis. The paper has become self-supporting and are for minor sums loaned to release the paper from the clutch of capitalist creditors. These will be paid off from the regular income, probably by the next quarter. Besides these funds, raised almost entirely in San Francisco, the Local has contributed out of its own funds over fifty dollars a month toward the running expenses. This has been a very heavy drain on the party here and has crippled its local propaganda. But it was a necessary sacrifice. Without it the state organization which was effected last fall would have had no base of accomplishment and the work since done throughout the State, on economic and political lines, has been invaluable. San Francisco has no regret. Rather, it has caved for much rejoicing. Happily, this burden has been fully lifted. As the city is at the same time that "Advance" stands up on its own financial legs it sees the path to success and prosperity opening up before it.

We again urge our friends and comrades to procure us new subscribers. The weekly paper is the best means of converting the unbeliever and it makes him pay for his own dissemination of our propaganda. Even with our circulation increases, improvements in size, appearance and matter will be made. We put this question to each reader, each individual: Would you like to get a sixteen-page paper for your fifteen cents subscription to our leisure? To get it all you need do is to go to your neighbor or friend, who is interested in Socialism, and get him to subscribe. We have made the best plans possible and are now facing into the office. Additional funds will be disposed of in its economical and worthy manner. We are in the hands of our friends.

A newspaper slot machine has been invented which will deliver a paper and make change for a nickel.

OSCAR WILDE AND SOCIALISM.

In the good old days when a genius annoyod the placid dreams of the shopkeepers, he was given the hemlock or the cross; to-day the shopkeepers let unfilled desire burn up the soul, and fester the inner life of the world-mover, and smile comfortably at his undoing. In other words, they let him live and life is his martyrdom. "Genius," said Natus, "is clear again to insanity." And the average philistine accepts the sentiment. He shrugs his shoulders when a Morris or a Wilde tells the truth in such manner as to excite his mind. But that is if the truth goes beyond satire of their dearest foibles, and becomes at once destructive and constructive, the shrug gives way to a mighty shout of protest. Lord Cadogan voiced the feelings of the genuine philistine when he looked at Morris’ works and said, "If I had known the villain would turn Socialist, I should never have had him bound in Russian." A little fiercer was the objection to Wilde. His "Woman of No Importance" and "Lady Windermere’s Fan" were biting, though delicate, direct hits on the better classes. They were keen and cutting. The epigram was polished till it glistened. Men and women laughed at themselves and their own pet sins and some, let us hope, went away somewhat wiser. However, the current showed that the manners were bad—and something worse. But though Wilde held the mirror up to these male and female butterflies and showed them themselves and each other stripped naked, so to speak, he had such an engaging way of standing truth on its head and making it pirouette for the edification of his audience that the shrug could not be held in check. Then it was discovered that the philosopher of the beautiful was a Socialist. His "Soul of Man under Socialism" was remembered and the protest came strong enough to hurl a giant from his seat.

Anything that suggests confidence in the workers of the world being able to run their own affairs, or if a hint is put out that a change will come in the present status of society, much offence is given. Any concession to the low brows is treason against the natural rulers of the world. Wilde’s Socialistic predilections gave a different tint to his work. The shrug was fiercer, the injury was greater. And yet his “Soul of Man Under Socialism” is as mild an essay as any Christian socialist might write, leaving the art out of consideration.

Wilde never studied enough of Marx’s “Capital” to impair his eyesight or interfere with his imagination. Yet despite the attenuated dose of Socialism he gave it, it is forgotten. Perhaps it might be inconvenient to associate so aristocratic a genius as Wilde with a movement that belongs to the lower orders. Socialism might become the vogue. Many people are merely waiting the nod of recognition for Socialism from the aristocracy and they will embrace it. When that time comes most of the intelligent Socialists will be sorry they are not anarchists, for these up the south and fester the inner life of the world-mover, and smile comfortably at his undoing. In other words, they let him live and life is his martyrdom. "Genius," said Natus, "is clear again to insanity." And the average philistine accepts the sentiment. He shrugs his shoulders when a Morris or a Wilde tells the truth in such manner as to excite his mind. But that is if the truth goes beyond satire of their dearest foibles, and becomes at once destructive and constructive, the shrug gives way to a mighty shout of protest. Lord Cadogan voiced the feelings of the genuine philistine when he looked at Morris’ works and said, “If I had known the villain would turn Socialist, I should never have had him bound in Russian.”
The truth Socialists have been hammering into trades unionists for many years is at last beginning to sink in. It not only means the death of the old theory of individualism but also all the doctrine of Socialism necessary to promote at the present time. It is: Independent political action by the working class is a necessary and requisite condition for the solution of the problem of individualism. The anarcho-communists who have a little too far distant and too intangible for the average worker. But the least intelligent can grasp the necessity for a working class political party, as opposed to the present capitalistic capitalist candidates.

