The signs of the times point to some desperate conflicts between labor and capital in the not distant future. Reports that come from various parts of the country and incidents that have come under our notice here in San Francisco indicate that an organization is being made by the big capitalists and trust magnates to use the enormous power they control to crush the only enemy they now fear, the only foe that can do them harm—the organized effort of the working class to secure better conditions of labor and emancipation from wage-slavery. By "benevolent assimilation" in some instances, and by "criminal aggression" in others, the big crowd is acquiring complete power over the industries of the country. Their battle with the small producers, the middle class, has been won. By virtue of their superior economic organization, supported and aided by favorable legislation, they have reduced the petit bourgeois from his former proud state of the "sinew and backbone of the country" to a condition of "innocent desuetude." They are now turning their attention more exclusively to the working class and are beginning to perfect and execute their plans for the demolition of all labor organizations. Almost daily new items of evidence crop up which tend to prove the existence of this conspiracy of capital to destroy labor's power of resistance and to permanently degrade and enslave it.

This, indeed, is just what might be expected. Those who have understood the nature of the capitalist industrial system, who have realized the inherent antagonism between the interests of capital and labor, have predicted just this development. The Socialist, who has made a scientific analysis of modern society and gained thereby a clear insight into the real relations subsisting between employer and employee, has exclaimed time and time again that the latent hostility, which at times became open and obvious, must eventuate in an organized class struggle. This assertion has been much laughed at and scorned by the American workmen, who have been blind to the facts by the false traditions of a past of equality and who have been misled by the demagogic appeals of the press and the politicians. But now, at last, the facts are too prominent, the light of the hostile camps too glaring, the pain of the conflict too keen for the most senseless to fail to feel, and to know, that a bitter class war is bound to come which can only end in the enslavement and degradation of labor or the overthrow of the capitalist class.

This conspiracy of the capitalists against the workers is the logical and consistent result of the principles on which the modern industrial state is founded. The capitalists believe themselves the salt of the earth. They assume themselves to have the best interests of human race at their desire, generally speaking, the only people worth considering. They delude themselves with the notion that they have some divine right to rule, vested in them by the operation of the law. Being, in the first place, the fittest. And with ruthless logic they trample their fellow-man remorselessly under foot in their mad struggle for wealth. They are not "theorists"; they are "practical men." They find themselves in a world where the selfish succeed, where the man who takes full advantage of every opportunity, regardless of the misery he may be causing, is the only man likely to rise to the top of the hierarchy of the oppressed. They harden their hearts against all sentiments of compassion, all feelings of sympathy, and bend their energies on the sole object of their existence, the gratification of their own ambitions. "The public may be damned."

Wealth, Property, has become the presiding deity of this class. They know that "Wealth is the means whereby the people live—the means of producing wealth—they force the workers to pay them tribute for the privilege of working, of living." The full laborer is told that he shall take from him and render back only enough to keep his body and soul together, that he may come on the morrow and be robbed by them again. The inexorable laws of the economic system keep the wages of the workers always near the barest existence. The ad and ally of the capitalist, dire necessity, comes early every morning to the humble home of the producer of all wealth, and with the lack of hunger and the fear of want drives forth the weary wage-slave to the factory of his master. There the wage-slave finds hundreds of his fellows similarly rounded up and with them he enters into a bitter struggle for a chance to work—a chance to be robbed of the product of a day's unremitting, exhausting toil. He fights for a chance to sell himself to a boss and the more competitors the lower must he make the price of his bondage.

This is the sight that gladdens the capitalist's heart. He takes advantage of his opportunity. He grinds down wages, he lengthens the hours of work—more and more wealth he squeezes from the slaves of necessity brought to his service. When, then, he finds some spark of solidarity animating these men, when they cease quarrelling amongst themselves and underbidding each other for a chance to be plundered, when they evince their manhood, organize a union and, by united action, seek to better their condition, very naturally the boss becomes wrath and fumes with indignation. Being a practical man, he does not hesitate long as to what to do. It is perfectly evident to him that the union is the cause of his trouble; that by its ability to call out his men on strike or by compelling him to yield to their demands—one way or the other—the union hurts him. Naturally, therefore, he seeks to break the union.

This is the logic of the case; it is also the fact of the case. Long before the first of May, when unionism was leaping forward with mighty strides, rumors were afloat as to preparations of some great drive against the labor unions. Since that time, the conspiracy formed for this purpose has shown its hand and there can be no further doubt but what the employers have an association whose object is to destroy the unionism and reduce the masses to their former conditions. The Restaurant Keepers showed this first through their action in refusing recognition of the union. Intimidation and bribery of the smaller restaurant keepers by the wholesale butchers and the Moraghan Oyster Company followed. Then the trouble of the Machinists' Union began to brew. The secret council of the manufacturers' conspirators declared that the results from the different shops, that they might disintegrate the union. This failing, they broke off negotiations, declaring they would be governed by Eastern developments. Meanwhile, the Wholesale Grocers' Association sent out the retailers to curtail the credit they gave to workingmen, hinting that prolonged idleness would render it hazardous to the retailers to continue to engage in dealings with the impoverished. The public may be damned.

