

This is Number 339



If 400 is on your label your subscription expires with the next number.

ADVANCE

Published weekly

**We Demand the Collective
Ownership of all the Means of
Production and Distribution**

The ADVANCE is never sent on credit. If you receive it, it is paid for.

WHOLE NUMBER 339

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Capitalist Liberty!

Comrade Jos. J. O'Brien Jailed For Speaking On the Streets of San Jose

Sentenced to Thirty Days in the City Prison— Malkmes and Ryan to Share the Same Fate.

A Detailed Report of the Arrest and Court Proceedings.

San Jose, Cal., January 24, 1901.

Free speech has been suppressed in San Jose, the center of the prune industry; whether this state of affairs will last remains to be seen, however.

The thoughts of the community of this fruitful valley are so thoroughly enveloped in the raising, pickling, curing, packing, canning, storing, selling and shipping of prunes, that, should a person happen to express an opinion on any other subject, he would be regarded as abnormal. The people eat prunes, think prunes, talk prunes, and are, literally speaking, "full of prunes." And, above all, the PRUNE TRUST is flourishing as any trust could wish to be. If it were not for these "confounded Socialists," this trust could rest in peace forevermore.

But, alas! these wicked Socialists could not and would not leave well enough alone. That is how it came about that Comrades Harry Ryan, F. C. Malkmes and irrepressible Joseph O'Brien, "the California Demosthenes," were arrested for expressing ideas contrary to those of the "Prune Growing Association," and on matters entirely foreign to "Prunes."

Comrade Harry Ryan, the organizer of Local Santa Clara county, Social Democratic Party, together with Comrade Malkmes and Joe O'Brien, were accustomed to hold open-air meetings on the corner of First and Santa Clara streets, the best corner in town for this purpose. On the evening of Saturday, January 12, 1901, these three lusty comrades proceeded, equipped with soap-box in place of a rostrum, to pump some class-consciousness into the craniums of some of these prune-raising denizens of this prune-afflicted piece of earth. On one corner the Salvation Army held forth unmolested; on another the Mormons were ranting and singing without interference, and we posted ourselves on the third corner. Comrade Harry R. opened the meeting by introducing F. C. Malkmes who had hardly begun to speak when a police officer accosted him, saying that it was against the City Ordinance to hold street meetings; but he added that we could go to the next corner. The speaker informed him that he would continue to speak as he had a constitutional right to do so, and defied arrest. After speaking for about fifteen minutes, the officer approached him again and ordered him to move on, and was promptly refused, whereupon Comrade Malkmes was placed under arrest. Harry Ryan then took the stand, but had hardly opened his mouth when he also was pulled down. Then came O'Brien's turn to be, for the ninth time in his young life, introduced to prison walls—a remarkable co-incident, as both he and Ryan had been arrested eight times before for the same act. They were taken to the city prison, where the bail was set at \$10 each, which was forthcoming after they had spent thirty-five minutes behind the bars during which time they amused themselves by

case, it being a violation of the City Ordinance. The judge sustained the prosecution.

The names of twelve men were then called and the men ordered to the jury box, whereupon the examination began. It was evident that it was the intention of the judge, as well as the City Attorney, to pack the jury in order to secure a conviction, by the fact that the first man to be examined, the complaining witness himself, after positively stating that he was opposed to all street-meetings, and being objected to by Comrade Malkmes, was admitted as a juror. Another man who emphasized that he would like to see all Socialists hung, was also admitted. One man who said that he could not understand why some men were arrested for causes for which others were not, was promptly excused by the judge, as was another, who created quite a sensation by saying, after being asked by the prosecution whether he would uphold all laws regardless of their constitutionality, that if he regarded any law, including the Constitution, unjust, he would oppose it.

At 12 o'clock only nine men out of twenty-four had been accepted. The comrades had used their right of peremptory challenges quite effectively, as both of the above mentioned gents had been excused, to the great surprise and chagrin of the bench and prosecution, who, judging from their actions, did not expect that we were aware of this legal power. The venire having been exhausted, the court adjourned until 2 p.m., and fifteen more men were summoned as jurors, after the prosecution had moved that the case be taken up with nine jurors, to which Comrade Malkmes replied that we demanded a full jury. When court convened again, three more jurors were secured without much trouble, and the cross-examination of witnesses began. The prosecuting witnesses testified in our favor, with exception of the arresting officer. The main point laid in the fact that the defendant had not been asked to move on and had therefore not violated the ordinance, all witnesses testifying that the officer had said nothing else than, "I arrest you, too," omitting the order to move on.

An amusing incident happened when one of the witnesses for the defense was asked by the prosecution whether he was a Socialist. He answered that he never had voted the Socialist ticket, and scored the prosecuting attorney for trying to obtain too much information about his private affairs, but finally said that he was not a Socialist, but wants to see fair play.

All witnesses having been examined, the attorney for the prosecution then addressed the jury. Notwithstanding the fact that the witnesses had testified in our favor, he claimed that the evidence proved the guilt of the defendant conclusively. He resorted to all kinds of abuse, maintaining that no decent woman could be expected to pass on the street and listen to the vile talk of the criminal Socialists.

Comrade F. C. Malkmes addressed the jury next for forty-five minutes in eloquent terms. He compared the rights of citizens with a pair of cheap socks, asking the jury whether they priced the former or latter of more importance. He appealed to them as men who may some day be placed in a similar position. When he started to read the law to them the prosecution objected on the ground that neither he nor the jury were competent to decide on questions of law; the objection was sustained. Comrade Malkmes then proceeded by saying: "You see, gentlemen of

anyhow. You have violated the State and National Constitutions alike. You have usurped powers which are not even delegated to Congress. I consider the sentence unjust and take it under protest. I will not pay a fine and take the punishment of thirty days in prison for an uncommitted crime, because I cannot help myself. I will continue to exercise my rights as a man and a citizen, and you will find me on the same corner speaking on the day of expiration of sentence."

Four deputies took charge of O'Brien to lead him to jail; they marched past the judge's desk, two in front and two behind the comrade; he hummed the Marseillaise.

The judge asked the bondsmen into his chambers, where he told them that they could pay \$25 out of the bail money and let him serve five days; the proposition was refused on the ground that the money was not his and that he did not wish to pay a fine. He need not feel lonesome during his stay behind the bars, as all the comrades will visit him daily. On the first day he was almost buried in flowers. He will spend his time mostly in studying and writing on economic and political subjects, so as to be better able to combat the capitalist system after his release. After his second day in prison the officers in charge left the outer doors wide open, he being the only one confined. Asked why they left the door open, one replied that they were tired opening them all day long to admit the visitors.

The Brewery Workmen's Union started a "Free Speech Fund," and collected \$22 on the first day.

Now is the time for all comrades who have the cause at heart to contribute their mite to this fund. It is the duty of every Socialist to do his level best to help us defeat this court decision. If we do not succeed this time there will be no end of persecution, as this would surely encourage the police all over this "free and glorious country" to follow suit.

PAUL HARTMANN,

Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 72 North Second street, San Jose, Cal.

COMRADE O'BRIEN WRITES A LETTER FROM BEHIND PRISON BARS.

City Prison, San Jose, Jan. 25, 1901.

Dear Comrades:

Branded as a criminal, classed as a convict, in a prison cell, surrounded by bars of steel, caged as if a beast, I sit and silently contemplate the enormity of my crime. Carried through the public streets in the hands of a police officer, arraigned as a criminal before an alleged Court of Justice, and convicted by a jury representative of San Jose Capitalist interests, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 or serve thirty days in prison, for the "deliberate and malicious" crime of "freely assembling for the consideration of questions for the public good" with my fellow-citizens and Socialists at First and Santa Clara streets, and refusing to move on at the unlawful demand of a petty police-officer (who assumed greater authority than the State Constitution), I can now, for the period of thirty days, rejoice in the fact that America is the land of the free and the home of the brave. They have imprisoned my body, but thanks to Socialism my mind is free, and all the persecution Capitalism or its agents may employ will not cause me to fail in a moment of my

fully aware of the existence of the Socialist movement, the Capitalist class are working silently and openly to confine and kill it. But on the other hand, Socialism grows, taking an additional step forward each time its enemies endeavor to impede its growth.

"Oh, liberty, can man resign thee,

Once having felt thy generous flame?"

Can dungeons, bars, or bolts confine thee

Or whip thy noble spirit tame?"

With the spirit of Socialism heaving in my heart, and the duties of the Socialist movement guiding me, I answer, No.

Comrades, do your duty! It is a class war. The principles of the Socialist movement warrant us in doing whatever is in our power for the cause. With a manly stand we have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Fraternally,

JOS. O'BRIEN.

Oakland Convention

**A Strong Socialist Municipal Platform Adopted
and a Complete Ticket Nominated.**

Local Oakland, Cal., of the Social Democratic Party, held an enthusiastic municipal convention on last Sunday evening, January 27th, at Becker's Hall, 918 Washington street, and adopted the following platform:

Platform

In view of the fact that the Municipal Election of the City of Oakland will take place in March, 1901, the Social Democratic Party, in convention assembled, again affirms its allegiance to the principles of International Revolutionary Socialism.

In calling upon the working class and all persons inspired with a love of justice, to rally to the support of the principles of Socialism, the Social Democrats wish to emphasize the fact so often reiterated, that until the complete triumph of the working class, which can only find expression in the overthrow of the Capitalist System, be accomplished, any temporary palliatives must of necessity be partial and insufficient. Therefore, with this distinct understanding we present the following immediate measures, which our candidates will enforce according to the amount of power conferred upon them, for the consideration of all workmen who desire to achieve the emancipation of the class by means of the ballot:

1st. We demand that the full power of the City shall be exercised in providing employment for its unemployed citizens.

2d. That the City shall furnish support and assistance to all workmen upon strike, and aid them with every public power which can be used to help them accomplish their object.

3d. That school facilities be made adequate for every child of school age in the City, including free books, clothing and meals, and that all children of school age shall be registered, and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor; that in all systems of public education adequate kindergarten and primary instruction be the first consideration; and that in the higher grades manual training be introduced wherever possible, not as a means of learning a trade only, but as a means of education.

4th. That adequate medical and hospital care be provided free of cost by the City for the sick and

mes and irrepressible Joseph O'Brien, "the California Demosthenes," were arrested for expressing ideas contrary to those of the "Prune Growing Association," and on matters entirely foreign to "Prunes."

Comrade Harry Ryan, the organizer of Local Santa Clara county, Social Democratic Party, together with Comrade Malkmes and Joe O'Brien, were accustomed to hold open-air meetings on the corner of First and Santa Clara streets, the best corner in town for this purpose. On the evening of Saturday, January 12, 1901, these three lusty comrades proceeded, equipped with asoap-box in place of a rostrum, to pump some class-consciousness into the craniums of some of these prune-raising denizens of this prune-afflicted piece of earth. On one corner the Salvation Army held forth unmolested; on another the Mormons were ranting and singing without interference, and we posted ourselves on the third corner. Comrade Harry R. opened the meeting by introducing F. C. Malkmes who had hardly begun to speak when a police-officer accosted him, saying that it was against the City ordinance to hold street meetings; but he added that we could go to the next corner. The speaker informed him that he would continue to speak as he had a constitutional right to do so, and defied arrest. After speaking for about fifteen minutes, the officer approached him again and ordered him to move on, and was promptly refused, whereupon Comrade Malkmes was placed under arrest. Harry Ryan then took the stand, but had hardly opened his mouth when he also was pulled down. Then came O'Brien's turn to be, for the ninth time in his young life, introduced to prison walls—a remarkable co-incident, as both he and Ryan had been arrested eight times before for the same act. They were taken to the city prison, where the bail was set at \$10 each, which was forthcoming after they had spent thirty-five minutes behind the bars, during which time they amused themselves by singing the "Marseillaise."