There is enough Socialism in this to suit the most ardent Socialist. Whoever has read the classics of our movement and has thereby overcome his "looking backward" tendencies must admit the Socialists have no plan for the society of the future. The nearest approach to any plan is the one outlined above, independent political action by the working class. There can be no complacency, there need be no tolerance of abortive attempts to sidetrack the first efforts at independent political action by the working class; but the thoughtful student, even if he fails to see the solution in a single Labour government, will see in the solution in a single Labour government, will see in the failure of all aristocracies once the great combinations of capital get after it. The greatest factor in democratising "labor is the trust. The "superintendent" will disappear as soon as they are held in fact, they are begin to realize it already. Here are the clippings to prove it:

"Denver, May 1st. The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners and of the Western Labor Union began consideration of committee reports in executive session today.

"The Labor Union convention spent the day discussing the union in politics. The resolutions committee has presented a resolution favoring more active political work and whether by forming a labor party or by forcing other parties to place candidates on their tickets is the point of discussion. The following is the text of the political resolutions which were adopted by the Western Labor Union:

"Whereas, The capitalist class is in complete possession of the means of production and thereby controls the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties, and further its political and industrial ends; and

"Whereas, The working class has nothing in common with the capitalist class, either politically or being.

"Whereas, The interests of the working class and the interests of the capitalist class are diametrically opposed to each other; therefore the working class cannot expect to derive any benefits from affiliating and supporting the capitalist parties, as has been proven in the past; and

"Whereas, We, the working class, by reason of the real producers of wealth, and by reason of our number, should be the masters both industrially and politically in our hands lies the destiny of the nation; therefore it is

"Resolved, That we take such steps politically as to completely separate us as a political body from all parties controlled by the capitalist class; and be it further

"Resolved, That the incoming executive board put forth every effort to assist the working people of the different States in furthering and establishing the political movement as above outlined.

"New York, May 30.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has issued a statement to the effect that the billion-dollar trust will be fought hard in the political field in case it threatens on organized labor. The statement is in part as follows:

"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as a class is not jealous of wealth and it feels no enmity towards any employer unless the employer has given cause by unfair treatment. The managers of these great properties, while they control the wealth, do not necessarily control the lives of those they employ, and if the management is inconsiderate of the welfare of either the employees or direction of centralized government, the eradication of individualism must look for and the property rights of capitalist must suffer extreme restrictions."

And here at home there is a reaching out for something more satisfying, something that will bring more permanent good than either the boycott or the strike. Two unions have grown weary of the orthodox hot air artist, with clean hands standing by, and have clamored for Socialist speakers to come and address them. These unions are the Bakers and the Machinists. Comrade Liess is a welcome visitor at the Bakers. His outspoken doctrine suits his hearers. They act as though they had been waiting for centuries to hear the glad news. Nor is there a murmur of protest when they tell them the genuine solution of their problem is not to be found in the strike or the boycott, but in political action by the working class. The effect on the machinists cannot be gauged at present; the Socialist speaker has just been invited to address a mass meeting of these striking mechanics. Other unions in this town are willing to listen to and learn from the Socialists the necessity for organization, solidarity and political action by the working class.

Messrs. Pierce, Rosenberg and Lane, directing the strike of the cooks and bakers, had their strike in mind when they laid the Restaurant Keepers' Association and terms for a settlement of the strike were submitted. It is said on good authority that the terms will be too severe to the point; and that the restaurants feel the effect of the boycott rather seriously. And while they admit considering falling off in their custom because of the boycotters, the full truth can be discovered by their anxiety to make peace. It is de retention for unemployment and they lack the manhood to say so.

The machinist strike is in about the same condition it was last week. Nationally, the signers of agreements have repudiated their contracts, and work has stopped in a large number of shops where it was fondlly believed peace had come. It was a suspicious action. The reason for it may be found in the so-called rush jobs. The capitalists hang together and in the case of a strike sacrifice themselves to help their brother capitalists fight the strikers. But there is a limit to the sacrifice even in such a case. The signing of agreements came to get this rush work out of the way. With the rush work, the rush work is a simple matter to call a meeting and repudiate the agreement. Exception might be taken to this explanation, because the Eastern shops were warned almost a year in advance of the intention to strike, and could have undertaken no work that could not be finished. But the contempt capitalists have for threats by the workers is proverbial, or should be. The elaborate preparations to strike were taken for bluff by a majority of the shop owners. These are the signers of the agreement. With the work finished that could not be delayed, the agreement could be ignored.

