Organic Unity Achieved at Last.

Twelve Thousand Organized Socialists Wheel Into Line—Indianapolis Convention the Biggest and Best Yet Held. Harmony, Enthusiasm and Victory.

The National Unity Convention has met and adjourned. Unity has been achieved, harmony restored, and the foundations of a strong organization laid. It has been so unqualified a success that its expense will be considered light by those who have the welfare of the movement at heart. Thus may we sum up the report of its proceedings.

J. W. Kelly of Marion, Ind., called the meeting to order and Comrade Geo. D. Herron was acclaimed chairman and Philip Brown of Chicago, Secretary. A committee of ten on credentials was elected from the two factions and independents and a committee of five on rules and order of business.

When the convention reassembled at 3 p.m., Hillquit reported for the credentials committee. There were no contests, but each side had chosen about 60 votes on account of technicalities. This allowance being made, it appeared that the 124 delegates in attendance directly represented 6,541 party members in good standing. These were distributed as follows: Three unaffiliated states had eight delegates with 352 votes; the adherents of the Chicago Board and 48 delegates, representing 1,396 members in twelve states; and the Springfield faction had 68 delegates having credentials, and representing 2,278 members in fifteen states and one territory. In all twenty states were represented, beside the territory of Puerto Rico. As many party members had not signed delegates' credentials, the committee thought it a conservative estimate to place the membership of the organizations represented at twelve thousand.

The report of the committee on rules brought out the first contest of the convention. The first division came on a clause in the report of the rules committee providing that committees on platform, resolutions and constitution be elected as the organization committee had been, representing the factions. A number of delegates thought that, organization once effected, all committees should be chosen without regard to faction. After some discussion, in which Hillquit favored the committee's report, the recommendation was adopted. Other rules were adopted without discussion.

A much sharper debate, which lasted for two hours, was raised by an amendment offered by Berger, providing that upon roll calls on important questions, each faction be recorded separately. Margaret Hale supported the amendment, and said the convention call provided for it.

Harriman made a strong speech attacking the amendment, and challenged any one to show where either of the convention calls provided for separate voting. The Springfield party delegates had not attempted to use their power unjustly, and they had yielded every point that had been made. Every delegate should be prepared to abide by the convention's acts. He was repeatedly applauded.

Goebel of New York, Hoehn of St. Louis, Morgan of Chicago, and Seidel of Milwaukee seconded the amendment.

Steadman of Chicago did not altogether favor the amendment, but thought it might be granted. He was greatly applauded when he declared that as far as he was concerned his word was not to be taken to abide by the action of the convention.

McCarty of Massachusetts offered the following substitute, which was accepted by Berger and unanimously adopted: "The vote by roll call on all amendments shall be taken by the parties separately: the ayes and nays of the respective parties shall be added, and the majority and minority votes of each of the parties shall be considered as one whole be determined; the majority vote of the whole shall be the act of the convention."

Permanent organization was then completed by the election of Mally of New York as secretary and Strickland of Chicago as assistant secretary and the choosing of the following committees: Platform—Berger, Haile, Westphal, Hillquit, Carey, Simons, and Dobbs. Resolutions—Leeds, Kelly and Hoehn. Constitution—Steidman, MacCarty, Goebel, Harriman, Morgan, Mills, and Robinson.

Carey of Mass., was chairman on Tuesday. A capitalist lie about "repudiating Debts" was nailed and a telegram expressing "esteem and love" was sent, to which the following reply was received:

"The expression of the Convention is gratifying in the extreme. May a united and harmonious party crown your labors. Press reports do not disturb me. I am a Socialist. A thousand thanks to the delegates for their personal expression. But for illness in my family I would be with you."

The first order of business was the reading of the reports of the two national organizations, through their secretaries. National Secretary Butcher of the Springfield Committee reported first. His report detailed the work done since the committee has been in existence, and the showing was a most creditable one. It called forth applause and Secretary Butcher was the recipient of many congratulations from many of the delegates.

The report showed that the committee has granted charters to 137 new locals, with a membership of 1,407, bringing the total number of locals up to 229. Reports from 147 locals showed a present membership of 7,328, with $2 not reporting. The total receipts were stated to be $4,187.68; total expenditures, $4,167.22; cash on hand, $20.44. Due stamps had been sold to the number of 52,579. Liabilities were $677.02, covered by assets of $853.29, with a surplus on account of $176.47.

Secretary Theodore Debs next reported for the Chicago N. E. B. The report was a brief one, and showed receipts since Jan. 1, 1901, of $3,757.01, and disbursements of $3,637.64. Liabilities for loans and salaries were stated at $1,083.55. He stated that a complete report would be given when the work of the convention is accomplished and his office transferred to the new building. In the meantime, however, that unity would be effected and said that when relieved from the office he would not be a candidate for any official position in the party. Both reports were accepted.

The committee in Porto Rico, on the Negro question and trades unionism were next discussed. The first was adopted after dropping the adjective "un-American" and the other two were referred back to the committee, which was increased.

In the afternoon session Margaret Hale reported for the platform committee. The platform was a concise statement of revolutionary socialism, and defined clearly the reasons for the existence of the Social Democratic Party, and why the working class should support it in order to achieve their emancipation, by abolishing capitalism and establishing socialism.

The platform concluded as follows: "While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the idea and manner of transition to socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We therefore consider it of the utmost importance for the Social Democratic Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition, and to elect Socialists to political offices in order to facilitate the attainment of this end."

Eight "immediate demands" were then introduced by the words, "As such means we advocate."

Simons, a member of the platform committee, offered the following as a minority report and moved its adoption: "To strike out all that part of the platform following the words, 'As such means we advocate,' and that a committee be appointed to draft an address to contain the immediate demands, with an explanation of them." He supported his motion in a fiery speech, and a lengthy debate ensued. He was followed by Hoehn, who opposed striking out the immediate demands, characterizing Simons' motion as reactionary and ridiculous. Wilshire spoke against immediate demands, saying that the

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A Prophecy from One, Who, While not a Prophet Tells the Truth.

John Burns, the English workingman's friend and representative in Parliament, who is called a Socialist, but is so only to a limited extent, predicts that America will become Socialist, and hints that the efforts to become so will result in another great war in this country. This is no wilder or more unreasonable a prediction than the one that the war of 1861-65 would have been twenty years before it occurred. Up until that war broke out—nay, even after it had been actually raging for months—there were millions of people who refused to believe that such a tremendous tragedy had occurred, or could occur. Men woke up even the morning after the North and rubbed their eyes thrice before they believed that the great tragedy was not a dream—even though their elder sons' seats were vacant at the breakfast table.

Let a plain, blunt statement be made here and now; causes of a great war are making as surely and rapidly now, if somewhat more under the surface, as they were made from 1860 to 1865. It may not come now in the same way. We look back on the war of the rebellion and say it was inevitable; no wisdom could have avoided it, and this is true. So, very likely, in 1950, the 200,000,000 people of this country will look back on the soldier fields that were seen ever before in the world's history and say: "No, it could not have been helped." Why? It will be asked. Answer: Because the government still stood and surrendered itself to hogs, cor- morants, vandals, swindlers, rioters, scoundrels, grafters, gourmands, thieves and robbers. Mind this is what they will say; will they be right? It is easier to look backward than to look forward, but the facts are there.

Socialists—and after awhile, when the good times are overthrown with the lava of a panic, they will be militant, vengeful, not merely philosophical, aggregative Socialists—are being born every hour, as the score of hundreds daily. Every time Morgan makes a new combination he makes a hundred Socialists. Every time Schwab draws his millions dollars—once a year—he raises blood in a million heart; every act against him is a act of contempt on the part of the laboring man.

Socialism will turn into Socialism; populism has but a step to take to become Socialism. The Democrats are going back to bid for the support and fodder and fees of the plutocrats against the Republicans; many Demo- cratic voters still have a foot in each camp; many more will come to the growing army of Socialism. By 1920, perhaps sooner, it will be a resistent tide.

This is not a statement of what is desirable or hoped for; merely a slight forecast of things to be, as surely as there is not a speedy and radical change in the policy and conduct of the dominant party in this country. But it is as impossible for that party, with its Hannas, Mckayns, Douglas, Evanston, Ellisons, De- pews and the rest, to change its course, as it is for the leopard to change its spots.