The Wholesale Grocers' Association have met in DePaul and, when considered in the war upon the unions. The demands of the machinists are to be fought to a finish. The Wholesale Grocers reappear upon the scene, also, in their ultimatum to the retailers that if they display the union card, they will get no meat. To which the Workingmen have responded, that, if the card is not displayed, they will all walk out and the Retailers will get no meat. They are a line-up of organized capital, determined to crush organized labor. We see plainly and unmistakably evidences of a bitter class-war. Let us now see how this is being fought and how labor should resolve to fight.

In Dayton, Ohio, and in many other places, the lockout was an opening attack; but right here on the Pacific Coast there was a sort of lockout perpetrated, not by private employers, but by the United States Government. Let no one hesitate to believe that the Navy Department obeys the dictates of the capitalists! Remember that, only a week or so ago, the Republican daily, the "San Francisco Chronicle," openly charged Senator Foraker with being influenced by the trusts and proved its charges by showing that, within six days, the honorable gentleman introduced two opposition bills into the Senate the first antagonistic, the second harmonious with the interests of the tobacco and the sugar trusts; and that the latter passed. And, as the Senate is thus dominated, so the Navy Department. A few weeks before the machinists struck several hundred of them were laid off at the Mare Island shops, under pretense, of course, that there was no work, and threatening stoppage of all credit transactions between wholesale and retailers unless orders were obeyed. Delegates to the National Metal Trades Association, the Bosses' Conspiracy, have met in DePaul, and, when considered in the war upon the unions. The demands of the machinists are to be fought to a finish. The Wholesale Grocers reappear upon the scene, also, in their ultimatum to the retailers that if they display the union card, they will get no meat. To which the Workingmen have responded, that, if the card is not displayed, they will all walk out and the Retailers will get no meat. They are a line-up of organized capital, determined to crush organized labor. We see plainly and unmistakably evidences of a bitter class-war. Let us now see how this is being fought and how labor should resolve to fight.

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all parts of the country complementary parts being made which, when put together, form the means by which the capitalist conspirators hope to destroy the organization of labor, and whose elimination in that code to proceed to drive down wages, lengthen hours and squeeze out profits from the workers who, in their individual and unorganized capacity, are helpless and hopeless. This process, which creates a great sensation as the most striking works of the year. The pictures are: "The Mower" and "The Fountain of Youth."

Great Britain

William Blake, M. A., known widely as one of the contributors to the famous volume of "Fabian Essays," died on May 8th at Mos- tar, Herzegovina. He was on a trip to Dal- matia and Bosnia. He was one of the best known journalists and writers on economics and political subjects in England.

France

A dispatch from Paris says: "The split in the ranks of the Socialists caused by the defeat of a resolution in the license congress declaring M. Millerand, the Minister of Com- merce, had placed himself outside the party and the government cabinet, is bearing fruit. Eight deputies, including M. Vaillant, who retired from the congress on the defeat of the motion to expel M. Millerand from the party, have now announced their withdrawal. The Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies intend to organize a new group, thus weakening the imperial govern- ment, hitherto supported by these deputes. Other Socialists are expected to follow the example of their colleagues and withdraw from the party."

Gustave Lefrancais died recently in Paris in his seventieth year. He was one of the "Communist" Socialists, who in 1872, being convicted to death by the Versailles govern- ment, escaped to London. He began his ca- reer as a schoolmaster, was arrested for conspi- rating against the government in 1850, and later for his opposition to the Napoleonic coup d'etat and was obliged to flee to Lon- don. He returned to Paris in the early six- ties, and soon made himself conspicuous by his open attacks upon the Empire. He was several times arrested, and when Louis Na- poleon fell in 1870, he entered the Hotel de Ville and upbraided General Trochu and Jules Cazeneuve for the immaturity of the National Defense Government. Then came the Com- mune. He returned to France when amnesty was proclaimed by the Third Republic, and from then until the time of his death occupied himself in writing for the most advanced Socialist organs, and attacking the republican government as in the old days he had attacked the Bourbons and the Imperialists.

An immense Socialist May Day meeting at Madrid was attended by 12,000 persons.

At the Cortes election, which took place on May 25th, the Socialist party for the first time was re-elected a member of the Cortes (Parliament).

In 1890 there were only 5 branches of the Socialist Party in the province of Asturia, with a membership of 600; but in 1909 there were 13, with 7,000 members. Most of these men are miners. They have a paper, "La Aurora Social," which has a circulation of 4,000. During the past year the Socialists of Asturia have not met, and those who have been attended by at least 30,000 people.