Joseph O'Brien was tried first, his case having been set first. He demanded a jury trial. The date was set for January 21st, and twenty-four "substantial business men" had been summoned to act as jurors, among them the complaining witness, who owns a cigar store on the corner in question, which is a general lounging place of the young prune aristocracy and petty politicians of all descriptions, and whose class interests had been offended by the truths uttered by the Socialists.

Comrades Harry Ryan and F. C. Malkmes appeared as counsel for the defendant. The prosecution experienced a surprise thinking that the comrades were not able to conduct a case, and expecting to have a walk-over. To their surprise, a recent appointee of the Common Council and a young man with political aspirations and pull, proved his prejudice from the very beginning.

When the case was called, Comrade Ryan stepped forward and asked for dismissal on the ground that the city ordinance, on the strength of which the arrest had been made, was unconstitutional, being a violation of both National and State Constitution, and also conflicted with Ordinance No. 1665, Section 1, which reads:

"No person shall willfully disturb any lawful assemblage or procession of persons by noise, profanity, rude, obnoxious, or indecent conduct, or in any other manner whatever"—and on the ground that it delegated the power to create laws to the police-officer, allowing him to discriminate as to what constitutes "lawful" and "unlawful assemblages."

The ordinance in question reads as follows:

"ORDINANCE NO. 1644.

"Section 19, Article 4: 'It shall be unlawful to stand in a crowd of two or more persons so as to obstruct the free passage of any part of a street or sidewalk, after being requested to move on by a police officer, or to allow or suffer any wagon or vehicle to stand on any street, within the city, so as to obstruct any part thereof, after being requested to move on by any police-officer.'"

The prosecuting attorney maintained that the constitutionality had nothing whatever to do with the

with nine jurors, to which Comrade Malkmes replied that we demanded a full jury. When court convened again, three more jurors were secured without much trouble, and the cross-examination of witnesses began. The prosecuting witnesses testified in our favor, with exception of the arresting officer. The main point laid in the fact that the defendant had not been asked to move on and had therefore not violated the ordinance, all witnesses testifying that the officer had said nothing else than, "I arrest you, too," omitting the order to move on.

An amusing incident happened when one of the witnesses for the defense was asked by the prosecution whether he was a Socialist. He answered that he never had voted the Socialist ticket, and scored the prosecuting attorney for trying to obtain too much information about his private affairs, but finally said that he was not a Socialist, but wants to see fair play.

All witnesses having been examined, the attorney for the prosecution then addressed the jury. Notwithstanding the fact that the witnesses had testified in our favor, he claimed that the evidence proved the guilt of the defendant conclusively. He resorted to all kinds of abuse, maintaining that no decent woman could be expected to pass on the street and listen to the vile talk of the criminal Socialists.

Comrade F. C. Malkmes addressed the jury next for forty-five minutes in eloquent terms. He compared the rights of citizens with a pair of cheap socks, asking the jury whether they priced the former or latter of more importance. He appealed to them as men who may some day be placed in a similar position. When he started to read the law to them the prosecution objected on the ground that neither he nor the jury were competent to decide on questions of law; the objection was sustained. Comrade Malkmes then proceeded by saying: "You see, gentlemen of the jury, the learned gentleman does not wish to have the law read, as it would clearly show to you that the defendant has committed no crime. No matter what verdict you will render, you must not imagine for one moment that by finding the young man guilty you would stop the Socialist movement or the wheels of progress."

The prosecuting attorney took the floor in rebuttal. He told the jury to come out of the clouds and down on the solid earth. "Do not allow yourselves to be misled by a windbag," Malkmes thanked him for the epithet. He further claimed that there was a concerted conspiracy on the part of the Socialists to tie up the courts and create as much expense as possible to the county. Malkmes interrupted him by saying: "That's a lie!" for which the judge rebuked him. Comrade Ryan then asked the judge to instruct the prosecution to remain within the boundaries of truth. The prosecutor then appealed to the pocket-books and business interests of the jurors. Comrade Malkmes asked to be allowed to speak again, but was denied the privilege.

The judge then instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, as the point as to the unconstitutionality of the ordinance was immaterial. The jury remained in session not more than three minutes, after which they brought in a verdict of guilty. The judge then pronounced the result, whereupon Comrade Malkmes asked for arrest or pronouncement of sentence until Thursday, which was granted. The bail was then raised to \$100 for the second case, the comrades having been arrested again on Saturday, January 19th. In consequence of these arrests both Comrades Malkmes and O'Brien have lost their positions.

On Thursday, January 24, 1901, Comrades Ryan and O'Brien appeared in court to hear sentence pronounced. When the judge asked O'Brien whether he had any reason why sentence should not be pronounced, Comrade Ryan offered the objection that the ordinance, in accordance of which O'Brien was convicted, was unconstitutional. The objection was overruled and O'Brien ordered to rise to receive sentence. After reading the nefarious document, otherwise called charges, the judge sentenced O'Brien to a fine of thirty dollars or thirty days imprisonment in the city prison. O'Brien took the sentence coolly and said to the judge: "Your Honor, I do not know whether I have the legal right to object, but I object

The Brewery Workers' Union started a Free Speech Fund," and collected \$22 on the first day.

Now is the time for all comrades who have the cause at heart to contribute their mite to this fund. It is the duty of every Socialist to do his level best to help us defeat this court decision. If we do not succeed this time there will be no end of persecution, as this would surely encourage the police all over this "free and glorious country" to follow suit.

PAUL HARTMANN,

Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 72 North Second street, San Jose, Cal.

COMRADE O'BRIEN WRITES A LETTER FROM BEHIND PRISON BARS.

City Prison, San Jose, Jan. 25, 1901.

Dear Comrades:

Branded as a criminal, classed as a convict, in a prison cell, surrounded by bars of steel, caged as if a beast, I sit and silently contemplate the enormity of my crime. Carried through the public streets in the hands of a police officer, arraigned as a criminal before an alleged Court of Justice, and convicted by a jury representative of San Jose Capitalist interests, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 or serve thirty days in prison, for the "deliberate and malicious" crime of "freely assembling for the consideration of questions for the public good" with my fellow-citizens and Socialists at First and Santa Clara streets, and refusing to move on at the unlawful demand of a petty police-officer (who assumed greater authority than the State Constitution), I can now, for the period of thirty days, rejoice in the fact that America is the land of the free and the home of the brave. They have imprisoned my body, but thanks to Socialism my mind is free, and all the persecution Capitalism or its agents may employ will not cause me to fail in a moment of duty to express my honest and sincere convictions and to voice the appeal of the international Socialist movement: "Workmen of all countries, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

We are told by our persecutors that a violation of law was committed and the officers were "duty bound" to arrest and punish the offender.

But this is simply rot; the class-conscious Socialist sees something operating that is a little nearer "the ground." Class interest it as work.

It is strange that on November 5th, the night before election, when a crowd of a dozen or more hoodlums stood on the corner of the arrest and for an hour and more persistently interrupted a meeting (held by the S. D. P.) and disturbed the peace of the community by repeated yells and continued boisterous conduct, that this same Police Department, when personally notified, refused to act and restore order, though "duty bound."

It is still stranger that meetings have been held and allowed for months on this same corner, and not until election is over and the people have cast their votes is it discovered that it is a violation of the city ordinance for citizens and especially Socialists to assemble in a public street meeting.

Gambling is allowed to run wild, corruption is silently permitted, but citizens must not have the right to "freely assemble for the consideration of public questions," even though a thousand State and National Constitutions make such gatherings lawful, and moreover make it a criminal offense for any one to disturb such gatherings.

But, says Attorney Partridge, in his argument before their jury: "These crowds are composed of disrespectful people, and no lady or decent gentleman would pass such a crowd, and no business man can profitably allow such meeting to gather in front of his store."

So, gentlemen of the prosecution, it is not the alleged offense, but the character of the assemblages which you are considering; it is not, whether the law has been broken, but rather, shall Socialist propaganda be allowed to continue; or, in your own words, shall these crowds of disrespectful people be allowed to gather and injure business men.

Yes, class interest is at work. Thoroughly conscious of the danger of an enlightened public mind,

In view of the fact that the Municipal Election of the City of Oakland will take place in March, 1901, the Social Democratic Party, in convention assembled, again affirms its allegiance to the principles of International Revolutionary Socialism.

In calling upon the working class and all persons inspired with a love of justice, to rally to the support of the principles of Socialism, the Social Democrats wish to emphasize the fact so often reiterated, that until the complete triumph of the working class, which can only find expression in the overthrow of the Capitalistic System, be accomplished, any temporary pallatives must of necessity be partial and insufficient. Therefore, with this distinct understanding we present the following immediate measures, which our candidates will enforce according to the amount of power conferred upon them, for the consideration of all workmen who desire to achieve the emancipation of the class by means of the ballot:

1st. We demand that the full power of the City shall be exercised in providing employment for its unemployed citizens.

2d. That the City shall furnish support and assistance to all workmen upon strike, and aid them with every public power which can be used to help them accomplish their object.

3d. That school facilities be made adequate for every child of school age in the City, including free books, clothing and meals, and that all children of school age shall be registered, and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor; that in all systems of public education adequate kindergarten and primary instruction be the first consideration; and that in the higher grades manual training be introduced wherever possible, not as a means of learning a trade only, but as a means of education.

4th. That adequate medical and hospital care be provided free of cost by the City for the sick and injured.

5th. We demand that the contract system in public works be entirely abolished; that all work done for the City be paid for at full or union wages, in no case less than two dollars per day; that eight hours constitute a day's work; that men and women receive equal pay for equal work; and that all materials used be purchased from firms employing union labor.

6th. We demand that the City obtain possession of the water works, gas and electric light plants, the street car lines, and all industries requiring municipal franchises, and operate the same so as to secure the best possible service at the lowest rates consistent with the best interests of the employees; and that any profits accruing to the City from such industries shall be used in extending and improving the service and providing pensions for aged and disabled employees and otherwise improving the condition of the working class.

7th. We demand that the City provide free public baths and gymnasiums, and that toilet facilities be provided in parks and such other public places as are required for public convenience.

8th. We strongly condemn the policy of the present City Government in allowing our public streets to be maintained in the present deplorable condition, due to a great extent to the non-enforcement of the laws provided for the proper repair and maintenance of the streets by street railway, gas, and water companies, to whom valuable franchises have been granted, who use, tear up and destroy the streets and fail to replace them in proper condition; and pledge our candidates to enforce the laws provided for the proper repair and maintenance of the streets of the City by said corporations, until such time as the City shall have secured ownership of the said public functions.

Pending the accomplishment of our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort of the Social Democratic Party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor, and also for the securing of its progressive demands.

The Social Democratic Party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. In firm assurance of final

(Continued on Page 4.)

ADVANCE

The Official Organ of the Socialists of the Pacific Coast.

Published weekly by Local San Francisco Social Democratic Party, at 134 Murphy Building, San Francisco, California.
Telephone: Folsom 1301.