The children of this country will have even a heavier task to perform than any of their ancestors had. There is a cloud in the American sky, hand-broad, on which, with a spy- glass, one may decipher the lettering of Mac- calyus's prophecy.—Portland, Ore. Evening Telegram.

The Position of the Beer Bottler's Stated.

The Executive Committee of the Beer Bottlers' Union has issued the following statement:

1159 Mission street,
San Francisco, Cal., August 3, 1901.

Dear Sir: All members of the Beer Bottlers' Union who were locked out on Friday, some 172 in all, are still out; not one of them being willing to accept the terms of their employers and break faith with the union.

A special meeting of the union was held to- day at the headquarters of the union and the actions of its Executive Committee were dis- cussed seriatim and finally adopted. The mo- tion to ask the Labor Council to levy a boycott on the firm of John G. Rapp & Son, agent of Ranier bottled beer in this city was unani- mously adopted by a rising vote.

The members of the union have not forgot- ten that when they first organized Mr. Rapp called his employees into his office and sum- marily discharged all of them who refused to resign from the union. As before, they looked on as the leading spirit in the Beer Bottlers' Pro- tective Association, one of the first, if not the first association of employers to repudiate con- tracts signed by its members and guaranteeing to the employees wages and working conditions. Mr. Rapp, the agent for Rainier bottled beer in this city, is the President of this Employ- ees' Association, and as he was one of the first to attach his signature of the union scale, the members of the union naturally desire the La- bor Council to levy a boycott on the firm which they believe to be the prime mover in this outrageous attack on their organization.

It is the unanimous opinion of the members of the union that their employers took advan- tage of the strike in order to break the labor situation to break their written contracts with the union, evi- dently supposing that in the turmoil of strikes and boycotts now going on that their raid on the Bottlers' Union, has been forwarded to the National Executive Board of the union, with all the details of its violation, and there is no doubt that the National Union will take prompt and effective action.

Meanwhile, the locked-out members of the union are distributing copies of the lookout notice and informing their friends that the Entreprise Bottling Company, and Schwartz Weiss Beer Bottling Company are the only bottling establishments in this city that are union shops, keeping their contracts and work- ing for union wages.

Socialism does not advocate a forcible re- solution, but holds that Socialism will be the inevitable result of the growth of capitalism; provided the social forces are properly di- rected. The development is a growth and all the changes must be produced in soci- ety are the result of the material progress. Socialists propose the social revolution as a remedy for the social evils, and the founding of the Co-operative Commonwealth will be the inevitable result of the social revolution.—Farmers' Review.

There's no use to blink the question. There must be revolutionary reform in society or it will fall to pieces by its own rottenness. Courts, police, penitentiaries and gallow's are but a line in the mud under which the rate in which crime is progressing in legis- lative bodies and in the courts, not to speak of its progress among what is known as the dangerous classes.—Southern Mercury.

A Sociological Straddle.

According to the "American Journal of So- ciology," M. Thury, a professor at the Uni- versity of Geneva, has approached the problem of labor in a new way. He is an individualist, and so is opposed to the Socialist régime. In a recent publication on "The Social Question in Its Principle," some of his leading ideas are expressed under such themes as: "The Right to the Means of Work Derived from Obliga- tion to Work;" "The Soil, the Source of the Necessities of Life;" "Individual or Col- lective Ownership of the Soil;" "Labor Or- ganizations and the Use of the Machine and the Division of Labor." He sums up his proposition in these terms: "Let competition be free as to the comforts; re- serve one realm, that of the necessities of life, and from that exclude speculation." This is not an entirely new régime, but is a kind of compromise between the old and the new conditions of society.

Coming from a professor, living in a coun- try that is making preparations to inaugurate a large section of the cooperative common- wealth, it is no wonder he is willing to make some concessions to retain the beloved hum- bug of competition. Professors have to do something as an excuse for drawing down their salaries, the cash portion of which is to become academic and learned, when discussing the simple proposition of feeding a hungry man. It is to the interests of the class to which the professors think they belong, to have the people fooled, and the people are fooled. At least, they used to be. There is a change on the way.

Making and Breaking.

Those cretinous mortals who insist upon legislation against universal liquor were well to ponder over the following statement from Prof. George T. Ladd, professor of philosophy in Yale University:

"Twenty years ago, the great corporations in this country were persistent lawbreakers, but in these days they do not need to break them, as they make them themselves."

As an illustration of this the professor quoted as follows:

"Some years ago, while in Chicago, I found that if I cheated the Illinois Central railroad out of five cents I would have to serve a long imprisonment and pay a heavy fine. If an or- dinary highwayman should, however, have met me on the street and stolen all my money, and even killed me for that matter, he would have escaped with a much lighter sentence than I who had cheated a big corporation out of a patry nickel."

The professor has merely stated in other words the truth that Socialists have always enunciated, that the law is the servant and creature of capitalist interests for all general purposes.—The Workers' Call.

Carroll D. Wright has issued a report show- ing that the total cost of transporting passen- gers in the United States is less than one-fifth of what it was a mile, or go somewhere on the cars. The cost keeps getting lower.

You pay at the rate of three cents a mile. This is fifteen times as much as it costs, according to Mr. Wright, his figures. Remember that Mr. Wright is a O. G. C. man, who will realize that he does not propose hurting the interests of the railroads when he thus shows their earnings to be 500 per cent. Is it any wonder that it is showing that the Van- dentribs, Goulds, Morgans, etc., can pile up such wealth when one figures up the number of miles of railroad and the number who travel yearly?
Really a Little More, But...  

The wage scale having been fairly adjusted, the employer himself must feel about what altruistic measures he will adopt for the benefit of his employees. Once the interest of the latter in the success of the enterprise becomes established, suggestions regarding methods of doing more and better work, and the interest of employer and employee will come fast enough from the men. Conveniences which good men need to do their work well and keep them in prime condition, mentally and physically, are the advantage, and they are bound to come, but they have their time and place of coming, which are after more important things are settled. It must be remembered that kind words and rest rooms and libraries and lectures and an altruistic management put forward measures although excellent in their proper time and place, do not in themselves bring happiness and contentment, for they do not supply food and clothes and "house rent and home comforts," and the latter are what men want. Of such things, therefore, until the proper time arrives the men become suspicious, as they partake of the nature of charity, and honest workers resent anything of such a nature, as it is unfair. What is really and well advanced in modern thought and methods before such things can be introduced.

Nor should an employer allow the announcement to become current that he has a "model" or "quasi-model" management, and his humanity, a success by adopting the methods outlined above and added such conveniences as he finds are of common advantage to his business and his men. Intelligent workmen are sensitive to being referred to as adjuncts to anything "model."

An attempt to advertise an enterprise by proclaiming that philanthropic principles dominate its management may be effective for a time, but it is the victim of a system of such pater aphy and its projectors. There is no philanthropy about it; it is pure business. Nor should a manager announce to his men or to the public that he incorporates advanced ideas in his management "because it pays." No advantage can be gained by such a course. It will, in fact, be found that it does not pay. He should no more think of making such a statement than of saying the "keep off the ice" sign face clean and changes his linen daily "because it pays."—H. F. J. Porter in Cassier's Magazine.

Slavery in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia "North American" has presented a faithful picture of some of the conditions prevailing in the anthracite coal district, the contemplation of which should make Pennsylvania men ashamed to ask for relief at the hands of the Legislature.

It is a reproach to an American commonwealth that any portion of its population could be made the victim of a system of industrial slavery that violates the principles of its organic law and is, in every respect, worse than feudalism.

The depths of human misery are sounded by the toil and weeks of the miners. No serf was ever more absolutely at the mercy of his master than is many a miner in Pennsylvania, who is the perpetual debtor of the company store. This miner must work for such wages as the operator sees fit to pay, he must pay such prices for what he consumes as the operator sees fit to exact. By a system of accounts that is fraudulent on its face, the prices are made to consume the wages, and the miner is reduced to slavery against the robbery means starvation for the miner and his family. There are families in the anthracite district who have toiled for ten years at the hardest work done by human beings and never received a dollar in cash.

Nothing more consideration is given to the needs of these toilers than may be necessary to keep them alive while they are able to work, than is given to the wants of wild animals. The mules that haul ore are treated more humanely than are the men who do much the same work. So inadequate is the minimum loss of life or limb taken, if expense be involved, because no capital is invested in human life, and death and suffering cost nothing to the company. Laborers' compensation for the enormous per capita expenses to corporations are nullified by subordination of those appointed to enforce them. Human life is held more cheaply in a coal mine than in an army on the field of battle.