The Socialist press of Spain has become an important factor and the following now appear: "El Social," the central organ at Madrid: "La Lucha de Classes," at Bilbao; "La Aurora Social," at Oviedo; "La Voz del Pueblo," at Santander; "La Solidaridad," at

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Vigo; "El Obrero Balear," at Palma; "El Bien del Obrero," at Ferrol; "Adelante," at Elba. There was also a widely re-
view at Madrid, "La Neuva Era," and since May 1st there have been new papers published at Barcelona and San Sebastian.

The Social Democrats of Odessa, the industrial
metropolis of southern Russia, have started a weekly paper.

Japan

Five of the leading papers of Yokohama and Tokio have been suppressed by the Jap-

anese Government for having published matt-
er in their papers concerning the formation of a new political party in the style of Shalik Minshuto, a Socialist Party, whose
objects are to put into practice Socialism in Japan, any person being able to become a member of the party on payment of a monthly subscription of two yen. The Socialist Party has applied to the Government for official recognition, and coincidently issued a manifi-
sto, which was published by the papers. The paper was refused and an order was is-
sued for the suspension of the papers pub-
lishing the manifesto on the ground that the publication was injurious to peace and order.

United States

The Chicago Record-Herald has opened a column for the discussion of Socialism. The "Macon Press," official journal of the Macon, Ga., Central Labor Union, gives two columns weekly to "Things Socialistic," and some good articles are included.

Members of the Journeymen Bakers' International Union are writing to the "Bakers' Journal" advocating that the paper be con-
ducted on Socialist lines hereafter.

The state executive committee of the Social Democratic Party of New Hampshire voted to put two canvassers in the field during the month of June, one French and one American. The committee decided to call a state conven-
tion to meet at Dover on July 4th.

Socialist Missions.

London, May 22, 1901.

The Independent Labor Party is making an effort to raise £1,000 a year with a view to car-
yrying on socialist propaganda work in the large towns and industrial centres. The in-
tention is to hold a series of large meetings in each of the places selected, advertising well and distributing quantities of useful lit-
erature. All the prominent speakers in the move-
ment are to be turned on so as to attract the public and show that the I. L. P. can boast an array of public men who can hold their own in any assembly. For the time being the chief energies of the Party will be concentrat-
ed on the district where the mission is being held and no effort will be spared to prove the effectiveness and influence of the organization.

The thousand pounds for the first year has not yet been raised, but a considerable sum has been got together, and the first Socialist Mission was held at Birkenhead. I. L. P. and four following days. Preston is a town where the Conservative Party has been dominant for forty years. The Liberal organization has been defunct for several years. There is now, however, a political branch of the I. L. P. A Socialist candidate has been run for parliament twice, polling just under 5,000 votes on each occasion. It is a certainty that the seat will be contested first opportunity and a great increase in the vote is anticipated.

Among the speakers who descended on Preston were J. Keir Hardie, M. P., Councillors John Hodge (Secretary of the Steelmelters' Union), Jas. Parker (President of the Hal-
ifax Trades Council) and Philip Snowden, the Socialist Candidate for Blackburn, Messrs. J. Bruce Glaslin (Chairman of the I. L. P.), S. D. Shalard (lecturer for the London Fabian Society), and Peter Curran (Organizer of the Gasworkers' Union), Mrs. Pankhurst (Member of the Manchester School Board), and Mrs. Gaskin. M. Emile Vinck of the Bel-
gium Labor Party also spoke. Crowded and en-
thusiastic meetings were held night after night; the walls were covered with placards; brass bands patrolled the towns; over 500000 leaflets and handbills were distributed. Social-
ism was made the burning topic in the town and the people were made to see that the So-
cialist Party was an active, powerful and re-
sponsible factor, which they could not afford to ignore.

This is the kind of work the National Coun-
cil of the I. L. P. intends to carry on in all parts of the British Islands during the next few years.

John Penry.

HELP!
The Barbers' Union

PATRONIZE Barber Shops before 8 P. M.
and before 12 M. Sundays and Holidays
Only Patronize Barber Shops that dis-
play the UNITON CARD IN THE WINDOW
Emblem of Fair Labor
Manufacturers having Union La-
bel, the only guarantee of Home Industry.

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Bakery where you Buy your Bread
It is silver and green in color

IT STANDS FOR: Clean Bread, Sanitary Work-
shop, One day's rest a week.

DON'T BUY AFTER

6
O'Clock P. M.

Draught of the United States.
The Problem of the Trust is the all-absorbing topic of the day, as the trust seems to be the absorber of all things of the day. A few—not all—of the trustworthy operators are indicated by such headlining as these: "Standard Oil Gets Great Coal Fields. Poca-hontas District, Worth $3,000,000 Changes Hands." "Tobacco Magnates Meet in New York and Sign a Monopoly of Tobacco."