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

"Edward and Kaiser tie nations closer. Germany's Emperor has been made a British Field Marshal and England's King is a German Admiral. Duke of Connaught presents the Sword to William in the Presence of the household at Cowes."

Thus does the cause of international solidarity prosper.

UNITY AGAIN IN SIGHT.

The Chicago Convention of those who affiliated with the N. E. B. of Chicago has declared for unity and puts forth a plan upon which we shall comment in next issue. The report of the N. E. B. states that unity is desirable and the convention indorsed this sentiment. Some of our readers may be a little startled to learn that the Chicago people have all along been very anxious to have unity, yet so they now declare. Probably, it was too good fun to let out such a dear secret before.

We are glad to hear it at last. ADVANCE can, with all modesty, say that it has fought valiantly under its different editors and with the directing wisdom of Local San Francisco, to secure unity of the class-conscious Socialists of the United States. We desire to indulge in no recriminations and will let bygones be bygones. All that we now ask is this: If the N. E. B. of Chicago truly desires unity, let it, from now on, seek to restore in its membership some confidence in those who are assailed as the "Kangaroos" and "Fusionists." Let it cease insulting talk of "political schemers who tried to disrupt the party." Let it honestly acknowledge the valuable services of those who first sought for unity and have never ceased their propaganda for straight-out Socialism.

We want unity. We will get unity. We want harmony also. We want an end to continual suspicions and charges and jealousies. Let the N. E. B. help and we will accomplish that, too.

AND STILL THEY COME.

Chicago, January 27th.—It is now rumored that the Morgan-Harriman-Vanderbilt railroad syndicate is planning to buy out the Pullman Car Company and absorb, so far as possible, all the private car companies.

The Pullman Company controls the sleeping-car privileges of every railroad in the United States except the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. In the general plan of consolidation the two companies doing business on these roads will also be purchased with those of the Pullman.

Scarcely a week goes by but that some combine or rumor of combine appears in the industrial field. Since the American people endorsed ultra capitalism last November the trust magnates are losing no time in securing and solidifying their power. The remarkable feature and the most menacing feature is that in these various new deals the same names keep reappearing. Morgan and Rockefeller, Carnegie and Frick and others seem with the immense revenues of their present monopolies to be reaching out to absorb all industries. If this is ultimately accomplished, then it will be a serious question for the American people whether they will be able to overthrow such an oligarchy.

and inspires the proletariat with the knowledge that in his own strong arms and aggressive acts lies the power to break the chains of creed and political superstition that have bound him so long a slave to capitalism and its apologists.

Certainly, as a labor organization the O. R. T. should cultivate a knowledge of Socialism, indorse it by tongue and pen, vote class-conscious Socialists into power, who will enact legislation that will never be "unconstitutional," because labor would then be supreme and sustain its servants, and quit trucking to and crawling at the feet of capitalist politicians, begging for favors they never get, and sustaining a lot of fakirs who are continually stripping them naked to their enemies. What a striking contrast is presented by the platforms of the two capitalist parties and the S. D. P. —Read, reflect and quit this capitalist cat's-paw business. The class struggle is well illustrated by labor organizations themselves, which are organized protests against the very system that Bro. Hitler so valiantly upholds. A Socialist believes in agitation, education and organization—along class-conscious lines. He believes it is supreme folly for labor to beg for a tenth of its product when by intelligent application of its power, it can capture all of it; he sees the inconsistency of talking unionism 364 days in the year and voting a scab ticket on election day. Socialism embodies all the demands of labor and shows that only by class-conscious action at the ballot box they can be secured. To paraphrase Bro. Hitler: "Fill the pages of 'The Telegrapher' with Mother Goose melodies and plute platitudes, so that when we are awake we can W-O-R-K: the pipe stories of the yellow press will give us the Goo-Gooos if we ever get time for sleep." A. S. D., in The Railroad Telegrapher.

Victoria a Good Woman--But Why Gush Over Royalty?

By R. A. DAGUE, Alameda, Cal.

"There are 28,000 Englishmen in India holding official positions and drawing salaries amounting to 15,000,000 pounds a year. The natives of India have no control whatever in any shape or form over their own taxation; they have no voice in the expenditure of the taxes they pay. The taxation of the land is so heavy that farms are rapidly going out of cultivation. In the central provinces the land tax is one-half of the product of the land. Under the native rule, in the years when the land lies fallow, it is taxed one-eighth. In the British provinces fallow land is taxed to the full. The net revenue in India today is 61,000,000 pounds. Of this amount 25,000,000 pounds is raised by land tax. Salt, which is a necessity of life for the people and their cattle, is taxed one thousand per cent on the value of the salt. Half of the total net revenue of India is drained out of the country. A yearly sum of 30,000,000 pounds is taken by England from the peasantry of India, and nothing is given in return. Eleven hundred retired colonels draw over a million a year in pensions from the Indian revenue. The people of India are the poorest peasantry in the world. The average income per day is less than 2d. Since the great famine of 1876 we have abstracted five hundred million pounds from India, and this has prevented the development of the resources of the country; hence we have the famine today. India is in a state of bankruptcy, caused by the drain of its wealth to England. In the best of seasons the peasantry have only enough to barely support life. In the province of Madras there are always 20,000,000 pauper peasants. It should be remembered that 150,000,000 of the population of India are dependent upon agriculture. England is the absentee landlord of India." (The above is taken from Collectivist of Australia.)

England is not only a heartless robber, but a hypocrite as well. She is rich, cruel and self-righteous. A year or two ago, when Emperor William of Germany visited Queen Victoria, she said to him:

IN THE Industrial Arena

BY A. R. ANDRE.

Wage-workers, who belong to any trade that is not yet organized should send their names and addresses to the "Labor Editor." These names will be classified into their respective trades and as soon as a group is obtained of any occupation, a meeting will be called and a union organized. All an one organized through the medium of "Advance" will be affiliated with the Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor. Address all communications to "Labor Editor ADVANCE," 134 Murphy Building.

This is a twentieth century tale of a tub. Whether it will ever be anything more than a tale now rests with the Board of Supervisors. The committee of the council has done its best, the committee of the Dairymen has done its worst, and the committee of the Board has risen nobly to the occasion and, where merely a wash basin was asked, has generously granted a bath-tub. The eyes of the world—that is to say, the eyes of the Dairymen, the Milkers' Union and a few of the milk consumers of San Francisco—are centered on the City Fathers. Will they insist that the cow-stables of this City be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day and the milkers be given an opportunity to take a bath at least once a week?

Many and curious were the truths brought out by the last conference of the three committees. The Dairymen explained that to wash the stables every day would be dangerous to the lives and limbs of the cattle. The floors of the barns are made of wood, and the milkers have nice large brooms with which they sweep out the manure every day, and water is not at all necessary and would create a nuisance around the barns. If the milkers would only keep themselves clean the milk would be pure.

Then the habits and customs of the milker became the subject of discussion. Among other things, such as infrequent changes of underwear, it was discovered that the milker seldom takes a bath. And this led to the still more startling discovery that in all the milk-ranches of San Francisco there is not a single bath-tub for the use of the milkers.

So the Health Committee of the Board rose in its wrath and inserted after the words "washing utensils," the word "bath-tubs." This marks the beginning of a revolution undreamt of in the annals of San Bruno Road and the Mission, where the milk ranch announces itself to the affronted nostril of the curious like a modern edition of the Augean stables. A bath-tub on every milk ranch in this City and County! You couldn't make a milker believe that! However, the Board of Supervisors may possibly pass the ordinance, "bath-tubs and all. Who knows? It is always the unexpected that happens.

The Drug Clerks of the City have organized. The Milkers Union held its first organization meeting at 12:00 midnight, for the reason that at no other hour could the milkers leave their work. The Drug Clerks are in almost the same condition. Experience has taught them that they cannot come together before 11 p. m., the hour of their meeting next Friday night. For from fourteen to eighteen hours the drug clerk explains the respective merits of competing hair dyes and tooth brushes, and dispenses the necessary bromo-seltzer and uncertain sure-cure-for-cataract. He has a cure for every ill that flesh is heir to, except his own. However, the agitation of the early closing movement, the success of the Retail Clerks Union, shutting up the stores of this city at six o'clock, in a word, the noise of the battle and the shouting have reached the ears of the drug clerks, and they have concluded to put up a prescription for themselves. They are fully convinced that they need rest and leisure and an opportunity to become acquainted with their wives and children. The prescription has been sent East to be filled, and consists of an application for a

tion is Socialism, but by the world's greatest and best in every walk of life. The chief obstacle to the rapid growth of Socialism in America has been the lack of organization among Socialists. This obstacle once removed, the political wing of the labor movement will soon equal the industrial wing in numbers and influence. We are living in the midst of a social revolution as rapid and profound as it is hidden to the casual eye. The future is bright for the labor movement in America, and the call issued by the Chicago Socialists for a united convention is a bright augury for the new century.

There is nothing so misleading as old saws and proverbs, but the saying, "As mad as a hatter," has a certain application and significance in San Francisco at present. Of all the store-keepers who decided to oppose the six-o'clock early-closing movement, but three were open after that hour. A boycott of seven days closed two of them. Now there remains but one—Quinn, the hatter, of 136 Third street. This gentleman does not realize that it is an easy thing to remember that Quinn, the hatter, does not close at 6 o'clock and that there are thousands of people in this City who will remember it for a long time to come. In justice to the rest of the hatters of San Francisco and to prove that there is nothing in wise sayings, it is only fair to state that there are plenty of hat stores here that close at six and that we can all pass Mr. Quinn's door without any danger of going bareheaded. But this is merely the first battle in the campaign of early-closing. We shall never rest satisfied till we have closed every place of business at six o'clock, and given the tired, brain-weary sales-people an opportunity to be men and women, an opportunity to live as well as work, to have a few brief hours of their own to do what they please. Just that. A few brief hours in which to do what they please.

And now the laundry workers have plunged into the struggle. Organized but three short weeks, they now number over two hundred members and in a short time will frame their Magna Charta and present it to the Laundry Proprietors of this city for signature. The French Laundry Workers have formed one union, the Washers and markers of the steam laundries another, and the polishers, drivers and other divisions of the industry are wheeling into line. A headquarters and free employment office will soon be started, and the day and night exploitation of the laundry-worker will soon be a thing of the past. The Laundry Workers' Unions have all passed resolutions to affiliate with the Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor. In a short time organized labor and its friends and sympathizers will be called on to wage a war of extermination on the fetid, steaming dens where life and decency are outraged and where men, women and children wear out their lives in never-ending labor for a beggar's pittance. The Steam Laundry Proprietors are taking time by the fore-lock and have already discharged some of their "help" who were too active in the formation of the union. They are only hastening the end they try to avert. Unions scientifically organized do not go out of existence because a few of their members are discouraged. The bosses are playing a dangerous game. The demands of the Laundry Workers will be extremely modest; probably for a ten-hour workday and a slight increase in wages. There is so much indignation already in many of the labor organizations of this city at the treatment meted out to laundry workers, that when a campaign is inaugurated to change these conditions, there will be few laundries refuse to work under union rules, and if there are any, to drive them out of business will not only be a pleasant duty but a source of satisfaction far greater than Dr. Parkhurst's famous crusade against the social evil.

All stationary engineers and firemen, two branches of industry not yet organized in this city, are requested to send in their names and addresses to the

Chicago, January 27th.—It is now rumored that the Morgan-Harriman-Vanderbilt railroad syndicate is planning to buy out the Pullman Car Company and absorb, so far as possible, all the private car companies.