Machinery.

Up to the present, man has been, to a certain extent, the slave of machinery, and there is something tragic in the fact that as soon as man had invented a machine to do his work he began to use it. But machinery being the product of our own system of civilization, it is, of course, the result of our property system, and our system of competition. Five hundred men are, in consequence, thrown out of employment, and, having no work to do, become hungry and hungry. But the man who manufactures the produce of the machine and keeps it, and has five hundred times as much as he should have, and probably, which is of much more importance, a great deal more than he really wants, seizes the property of all, every one will benefit by it. It would be an immense advantage to the community. All unintellectual labor: all monotonous, dull labor; all labor that deals with unpleasant conditions, must be done by machinery. Machinery must work for us in coal mines, and do all sanitary services, and be the stoker of steamers, and clean the streets, and run messages on wet days, and do anything that is tedious or distressing. At present machinery competes against man. Under proper conditions machinery will serve man. There is no doubt at all that this is machinery; and machinery will grow while the country is asleep, while humanity will be amusing itself or enjoying cultivated leisure—which, and not labor, is the aim of man—or making beautiful things, or reading beautiful things, or simply gazing at the world with admiration and delight, machinery will be doing all the necessary and unpleasant work. The fact is that civilization requires slaves. The Greeks were quite right here. Unless there are slaves to do the ugly, horrible, uninteresting work, culture and contemplation become almost impossible. Human slavery is wrong. On mechanical slavery, on the slavery of the machine, the future of the world depends. Children are no longer called upon to go down to a depressing East End and distribute bad cocoa and worse blankets to starving people, they will have delightful leisure in which to devise wonderful and marvelous things for their own joy and the joy of every one else. There will be great storages of force for every city, and for every house, if required, and this force man will convert into heat, light or motion, according to his needs. Is this the future of the world that does not include Utopia is not even worth gazing at, for it leaves out the one country at which humanity is always landing. And when humanity lands there it looks out, and, seeing a better country, sets sail. Progress is the realization of Utopias.—Oscar Wilde.

Capitalism in Dixie.

Miss Irene Ashby, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, in a recent issue of the Federationist, tells a most gruesome story of child labor in the Southern States. The story is a terrible one and reveals a condition that is denounced air and condemned by the country and to the age in which we live. With the exception of Tennessee the Southern States are the only ones in the Union where there are no laws for the protection of children and even adult workers. In the Eastern States, where cotton manufacture is a leading industry there are laws for the regulation and protection of child labor, but they were not put on the statute books by the philanthropists who give money for the moral uplift of little children, they were enacted through the effort of organized labor. If emancipation comes to the children of the South, it must come, as it did in Tennessee, through the election of working men to the law-making bodies.

Not long ago a correspondent of the "New York Times" took a trip through South Carolina and stopped for a while in the town of Sumter. When asked what he thought of the town particularly in this small place," said the correspondent, "was the fact that it had two cemeteries. I was told that the death rate of the mill children was very high. This is the result of poor housing conditions, I gather, who worked in the mills, compelled to attend the whirling machinery from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. I discovered that often the fathers of these children do not work at all, but simply loaf about the village and drink whisky and chew tobacco. The houses the company provides for the mill workers are neat enough in appearance, but they are stuck over the hillsides in hideous rows of no tree or bush between the most of them not even having a fence around them. If that is better than living on a farm, then farm life in the South must be pretty horrible."

The parents of these children can't be held responsible. They are the victims of a social condition that compels the children to work for a wage as pitiful as their own poor lives, while their natural protectors and providers are doomed to idleness.

The "Journal," commenting on this dreadful condition, says that this country has done a great deal of bragging lately about its world supremacy, its marvelous exports, and so on. That we have even invited the English to trade with themselves bitten by our superior intelligence.

But one thing can be said for England: In that country you can not find children at work between the ages of four and ten years. They have got over that stage of savagery.

The "Journal" tells of a young woman who visited the mills of Alabama, where she saw hundreds of children, twelve and ten years old, and even younger, working hard all day, as many as four working at the unwinding of bobbins.

The children told her that when they got tired they cried, but went on with their work again as soon as the superintendent came around to scold them.

It is useless to appeal for redress to the powers that be, their sympathies are not with the worker. The only way the country can be purged of this disease is by organizing the laboring power into its own hands, get control of the government, and use it according to the dictates of enlightened humanity. Take the children from the mills and put them to school and their fathers from the street corners, and put them to work with the assurance of a competency.—Machinists' Monthly.
ADVANCE

Organic Unity Achieved at Last. (Continued from page 1.)

An economic development of America was now more advanced than any other in the world, that we were on the verge of a social revolution, and that immediate demands were no longer necessary.

The Convention promised to be an exhaustive one, it was decided that a vote on Simons' motion be taken at 11:345 Wednesday morning. It was also voted to hold a night session to permit full discussion on the motion. The debate was long, but clear, and steered by Herron, Harriman, and Goebel speaking against the motion, and Murphy, Clemens, MacSweeney, and Backus in favor. Harriman said he was not in favor of the demands as formulated, but thought they should not be stricken out. He explained how he thought the demands should be drawn up. His explanation was received with approval from many delegates. Mills of Chicago said he had heard the strongest immediate demands, but he favored Harriman's explanation and would like to see the demands so inserted in the platform.

The opening session the debate was renewed by Goebel, speaking for the immediate demands. At this point Herron took the floor and advocated a modification of the statement of the demands, which practically coincided with his motion. He moved the following as a substitute for the demands as stated in the committee's report:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and of all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on the property of the capitalist class, but to the reduction of the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees and to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. The right of the working people in case of accident, lack of employment, sickness, and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose, in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

(To be continued.)

A Letter from the Convention.

Chicago, Ill., August 2, 1901.

To Local San Francisco, S. D. P., Secretary

Comrade Joseph J. Noel, and Comrades:

In accordance with the call of the National Convention, held at Indianapolis, July 20th, it gives me great pleasure to report that the instructions to your delegate were adhered to by me and the measures suggested by Local San Francisco were, in the main, carried in the convention.

1st. The name "Socialist Party" was decided upon, your delegate voting in the affirmative.

2d. Official organs were abolished.

3d. A system of dues stamps were provided for.

4th. I voted for the city of Chicago as the seat of the National Executive Committee, per instructions received.

5th. The recommendation that the National Executive Committee be composed of State Organizers did not carry as recommended.

6th. The recommendation that the National Executive Committee be composed of State Organizers did not carry as recommended.

7th. The National Committee shall appoint their Secretary; carried. The Secretary is to be a salaried officer and devote his whole time to party work. His salary was decided as $1,000 per annum.

8th. National Organizers were abolished.

9th. State autonomy was carried.

10th. The powers of the National Committee were defined and other rights reserved to States.

On the question of immediate demands, your delegate voted against them in any shape whatever.

Under the head of "Remarks," I desire to state that at the beginning of the convention a spirit of cautiousness was shown by all parties represented. The adherents of the Chicago Board were instructed to report on every
measure taken back to a referendum vote of their constituency, and they insisted that the parties vote separately on all questions of importance. This cautiousness finally gave way to a feeling of confidence in both parties and after a first day's session, unity was assured.

Every delegate expressed the opinion that in his locality the movement would be given great impetus on account of unity.

In conclusion I will say that taken all together, the convention was inspiring, as well as instructive. I considered myself very fortunate in being there, and I take this occasion to thank the comrades of San Francisco and other places in the State who have honored me by naming me as their delegate.

Yours fraternally,
Wm. E. Costley.

How They are Robbed.

A boy is born in the country. Laboring always with his father, his grandfather, his mother, he sees each year the finest crops from the fields he and his father have plowed, harrowed and sowed—the fields that his mother and sister have moved and reaped, binding the corn into the sheaves which he himself has helped to stack—he sees that his father carries the best of these crops, not to his own house, but to the square's barn beyond the manor gardens.

As the boy grows, the manor house with the crooking cart he and his father have piled up, the boy sees on the veranda a richly dressed lady seated at a table spread with a silver ket- tle, fine china, cakes and sweets; on the other side of the carriage, where he sees the square's two or three shining shoes and embroidered shirts playing ball on the smooth lawn.