"Complete Harmony. Vanderbilt director enters Santa Fe Board. A Step in a Grand Scheme of Consolidation of Railroad Interest from New York to Pennsylvania to Pacific Coast.


"Plow Trust Organized with Capital of $75,000,000." The trusts are surely plowing the ground well; yet Socialists scatter their seed plentifully and we will have a glorious harvest. By the way, gentle stranger, have you heard any solution that seems adequate other than the Socialist solution, "Let the People own the trusts."

Circulate those petitions! Ten thousand names are needed to force a vote on the two propositions for the employment of the unemployed in the place of the People. Comrades should understand the value of success in this work. If these propositions are put on the ballot the capitalist press and politicians will be forced to discuss them, and they are distinctly labor and Socialist propositions, fight them. In doing this they cannot avoid aiding our propaganda. Take, for instance, the employment of the unemployed. If the expense will be great, they admit that many are unemployed and hence that the measure is needed. If they argue that men will leave other jobs for city employment, they deny that prosperity exists in private industries and hence that the measure would be beneficial. If they argue that eight hours' work and two dollars pay are exorbitant wages, they will have difficulty in explaining the $80,000,000 income of Rockefeller and the proportionate income of a host of other lesser social parasites. Any style of attack they adopt, we will be able to turn the bow so that it will bound back like a boomerang, and they will be "hoist by their own petard."

The measure is practicable, though far-reaching, and approaching the revolutionary it carries it will be of the greatest benefit. If it does not carry the agitation, nevertheless, will be decidedly helpful to Socialist propaganda. Circulate the petitions.

CHARLES FERGUSON, ANARCHIST.

The address of Rev. Chas. Ferguson, Thursday, June 5th, at the Academy of Sciences, the remainder of which is as follows:

"The speech was remarkable. It is truly marvelous that one with the gifts of an orator, the pleasing declamation and mastery of choice English, such as Ferguson undoubtedly has, should have perpetrated anything—in his lecture. For over an hour Mr. Ferguson quoted and paraded, garbled trite commonplaces in elegant diction and the sum and substance of his argument—we use the word in the technical sense, the principal theme—was "tax the Standard Oil," "regulate the price."

For fifteen minutes Mr. Ferguson dill the "scientific spirit," which, as one critic remarked, was like the devil expounding the Bible. The speaker, hostile to the "problem of the political corruption by political democracy," and then he declared "the problem for us is how to preserve the industrial corporation and social liberty."

he picked up his ears and prepared itself to applaud some assertion that the solution would be "industrial democracy." But the Rev. Ferguson here relapsed into his "scientific spirit," and came back with the assertion that the way to do is to fix the price of products at what is ascertained to be reasonable. The close of this address was marked by this painfully evident balking at the logical conclusion of what had been said previously. Either the gentleman is a consummate illogician or an arrant coward. There is another explanation which is possibly more charitable, and that is, were he a man of logical conclusions, he would be an anarchist. His metaphysics, his idealistic abstractions, bring him invariably to the worship of absolute ideas—liberty is his fetish and his sacrificial rites involve the offering-up of the slain bodies of common sense and economic science.

The critic—Comrades Seiler, Thompson, Scott, Noel and King, Jr.,—to the speech in shrugs, and carried the audience with them in enthusiastic applause. The "contradictions" which "the scientific spirit" of the speaker betrayed him into were laid bare, and the real scientific spirit thus explained.

The specific of the existence of a class struggle was pointed out and the necessity of the working-class organizing to win the battle for themselves and for humanity was emphatically stated. In his final rebuttal, showed that the keen lashes of the critics stung him. He abandoned the scientific spirit—his own kind, or any other. "Socialism was a foreign product of the spirit of democratic institutions. It was hatched in German universities by impractical, be- stigated, closet philosophers. Socialism could never come, Germany was three centuries behind. The philosophes of France and France took under Louis XIV, and Spain, under Philip II. Here the audience gave the speaker the merry ha-ha. He wound up by stating that the Socialists were laggards to the field of battle; the other forces would win the battle, and in the language of the French king, who, returning victorious, exclaimed to his belated lieutenant, "Go hang yourself," he would say to his youthful critics, "Get on with your work yourselves.