The Pullman Company controls the sleeping-car privileges of every railroad in the United States except the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. In the general plan of consolidation the two companies doing business on these roads will also be purchased with those of the Pullman.

Scarcely a week goes by but that some combine or rumor of combine appears in the industrial field. Since the American people endorsed ultra capitalism last November the trust magnates are losing no time in securing and solidifying their power. The remarkable feature and the most menacing feature is that in these various new deals the same names keep reappearing. Morgan and Rockefeller, Carnegie and Frick and others seem with the immense revenues of their present monopolies to be reaching out to absorb all industries. If this is ultimately accomplished, then it will be a serious question for the American people whether they will be able to overthrow such an oligarchy.

WHAT A SOCIALIST WANTS.

As a class-conscious Socialist who has been in the labor movement for fifteen years—a victim of the black-list, injunctions and the competitive system—I was immensely amused, if not enlightened, by the attempt of our constitution-moulder, Bro. Hiller, in his grand and lofty tumbling efforts to justify our great international game of grab and wage slavery, and to show that the O. R. T. should make no investigations nor take part in the great economic changes and forces that are revolutionizing industries and society. His attitude is that of the pure and simple trades-unionist, who believes that labor—the creator of all things—should inherit a gunny sack (wages) and an empty stomach, and look appealingly to those superior beings whose massive (?) minds move the world. Bro. Hiller is in close touch with our National Constitution. He would have the "inspired" document passed along the misty corridors of time and cause the human race to be fitted, for many generations, to its prehistoric conditions, because the revolutionary fathers couldn't anticipate the changes of today. Had cannibalism been in vogue when Bro. Hiller made his entree upon this sphere he would have been its foremost defender, and his vocabulary badly ruptured in showing what a moral and gratifying thing cannibalism was to those who were served a la ragout. The wage system is the corner-stone of his faith, and if he ever took a header into the sea of Socialism there is nothing in his diatribe to indicate that he even got his feet wet. He would have the wage slave be content with a tenth of his product—there would be no pipe dream there; to build mansions and inherit hovels; to raise school houses and inherit ignorance; to vote the bosses' ticket and inherit disfranchisement as soon as they begin to see the game; to bear the burdens, do the work, live in misery and die in poverty. The brother asks: "Is it the system, or the human beings under the system, that are responsible for its failures?" Man is a creature of environment. What Socialism proposes is a change of surroundings. As a swamp breeds malaria, so our present planless system breeds failure for the many and successful exploitation by the privileged few. Co-operative colonies are not indorsed by scientific socialists and never have been; they recognize their limitations and point the workers to universal co-operation as the only remedy.

Socialism is intensely practical and materialistic,

000 pounds. Of this amount 25,000,000 pounds is raised by land tax. Salt, which is a necessity of life for the people and their cattle, is taxed one thousand per cent on the value of the salt. Half of the total net revenue of India is drained out of the country. A yearly sum of 30,000,000 pounds is taken by England from the peasantry of India, and nothing is given in return. Eleven hundred retired colonels draw over a million a year in pensions from the Indian revenue. The people of India are the poorest peasantry in the world. The average income per day is less than 2d. Since the great famine of 1876 we have abstracted five hundred million pounds from India, and this has prevented the development of the resources of the country; hence we have the famine today. India is in a state of bankruptcy, caused by the drain of its wealth to England. In the best of seasons the peasantry have only enough to barely support life. In the province of Madras there are always 20,000,000 pauper peasants. It should be remembered that 150,000,000 of the population of India are dependent upon agriculture. England is the absentee landlord of India. (The above is taken from Collectivist of Australia.)

England is not only a heartless robber, but a hypocrite as well. She is rich, cruel and self-righteous. A year or two ago, when Emperor William of Germany visited Queen Victoria, and sat down at her table, there was spread on that board plate to the value of \$10,000,000. Victoria is lauded to the skies as a wise and pious Christian Queen, and doubtless she was a woman of good intentions. Her salary for more than half a century was about one and a half millions per year. She leaves an estate estimated at fifty millions. Her royal family was supported in idleness from the earnings of working people. How painful to every true American is the flunkynism now manifested by millions of citizens of this Republic over the new king, and every minute detail pertaining to Royalty. Let a duke or a lord visit this country, and though he has nothing to distinguish him from an ordinary mortal except an ancient title, and our capitalistic newspapers fill their columns to overflowing with descriptions of his clothing, his comings and goings, and even tell all about his poozie dog. There are 600,000 paupers in England today. Royalty makes one-fifth of the people of London so distressingly poor that when their wretched life ends they are laid in pauper graves. Just now there are Americans who laud the English government and English methods to the skies, yet the fact is that that government and those methods are the cruelest and wickedest among civilized nations. A few decades ago England forced the infamous opium traffic on China at the cannon's mouth, and the evil that resulted to the people of that country has never been estimated and never can be estimated. England is now killing the Boers, burning their homes and devastating their country, that they may rob those quiet people of their gold mines and of their liberty. Instead of feeding the starving people of India whom they have robbed, they are spending their money in destroying a young republic in Africa, and preparing to grab a portion of China, while they go to the whole world and beg other people to contribute money with which to buy food for their victims in India. Let all honest men and women be done with hypocritical cant about "Christian England." Let every true American refuse to give his sanction to the alliance of the United States sought to be formed, if not already consummated, by the plutocracy of this country now in control of one of the great political parties. England, with her king, her dukes, her lords, her titled nobility and her paupers, her grasping greed, her hatred of republican principles, her inhumanity in dealing with India and the Boers, is a modern Babylon and is Christian only in name. Under the universal reign of Socialism India would be free; kings and lords and robber millionaires would be no more; and in the place of war and outrage we would have prosperity and peace.

make a milkier believe that! However, the Board of Supervisors may possibly pass the ordinance, bathtubs and all. Who knows? It is always the unexpected that happens.

The Drug Clerks of the City have organized. The Milkers Union held its first organization meeting at 12:00 midnight, for the reason that at no other hour could the milkers leave their work. The Drug Clerks are in almost the same condition. Experience has taught them that they cannot come together before 11 p. m., the hour of their meeting next Friday night. For from fourteen to eighteen hours the drug clerk explains the respective merits of competing hair dyes and tooth brushes, and dispenses the necessary bromo-seltzer and uncertain sure-cure-for-cataract. He has a cure for every ill that flesh is heir to, except his own. However, the agitation of the early closing movement, the success of the Retail Clerks Union, shutting up the stores of this city at six o'clock, in a word, the noise of the battle and the shouting have reached the ears of the drug clerks, and they have concluded to put up a prescription for themselves. They are fully convinced that they need rest and leisure and an opportunity to become acquainted with their wives and children. The prescription has been sent East to be filled, and consists of an application for a charter of a Local Union of Retail Drug Clerks of the International Retail Clerks Protective Association.

The San Francisco Labor Council is rapidly becoming the most influential legislative body in this City. When its edict goes forth that a nuisance must be abated, an evil abolished or a wrong righted, the edict becomes law more often than the ordinances of the Supervisors. One hundred and sixteen delegates of labor unions of this city were present at its last meeting and participated in the election of officers for the ensuing term. All officers were keenly contested, and the election was by secret ballot. Mr. Walter Goff of Carpenters' Union No. 483 was elected President, with seventeen votes to spare, and Mr. Edward Rosenberg of the Sailors' Union was elected Secretary by the same majority. The growth of the Council necessitates many constitutional changes, which will, no doubt, be made in the next few months. The organizing committee is badly over-worked, and many Unions are organizing without proper assistance and advice from the central body. An amendment to the constitution has been submitted, increasing the organizing committee from five to twenty, which will be voted on at the next meeting of the Council.

Politicians, anxious to catch the votes of workmen at election time, talk loftily about the dignity of labor. This is rubbish, or worse. There is no dignity about physical exertion that is not shared by the amiable mule or the placid car-horse. But there is a dignity about the Labor Movement, the movement to abolish unnecessary toil and to distribute the fruits of the toil that is necessary equally among the toilers. There is a dignity about a movement that rescues the wage-slave from the sweater and sets the feet of the worker on the road that leads to self-government and industrial democracy. If every delegate in the San Francisco Labor Council does his duty, with an eye single to the interests of the working class, he can do a great deal to better the condition of workmen and women. Could any work be nobler or better?

At last the Socialists of America have realized the necessity of organization. The Social Democratic Party has issued a call inviting all Socialist Parties to meet in convention for the purpose of uniting all the Socialists of this country in one grand party. There is no doubt that the rank and file will respond enthusiastically to the call. No one has ever been able to successfully oppose the ideas set forth by the Socialists. They are championed, not only by the workers, the emancipation of whom from industrial exploita-

ederation of labor. In a short time organized labor and its friends and sympathizers will be called on to wage a war of extermination on the fetid, steaming dens where life and decency are outraged and where men, women and children wear out their lives in never-ending labor for a beggar's pittance. The Steam Laundry Proprietors are taking time by the fore-lock and have already discharged some of their "help" who were too active in the formation of the union. They are only hastening the end they try to avert. Unions scientifically organized do not go out of existence because a few of their members are discouraged. The bosses are playing a dangerous game. The demands of the Laundry Workers will be extremely modest; probably for a ten-hour workday and a slight increase in wages. There is so much indignation already in many of the labor organizations of this city at the treatment meted out to laundry workers, that when a campaign is inaugurated to change these conditions, there will be few laundries refuse to work under union rules, and if there are any, to drive them out of business will not only be a pleasant duty but a source of satisfaction far greater than Dr. Parkhurst's famous crusade against the social evil.

All stationary engineers and firemen, two branches of industry not yet organized in this city, are requested to send in their names and addresses for organization. Address: Labor Editor, ADVANCE, Murphy Building.

POTTER SPEAKS THE TRUTH.

New Haven (Conn.), January 27th.—Bishop Potter of New York tonight laid the blame for the Chinese war at the door of the so-called civilized races whose commercial greed, he said, caused it. He said if called upon to take sides, he would take the part of the Chinese. He addressed an audience of 2,000 Episcopalians at St. Paul's church and said in part:

"Our policy in China has not been a happy one. The professing Christian engineers, capitalists, merchants and bankers there are responsible for what has happened the past year. If I were to defend any nation against the charge of unchristian outrages I would take out a brief in favor of China. Nothing could have been more brutal than the policies of Christian nations the past year in dealing with this pagan people. We have trampled under foot everything the Chinese have held most sacred. The newly constructed railroad could have passed around the tomb of the ancestors of the ruler; but instead, we tore it down and went through the spot where it stood. This is but a type of the treatment we have given the Chinese, an illustration of what they have received in the gross at our hands and in detail as well.

"As far as the American missionaries in China are concerned, they have been the heroes of the situation. They went to China, not to get, but to give, and their efforts have been rewarded by making peace where it has been made. There can be no settlement of the Chinese question as long as we go to that country in the spirit of greed and until the white man learns to respect the brown, white and yellow man."

When we Socialists say such things and advance logical arguments to support such statements, the papers ignore us or merely say we are crazy. Sooner or later, however, the truth of our contentions dawns on the theretofore benighted intellect of some prominent person and he reaps the glory of Socialist wisdom. It is the same old scheme of exploitation. However, if the people will learn we care not who the teacher is.

Nothing could better emphasize the victory of Comrade Job Harriman in his debate with Daniel De Leon than the fact that the "biological astronomer" has not even yet ceased trying to rebut the masterly logic of his opponent. If you doubt this send to us for the stenographic report of the debate and judge for yourself.