The ball is knocked over the cart. "Pick it up, boy," cries one of the young gentlemen. "Pick it up. Johnny," shouts the father to his son, taking off his cap and walking beside the cart holding the reins.

"What does it mean?" thinks the boy. "I am tired with work, while they are playing; yet I must fetch the ball for them."

But he fetches the ball, and the young gentleman takes it from the coarse sun-burnt peasant boy's hand with fine white fingers and returns to the game without noticing him.

The boy comes home with the cart.

The boys run along the road to catch up, kicking up the dust with his clumsy, worn-out boots and together they reach the barn crowded with carts and sheaves. The bustling over-seer, covered with sweat at the back, and a stick in his hand, greets the boy's father with an oath for driving up to the wrong place. The father apologizes, turns wearily, lodging at the reins of the exhausted horse, and stops at the further side.

The boy approaches his father and asks:

"Father, why do we bring our corn to him? Haven't we grown it?"

"Because the land is theirs," answered the father.

"Who gave them the land, then?"

"Go and ask the overseer there. He'll explain it to you. Do you see his stick?"

"But what will they do with this corn?"

"They'll make bread with it that you saw on the table when we passed."

"And what will they do with the money?"

"They'll buy those cakes with it that you saw to the table when we passed."

The boy is thought about it. But he has little time for thought. The men shout for his father to bring his cart nearer. He pulls the horse up to the stacks, clings to the top of his load, unites the rope, and warily hands the sheaves to his corn-his every effort; while the boy holds the old mare, whom he has driven for the last two years, brushing away the flies as his father tells him, and wondering, for he cannot understand why the land does not belong to those who work for it, but to those young gentlemen who play about in fancy suits, and drink champagne.

The boy thinks about this continually, when waking, when going to sleep, when attending the horses, but finds no answer. Everyone says it is as it should be—and he lives accordingly.

So he grows up. He marries, children are born to him, and also wondered; and he answers them as his father answered him.

And they, too, living in poverty and subjection, labor for the same wages.

So he lives and so live all around him. Wherever he goes it is the same; and according to the stories of the passing pilgrims it is the same everywhere. Everywhere laborers overwork and drink rain, rich land overseers. Suffer from rupture, asthma, consumption; drink in despair and die before the time.

Women overstrain themselves, cooking, washing, mending, terding the cattle; winder and grow prematurely old from overpowering and incessant labor.

And everywhere those for whom they work indulge in horses and carriages and pet dogs, conservatories and games, from one year to another. To teach them another evening dressing as if for a holiday, playing, eating and drinking, as not one of those who work for them could do, even on a holiday.—Tolstoy.

Owing to often overstraining themselves, a great number of Russian peasants suffer from chronic hemia.—Trans.

State Organizer's Report.

Everywhere, with scarcely an exception, there is an awakening among the masses to give heed to the Socialist speaker. Beginning with May 6th, and ending with July 28th, I spoke at 36 meetings, 52 of which were held on the street and only 4 in halls. The last meeting that I held in Los Angeles I was told by the only comrade who assisted me that it was the largest Socialist open-air meeting he had ever seen in that city.

Pomona.—Very large meeting.
Redlands.—Very good meeting.
Highlands.—Here I had quite an experience. I was informed that anything like a good meeting was impossible, but I succeed- ed in catching the crowd at the depot and held them there for an hour. At the close I organized a local with eight members. The comrades were delighted and Comrade Tyler said it was the best meeting ever held in Highland.
San Bernardino.—Three large meetings.
Riverside.—Three large meetings.
Winchester.—Very good meeting.
Covina.—Held excellent meeting.
Santa Ana.—Three of the largest meetings ever held in that city.

San Diego.—Five meetings were held here and nowhere on my journey was there more earnestness and enthusiasm. At the second meeting I was interrupted by a policeman after I had spoken for an hour and was asked not to speak so loud; it was positively amusing.

Escondido.—Here they are trying to form a local. They have not done so yet. There are something like 20 Socialists in the town, most of whom come from Job Harriman. At my meeting I had (accompanied by Comrade Miller) at least 150 people, and had quite a lively question time.

Sawtelle (Soldiers' Home).—Here I held two very fine meetings, at one of which I spoke for 20 minutes against a dog and pony show, and succeeded in keeping my crowd.

Scott Anderson.

Notes from Afar.

Half the weekly papers in British Columbia are fearless advocates of socialism.

The anti-clerical movement in Bohemia is said to be rapidly gaining ground.

In the municipal elections in Bohemia the Social Democrats report notable victories. In many towns they elected their entire tickets.

The Southern Tobacco Journal says that "the spread of Socialism in the past few years is greater than is generally supposed. It is not hard to make converts to it with things as they are now.

Canadian Socialists propose to put a paid lecturer in the field to organize the forces and do active propaganda work. An appeal has been made for funds to keep a good man permanently in the field.

While the Social Democrats of Holland pulled a splendid increase in their vote in the recent national election, they duplicated the percentage in the Stockholm city council that they have just been held. In Amsterdam, the chief city, the S. D.'s gained about 70 per cent, and polled nearly one-third of the total vote. Similar reports come from other places.

A meeting was organized by the French Union of Trades at the Bourse du Travail to receive the report of the delegates of the Labor Peace Congress who recently visited London. On this occasion the windows of the Bourse had been adorned with red flags and hangings. These the police ordered to be removed, and on this being refused, they entered the hall of the meeting and carried off the "seditionous emblems," in spite of the loud protests of the members of the trades unions who were present. A formal protest has been entered against these arbitrary proceedings by Guerard of the railway workers.

The Madras "Hindu" comments on the action of Mr. Digraham, a Liberal member of the English parliament, who denounced the financiers back of the South African war as "thieves and swindlers." The closing words of the 'Hindu' editorial are interesting as showing how the idea of Socialism is taking root even in India. It says: "The final issue of the action will be watched with keen interest everywhere, and ESPECIALLY BY THE POOR WORKING CLASS-ES, WHO WOULD REJOICE TO SEE THE ERA OF CAPITALISM PASS AWAY and suffering and misery and wretched-ness things of the past." More power to the 'Hindu', say we, in fighting for that ideal.

—Worker.

If Marx does not say that labor is the source of all wealth; if this sentence appears only as the result of confounding use-value with exchange-value, then, of course, all consequences of that statement, relative to Marx, fall to the ground. We see, also, that the charge of Marx having overlooked the part which nature plays in production is entirely unfounded. The opponents of Marx, who make that contention, have, however, something themselves, namely, the difference between the body of the commodity and social process represented by it. The long-standing discussion over what part nature plays in the formation of exchange-value shows how badly a great number of economists have been deceived by the fetish-character of commodities. We see that Marx did not “overlook” nature in relation to the production of use-values. If he did ignore it as an exchange-value producing factor, it was done, not on account of “superficiality,” but for the reason of his penetrating insight into the social character of the production of commodities, an insight which is due in economic science to the deduction of sociological laws from a condition which is anything but social—isolated human beings. Another error often made relative to Marx’ theory of value consists in confounding the value of commodities with the value of labor-power. It is true that the line of distinction must be clearly drawn between the two. Labor, as the source of exchange-value, can no more have value itself than gravity has weight or heat has temperature. In other words, it is exchanged only as it is formed by skilled or unskilled labor; not of the value of labor power itself. The value of labor power finds its expression in the wages of the laborer who is the owner of labor-power. So far we have only dealt with the simple production and exchange of commodities. As yet labor, as a commodity, does not exist for us. Later on we will speak in detail of human labor-power and its exchange-value. This hint, however, is inevitable; it is necessary to keep in mind the character of a law. In our instance—to keep in mind the character of the law of value.