The impression left with the audience was that the Rev. Ferguson was either a superficial rhetorician or an artful poseur, who knew more than he told.
Today the organized exploiters threw down the gauntlet to the trades unions in an all-out, phatic and unyielding manner. In the butcher business an order was issued to the retailers by the organized wholesalers to withdraw the union cards from their windows or all meat would be held back from them. Only the threat that the butchers stand the Merchants’ Association. It is a pretty fight. There is a determined effort to smash trades unions by the bosses. Every power is brought to bear for a fair day’s pay for a fair day’s work in the unions to teaching them that they produce all the wealth of the world, therefore all the wealth of the world belongs to them, such insobriety as this of the Metal Trades Association would be impossible. For the very security felt by this association of masters rests on the false knowledge doled out to the workers, no less by their leaders than by the subsidized press of the country. The logic of the knowledge that the workers produce all the wealth of the world would be anxiety for the possession of that wealth. Further, a knowledge that it is a class war we are engaged in would accompany the other knowledge. But the time of the union is taken up by the hot-air artists who, when they are not licking their own boots, are licking the boots of some one else will be of some commercial value to them.

The strike of the machinists grows as the days go by. The hope for a peaceful settlement is “officially” given up, and only a game of wait by both sides can be indulged in. How unjust it is, looking at it from the side of right and wrong alone, that any group of men have the power to compel another group of men to more horrid conduct in the bloodiest battle of the ancient world than in this. Women and children were always immune, but in these modern battles they suffer most. The weakest and most innocent are the victims of this war by the capitalist class against the working class. They have no redress. They must suffer in silence. For war is hell, and till the workers of the country wake up to some other solution of the problem than the strike or the boycott, this hell we shall always have with us.

The Milkers’ Union fought long and faithfully for better treatment of its members. From the most wretched condition they have made progress. The majority of the dairymen have complied with the very moderate request of treating their help a trifle better than they treat their swine. It is a far cry from this treatment, meagre and insufficient, but still better than what they were getting before. But the situation now is such that the treatment of the workers is the only solution. This recognition of their manhood is bound to come. The intelligent workers will bring it into being, and there is some hope for men who work alone, for the most part, on ranches away from the city, where the spirit of unionism prevails, yet keep up a union of their own by the use of the telegraph. But despite the modesty of the demands, a few of the more stupid and ignorant dairymen refuse to comply with them. The law, too, is laughed at by the employers. It is not in connection, and it will be, no doubt, till the workers elect members of their own class to enforce the law. There’s the solution of the whole problem, machinists, cotton-mill strikers, and other strikers. You must elect your own representatives to the halls of legislature, representatives of your own class, who will pass laws for the benefit of your own class and end the speculation of the bosses. We have a bit of good news for our readers, but must withhold it for a week. It is along the lines of co-operative effort for one of the unions now on strike. This is really a weapon that is not used enough during strikes. It is the guild method. The bosses fear for their attenuated market and brings the large dealer to a realization of the strength of the workmen possess. Of course, access to the tools is necessary, but in a trade where no tools, comparatively speaking, are used, co-operative plants may be established and run for the benefit of the strikers during a strike and after. The Mill men brought their machines to their knees by adopting this method. Other unions can do likewise.

LIBERTY.

Some people are very much afraid that the establishment of Socialism will ring the death-knell of liberty. Their line of argument runs somewhat like this: The control of a man’s means of living carries it power to tyrannize over his life, to interfere with his liberty and force him under pain of losing his means of living to do things he dislikes except as he pleases. For we, the means of living of all people are placed in the hands of the State, the political organization, the majority faction, will be able to unmercifully and illimitably tyrannize over the minority. This appears to be very logical and it is small wonder that to many people it appears conclusive. But there are a few other facts and factors the consideration of which quite invalidate the argument and nullify the contentsions of these libertarians.

In the first place it must be remembered that the only society in which every individual could exercise the right to do just as he liked would be no society at all.

The moment men associate they must limit their individual freedom by regard for the rights of others to live as they wish. In modern society, with the immense complexity of our industrial system and the closely knit independence of one upon another, the restrictions we must submit to are many and various. In order to live, work, and operate the great factories which produce things most economically, organization of the working-force is necessary. Regularity and punctuality must be encouraged, otherwise all may suffer the least inconvenience. We are driven then to this first dilemma. Either to abandon social production, the co-operation of many men producing good in the most efficient, most productive, manner, and turn back to the old days of isolated individual production, with its meagre results, its paucity of product, or else to submit to such restrictions. The individualist has no power to do so. He would mean to destroy all labor-saving machinery, to tear up the railroad tracks, to cut down the telegraph poles, to destroy the factories and the cities in which all the luxuries which the human race has won and reduced and level down humanity to one common poverty-stricken plane, to roll back the car of human progress, which the agony and folly of our individualistic conditions. To do so would be impossible. But the other horn of the dilemma is bi-
paritie. It gives us a further choice: We must, it is true, submit to regulations and discipline, but it makes much difference whether these be of our own choosing or of another's dictates.