Correspondence

Why Comrade Holmes Left the S. L. P.

Los Angeles, Cal., January 28, 1901.

Editor Advance:

In the Daily De Leon Slanderer of January 12th, there appears a column and a half of Billingsgate, of which I have the honor to receive a fair share. The article is headed by a letter inviting Section Los Angeles of the S. L. P. to a public meeting held for the purpose of discussing the differences that exist between the Socialist organizations, with a view to unity. The article is signed by a committee of three—Gunsberger, Hurley, and Schade as secretary.

A word in regard to this committee may not be out of place. Gunsberger does not believe in the tactics of his party and is strongly opposed to the Alliance. He has been talking against the S. L. P. for some time, alluding to De Leon as the "Pope." Before resigning, I told him I could not conscientiously support the party longer and would get out. He said he would wait a week longer and then get out also. During this time he came to where I was working and annoyed and wearied everybody, telling us what arguments he put up against the Alliance and what he would do in the future. He is a mental acrobat, and if he had any sense of shame would not have signed that article.

Hurley is a good-hearted, sentimental individual, afflicted with spinal weakness. He has nothing in common with his party and only remains through long association and the fear of losing his well-worn seat in the headquarters.

Schade was the self-appointed delegate to the National Convention of the S. L. P. For some time prior to the convention he had been a member of their section in Frisco. He announced he was going to New York and offered to serve as their delegate. They refused him. He was not elected by the State Committee or any section in California, and consequently had no credentials. A delegate without credentials is certainly a curiosity. If the sections of California did not elect him delegate, who did?

To return to the meeting for Unity. It was called by individual Socialists who were disgusted with the spectacle of two Socialist parties in the late city election, with identically the same platform and both believing in the class struggle, fighting each other tooth and nail, while our common enemy, the capitalist, sat back and smiled.

The members of the S. L. P. came to the meeting not to honestly and logically discuss, but to abuse and obstruct. Schade took the floor first and indulged in personalities and slander, winding up with some stale platitudes committed to memory from De Leon's "People."

In their article they state that the S. L. P. men were the only ones who made a manly and logical talk. Well, no doubt, from the standpoint of the De Leon "People." They were perfectly logical and consistent in their abuse.

Gunsberger followed with a personal attack on Wilshire. It is needless to say they disgusted the audience.

The S. D. P. men put up a manly and dignified argument, very clean and concise. As a result six new members were taken in at the next meeting, and more are coming right along.

These gentlemen (?) also state that on a number of occasions I had been sent out to do important work for the party, and had smiled on the flowing bowl, always to the detriment of the party, and the members had regarded me with disfavor for a long time. As they are always boasting of their strictness in expelling people, how did it happen they gave me important work to do after committing myself? Can it be that all their assertions are mere bombast, and the "factious" S. L. P. nothing but the traditional Ass in

come when the members, seeing their mistake and how they have been misled, will join the S. D. P. in the grand march forward for the emancipation of the toiler and the establishment of the Socialist Republic. Yours fraternally, GEORGE S. HOLMES.

SUGGESTIONS WORTH CONSIDERING.

In the ADVANCE of January 19th there appeared an extract from a comrade's letter, under the above heading, and as free discussion is invited upon the suggestions made, I should like to consider the one embodied in these words: "Say what we will, the man who becomes active in the cause of Socialism, in any of the positions named above, is entitled to consideration at the hands of his comrades throughout America, and for that matter, internationally also."

We infer that the comrade refers to that sort of consideration commonly known as "pecuniary consideration," or at least some sort of consideration which shall be of pecuniary value, as he in the same paragraph speaks of the liability of the worker to lose his opportunity to earn his living. And, for that matter, a pecuniary consideration outright is usually a simpler, more satisfactory and in the end a cheaper method of settling an obligation than any other form of favor which may be given in its place. We would say, for instance, that if a man had served in his local organization faithfully as treasurer, secretary, printer, janitor, or what not, it would be cheaper and more for the interest of the party to pay him outright a money consideration for his services, than to endeavor to repay the obligation by appointing him to some higher office in the party which he may be totally unfit to fill.

The question of a money consideration, however, is one concerning which as My Uncle Toby remarks, "There is much to be said on both sides." There is probably little doubt that we shall soon arrive at that stage of our growth where we shall find ourselves compelled, as a matter of course, to pay in money for the labor performed in the organization. Then the question will arise "How shall we obtain the most efficient, conscientious workers to fill these salaried positions?" That will be the difficult question to decide.

The idea that the office should seek the man is the proper one, for if the office seeks the man it will continue to seek the best man. If, on the other hand, the man seeks the office, it is often the case that it is the inefficient man, the man lacking in conscientiousness, who is doing the seeking. The popular voice, the vote of the organization, if uninstructed as to the competency of different candidates, cannot be expected always to elect to office the men best qualified. Popularity, personal magnetism, free use of language and ready address are very desirable attributes for the candidates for some of the offices in our organization. There are other offices, however, where these qualities are not necessary; and where other qualities, not so readily perceived, are really essential. If it were possible for our local organizations to have some sort of a civil service test for the candidates for an office within their ranks, whereby it should be ensured that the successful candidate for an office was the one most competent to fill it, it seems to us that the best results would be obtained. In other words, the interests of our organization will be better served by filling its offices with the most able men, rather than by those who appear for the time being to be the most popular.

The fact that as our organization grows larger it is every day more and more easy for a few of the politically inclined members to get together and promote schemes for controlling the most prominent offices in the party, should make us cautious about making these offices salaried. It is not difficult for men to work up a popularity for themselves if they diligently set about it. It is very easy to disparage the work of men holding office by throwing out hints and suggestions which could not be proved, but which can be used successfully to undermine the standing of men

Labor and Politics.

BY JOHN PENNY.

London, January 6, 1901.

Scottish Workers' Parliamentary Elections Committee.

The First Annual Conference of the above is to be held at Glasgow, to-day, January 6th. It promises to be well attended and in every respect representative. Probably not less than 250 delegates from co-operative societies, trade councils, trade unions, socialistic organizations will come together from all parts of Scotland.

In their report the executive committee points out that their work during the past year has been mostly of an organizing character. This was inevitable, seeing that it was the first year of their existence as a committee. The only Parliamentary candidature officially supported was that of Mr. A. E. Fletcher, who polled 3107 votes in the Camlachie division of Glasgow, but several members of the committee gave strenuous aid to Mr. Maxwell in Tradesunion. Local committees are now established in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Paisley, Burnbank, and West Fife, and steps are being taken to bring them into being in other important centres. The total income of the committee was £109 4s 9d, and the expenditure £91 17s 3d.

Among the principal resolutions to be discussed is one condemning the Government for holding the General Election on a worn-out register, and for its policy, or lack of policy, in South Africa; another calls for the nationalization of the land, railways and mines as a matter of pressing and immediate importance to the workers; a third declares in favor of Free Maintenance for school children; and a fourth demands old-age pensions. Probably, however, the bulk of the time of the Conference will be taken up in discussing organization, for the question is a very complicated one, and a great deal of skill will have to be exercised in devising a workable scheme which will not engender overlapping and friction between the various bodies affiliated.

Scottish Miners' Federation.

At the Annual Conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation, which was held in Edinburgh last week, Mr. Smillie presiding, fifty-one delegates were present, representing 57,500 members, a larger number than at any previous conference. Evidently the miners have kept pace with the general increase in the number of trades unionists during the last five or six years. The two chief resolutions passed related to the employment of foreign labor in the mines and the limitation of work to five days per week. With regard to the former it was pointed out that a very large number of Polish workmen had been brought into the country, who were not acquainted with the English language and who, therefore, did not properly understand the orders and regulations in the mines, and consequently the dangers attending the occupation were very materially increased. It was also stated that managers frequently gave preference to the foreigners, not because they were better workmen, but because they were more docile. With regard to the five days per week, it was agreed to ballot the whole of the members.

Municipal Licences.

The London County Council is much exercised in spirit just now as to what it shall do with a whole batch of public house licenses which have come, or are about to come, into its hands in connection with the important improvements in the Strand and the new thoroughfares from the Strand to Holborn. Thirty-four licenses in all are affected.

Hitherto the policy of the Council has been to lapse the licenses acquired, and it is calculated that the marketable value so sacrificed already amounts to several

hear of some scheme under that act being accepted by this or that urban or town council. In his great speech a few days ago, Lord Salisbury referred to the matter with no uncertain voice, and as presumably the Conservative Premier does not take up a question until he is sure there is urgent need for it being dealt with; his speech alone is fairly strong evidence that a very serious evil exists.

The nature of the evil may be judged from the revelations made concerning the state of housing in Hulme by Mrs. Clay, a lady who has "visited" in this district for twenty years. A few days ago she said the whole of the property was old and in a bad state of repair. A large number of houses had been condemned and closed altogether, but nothing had been done to replace them—and this in a district already so densely crowded that every place that had a roof on was crowded with humanity. The people were obliged to herd together without regard to health or decency. In one house which had two bed-rooms and a kitchen and scullery lived three families—six adults and eight children. In another house a sandstone hawker, his wife and three children occupied one room, and all the dirty rags he collected during the day occupied part of the same room at night. One of the children died and lay unburied a week, the rest of the family living, eating and sleeping in the room as usual. In another back-to-back house, with one small bedroom, a young woman was dying of consumption. Her husband and four children shared the bedroom with her. Another house, consisting of five rooms and a scullery, was a home for nineteen persons. A few doors away, in a house of the same size, lived sixteen persons. Not a stone's throw from there lived two families, one with six children and one with seven. In each case the eldest was a daughter, aged respectively fifteen and sixteen. Each house contained one small bedroom. The family income in both cases was 18s and the rent 4s. Habits of morality, cleanliness and decency were under such conditions an absolute impossibility. In a court off Lord street was found a woman in bed in the kitchen. Her only covering was a potato sack and her own filthy garments. In the bed with her was a baby less than a week old. In a corner on a heap of filthy rags lay another baby less than a year old—a mass of dirt and disease. Two other children sat on the floor before a handful of fire. The stench, filth and wretchedness were indescribable, but dirt and foul smells had long ceased to trouble these people. At the next house the means of livelihood were tea-cakes made by the mother and hawked from door to door—an undoubted danger to the community generally.

Such work for housing in one part of Manchester. In Liverpool and London even worse conditions could be found, but it is not only in the large towns that the evil exists. Strange as it may seem it is a recognized fact that in many of the villages of Merrie England a great deal of overcrowding is to be found. That is to say, that while there may be only a few houses in a village, there are frequently from three to four times as many people living in those houses as there should be.

What does over-crowding involve? The principal evils may be stated thus:

(1) It destroys family life. The children find their only playground in the street where they pick up all kinds of vice. Home to them is never a place of peace and comfort. It has no happy associations to be dwelt upon in after years. It is simply a dreary room to eat and sleep in and to be avoided as much as possible. Some philosophers tell us that the influence of family is greatly overrated, and that it is not an un-mixed good, but up to the present no better alternative has been devised.

(2) The invariable concomitant of over-crowding is a high death-rate—especially among infants. In some parts of London as many as two hundred children out of every one thousand born die before the completion of their first year.