Every sociological law is an attempt to explain social phenomena. But it can scarcely be said that any phenomenon is the result of one single cause. Different interwoven causes lie at the bottom of the different phenomena, which again are interrelated and interwoven. Any one single sociological law has, therefore, a two-fold task to perform. First, it must separate phenomena from each other, isolate them, as it were; then, secondly, it must separate and classify the causes which underlie the phenomena, and separate the general from the individual, the essential from the less important. Both methods of research are possible only by abstraction. The naturalist is aided in his researches by many ingenious instruments, by observation and experiment. The student of sociology is in the very nature of things barred from experimenting and his observations can at best only be limited. By making abstractions it is possible for the student to understand and comprehend the phenomena he wishes to explain. Without a knowledge of the underlying law the phenomenon cannot be explained. Yet this single law, by itself, is insufficient to explain satisfactorily all about these particular phenomena. A law may be broken by a commodity law, say, more than that: its action may be entirely suspended by another law; yet, to conclude from such a case that the law or laws did not exist at all would be to make a serious error. The law of the falling body is valid only within an airless chamber—within it a piece of lead and a feather drop to the ground with the same velocity. Inside of a room filled with air, however, the result, on account of the resistance of the air, will be quite different. Nevertheless, the law of gravity is correct. Thus it is with value. As soon as commodity production became the dominant form of production value is as yet not commodity law—say, prices drew the attention of those engaged in commodity production. The analysis of the value of commodities resulted in the fixing of the magnitude of value. But just as little as gravity is the only cause of the phenomena of a falling body, so little is the value of a commodity the only cause of the price. Marx mentioned commodities whose value is not only temporarily and occasionally, but more especially, forever higher. For instance, gold or diamonds have probably never been paid for at their full value. The commodity labor-power, too, may, under certain circumstances, be paid for below its value. A commodity with a high price is thus against its value. Marx’ theory of value spring out of a confusion of price and value. They must be kept separate. At the same time is necessary to keep in mind the historic character of Marx’ theory of value. His theory is only to form the basis for the explanation of the phenomena of commodity production. But even at this time, remnants of this theory are still observed within the dominant form. In agricultural callings, for instance, even today many things are produced, not as commodities; that is, for sale on the market, but to be used by the producer himself. In such cases, lucers become the exception and cannot prove anything against the theory of value. Above all, we must not be blinded by the fetish-character of commodities; we must not take the social relations as exchange-relationships as the real qualities of them. If we never lose sight of the fact that commodity production is a form of production within which we work for each other, even though not with each other; and that value is a relation of objects, but represents relations of human beings to each other, then we will know how to take the sentence which forms the fundamental analysis of “Capital.” It is only the socially necessary quantity of labor which determines the value of an article.

3. Exchange value. The magnitude of the value of a commodity is determined by the socially necessary labor time expended in its production, but it does not find its expression accordingly. We do not say: This coat is worth 40 hours of labor, but probably: It is worth as much as 20 yards of linen, or 10 gr. of gold. That is because the coat, considered as a commodity, is exchange-value by which it becomes a commodity only when I intend to exchange it. The value of a commodity is accordingly also shrudged in mystery, if I do not compare it with the one with which I intend to exchange it. It is true that the magnitude of the value of a commodity is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor power expended in its production, but it is expressed by its relation to the magnitude of the value of one or more other commodities, through its exchange relations. On the condition that largely holds that the exchange relation of a commodity is determined by the magnitude of its value. An illustration will show the error in this position. Let us suppose a sack of sugar. It is of a given weight, yet I can only express its weight by comparing it with the weight of another body, for instance, iron. In order to be able to express the weight of the sugar I place it on one side of the scale, while I place iron on the other side. The scale balances only when I have placed a given number of pieces of iron, each of a given weight and called 1 pound; the number of the pieces of iron teaches us the weight of the sugar; but it would be absurd to say the sack of sugar weighs 100 pounds because I placed 100 pieces of iron on the other arm of the scale to make it balance. The reason why I had to place 100 pieces of iron in the scale was because the sugar weighed 100 pounds. This is true not only in terms of weight, but also with the magnitude and the form of value. The expression which we give to the weight of a body is similar to the expression given to the value of a commodity, that is the form in which commodities are related to one another. To say a sack of sugar weighs 100 pounds means, strictly speaking (and to carry our illustration further), that a sack of sugar is just as heavy as 100 certain pieces of iron; so we can also say of a coat that it is worth as much as 20 yards of linen. If sugar and iron did not have weight as a quality common to them both it would be impossible to bring them into a given relation as bodies (sub stances). It would be equally impossible, i.e., to bring coat and linen in relation as commodities did they not both have one common social quality—that of being the product of homo- geneous or similar power of being values.

In the first example a sugar play two distinct parts: 1 sack of sugar is as heavy as 100 pounds of iron. Sugar appears here as sugar, but iron as the personification of weight. In this equation we leave out of consideration the bodily qualities of the iron, but not those of the sugar. Of similar character is the equation, 1 coat equals 20 yards of linen. Coat and linen are both commodities, on the other side of values and values; but in the value-form, in the relation of exchange the coat figures only as use-value; the linen on the other hand purely as the expression of the exchange value. Just as it is possible for me to change the materials, such as lead, etc., to weigh the sugar, so can I express the value of the coat not only in linen but in every other commodity. In the equation, 1 coat equals 20 yards of linen, the natural form of the linen is left out of consideration; it figures in this relation only as exchange value, i.e., as embodiment of human labor in general. The linen becomes the form of expression of the value of the coat in distinction to the coat as such. Instead of the value and commodity value, innate in every commodity, reflects itself in the expression of val-
ue, within which the coat as such figures only as a form of use-value, the body form of the commodity linen, figures only as a form of commodity value in general. Nevertheless, the use-value of the commodity in which the value of another commodity finds expression is not a matter of indifference. Both commodities are different use-values. They can under no conditions be alike. The equation, 1 coat equals 1 coat, is without meaning. I can express the value of the coat not only in linen but in every other commodity. We can also reverse the equation and express the value of linen or any other commodity in coats. We can on the one hand set up this equation:

20 yards of linen, 10 lb. of tea, 40 lb. of coffee, 5 tons of iron, 2 bushels of wheat, 26 lb. of sugar.

And we can reverse it and say:

20 yards of linen, 10 lb. of tea, 40 lb. of coffee, 5 tons of iron, 2 bushels of wheat, 26 lb. of sugar.

This form of value Marx calls the total or unfolded value-form. As the production of commodities develops the number of products produced for exchanges increases and larger and cumbrous exchange includes an ever-increasing number of manifold commodities. Not only cattle, but swords, belts, etc., etc., regularly and automatically exchanged. The best adapted commodity is the one in which the value of commodities are the most frequently expressed until it finally becomes the only one in which it is expressed. And here we are at the point where our second equation comes into operation in the general form of value. Let us now closely examine the equivalent form in our equation. As we have seen above, the equivalent form as such is the embodiment of human labor-power in general. But in former forms of expression it was only accidentally that a commodity appeared as such. It is true that in the equation, 1 coat equals 1 coat, it then becomes the wheat or the coat that appears as the embodiment of human labor-power in general, while the linen disappears. Different is it with the general form of value. Now one single commodity serves as equivalent, and this one is the universal equivalent. That commodity is just as ever, before as after, use-value all along the line. But other commodities in relation to it seem only use-values; the commodity itself figures as the universal and only form of expression of value, as the universal social embodiment of human labor-power in general. And the commodity which is directly exchangeable with all other commodities, and which is consequently universally expected. On the other hand, the power gained by that one commodity is power lost by the others; they lose the power of being directly exchangeable with each other. Every exchange of two commodities can henceforth only take place with the help of the universal equivalent in which all commodity-values reflect their value in tea.

(Continued next week.)

**Combination Leaders' Union in Session**

Some interesting communications—the strike of the Iron and Steel Workers discussed.

Routine business was quickly disposed of at the last meeting of the Combination Leaders' Union.

Business Agent Morgan reported that owing to the strike of ungrateful union work people he had not had much time to form new unions and strengthen old ones. He had, however, appointed a committee of five, composed of one member from each of the great railway interests, to run the Northern Pacific, and thus insured peace for all the organizations and "stable rates"; had taken further steps to adopt the same as well as the banking business of New York, and called on a number of small unions and urged them to get together to economize in operation and maintain maximum prices. Desired an executive session to discuss the strike of iron and steel workers. Granted.

A communication was received from the Sultan of Turkey, an honored member of the Rulers' Union, stating that he had concluded to pay his respects to the British and to discuss the matter. The radicals urged that the fight be continued to the last ditch, while the conservatives urged that pacific measures be adopted.

A motion finally prevailed that the business agent select an advisory committee of five members, and that they be to use their best judgment to handle the strike in the iron and steel industry. —Cleveland Citizen.