The capitalists have a convenient code of morals when dealing with their wage slaves. But the wage slaves, on the other hand, are as tender and considerate as a collection of sucking doves when dealing with their masters. The sooner workingmen wake up to the truth the better. This truth is that they are en-gaged in a battle in which the struggle is a battle that means extinction for either one adversary or the other. There can be no peace, permanent or other; there can only be a passing of the struggle in which in this battle everything is fair, even to the repudiation of a signed agreement, or bringing
on strike at an inopportune time for the capitalists. It is war of the most uncourteous kind. It is war for bread by one army, it is a war for millions of profit by the other. Every coign of vantage belongs to the side with strength enough and generality enough to enforce its will. To give one of these a victory a year in advance that a conflict will be started, suggests the middle ages. A great many of the leaders in these modern battles have intellects befuddled by the same age as that in which the world was created. We are not beating time today; we are making progress towards a wider, freer life for the working people, but first of all they must learn to fight. One of the first rules of co-operative and adversary warfare is to know where he least expects it. The men who send notice of a conflict a year or six months in advance are far from being windmills.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS:

A. F. S. H., Australia (en route).—I will repeat one of the phrases above for your benefit: The duration of a man’s principles is the measure of his manhood. Robert Louis Stevenson says, “To keep a few friends, but these without capitalisation, and on the same grim terms to keep friends with himself, here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.” B. B., B. C. M.,—My time is too completely occupied to write personal letters. Read “Advance.” You can get the information you want.

S. K., City,—It is an individual matter, though the ethics of the Socialist movement demand that you support the strike even if the cooks and waiters was vote for their masters or capitulate to them. To give all the workmen to be taught. We are merely handmaids, so to speak, of evolution; our duty is to teach. Forgive the bisexual metaphor.

BREWERS’ UNION.


The members of the last Executive meeting and of Branches 1 to 8, inclusive, were read and filed. No minutes from Branch 9 were submitted to the membership. No action was taken on the proposals of Branch 1 and 2, in filing two members $25 each, two others $10 each, and reprimanding one member. Comrade Dornberger was admitted to membership. Applications of Schweagerl and John Messner were referred to Branch 1; also request of Beier to be put on list again. Application of Feodor Petermann was laid over until further information from the “Verband” in Germany is received.

It was resolved to renew fire insurance on banner, furniture, books, etc., for three years. Complying with request of Branch 7, the General Secretary is instructed to organize Brewery Cooperers in Portland.

The Secretary reports that he succeeded in having the eight hours’ contract signed by two companies (So no year not long). The proprietor of Pioneer Brewery in Valloco could not be met by General Secretary, who left matter in the hands of Secretary of Valloco Federation.

Benicia Brewery offered to unionize. Contract and necessary instructions sent to proprietors.

Actions of Secretary regarding Valloco and Benicia inordned.

It was resolved to raise weekly wages of brewery coopers, who furnish their own tools, to $9 in most cases. Comrade Spees’ bonds of $500 was accepted. Application for membership of Louis Hug was rejected. Ludwig Berg, General Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Los Angeles, June 3d.

Editor Advance:

The question discussed at the last meeting of the Karl Marx Debating Club was “Resolved, That Socialism should not vote for municipal ownership.” Com. Holmes, who took the affirmative side, said, “that municipal ownership is a good thing for the middle class; this will not help the working class, for whose emancipation we are fighting. It will not shorten their hours of toil, nor will it add one cent to their wages. If municipal ownership were established, there would only be more promised ‘jobs’ for which the workingmen could sell their votes. In Australia, where there is municipal ownership, the condition of the wage earners is not one bit better than where there is only private ownership. Municipal ownership is not a step towards Socialism. It is a step backwards, because, as long as the people do not recognize their only hope is Socialism, municipal ownership will only keep them from the ‘right thing.’”

Com. Corey, taking up the negative, said in part: “As the second and third clauses of our platform demand the ownership of some of the things which are wanted for municipal ownership, it certainly seems as though we ought to vote for it, if we can thereby get control of some of the means of production and distribution now. Everything we do is to be judged by, and is also an expression of, which we are striving. Socialists should vote for municipal ownership, not because it is a ‘step at a time,’ but because it is something taken along the way; not as Socialism, but as something that will benefit the workingmen. At the present municipal ownership would benefit the workingmen. Private corporations only do business in order that they can make money: under municipal ownership the workers would have better pay, shorter hours, and better protection is dangerous work. Since it can be shown that municipal ownership does benefit the working class, all Socialists should vote for it providing it does not jeopardize Socialism.”