At the same time our industries are under an absolutist form of government; a single dictator or an oligarchy controls them with no restrictions. Indeed, when the employees of these men protest against hard conditions and demand a change for the better, the bosses get red in the face with anger, and roar that the workers are interfering with their liberty. They "will run their business as they please," and insist on the rights of their employees," so they declare. Clearly this is an odious condition of society, where one or two or a dozen powerful millionaires can dictate to thousands of workmen what the condition of work shall be. It is industrial tyranny; the working-class live in a condition of wage-slavery.

Political institutions furnish an interesting analogy. Beginning with the elected chief of free tribesmen, we discover the gradual evolution of authority making the office hereditary, surrounding it with retainers or companions who serve as instruments of power. Gradually this chief and his men, by "criminal aggression" and "benevolent assimilation," the power of the chief extends over wider territory and becomes more absolute until the King of kings of such people could say, "The State! and the man!"

When this absolutism oppressed the people and industrial changes enlightened the minds of certain vigorous portions of them, they arose in their might and destroyed it. Instead of a State ruled by one man, they secured liberty by establishing a State in which all had an equal voice. This is the most satisfactory solution yet tried.

Anarchy, no state at all, seems too hazardous, as the all too perfect solution of the weak from the aggressions of the strong.

Judging then from the political analogy we should be able to solve the industrial problem by democratizing industry. While political democracy is not perfect, while some have declared it a failure, yet it has been pointed out that the failures of democracy arise chiefly from the corrupting power of centralized wealth in the hands of plutocrats and the corruptible condition of the slave-proletariat whom the capitalist system has debased and demoralized. With the destruction of this power, the elevation of the masses to the superhuman, democratic government would speedily vindicate itself if its partial success under such adverse conditions as the present needs vindication.

Is it not reasonable to hope then, is it not logical to expect, that by transferring the ownership and operation of the industries of the country from the steel barons, mining magnates, and oil kings to the people, to be administered on democratic principles, that such a revolution would be the best solution of the problem of poverty and at the same time release the present from the tyrannical grip of the self-appointed boss and usher him into the liberty and equality of industrial democracy—Socialism?

Two street meetings are held every week at Grant avenue and Market street—one on Sunday night, the other Tuesday night. The crowd keeping since then have started. Much work can be done by the Comrades by coming out and assisting at these meetings. We have literature to sell and petitions to be signed. It is not fair to allow all this work to rest on the shoulders of one or two. If you cannot speak, come to the meetings anyhow. There is work for you.

JOSEPH J. NOEL, Organizer.

ADVANCE

Correspondence.

"Them Class-Conscious" DeLeonites.

New Haven, Conn., May 31st.

We are in the midst of the machinists strike for the nine-hour day here. We have gained our point in about half of our town. There are about 1200 men in the strike. We have very few scabs, and those mostly in one shop; two of them DeLeonites. They are reported by the men who went out that they were taking the work which the strikers threw down, although commonly employed in another department and on another job.

In another shop where the demands were granted as a result of the general movement, although the men and the organization, two DeLeonites have benefited by this nine-hour movement without any effort on their part. Hope they will learn a lesson.

E. W. White.

Doings in Los Angeles.

Editor's Note: First of all, I must report our last street meeting. Comrade Darra opened the meeting and gathered a large crowd in a few minutes. He was followed by Comrade Spring, who gave a good strong talk on Socialism. Then Comrade Corey spoke. His talk was out of the ordinary line of speaking, for he had prepared a very interesting chart, large enough to be plainly seen by the audience. On the first page of the chart he had made out the figures of the strikers, giving their number, the money they would cost to the workmen. On the second page, he had drawn the figures of the DeLeonites, the proportions to represent "Labor," and the other a dwarfed figure to represent "Capitalism." This drew the interest of the crowd, and Comrade Darra again took the stand, in order to defeat the purposes of the S. I. M. while taking our own crowd, when we had stopped. The crowd listened to him for an hour or more, and by that time the S. I. M. men were forced to go home.

We had a large crowd at our Sunday night meeting, and Comrade Brown gave a fine talk on Socialism. The speaker was "up in the air" the greater part of the time, and consequently the crowd undertook to bring him back to earth again.

The debate last week on the question of whether the advocacy of class-consciousness be the most prominent feature of Socialist propaganda resolved itself into the question of whether there is a class struggle. The DeLeonites were not strong enough to take the attack, and in the open discussion no one spoke on the original question.

The question for this week's debate is, "Resolved, that the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Club should accept Comrade Darra's program." We are busy raising funds for the delegate to the unity convention and our dance will be held for the same purpose. The State Organizer will soon be here, and we must arrange meetings for him. So with all these events on hand, besides the regular propagandas, we are very busy.

Yours for the Cause,

Olga Wirthschaft.

The Unity Convention.

Comrades:
The N. E. C. has affirmed the date of July 20th for a convention of the members of the federation of this convention, I hereby advise all comrades to that effect. Additionally, the hands of the printer will be aided by local and State Committee meetings, with instructions as to the election of delegates.