(3) The absence of comfort at home drives both men and women to drink. The workman with a growing family around him speedily begins to look upon the public-house as a club and haven of refuge

by individual Socialists who were disgusted with the spectacle of two Socialist parties in the late city election, with identically the same platform and both believing in the class struggle, fighting each other tooth and nail, while our common enemy, the capitalist, sat back and smiled.

The members of the S. L. P. came to the meeting not to honestly and logically discuss, but to abuse and obstruct. Schade took the floor first and indulged in personalities and slander, winding up with some stale platitudes committed to memory from De Leon's "People."

In their article they state that the S. L. P. men were the only ones who made a manly and logical talk. Well, no doubt, from the standpoint of the De Leon "People." They were perfectly logical and consistent in their abuse.

Gunsberger followed with a personal attack on Wilshire. It is needless to say they disgusted the audience.

The S. D. P. men put up a manly and dignified argument, very clean and concise. As a result six new members were taken in at the next meeting, and more are coming right along.

These gentlemen (?) also state that on a number of occasions I had been sent out to do important work for the party, and had smiled on the flowing bowl, always to the detriment of the party, and the members had regarded me with disfavor for a long time. As they are always boasting of their strictness in expelling people, how did it happen they gave me important work to do after committing myself? Can it be that all their assertions are mere bombast, and the "fighting" S. L. P. nothing but the traditional Ass in the Lion's skin?

We all know they are fond of expelling people after they have resigned, and of retailing all kinds of stuff which they never find out until the member leaves them. So it is plain that if there had been the slightest ground they would have expelled me, notwithstanding the fact that I had resigned.

They further showed their disfavor by kindly allowing me to do three-fourths of the work and nearly all the speaking for the last two years, including the speaking in the last two elections. My reasons for leaving the party are:

1. The Alliance which I have found out is a mere farce—a shell consisting in many cases of mixed locals, like the one in Los Angeles, which never accomplishes anything and never can. They are a few men who meet once every two weeks, wasting their time in talking about a party which an organization built upon sand, and an organizer who never organizes. In the whole country they amount to nothing. They are not under obligations to vote the S. L. P. ticket. And I would like you to know the difference between a workman in the Alliance who votes for a capitalistic ticket, and one outside who does the same.

2. The Alliance is fastened like a barnacle to the party and the members are compelled to waste their energy in defending it instead of propagating Socialism.

3. The new constitution of the S. L. P. makes it practically impossible to alter anything.

4. The Daily and Weekly People. Ever since the National Convention they have been getting worse, being filled with nothing but abuse of "Kangaroos" and "Organized Scabbery." The latter is the gentlemanly term applied to labor unions by their dignified editor.

After looking through the paper for some time in the vain hope of finding a socialist article, and realizing there was no hope of changing anything, I resigned.

I am now a member of the S. D. P., which stands for International Socialism. It is narrow enough to be straight, and broad enough to succeed, believing that logic is superior to abuse.

The S. L. P. has accomplished its mission. Today it is only a block to progress. Old and conservative, its methods are out of date and stupid. The time will

continue to seek the best man. If, on the other hand, the man seeks the office, it is often the case that it is the inefficient man, the man lacking in conscientiousness, who is doing the seeking. The popular voice, the vote of the organization, if uninstructed as to the competency of different candidates, cannot be expected always to elect to office the men best qualified. Popularity, personal magnetism, free use of language and ready address are very desirable attributes for the candidates for some of the offices in our organization. There are other offices, however, where these qualities are not necessary; and where other qualities, not so readily perceived, are really essential. If it were possible for our local organizations to have some sort of a civil service test for the candidates for an office within their ranks, whereby it should be ensured that the successful candidate for an office was the one most competent to fill it, it seems to us that the best results would be obtained. In other words, the interests of our organization will be better served by filling its offices with the most able men, rather than by those who appear for the time being to be the most popular.

The fact that as our organization grows larger it is every day more and more easy for a few of the politically inclined members to get together and promote schemes for controlling the most prominent offices in the party, should make us cautious about making these offices salaried. It is not difficult for men to work up a popularity for themselves if they diligently set about it. It is very easy to disparage the work of men holding office by throwing out hints and suggestions which could not be proved, but which can be used successfully to undermine the standing of members who have perhaps worked conscientiously for the party for years. These things must be expected. They are unavoidable. They are sure to come. Our comrades are not men endowed by heaven with special graces, they are just common, every-day men, and they will act like other men who are not socialists, occasionally. If, however, it were possible as I suggested above, to have some sort of a test of efficiency for our party offices, we would obviate, in a measure, the work of the regular party politician.

I would also suggest that where an office requires no particular skill, and where it is intended to make that office a salaried one, a choice might be decided by lot. This, if fairly carried out, would do away with the political wire-pulling, which accompanies election by ballot.

For my part, I think that if we are to have competent service in any line of our work, we shall have to pay for it, and it is my desire that the party shall secure the very best service that is within its ranks, and the best workers are very frequently those who are least in the habit of putting themselves forward for public consideration. X.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE—NOTICE.

The Senatorial District Clubs will please notice the referendum vote on propositions for unity must be taken on or before February 15th and returns made to the C. C. C. immediately thereafter. The questions proposed by the N. E. C. will be found in the ADVANCE.

The District Clubs are also requested to send in immediately to the C. C. C. nominations for a member of the S. E. C. vice Thos. Beresford, resigned.

Notice—Jack London will deliver an address on Thursday evening, February 7th, at the Academy of Science, 819 Market street; subject, "What Communities Lose by the Competitive System." Seats free.

M. A. CLENNAM, Sec. C. C. C.
826 Waller street.

The cigarmakers' union gained 6,000 new members during the past year.

When purchasing goods see that they bear the union label.

At the Annual Conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation, which was held in Edinburgh last week, Mr. Smillie presiding, fifty-one delegates were present, representing 57,500 members, a larger number than at any previous conference. Evidently the miners have kept pace with the general increase in the number of trades unionists during the last five or six years. The two chief resolutions passed related to the employment of foreign labor in the mines and the limitation of work to five days per week. With regard to the former it was pointed out that a very large number of Polish workmen had been brought into the country, who were not acquainted with the English language and who, therefore, did not properly understand the orders and regulations in the mines, and consequently the dangers attending the occupation were very materially increased. It was also stated that managers frequently gave preference to the foreigners, not because they were better workmen, but because they were more docile. With regard to the five days per week, it was agreed to ballot the whole of the members.

Municipal Licences.

The London County Council is much exercised in spirit just now as to what it shall do with a whole batch of public house licenses which have come, or are about to come, into its hands in connection with the important improvements in the Strand and the new thoroughfares from the Strand to Holborn. Thirty-four licenses in all are affected.

Hitherto the policy of the Council has been to lapse the licenses acquired, and it is calculated that the marketable value so sacrificed already amounts to several hundreds of thousands of pounds. Thirty-four in one installment, however, is a rather tall order, and various proposals are being made with regard to them. The official valuer advises the Council that if the licenses are abandoned it means a direct loss of at least £30,000 to the community, and he states that if the Council vetoes the sale of drink in the district where they have control, the magistrates, in all probability, will grant additional licenses in the adjoining areas. So that, even from the Temperance point of view, the entire effect of the Council's policy, if pursued in this instance would be lost.

It is suggested that the Council should obtain powers to establish a number of Municipal Public Houses which would be under the direct control of the Council, and that managers should be appointed for the same who would be paid fair salaries and granted a commission on all non-intoxicating refreshments sold. It is believed that public houses run on these lines could be made model establishments, that they would be a great boon to the people, and that the profits for the benefit of the community would be not inconsiderable.

One would like to see an experiment of this description properly tried. It has been realized that drunkenness is one of the greatest evils our nation has to fear, but it is beginning to be realized equally clearly that prohibition of the liquor traffic is quite impossible, and the alternative is to put it under proper management. Give the people reasonable facilities for obtaining drink if they will have it, but do away with the excessive temptations which are now prevalent, make it impossible for men to become drunk in public places, and probably some diminution of the drink curse will be speedily accomplished. The action of the County Council will be watched with interest, not only by the ratepayers of London, but by temperance reformers and labor advocates of every shade throughout the country.

Housing.

That public attention is gradually being riveted on the Housing question there can be little doubt. Every week we hear of committees being formed in various parts of the country to agitate for the adoption of the Workmen's Housing Act, Part 3, by their respective local authorities, and almost as frequently we

were tea-cakes made by the mother and hawked from door to door—an undoubted danger to the community generally.

So much for housing in one part of Manchester. In Liverpool and London even worse conditions could be found, but it is not only in the large towns that the evil exists. Strange as it may seem it is a recognized fact that in many of the villages of Merrie England a great deal of overcrowding is to be found. That is to say, that while there may be only a few houses in a village, there are frequently from three to four times as many people living in those houses as there should be.

What does over-crowding involve? The principal evils may be stated thus:

(1) It destroys family life. The children find their only playground in the street where they pick up all kinds of vice. Home to them is never a place of peace and comfort. It has no happy associations to be dwelt upon in after years. It is simply a dreary room to eat and sleep in and to be avoided as much as possible. Some philosophers tell us that the influence of family is greatly overrated, and that it is not an un-mixed good, but up to the present no better alternative has been devised.

(2) The invariable concomitant of over-crowding is a high death-rate—especially among infants. In some parts of London as many as two hundred children out of every one thousand born die before the completion of their first year.

(3) The absence of comfort at home drives both men and women to drink. The workingman with a growing family around him speedily begins to look upon the public-house as a club and haven of refuge and among women gin-drinking becomes terribly prevalent.

(4) The lack of privacy for the sexes leads to immorality at a very early age.

(5) The breathing of polluted air produces both physical and moral degeneration. This is not so generally recognized as it should be. If we drink prussic acid it causes instant death. If we assimilate large quantities of alcohol the poison gets into our system. A large dose involves a coroner's inquest; a more moderate quantity induces insanity; persistent over-consumption leads sooner or later to mental and physical breakdown. Other poisons act similarly, and air which has been breathed over and over again is distinctly a poison. The boys and girls brought up in slums owe no small portion of their immoral after-life to this cause.

One great fault that can be found with our churches is that they have preached almost exclusively individual regeneration. They have told us that people cannot be made good by Act of Parliament. Every individual must save himself.

We need not quarrel with the demand for personal effort, but we must point out how utterly inadequate it is to deal with our great problems. In London fully two million people are living in overcrowded houses. That is, they are existing under conditions which tend to produce physical and moral deterioration. An individual here and there, of abnormal powers may save himself, but the great mass must go on deteriorating and deteriorating. Happily annihilation steps in when the decaying and dehumanizing process has reached a certain stage. Otherwise, the slums of our great cities would become inconceivable hells.

The contention of the Socialist reformer as opposed to the individualist reformer is that if the evil conditions could be done away with, many of the immoralities would also cease. Place the over-crowded slum-dwellers in comfortable houses with proper sanitary conveniences; by systematic inspection ensure that they are kept clean and fresh; and then it will be reasonable to expect a better manhood and womanhood.

It is true that comparatively little improvement

(Continued on Page 4.)

Shall Women Vote?

She: "Charlie, do you know I am awfully glad that you are a Socialist. I think the Socialists have the highest opinion of women of any class of men I ever met. Do you know, I never met any men before I became acquainted with you who thought that women should have equal rights and opportunities with men."

He: "Didn't you, Nannie? Well, you will find every Socialist has that opinion of woman, or else he is no true Socialist. A woman should be given every opportunity to develop and to live a free and independent life."

She: "And you believe in the suffrage for women, do you not?"