When the vote was taken, it showed that the majority favored the affirmative side of the question.

We are doing good work at the park. Meetings are held every day, and our comrades are always called for with great enthusiasm. The people of the park are interested enough to come to the crowded street meetings, and on our Sunday night meetings they fill our hall to overflowing. Last Sunday we were addressed by Attorney Earl Rogers, who spoke on “Why Socialism Will Prevent War Progress.” He said that to come to our meetings and to answer the questions asked by the audience, gave him what he called an evening of “mental gymnastics” and that he was afraid to leave the comrade in five-minute speeches, answered the questions asked by strangers, in their own way, and of course knocked out all of Mr. Rogers’ arguments.

We are making preparations for a dance, to be given on the 22d inst. So you see we are not only doing everything we can to spread Socialism over the park, but are providing a good time for many friends and the comrades.

Olga Wirthshaeft.

DR. CHRISTENSEN

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ROCHDALE CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

If You Wish Dividends on Your Household Expenses Co-operate on the Following Principles.

1. Application for membership is open to all.

2. An admission fee of one dollar and a payment of five dollars upon a share constitutes a membershie.

3. Profits and interest may be applied on the unpaid share.

4. Shares are $100 each, and each member can hold only one share.

5. Each member has only one vote.

6. Each member is eligible to office.

7. Shares are all transferable. (With the consent of the Board of Directors).

8. Interest is allowed on all share capital. At present at 8 per cent.

9. All the members of the store hold regular meetings for the election of officers, reports of management and auditing of accounts. Officers under bond.

10. All employees are employed by the Board of Directors.

11. The net profits are divided among the members in proportion to the purchases of each.

12. All trade is done on a strictly cash basis.

13. Goods are sold at market rates.

14. Only pure and wholesome goods are handled.

15. Liquors are not sold.

16. Arrangements are being made so the members will get reductions on purchases besides groceries.

17. Believers in Union.

18. Call at store, 1896 Mission street, and get in touch with the manager.

RCHDALE CO-OP. STORE.

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RCHDALE CO-OP. STORE.
LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO, S. D. P.
The regular party meeting was held on June 5, 1901. The minutes were approved. Com. Johnson was appointed a committee to examine cards. The Organizer reported two successful meetings. A meeting was held on Sunday night, the other Tuesday. Two new members were admitted. A motion was made to expel A. F. S. Hamilton; lost. A motion to withdraw his credentials or letter of recommendation to Australian comrades was carried. Comrade O’Brien was requested to put his charges against A. F. S. Hamilton in writing. Comrades Gaivert and J. Geo. Smith were elected to State Committee for the following reasons: to send two delegates from California to Unity Convention at Indianapolis was voted upon by the comrades present, the vote to be counted June 19th, and all comrade Local requested to send in a vote by writing. "Yes," or "No," and affixing their names to the communication published in ADVANCE.

The following resolution was offered by Comrade G. B. Benham:

"Resolved, That, while in favor of unity, in view of the great expense entailed in propagand in this State, we cannot afford to send two delegates to Unity Convention, but favor having a proxy representation if possible at said convention."

Petitions for building a Palace of the People and furnishing and employment to unemployed was presented to party meeting and given in charge of the Organizer. Comrade Simpson was appointed chairman for Thursday night's propaganda meeting. Comrades Noel, Scott, and King, critics.

JOSEPH J. NORTON, Sec.

"What is Socialism, anyhow?", Briefly, Socialism is the social, the collective, the public ownership and distributing wealth, its use on a co-operative basis, and management or administration on democratic principles, by popularly elected officials. This will secure to each man the full value of the product of his labor. It will secure the most effective application of the efforts of each individual and therefore cause the greatest possible amount of wealth to be produced with the least expenditure of energy. It will secure almost absolute material equality. No man will be dependent upon another for his means of livelihood and can work nor be forced to pay a profit for the privilege. The right to work will be guaranteed and employment will be open to whose desires it. There will be neither master nor servant. There will be no paternalism. There will be the free and equal association of friends. Enslaved by no one, enslaved of none, each person will be free and independent. Fraternity, peace and goodwill will reign. Plenty will smile upon the land and Merriment will resume her residence among men.

Charles B. Spahr, the author of "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States," says that for the $4,650,000,000 of railway stock now in existence the original investors paid no more than $465,000,000, or only ten per cent of their face value. A railway that pays three per cent is actually paying thirty per cent upon the real invested capital.

Prof. Adams of McGill University, Montreal, demonstrates that by a temperature of 700 degrees Fahrenheit and a hundred tons pressure to the square inch a solid block of marble can be fashioned into other shapes without breaking.