All comrades who have been members of our party prior to June 30th are entitled to representation, provided they are in good standing. Therefore, in order that all comrades may be represented at the coming convention, they are reminded to pay up all dues.

Locals are also reminded that an assessment was levied equal to ten cents per member and all those Locals or subdivisions who have as yet failed to pay same are requested to do so, as the N. E. C. would like to report at the convention that all obligations of the party have been paid. Those States which have not yet settled their Int. Del. stamp accounts are urged to attend to same without delay.

Let our party be fully represented at the convention so that it can be said it was the largest gathering of socialist National Convention ever held in the United States. Fraternally,

H. B. Butcher, Nat Sec'y

A Country Editor Knocked Out.

Editor Advance.

After stripping the article of C. F. Hager's of its verbiage, we find him denying that he refused to publish our issue because of a former opponent, by saying "the charge is too absurd to need comment." To show that this man Hager, this molder of public opinion, eats his own words later on he says: "It (Continued on page 8.)

Dr. Christensen

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5. Each member has only one vote.
6. Each member is eligible to office.
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8. Interest is allowed on all share capital. At present 8 per cent.
9. All the houses of the store hold regular meetings for the election of officers, reports of manager and auditors of accounts. Officers under bonds.
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 reliable goods are handled.
15. Liquors are not sold.
16. Arrangements are being made so the members will get reductions on purchases besides groceries.
17. Believers in Union.
18. Call at store, 1896 Mission street, and get in touch with the movement.
The Retail Trades’ Council held their meeting June 11th, at 8:30 p.m., at their hall and the members of the Broommakers’ Union, No. 58, were received and delegations seated.

The reports of Unions are as follows:

Bakers: All the Bakers still out and are more than ever determined to win their fight. Union men in this city are doing their duty by the Bakers; they are keeping their stores closed. All the Italian Boss Bakers signed the Union’s agreement, with the exception of three.

Bottlers: Everything satisfactory; have eight-hour contract signed all over the coast. Brewers: Are preparing their eight-hour contracts and place them before the bosses, to go into effect July 1, in this city. Will give every assistance to help the striking Bakers and Cooks and Waiters.

Butchers: Butchers of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley are out on strike. Employers must don aprons to do their own work, to their disadvantage. Getting imported men to join the Union. The Butchers went on strike Wednesday morning at ten o’clock in all places where the Union card is not displayed. Twenty-four hundred men will stand firm by the Union.

Broommakers: Request all Union men to look for the blue label on brooms—the genuine Union Label of the Broommakers. All other brooms are made by Chinese and convict labor.

Barmyers: Progressing nicely.

Boot and Shoe Workers: Will give a picnic at Fernbrook Park, Nile Avenue, Sunday, July 7th. Request Union to ask for stand at No. 60 on 7th Street when purchasing shoes.

Retail Clerks: No delegates present.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees: Eight hundred men still out on strike. Bakers are still staying by them in the struggle. Union men are doing their duty and are staying away from boycotted restaurants.

Steam Laundry Workers: No delegates present.

French Laundry Workers: No delegates present.

Milk Wagon Drivers: Members of the Milk Wagon Drivers’ Union complain that Union men are not asking them for their union card, and ask that more interest should be taken in the matter; many drivers are back in their dues on Holstein Farm still unfair; ask all union men not to patronize it. Milk Drivers are doing their best to place pure milk on the market; all union men should assist them in their cause by asking the driver to show his union card when delivering milk.

New Business: Moved and seconded that the Secretary send a communication to the Musicians’ Union, and call their attention to the fact that many of their members have found patronizing non-union restaurants, and request the Musicians’ Union to take action in the matter.

Moved and seconded that every delegate to the Retail Trades’ Council be appointed a committee to solicit funds for the striking Cooks and Waiters and Bakers, and that they should meet at the Bakers’ Headquarters every night at 7:30 sharp.

Moved and seconded that every delegate stand instructed to go to that meeting, and in case of inability to attend to send a substitute.

Moved and seconded that the delegates of the Bakers and the Bottlers act as a committee to interview those Unions meeting at 1159 and 1133 Mission street.

Moved and seconded to endorse the recommendation of the Joint Strike Committee, requesting the appointment of a committee to go around the different unions requesting financial assistance for the striking Cooks and Waiters and Bakers.

Moved and seconded that the committee, in soliciting funds from the unions, state nothing about the per capita tax of the Labor Council.

Moved and seconded that a committee of seven be elected as an Executive Committee of the Retail Trades Council, to take care of the interests of the Council between meetings.

Moved and seconded that the committee constitute of the paid officers of the different unions. Brothet Wille, Lane, Less, Speck, Andre, Dijen and Sganzinzi were elected on the committee.

Moved and seconded to remit the dues of the Cooks and Waiters for April and May. A. DIJEAU, Secretary.