Labor contractors in Mexico are charged with horrible cruelty towards men and women laborers employed to work on plantations in Yucatan. Recently it is alleged eighteen married men with their wives and two single men were engaged to go to Yucatan under a promise of receiving $2 per day. They were embarked at Tampa, and it is claimed between decks during the voyage and fed on hard tack and rice. On reaching Yucatan they were taken to the plantation, where they say their wages were but 87 cents a day. Several men with their wives and children went by a railroad, but were pursued, caught, and, it is alleged, brutally whipped, and each receiving fifty lashes each, the women twenty-five, and the children six. In the United States some workingmen and women toil for much less than 87 cents a day, and they don't have to be lashed by whips to make them do it. The lash of hunger is sufficient inducement.
The Wednesday morning papers announce two robberies. One of $300,000 from the Selby Smelting Company by a couple of obscure thieves. The other of $20,000,000 from the people by John D. Rockefeller.

Chairman Dick of Ohio says the Republican party will now advocate government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. Also, that the Dominion of Canada intends to own the telephone and telegraph lines in Canada. Mr. Dick says "Uncle Sam" can operate the telegraph lines and send messages for the people at 5 cents per message, and make it pay. That is called "free competition." It is very simple method he has and very alluring to a lover of "free" competition. He made the following statement before the industrial commission in reference to the methods of furnace operation: Some managers would put one man in charge of all these; I put a man at the head of each and pit them against each other, thus getting the very best result.

Well comes from Denver, Col., that the labor bill known as "Employers' Liability Bill" had most mysteriously disappeared from the official files. It was the only bill passed by the last legislature in the interest of the wage-earners of Colorado, and great indignation is expressed by the labor-leaders at the alleged theft. Well, this saves the Supreme Court some work, and possibly worry. All the time and money spent by the trades unions to have this bill passed would have been wasted anyhow. What difference does it make if it was wasted on a bill that was stolen or on one that would be declared unconstitutional?

John D. Spreckels who, with his side-pardner, De Young, controls the Republican party in this city, will not allow a union man on one of his steamer ships. He predicts that the Republicans will carry San Francisco this fall. There is not enough Republican votes among the wealthy class to make this possible. Over fifty per cent of the votes will come from the working class. In other words, the spokesmen of the party that will get these votes. He will not allow a union man to put his foot on board one of his boats. Is that not sufficient reason why you should support the party of your own class, the Socialist party, the Social Democratic party?

The Providence (R. I.) Journal, in a leading editorial, calls public attention to the fact that Shaffer and Harmer's personal and political friends. It reminds its readers that this "labor leader" addresses the working-men of Chicago in the last Presidential election, side by side with Com. Debs, in the interest of McKinley. We are afraid Bro. Hanna gave Bro. Shaffer a gold brick in the election of McKinley. Since then Bro. Morgan and the other facetious members of the Steel Trust have given him Hanna's gold. Shaffer's collection of gold bricks is only equalled by the collection in possession of the members of the Amalgamated Steel Workers' Union. The worst of it is, Bro. Shaffer is reaching out his hand for the privilege of associating with the right sort. The little "le petit Jean" is no more. That's a good grandstand play. We always like to hear it.
Nor does the father who, having tasted the sweets of idleness, refuses to return to the old slavery. The boy takes to the streets. There is none of the old carressing fondness to hold him no longer as the "little pet of Jean." It is just "Jean," and when he answers the call it is usually to get a box on the ear. But he learns the tricks of the street. He stands on his head, and it astonishes not the Vignoles, as the fingers of possession for him. The poor mother transfers all right, title and interest in the beautiful boy, her first born, the child about whose head clings all those sacred memories of early motherhood, to the Bradley Martins, as a toy, a plaything for their grandson.

Why should such things be? Why should one human being be the chattle of another? As long as the present species of capitalists, as well as the labor power is a commodity in the market, as long as workingmen are willing to create values for the Bradley Martins to squander in Europe, just so long will these same Spanish Police one day vent their violence on the sons and daughters of these same workingmen and they will not have to go to Paris to do it. These two boys, born almost the same day, are typical of the conditions. One has no father, has done nothing, and the other has nothing though his father produced much. There is no opportunity for individuality, there is no opportunity for the development of manhood. Special privileges based on the private ownership of the means of production bring these things to pass.

The Brutality of the Police.

Since the teamsters' strike began the police of San Francisco have displayed a surprising amount of unseemly brutality, not only to the strikers but have had no hesitation in using violence whatever with the present trouble. These latter have been attacked on their way home from work. Last week mention was made in "Advance" of the police riding into a crowd and trampling under them in a position of four men and two boys because they laughed at the efforts of a non-union man to drive a bally team. This week three more cases have come to our notice that give evidence of an utter disregard for the right of life and person of our blue-coated guardians of the peace. Not one of the men involved was a striker. The first was a weak little citizen who had the temerity to stand on the corner of Third and Market streets and wave a car. There was "nothing doing," and the policeman was weary of the monotony. He hit the weak little citizen on the head, and to lend variety to the performance, he kicked him in the back near the kidneys. When the weak little citizen recovers he will suing the policeman for damages, if he finds him. This annoyance may be spared Mayor Phelan's pet, as the weak little citizen has small hopes of recovering.

Case number two is that of a comrade who merely passed a stable on his way home from the cabinet shop where he is employed. He was known to the Stablemen's Union as one of the means whereby he gains this laudable desire. Here is an extract or two from an editorial in "Organized Labor," written by him. His plentiful lack of wit is evidenced, so also his reason. "A whole bunch of people against these fellow brutality, at least to the extent of rescuing one of our number, who has committed no crime and is being beaten to death.

An Educator of the Working-Class.

The special function of P. H. McCarthy's press agent is to hold the working class up to ridicule. He is one of the means whereby he gains this laudable desire. Here is an extract or two from an editorial in "Organized Labor," written by him. His plentiful lack of wit is evidenced, so also his reason. "A whole bunch of people against these fellow brutality, at least to the extent of rescuing one of our number, who has committed no crime and is being beaten to death.

Unions are organized for the purpose of protecting both the interests of employer and employee. The FIRST duty of a union wage-earner is to earn for his employer a goodly profit on his investment, and the second duty a fair proportion of that which he earns as compensation for his labor. Further, he says, the interests of employer and employee are so much of a oneness for either to fight the other successfully.

We have the genuine article of labor to offer to the purchaser upon its merits. If now and then a bad package creeps in unawares, let us, like all straightforward business men, remove it as fast as it is found at our own expense. Let us assume the same responsibility as those of other business men.

This aristocracy of labor is one of the curses of the labor movement. But to the capitalist he is more than the enemy of labor. He can not think of his class without the sympathy and support of the capitalists. Of the others, the labor leaders are also under the domination of P. H. and the Democratic grafters. There is no use denying the fact that this editor is a thing of McCarthy's. He can not think of his class without the sympathy and support of the capitalists. Of the others, the labor leaders are also under the domination of P. H. and the Democratic grafters.

There is no use denying the fact that this editor is a thing of McCarthy's. He can not think of his class without the sympathy and support of the capitalists. Of the others, the labor leaders are also under the domination of P. H. and the Democratic grafters.

The Special Party Meeting.

A special party meeting is called for next Wednesday evening, July 14th. Every comrade is requested to be present, as business of greatest importance will come up for consideration.

C. H. King, Organizer.
C. LEIDECKER & Co. PRINTERS
321 California St. Below Sansome
Estimates Furnished on all Work

Emblem of Fair Labor
Manufacturers having Union Label, the only guarantee of
Guarantee: Wages and Hours of Labor for 8 hours daily, 7 days a week.

United Workmen
Bakers
Bakers & Allied
Bakers & Allied
Bakers & Allied

Endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. The only Union Label of the united shoe crafts. The only guarantee that Boots and Shoes are not made by Convict or Scab Labor.

SEE THE
Union Card of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners International Union in THE Bakery where you Buy your Bread It is silver and green in color.

Re-opened
West End Market
HENRY JANTZEN, Proprietor. Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats
1612 WEBSTER ST., ALAMEDA

P. Parsson General Blacksmith and Wagon Maker
First Class Horseshoeing
528 SIXTH ST. San Francisco

CHRIS BAUER
1153 Mission St., San Francisco
Headquarters of Brewer, Bottlers and other Union Men.
Wines, Beers, Cigars, Lunch.
Only Union Made Goods Sold.