He: "Most certainly I do, dear; however, I should be very sorry to see the women obtain the ballot just at the present stage of affairs, because I think it would be injurious to the movement."

She: "Why, how is that, Charlie? I don't understand you. You are in favor of women voting, but not in favor of their voting now. I don't think I quite understand you."

He: "Well, you see, Nannie, if the women were to be allowed the vote just at present, the number of voters would be approximately doubled, and as most of these women are ignorant of Socialism, we should have just twice as many ignorant voters to teach the principles of Socialism. For the women would be no better off if they had the vote than the men who now have it but who are ignorant of Socialism. In order for their vote to do them any good they must understand how to use it intelligently."

She: "Then it is your idea first to teach them all what Socialism is and then to give them the ballot. Is that it?"

He: "Well, yes; I suppose that will be the way of it."

She: "Yes, but Charlie, suppose the women who haven't the vote should get to understand the principles of Socialism a good deal quicker than the men who have the vote. Then what would you do?"

He: "That isn't a very supposable case. The women don't take any interest in politics. It is almost impossible to get any of them to listen to anything connected with politics."

She: "Well, that is because they are not allowed to do anything in politics. When I ask any of my friends to come to our meetings they always say, 'What is the use? I can't vote.' Do you think you would be very much interested in politics if you were not allowed to vote?"

He: "Of course I would. That is only an excuse. Women, as a class, Nannie, are far behind the men of today—more superstitious, less interested in public questions, very illogical, narrow, prejudiced and conventional."

She: "Why, Charlie, I must say I am surprised. And I thought you had such a high opinion of women."

He: "I have a very high opinion of their latent capacity, dear; I was only speaking of their present attainments. They are suffering from many generations of servitude to men."

She: "Well, then, I should think that the best way of remedying those faults would be to free them immediately as far as possible from the servitude which causes them, and you must admit that one way to help woman to a freer position would be to give her the ballot, which she could use as a weapon of defence."

He: "It would be a very dangerous experiment; women are, as a rule, so ignorant."

She: "Why, there, Charlie, I must say that I disagree with you. In very many of our States I know it to be a fact that the girls are given better educations than the boys. I know many of my friends are married to men who are not nearly their equals in point of education."

He: "Oh, book education, perhaps; but in that knowledge which comes of going out into the world,

OAKLAND CONVENTION

victory, it pursues its course unwavering by desire for temporary advantage. It is ever outspoken and straightforward, believing that in fearless independence the integrity of purpose by which it is inspired will in the end win the respect and confidence of those whom it aims to weld into a class-conscious, aggressive body. Its propaganda is not alone to educate; it is to organize the working class for the conquest of power, for the complete overthrow of capitalism. Until that mission is accomplished, it will stand firm as a rock, yet alert and watchful, yielding nothing.

The following Social Democratic candidates for the coming municipal elections were nominated by the convention:

Mayor, Jack London; City Engineer, Thos. Booth; City Auditor and Assessor, Simon Goodenough; City Treasurer, Theo. Radtke; Councilmen at large: O. H. Philbrick, W. T. Lake, Robt. Vincent, Jacob Scheithe. School Directors at large: T. W. Punch, L. M. Harrison, Mrs. A. Levin, E. T. Nettie. Library Trustees: W. T. Strobach, H. T. Renton, J. O. Stocking, M. Iverson, J. H. Eustice. First Ward Councilman, M. Lesser; First Ward School Director, J. W. O'Connor. Second Ward Councilman, Chas. Bradley; Second Ward School Director, H. G. Samsel. Third Ward Councilman, C. L. Forsberg; Third Ward School Director, Rudolph Schaefer. Fourth Ward Councilman, T. M. Lorenz; Fourth Ward School Director, Geo. Kullmer. Fifth Ward Councilman, A. N. Dennison; Fifth Ward School Director, G. H. Bennett. Sixth Ward Councilman, F. Claudius; Sixth Ward School Director, E. F. Richardson. Seventh Ward Councilman, A. Levin; Seventh Ward School Director, G. H. Scheffeld. City Executive Committee: Theo. Radtke, J. H. Eustice, H. C. Tuck, Jacob Scheithe, A. N. Dennison, J. W. O'Connor, O. H. Philbrick.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

would be manifested by the adults translated from the slum dwellings to the better houses, but the younger generation would never know the depths of evil which the elder had experienced. They would grow up cleaner and healthier and in their turn bring forth a better progeny.

Hence the necessity for dealing with such questions as housing in the mass. It may not be possible to make people good by Act of Parliament; disease may not be eradicated by public health acts; but a community, acting intelligently in its own collective interests, surely can provide that the opportunity to live healthfully shall be offered to all its members, and when such opportunities are afforded who can foretell to what heights humanity may attain.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The February number of the International Socialist Review contains an article by the editor, A. M. Simons, on "The United States and World Politics," taking up recent developments in Russia, the United States and China, and giving a wealth of information on the resources, the industrial organization and the relations of labor to capital in these countries. Charles H. Vail has an article on "The Negro Problem," in his usual interesting style. Perhaps the most remarkable of all the addresses and essays on the occasion of the entrance of the twentieth century is the scholarly and eloquent address by Professor Emile Vandervelde at the Maison du Peuple in Brussels on New Year's eve. A translation of this is one of the features of the February number. S. M. Reynolds of Terre Haute, Ind., a new socialist writer, but one from whom the movement will hear more in the future, contributes a masterly study of the late Pennsylvania coal strike. Professor Harlow Gale, Professor of Psychology in the University of Minnesota, has an article on "Education." The departments are as full and interesting as usual. The publishers wish to announce that the March issue of the Internation-

GRAND

Entertainment and Ball

For the benefit of ADVANCE

To be held on

Saturday eve, February 2, 1901

S. F. Turner Hall,

323 Turk Street

Admission 25 cts Ladies Free

No extra charge for Hat Checks.

The Debate

ON THE
SOCIALIST TRADE & LABOR
[ALLIANCE

BETWEEN
JOB HARRIMAN, S. D. P.

AND
DANIEL DE LEON, S. L. P.

held at NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25th, now on hand. The complete and reliable stenographical report. A very interesting pamphlet. Order at once and spread it among workmen and Socialists.

Price 5 cents per copy. Cheaper in bundles. For sale by
ADVANCE
134 Murphy Bldg, Market & Jones
streets, San Francisco.

Public Ownership

Official Organ of the S. D. P.

ERIE, PA.

Haverhill Social Democrat

An Official Organ of the S. D. P.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

CLUB RATES
Advance and N. Y. People 80 cts
Advance and Workers Call 80 cts
Advance & Public Ownership 80 cts
Advance and Haverhill Social Democrat 80 cts.
Advance and Peoples' Press \$1
We accept no half yearly or quarterly subscriptions at club rates.

Do You Want to Know

What Oregon Socialists are doing?

Subscribe for the PEOPLE'S PRESS. The only strictly Socialist paper published in Oregon. Weekly, \$1 per year Address, A. D. HALE, Albany, Ore.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOCAL OAKLAND, of the Social Democratic Party, has regular Sunday evening lectures at Becker's Hall, 908 Washington street. Lectures begin at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Owen H. Philbrick, Mt. Myrtle St., Organizer.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Social Democratic Party, holds regular free public lectures every second Sunday evening at Foresters' Hall, corner Park street and Santa Clara ave. Educational meetings for members every Tuesday evening at 1325 Park street, room 8. Address communications, J. C. STAMER, 3901 Central ave.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO, Social Democratic Party holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening on social and economic subjects at Academy of Sciences Hall, 8 1/2 Market street. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion follows each lecture. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

THE SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB holds regular Sunday evening meetings at Elyian Castle, 900 Market street, beginning at 7:30 P. M. To educate and develop class consciousness Socialist speakers to champion the cause of the working class. Vocal and instrumental music, etc. Questions answered. Public invited. Admission free.

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

S. D. P. SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Time and Place of Meetings.

17th—227 5th, 1st Monday 8 p.m.
18th—408 5th, 2nd & 4th Monday evening, 8 p. m.
19th—311 24th nr. Folsom 1st and 3rd Wednesday each month.
20th—624 Guerero, 1st and Wednesday, 8 p. m.
21st—901 G. G. ave every 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m.
22nd—1912 Webster, 2nd & 4th Friday.
23rd—3 1/2 Ivy ave Wednesday, 8 p. m.
24th—No 1 Margaret Place off 12 Turk
25th—410 Kearny, room 28, 1st & 3rd Monday, 8 p.m

Bottlers' Union Bulletin

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

SAN FRANCISCO.
California Bottling Co, Wieland Beer
Enterprise Bottling Co, Enterprise Beer
John Rapp & Son, Rainier Beer
Fredericksburg Bottling Co, Fredericksburg beer
Loebbaum & Co, Buffalo Beer
Gambrinus Bottling Co, Gambrinus beer
Fenster & Co, United St. tes beer
Schwartz Weiss Beer, Schwartz Weiss beer
George Braun, Chicago beer
Class Rosemount, Chicago beer
National Bottling Works, National beer
D Meinke, Chicago beer
National Bottling Co, National beer
Wunder Bottling Co, Wunder beer
North Star Bottling Co, Dahlinger & Carlson

AMERICAN BREWING CO., OAKLAND.
National Bottling Depot, National beer
SACRAMENTO.
Buffalo Brewing Co, Buffalo beer

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

VALLEJO.
Philadelphia Brewery

THESE SHOPS REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE BOTTTLERS UNION OR EMPLOY ONLY UNION BOTTTLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO.
Seal Rock (John Kroger) Wunder beer
Barnell & Co, Albin all an 1 porter
Butliner Weiss Beer Co, Berliner Weiss
Alabama Weiss Beer Co, Alabama Weiss
John Anderson, Chicago beer
Anton Phillips, United States beer
G. B. Conno, United States beer
Carl Torring, Chicago beer
Rogers & O'Brien, Chicago beer
Frank Bros, Chicago beer

LOCAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

H. LOTZIN
BOOTS and SHOES
1247 Kentucky Street
Near cor 20th FOTREBO

A. CONTI
All Kinds of
Rubber Stamps and Printing
1433 Market, Bet. 10th & 11 th

GUS. POSTLER
Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, etc.
Prompt Attention to all Orders
Painting, Paperhanging, etc.
Tel White 1110 2347 19th street

SCOTT ANDERSON
Sign and Show Card Writer
Banners, Motions and Lettering of all kinds done
Quickly, Cheaply and Well
2067 Market st. near 7th

PACIFIC COAST SHIRT
FACTORY
FRANKLIN & GRONER, Proprietors
Manufacturers of Custom Shirts
3 Eddy st. Rooms 5 and 6
Please Mention this Paper

L. LEMOS
Suits to Order, Easy Installments
\$1.00 Per Week
1117 Market st., bet. 7th & 8th

ELCHO HOUSE
863 1/2 Market Street
Opposite POWELL and EDDY STS.
W. W. WALMSLEY, Prop.
Furnished Rooms 16, 20, and 25 cents per Night
First Class Reading Room. All Daily Papers
Guests Called any Time of the Day
or Night

Patents in all Countries
J. GEORGE SMITH, C. E.
512 Hearst Building
U. S. Patent Attorney (Registered) Licensed
Land Surveyor. U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

WM. SCHLOTHAN
408 Fifth street
Dealer in Butter, Eggs and Dairy
Produce
Goods Delivered Free of Charge

P. PARSSON
General Blacksmith and Wagon
Maker
First Class Horseshoeing
421 5th, bet. Harrison and Bryant

DRINK
Abet Bitters
The only Remedy for a disordered stomach. It
cures catarrh, dyspepsia, biliousness, consti-
pation, distended stomach and cleans the head.
H. F. SAHLENDER, Sole Prop.
287 Natoma st., San Francisco

CAMERON H. KING
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Murphy Building, 1236 Market Street
Room 126 Phone Folsom 1201

A. SHAU
Fine Boots and Shoes
Shoes Made and Repaired
1045 Market

men of today—more superstitious, less interested in public questions, very illogical, narrow, prejudiced and conventional."