ADVANCE.

WAY TO SOCIALISM.

A Philadelphia firm is advertising a new painting machine warranted to do the work of sixteen men and is operated by two men.

In the purchase of Port Arthur on the Texas coast the Standard Oil company, under the control of the outlet for the oil fields of Texas.

A New York paper says the movement of heating houses from central stations in winter months is growing, and that the economy secured will serve to introduce the system quite generally.

An Englishman has invented a pocket wireless telegraph instrument. The novelty is apparently coming when a man will do his own telegraphing.

A new cigar-making machine has been invented by a genius at Litch, Pa. The device occupies a space at 24 feet x 4 feet and weighs less than 500 pounds. It has fourteen distinct operations, and a two-horse-power motor can propel ten machines, which can be produced at a cost not to exceed $125 each, but doubtless the market price will be 'way up.'—Cleveland Citizen.

The "Coming Nation" describes a new invention of a rotary sheet feeder with a speed of 5000 net per hour. It is entirely automatic, feeds separate sheets, and will take anything from French fool to nine point cardboard. As a job confection it is a wonder, and will wipe out many press workers in large offices.

The Bessemer Ore Mine at Aragon, Mich., has been purchased by the United States Steel corporation for $2,500,000 from Ohio capitalists, who have operated it for twelve years.

The electrical machinery is making machines in its Schenectady plant, that it is claimed, will revolutionize the production of bread. A $25,000,000 combine is going to control the machines.

An invention is reported in England that allows of the manufacture of fire-proof and unbreakable glass. Under a test of 2500 degrees of heat the glass remained unaffected.

The Vickers-Cramp deal is sure to go through, making an important step in the concentration of the shipbuilding industry. The Widener-Elkins Traction Syndicate is interested in the deal.

Edison's new electrical battery for automobiles has proven so successful that it is proposed to manufacture them on a large scale for heavy trucks and wagons. Two manufactories are turning out the new accumulators.

The flour mills companies of Kansas and Kansas City, Mo., who are organized in the Kansas Millers' Hard Wheat Association, are planning the formation of a company to handle their whole product.

It is reported that a Dr. Ludwig Mund in England has discovered a gas which can be used for manufacturing purposes, and that it can be produced and sold at a profit of four cents per thousand cubic feet.

Edison announces the discovery of a new cement which can be utilized in building houses and will marry with brick and lumber to a large extent.

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Surveys and Drawings of all Kinds

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U. S. Patent Attorney (Registered)

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SOCIETY.

Of the United States of America Branch 122

Meeting every Last Monday of the Month, 8 p. m.

The Temple, 117 Turk St.

Secretary: Emil Post, 222 Minn. Physician: Dr. Fred A. Bierce. Rooms 54, 56, and 58 P. St., Rooms 54 and 56 P. M. Sunday 4:30. M. 7th sleeping and P. st. Hours: 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. M. and 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. W. 1 A.M. to 9 P.M. W. 7th sleeping and P. st.

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Important!

Referendum to California Locals.

It has been proposed by Local Los Angeles and surrounding Locals that two referenda be held—one from the Northern and one from the Southern part of the state be elected by the state at large to represent us at the National Unity Convention; and that a fund be raised for that purpose at once.

The following resolutions were carried:

1. That two referenda be held—one from the Northern and one from the Southern part of the state be elected by the state at large to represent us at the National Unity Convention; and that a fund be raised for that purpose at once.

2. That the provisions of the State Constitution S. D. P. the State Executive Committee now submit itself to the resolution of the Locals for their vote.

The vote will be canvassed up to and including June 20, 1901. The returns should be sent to the Central Office at San Francisco. The nominations should be canvassed up to and including June 20, 1901. The returns should be sent jour nominations. If the nomination is accepted, the nomination will be canvassed up to and including June 20, 1901. The returns should be sent to the Central Office at San Francisco.

State Organizer, Scott Anderson, will make the following statement: the property and capital controlled by Morgan and his associates: Steel and subsidiary companies, $1,500,000,000; coal combines, $882,942,558; oil interests, $717,733,000; railroads, $20,000,000; printing and advertising syndicates, $200,000,000; dry goods, $20,000,000; electric interests, $30,000,000; banking, $30,000,000; telegraphs, $15,000,000; U.S. bonds, publishing and miscellaneous enterprises, $15,000,000. Total, $7,570,584,958. This vast sum is one-third of the wealth engaged in all kinds of business, and the interest of which amounts to $78,593,247 annually at five per cent. It is estimated that in eleven years Morgan will control the entire business interests of the United States.

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