When you buy goods from our advertisers tell them that you do so because they advertise in ADVANCE.
I stepped out into the street rejected, just as an old mule limped out of an alley on the other side. The stock yards were near by, and all day another Great Doctor had been sorting and buying mules. They must be brought at sound; gentle, strong, true to the collar, free from bad traits, of proper age, weight, color and disposition, and this old veteran which met me had failed to pass. He bore many visible tokens of dissipation. His left ear drooped. His right forefoot was full of corns. His tail had been broken in a wreck, years ago. His under lip hanging so low, gave him an unseemly aspect, and the copious flow of tears from his single eye, bore witness that he had passed his golden years.

We walked down the road together, lamenting over our mutual unhappiness for earth.

Presently a butcher overtook us and drove my companion away to the cannery. The great voice of his own, combined with the bellows and the rear herd of mules singing, caused a tumult that was like the music of the streets. The butcher, after several attempts to utter the salutation, 'hullo' and 'no go,' lashed out with his whip, and the mule was driven out of the way.

Presently a gentleman in a dress coat and walking stick and with a face of deep and sorrowful countenance, with a group of young men and women, came up and spoke to me, in a very cordial manner, and asked how I came to be out of work. I said that I was out of work.

"What a Capitalist Paper Says."

Stock gambling is the cause of widespread business disasters; produces a feverish state of fluctuations and is appalling in its moral consequences. The land is filled with wrecks of human beings victims to its delusions. Male and female, rich and poor, all orders of people, are drunken at its intoxicating vine. This harlot sits queen in the Babylon of Wall street, holding up the golden cup full of abomination. Now, stock gambling rose to a great height just in proportion as railroad stocks increased in volume, and eight-tenths of all stock gambling is in railroad stocks. While mining stock would leave a limited field for this evil, it can safely be claimed that, with Government ownership of railroads, by which all railroad stocks would cease to exist, this evil would be so reduced as to effect a mighty reformation.

Does not the position at which we have arrived show the truth of the words of Daniel Webster, said:

"The freest government cannot long endure where the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few and to render the masses of the people poor and dependent."

One of the ablest members of the United States Supreme Court says:

"If the Government may be safely intrusted with the transmission of our letters and papers, it may not also be intrusted with the transmission of our telegrams and parcels."

Our Duty to the Heathen.

From Greenland’s icy mountains to Ma-nila’s coral strand, the poor heathen calls away to beat the band. They are aching to be civilized in every heathen land, and we’ve got to have an army for the job. The heathen are a-calling to our noble, Christian race, America, with all the rest, has got to set the pace, and for our surplus products we must have a market place, and we’ve got to have an army for the job. The heathen in the peaceful paths of freedom must be led; at present he’s too volatile and light as to his head; the only way to keep him down is to fill him up with lead, and we’ve got to have an army for the job. Then it’s rise up, William Riley, and come along with me, for we’re goin’ to bring them freedom and set their poor souls free; they are only yellow niggers, and they will soon be up a tree—but we’ve got to have an army for the job.—The Public.

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ASTHMA CURE FREE!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The REV. C. F. WELLS of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with patrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had oversold yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle.'"

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,
Kabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.
NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.
After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether.

Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past twelve years. Having exhausted my own skill, as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 13th street, New York. I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the 1st of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared, and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with any distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,

Feb. 5, 1901.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for twenty-two years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-sized bottle, and I am grateful. I have a family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

S. RAPHAEL,
Home address, 25th Rivington street.

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Labor Unions and the Militia.

The action of the Agamalated Sheet Metal Workers' Association, saying the "Social Democratic Herald," in incorporating in its constitution an amendment excluding from membership in its organization "any person a member of the regular army or of the militia or police service," has aroused a discussion involving wide issues. Added importance is given to the amendment in question by the fact that it was indorsed, even though provisionally, by the Central Federated Union of New York. Many daily papers see in the spirit of this amendment a serious menace to present-day institutions. In the opinion of the Providence "Journal" (Ind.) the sentiment expressed in the amendment is nearly identical with the proposition that this union wishes to be in a position to resort to extra-legal means to enforce its demands. The New York "Times" (Ind.) thinks that the principle involved is simply the "freedom of riot." In continues: "Carried far enough, this policy would reduce the national guard to a handful of men, who would be easily overcome by the mob. Striking employees of transportation companies would be licensed to establish strike workshops, and then be free to tear up the rails, overturn cars, stone passengers, burn buildings, wreck machinery and club the life out of men who were willing to take the places they had left at wages below those of themselves."

"It is a very singular exhibition of the present spirit of organized labor. It would be disfranchising if it were not confined within narrow limits. The great mass of workingmen in the United States do not desire to be licensed to establish strike workshops, and then be free to tear up the rails, overturn cars, stone passengers, burn buildings, wreck machinery and club the life out of men who were willing to take the places they had left at wages below those of themselves."

An opposite point of view is strikingly stated in a letter from Ernest H. Crosby to the same paper. Mr. Crosby, who is an advocate of the amendment. "Once upon a time there lived a Russian landlord who had a very bad temper. When anything went wrong upon his estate he was accustomed to collect his hundred of serfs in a hall, and threatened each with a whip, stick, and set them to work at beating each other until they cried for mercy. One day, as this operation was being repeated, a young serf called out: 'Suppose we stop beating each other?' "

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"The fact being apparent to the simplest understanding that these shops did not sign the contracts with the intention of keeping them. Immediately after the signing, they raised the prices of bottled drinks to their customers, alleging as a reason the rise in wages and reduction of working hours to eight. Taking advantage of present labor difficulties, they repudiated their own signatures, replaced their union emblems by others, and attempted to excuse themselves by the plea that the union was dictating to them how they should run their business."

"The claim is made that the union disregarded an agreement with the Association, but the Association state that the contract was disregarded because the Association had previously broken it. In fact, the union insisted on individual contracts with the various shops for the reason that the Association would not make its members live up to a common contract."

The union is convinced that the firm of John Rapp & Sons is responsible for the present lockout from experiences with that firm in the past. When the union was first organized, Mr. Rapp called his employees into his office and gave them an ultimatum from the union or quitting their employment. He is the president of this contract-breaking association, and should certainly not expect union men and their sympathizers to come voluntarily to organize labor by locking out union men without cause."

"The demands, as the Association circulars tell them, of the Bottlers' Union are certain not existing contracts. Union labor and employers have two hundred days, eight hours a day, and as little employment of boys of school age in the bottle-shops as possible. Before the union was organized, however, the hours of labor were ten, low wages, and boys were employed wherever it was possible to dispense with the services of adult labor, with demoralizing results which any fair-minded person can foresee."

Since the contracts have been violated, boys of thirteen and fourteen years of age have been offered one dollar a day and all the beer they want to drink, and boys are now running machines in the places of the locked-out beer bottlers.

"The boast of the members of this thrifty association that they will keep their hands off the customers of Mr. Rapp, amused the members of the union when it was read this evening. The idea that they will keep faith with one another, when they repudiate their contracts with their employers, is not worthy of serious consideration."

"The members of this union are working under union rules, eight hours per day and are strictly observing the regulations of the union in regard to the employment of children."
America's Conquest of England.

The conquest of England and Practically also of Europe by the American millionaires has suggested many reflections. A correspondent suggests that the following questions as suitable at the newly endowed Scottish universities:


2. Problem: If a man does a piece of work in four days, how much quicker will an American do it, at half the salary?

3. Political Economy: The American millionaires in England state that they feel as if England were their own country. The German Emperor who last visited England, declared he felt perfectly at home. Account for this.

4. History: Write an essay on the invasions of Great Britain, and the rebellion and subsequent subjugation of the Sages. Give dates of the ascensions of Xerxes I, Clovis, Montesquieu, and the conquerors; and the bastion of St. Andrew Carne gue. Say what you know of any of these.

5. Trade Problem: You are an English manufacturer. An extensive order is received for locomotives for a railway from the Cape to Cairo. Which do you do—demand an entire alteration of the railway to fit six locomotives you have in stock, or recommend an American rival?

6. Travel: You are an American millionaire traveling for recreation. Which would you take back with you as a souvenir—the tower of London or the Arc de Triomphe? State your reasons for preferring one of these trinkets.

7. Matrimony: As Americans are not good enough for the daughters of American millionaires, which should the latter prefer—buying a young European Duke over head and ears in debt, or a tottering old one, with an ancestral castle in ruins?—Exchange.