Tour of Comrades Roche and Murray. San Bernardino. June 16th, 1913

Editor Advance: Our objective point is San Diego—making all towns worth the travelers en route. We have had several meetings for the past week. We had George Holmes down from Los Angeles last week, and Murray held up Riverside Tuesday evening. I joined them Wednesday. Riverside is “bougeoisie,” but where the laborer is, there is always a fight. We were there a week, and they took our proponent food with much relish. Comrades Em- dinson and Anderson “guide right” in that locality.

Thursday and Friday evenings we held in Redlands to big crowds. The questions were interesting and the answers more so here. This little town has a rich” town, but they have a Protestant Local second to none, that is cutting quite a swath, with the urbane Doc “taking em in.”

All the time the Riverside and Redlands are “dry” towns—for the poor. The proletarians wander around aimlessly saying “will time” and a social meeting is always well attended on the streets for that reason. Saturday and Sunday we staged a “wild card” in San Bernardino. This is a “wild open” town with mining camp characteristics and while we can get no opposition here, we can get no action as yet. When the 400 sleeping giants in the Santa Fe shops awake there will be another story to tell. Meanwhile the two “Hills”—Smith and Gurr—hold the fort well and nothing reactionary can enter there. Our comrades Prof. Richardson is a powerful propagandist.

We will pitch camp at Highland to-morrow night and blast away to the same and the insane there. Many of the latter not being in the asylum, we hope to bring some of them to their senses.

Fraternally,

Jas. S. Roehe.

H. LOTZIN

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needs but a passing comment; for he, who because of the knowledge of his position, thus accuses the editor, is the man that you will do well to watch, because he is not likely to be out of a position.

Again he says: "If a miner (he certainly means me) should get into a position where he is able to act in the interest of the opposition to have himself kept still.

Kind readers, you doubtless can see how impossible it is to reconcile these two statements. In the last statement he admits he refused the space, in the first his charge is always.

Again he says: "If a miner (he certainly means me) should get into a position where he is able to act in the interest of the opposition to have himself kept still, he will do well to watch.

What does the gentleman mean? Does he mean to say that if I were in his position, and should run a paper in opposition to some private corporation, that a R. R. pass would bring me to keep still? It is strange he justifies his position by anticipating that others are no better class. Well, I have not the honor of enjoying his exalted (?) position, his remarks will not apply to my case, as I am sure I can fire him back as I have him: "I am the man it will do well for you to watch."

There was one prominent feature in the gentleman's article—he studiously avoided saying anything against socialism.

There appears two more self-contradictions in his article, but are entirely too silly for notice. The space of the socialist press is too valuable to be occupied by personal bickering. It is the system we are running for, not the man. We wish to say in conclusion that socialism is on the upward march. The sentiment is rapidly growing although some of you may be lost, and it is true. The industrial conditions of the country are forcing all thinking people to adopt socialism. Notwithstanding opposition, we are still enjoyed by the official classes, the clergy, the moneyed classes and what is called fashionable society and denounced as irresponsible agitators.

So were the men who cleared the forest and built the state, in the eyes of our forefathers; men who were ready to die for liberty and independence were opposed by the men of that day. Patrick Henry was charged with treason by half the members of the Virginia Assembly.

When the Declaration of Independence was read in the court house yard in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, a writer who adhered to the instructive class was present, and in giving an account of it, he stated with apparent satisfaction that there were few persons ready to die in the crowds that listened to the readings of the documents. It is worthy of note that in all times men who profit by wrongs see the same as injustice assume the smile of superiority.

But their names are never stamped on any roll of honor. Fortunately the marching columns of humanity go forward ignorance the existence of such men.

-- H. H. Miner.

Le Grand, Cal.

MEETING OF THE C. C. C., JUNE 12TH.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved. Report of the Auditing Committee rejected. Committee requested to make its report in writing. "Examiner" to have privilege to print the proposition of the Palace of the People.

Members are requested to pledge themselves to work one night a week securing new members and subscribers for the ADVANCE.

Butchers to be asked if speakers from the Social Democratic Party can be admitted to their meetings to address them on the labor problem.

JOSEPH J. NOEL, Sec.

RECOMMENDED. That the City Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party extends its sympathy to the striking machinists in their efforts to secure better material conditions from their masters.

The Social Democratic Party of America pledges itself to support in every way possible the workers in their struggle, but desires to bring to their minds this fact, that no permanent good may be hoped for unless the emancipation of the working class is accomplished through the ownership, by the people, of the land and all the means of production; for till this be the industrial order the wages system will continue, with its accompaniments of strikes, boycotts, poverty and crime which characterize the present social order. This change, carrying with it the emancipation of the workers, can only be brought about through the intelligent use of the political power by the working class.

City Central Committee, S. D. P.