Plutocrat's Catechism.

1. Who made you?
I made myself.

2. How did you make yourself?
By swindling, overreaching and other malpractices.

3. Do you believe in gold?
Yes, I believe in gold with my whole mind, and I love it with my whole heart.

4. Why do you believe in gold?
Because it procures for me the love and affection which the qualities of my character, my intellect and my person do not entitle me to possess.

5. Of what must you take the most care, of your money or of your soul?
Of my money, for without it I should have neither power, position, friends nor pleasures.

6. What is faith?
It is to believe without doubting that with money I can do whatever I please.

What is Hope?
Hope is a firm trust that our iniquities will not be discovered in this world and will be forgiven in the next.

8. What is charity?
Charity is to help others that it may help ourselves.

9. Are we bound to love our enemies?
Yes, so long as it is unsafe to show that we detest them—"London Truth."

During the week the glass makers of Iowa were negotiating with the Belgian manufacturers at Charleroi with a view to forming a trust.

Minutes of the Party Meeting.

At the regular party meeting of August 7, 1901, fifteen new members were admitted. Cameron King was elected Organizer of Local San Francisco.

Manipxers and names of candidates for primary election were ordered sent to every signer of the petitions for Palace of the People and Employment of the Unemployed.

Comrades Molitor and Carter were elected to Committee of Political Movement.

There will be a special party meeting next Wednesday, August 14th, The party's attitude towards trades unions is to be placed on back page of manifesto. Twenty-five thousand copies of the manifesto are to be printed.

Comrade Why's was elected to the office of librarian.

The literary agent was instructed to retain fifteen of Mrs. Avery's books, and hold the balance subject to her order.

Comrade Callman elected chairman for Thursday night propaganda.

Warrant of $20 was ordered drawn on the Treasurer by the Organizer for distributing manifestos and delegates names.

The Organizer is to notify members by card of special meeting next Wednesday.

Receipt of the evening, $3.25.

Joseph J. Orend, Sec.

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The Struggle between Capital and Labor.

Leon Greenbaum of St. Louis, Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and National Secretary of the S. D. P., delivered an address in the Chico Labor Temple. The address was given on Tuesday evening at 907 Market St. John J. Roell, Secretary, 910 Natoma St.

The speaker reviewed the causes of the troubles between capital and labor, and advocated Socialism as the only remedy for present industrial discord.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Cigar makers' union and the Trades assembly. A large and attentive audience was present. W. R. Boyer introduced the speaker.

"My critics say there are no classes in this country. We are all one class. You are stirring up class hatred. Let us see if this is true. Is it true, politically? You elect a man to office, and he is your master. You have no control over him. This shows that we are not politically equal yet.

"You may pass a law, and the Supreme Court will overrule it. Thus eight men rule 80 million people."

"You have two classes in this country, the producer and the parasite. The parasite does not produce anything, but lives off what others produce. All the money that Andrew Carnegie is making for his library is the unpaid labor of the men who have worked for him. This is all blood money. It has upon it the blood stains of Homestead."

"The law of competition prevails in the social as well as in the natural life. The big fish eat up the little, and the shrewd man overcomes the unsuspecting. We haven't risen above the system of cannibalism. We have industrial cannibalism today. Every evil we suffer is directly due to competition. It has produced the class struggles."

"I want to see class distinctions abolished. The only way to do it is to bring all classes into one class—the laboring class."

"The trade-unionism, the international trade-unionism, holds the key to this struggle. All we are trying to do today through the trade-unionism is to make our slavery more endurable. You are slaves if you are working for wages. You must sell your labor to some man, and he is giving you as little as possible for the product of that labor, and charges you as much as possible for it. The labor slavery is worse than the chattel slavery. Under chattel slavery the slave had to be well cared for. The wage slave under this system is treated like a lump of coal. Some time they will coagulate, and with a dull thud will fall upon the capitalist. I want to see the capital preserved, but not want the laboring man to take possession of the capital. Let the capitalist work for us awhile. We have worked for him long enough."

"The trade union has three aims: First, to protect laborers from capitalists; second, to secure favorable legislation; third, to influence public opinion."

"The labor union fixes a minimum scale of wages, and keeps the wages from going to those of China. The trade unions save us from the degradation of the Chinese. There is no free speech here where there are no trade unions."

"Here we are, millions and millions of us, and asking favors of a class numerically smaller than we are. We are not posted on our rights."

"We are trying to get laws in our interests, but the attempt is futile, for we go to our masters for them. I don't want the trade union to go into politics, but the trade unionists must go into politics. We must redeem ourselves not by strikes and boycotts, but by legislation."

"The capitalists are benefiting by the ill we complain of. The capitalists get the benefit of child labor, convict labor and scab workmen. The conditions before laboring men are such that you must get legislation in your interests. We have raised wages somewhat, but it does not compare with the rise of prices by the capitalists."

"The working class have a card up their sleeve which they will play pretty soon, and bring these class troubles to an end."

"What are the remedies? We have social and political doctors, and the more we take their medicines the worse we are off. Our working class goes to them and points out to them their diseases, and they bleed us more and more."

"It doesn't matter which side wins; you lose all the time. There is no use voting for your oppressors. The capitalist class must keep control of the government in order to keep in subjection the numerically stronger laboring class. We are facing dangerous conditions. The capitalists are preparing to disfranchise the working class of this country. The condition forces us into political organization, to form a party of our own and to work for the only remedy—the abolition of private capital and the use of it all collectively. The Socialist advocates the collective use of capital and the right to equal shares in the product of that capital."

"Socialism will provide for compulsory education and the pensioning of the working man after a certain age. The Socialist advocates nothing impracticable, but he says that the present system is impracticable and devilish."

"If you think the Socialist system is a just system it is your duty to vote for it, and when you vote for the abolition of the capitalist system you vote for the reign of peace on earth and good will to men."
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RETAIL TRADES COUNCIL.

At the regular meeting on July 23, 1901, President A. R. Ande being absent, the meeting was opened at 8:30 p.m. by I. Less. The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. Bills were ordered paid.

Reports of Unions:

Bakers: The Co-operative Bakery is in a flourishing condition; it is doing a very good business; and the demand for the Union Label is on the increase. Twelve Bakeries have adopted the Union Label. Ruediger & Loesch, 111 Larkin street, are not adhering to the Union principles; Union men are requested not to patronize it.

Bottlers: Progressing nicely; business is very good.

Shoe Clerks: Nearly all the Shoe Stores in the city are closed at six o'clock. Union men are doing their duty in not buying after six.

Shoe Workers: Business good. Still ask union men to remember that Stamp No. 60 is the Union Stamp of San Francisco made shoes.

Steam Laundry Workers: Progressing nicely.

Mill Drivers: Everything is in a flourishing condition. Request Union men to ask for the green Union Working Card of the Milk Driver. No delegates were present from the French Laundry Workers, Milkers, Retail Clerks, Broommakers, Cooks and Waiters, Brewers and Wine Bottlers and Cellarmen.

The following were elected officers of the Retail Trades Council by acclamation: President, I. Less; Vice-President, M. Wille; Recording Secretary, A. R. Andre; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. Gallagher; Trustees, W. E. Walker, Miss L. Ryan and J. C. Lane; Executive Committee, M. W., J. C. Lane, I. Less, R. Speck, L. Berg, A. R. Andre, P. Shanzer, G. Gallagher, and M. Fogarty. Ph. Shanzer declined the office of Financial Secretary, and his resignation was accepted. Unions are requested to see that their delegates attend the next meeting of the Council, or send substitutes in their stead.

Meeting was adjourned.
Respectfully submitted,
A. Dijen, Sec.

LOCAL OAKLAND. of the Social Democratic Party, holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening, at 8 p.m. at Becker's Hall, 514 Washington St., Admission Free. Address, correspondence to J. GEORGE SMITH, 514 Hearst Hall, San Francisco.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO. Social Democratic Party holds regular monthly meetings every Thursday evening, at 8 p.m., at the Social Democratic Hall, 54 Market Street. Meetings begin at 8:30. Admission Free.

LOCAL ALAMEDA. of the Social Democratic Party, holds open educational meetings every Friday evening in room 6, Turner Building, 1004 Park street. Free discussion, questions, etc. Everybody welcome. Address communications to J. C. STAMER, 201 Central avenue.

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