She: "Why, Charlie, I must say I am surprised. And I thought you had such a high opinion of women."

He: "I have a very high opinion of their latent capacity, dear; I was only speaking of their present attainments. They are suffering from many generations of servitude to men."

She: "Well, then, I should think that the best way of remedying those faults would be to free them immediately as far as possible from the servitude which causes them, and you must admit that one way to help woman to a freer position would be to give her the ballot, which she could use as a weapon of defence."

He: "It would be a very dangerous experiment; women are, as a rule, so ignorant."

She: "Why, there, Charlie, I must say that I disagree with you. In very many of our States I know it to be a fact that the girls are given better educations than the boys. I know many of my friends are married to men who are not nearly their equals in point of education."

He: "Oh, book education, perhaps; but in that knowledge which comes of going out into the world, in that broader knowledge which comes of a broader life?"

She: "Well, I think that the book knowledge is not to be despised myself, but speaking of going out into the world, most women have to go out into the world to earn their living, it seems to me, and if it is knowledge of politics you are thinking of, I don't see how they can acquire that until they have a chance to take part in politics."

He: "Capitalist politics, Nannie, is a dirty business. I don't want to see any woman among my friends engaged in politics until we have a cleaner scheme of politics than we have now."

She: "Do you think politics will ever be clean, Charlie?"

He: "I think it will be better when we have broken the power of capital, Nannie."

She: "Well, Charlie, I will tell you what I think about it. Politics will never be any cleaner than the men who are engaged in it, and the same men who are engaged in politics now are engaged in other business. I cannot see how it would hurt women any more to go to the polls and vote than to go into a factory and work among men who go to the polls and vote, and perhaps work for a man who is a candidate for a public office. And I think it is all nonsense to talk about its taking twice as long to teach Socialism to the voters if the number of voters were doubled. I can teach a class of ten boys to perform a problem in arithmetic just as quickly as I could teach a class of five. If your women were voters the chances are that your Socialist meetings would have twice as large an attendance, and every speaker would be likely to convert two hearers where he now converts one. And it seems to me that the most ridiculous idea of all is to leave the enlightenment of the women to be accomplished after you have attained your expected victory over capital. Why, it would be exactly as if I should put on a pot of vegetables to cook and when they were all cooked and ready for the table I should dump in a lot more raw ones and cool the whole dish off and keep the dinner waiting while the new lot of vegetables was cooking. For, of course, you can't expect that women who have never taken any part in politics are going to know how to act all at once. They will have to learn whenever they come in. I must say, Charlie, that I am considerably disappointed in the opinions you express on this subject. They don't seem to me as deep as one might expect from a Socialist."

TABITHA.

when such opportunities are afforded who can foretell to what heights humanity may attain.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The February number of the International Socialist Review contains an article by the editor, A. M. Simons, on "The United States and World Politics," taking up recent developments in Russia, the United States and China, and giving a wealth of information on the resources, the industrial organization and the relations of labor to capital in these countries. Charles H. Vail has an article on "The Negro Problem," in his usual interesting style. Perhaps the most remarkable of all the addresses and essays on the occasion of the entrance of the twentieth century is the scholarly and eloquent address by Professor Emile Vandervelde at the Maison du Peuple in Brussels on New Year's eve. A translation of this is one of the features of the February number. S. M. Reynolds of Terre Haute, Ind., a new socialist writer, but one from whom the movement will hear more in the future, contributes a masterly study of the late Pennsylvania coal strike. Professor Harlow Gale, Professor of Psychology in the University of Minnesota, has an article on "Education." The departments are as full and interesting as usual. The publishers wish to announce that the March issue of the International Socialist Review will be enlarged from sixty-four to eighty pages, and that a remarkable novel of the highest literary merit by Caroline H. Pemberton, entitled "The Charity Girl," will be run as a serial, beginning with that issue. The subscription price of the Review is \$1.00, and single numbers may be obtained at ten cents, either from news dealers or from the publishers, Charles H. Kerr & Company, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

National Executive Committee.

Springfield, Mass., January 25, 1901.

Comrades:

Your attention is once more called to the election of members of the National Council by each State, which must be done in January, and the name and address of the member sent to the National Secretary immediately after the first of February. Any State failing to send in the name of its member of the National Council by February 9th will be considered as not caring to participate in the deliberations of said council.

Voting blanks on unity propositions have been mailed, and all organizations who have received a copy, whether affiliated with this committee or not, are requested to vote and send the report of said vote to the National Secretary.

All Locals who have not yet made returns on semi-annual report blanks are requested to do so at once, as it is desired to ascertain as soon as possible the numerical strength of our Party.

Now is the time for the Locals to do active propaganda work and distribute literature so as to educate the workers to know how to vote right next election; for this purpose we have on hand a supply of leaflets, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," which we are selling at \$1.25 per thousand.

This is an excellent propaganda leaflet and every Local should have a supply on hand for distribution. All orders will receive prompt attention.

Yours fraternally,
WM. BUTSCHER,
National Secretary.

That the organized brewery workmen are made of good stuff is shown again by the Brewery Workmen's Union of San Jose, Calif., which started a "Free Speech Fund" in the interest of the imprisoned Socialists and collected among themselves \$22.50 on the first day.

HAVERRHILL, MASS.

CLUB RATES
Advance and N. Y. People 80 cts
Advance and Workers Call 80 cts
Advance & Public Ownership 80 cts
Advance and Haverhill Social Democrat 80 cents.
Advance and Peoples' Press \$1
We accept no half yearly or quarterly subscriptions at club rate.

Do You Want to Know

What Oregon Socialists are doing?

Subscribe for the PEOPLE'S PRESS. The only strictly Socialist paper published in Oregon. Weekly, \$1 per year Address, A. D. HALE, Albany, Ore.

The Workers' Call

Official Organ of the S. D. P.
56 N. Clark st. Chicago, Ill.

Public Ownership

Official Organ of the S. D. P.

Stuetzel & Richardson

PRINTERS

109 California Street
Phone Clay 221

Father McGrady,



one of the most eloquent speakers and able writers in the Catholic Church, has come out for SOCIALISM as the only hope of the working class for freedom and equality. He has just written a wonderfully interesting novel entitled Beyond the Blue Ocean, which presents the idea of Socialism in a form easily understood by any one. The book is handsomely printed on extra paper and the price, including postage to any address, is \$1.00 in cash, binding or 50 cents in paper cover. We want a good agent in every town and will allow liberal discounts. SPECIAL OFFER: We want to introduce our new magazine, The International Socialist Review, socialist writers of Europe and America. A new department on "Socialism and Religion" is edited by Prof. George D. Herron. The subscription price is \$1.00 a year, and to any one sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription within 30 days we will mail a paper copy of Beyond the Blue Ocean free. Address CHARLES H. KERR & Co., Publishers, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

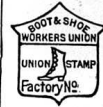


Enterprise Beer, San Francisco
John Rapp & Son Rainier Beer
Fredericksburg Bottling Co. Fredericksburg Beer
Lochbaum & Co. Buffalo Beer
Gambirinus Bottling Co. Gambirinus Beer
Fautier & Co. United St. Beer
Schwartz Weiss Bier, Schwartz Weiss Beer
George Braun, Chicago Beer
Chas. Roschmann, Chicago Beer
National Bottling Works, National Beer
D. Melnik, Chicago Beer
National Bottling Co. National Beer
Wunder Bottling Co. Wunder Beer
North Star Bottling Co. Dahlinger & Carlson
OAKLAND.
American Brewing Co. American Beer
National Bottling Depot, National Beer
SACRAMENTO.
Buffalo Brewing Co. Buffalo Beer
SAN JOSE
Fredericksburg Brewing Co. Fredericksburg Beer
San Jose Bottling Co. C. Meurer
VALLEJO.
Philadelphia Brewery

THESE SHOPS REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE BOTTLEERS UNION OR EMPLOY ONLY UNION BOTTLEERS.

SAN FRANCISCO.
Seal Rock (John Kroger) Wunder Beer
Burrell & Co. A. Dion ale and port
Bulliner Weiss Bier Co. Berliner Weiss
Alabama Weiss Beer Co. Alabama Weiss
John Anderson, Chicago Beer
Anton Phillips, United States Beer
G. E. Cunniff, United States Beer
Carl Tornberg, Chicago Beer
Rogers & O'Brien, Chicago Beer
Frank Bros, Chicago Beer

OAKLAND.
OAKLAND BOTTLING CO. Wieland's Beer
Kirkner & Kahler, Buffalo Beer
Kirkner & Manro, Buffalo Beer
Richter & Koenig, Enterprise Beer
SACRAMENTO
John Haut, Palet and Rainier Beer
Theo. Blauth, Wieland's Beer
Schnurr Brothers, Fredericksburg Beer
SANTA ROSA.
Grace Brothers



Emblem of Fair Labor

MANUFACTURERS HAVING UNION LABEL THE ONLY GUARANTEE OF HOME INDUSTRY.

United Workington No 69
Sichs-shoe Co No 67
Buckley & A'ridge No 71
G. M. Kutz & Co No 80
J. C. Nolan Shoe Co No 81
Endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. The only Union Label of the united shoe craft. The only guarantee that Boots and Shoes are not made by Convict or Scab Labor.
Demand Boots and Shoes with this Stamp on Sole or Lining. Don't patronize dealers unless they sell these goods.

The Well-known Booklet "How I Acquired My Millions" May now be obtained in lots of 100, prepaid for \$2.00. The first edition has been sold, but a rare chance to get a second copy yet remains. It is a print of a few hundred copies of the book for propaganda purposes at a low rate. Single copies, including the later pamphlet, "A Political Quack Doctor," may be had as heretofore, for 10 cents. Address: W. A. COREY, 423 S. Fremont ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

G. B. BENHAM .. PRINTER ..

38 Turk Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Printing of Every Description. Estimates furnished on Job work, Book Printing, Etc.

N. Y. People

Official Organ of the S. D. P.
184 William st. New York City.

Dealer in Butter, Eggs and Dairy Produce

Goods Delivered Free of Charge
P. PARSON
General Blacksmith and Wagon Maker
First Class Horsehoing
421 5th, bet. Harrison and Bryant
DRINK

Abet Bitters

The only Remedy for a disordered stomach. It cures catarrh, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, disturbed stomach and cleans the head.
H. F. SAHLENDER, Sole Prop.
187 Natoma st., San Francisco

CAMERON H. KING
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Murphy Building, 1236 Market Street
Room 126 Phone Folsom 1201

A. SHAU
Fine Boots and Shoes
Shoes Made and Repaired

1945 Mission street near 16th
GAMBRINUS PILSENER

Portland, Oregon
The Best in the Universe
In Kegs and Bottles
Office and Depot, 316 Tenth St
Phone South 88 San Francisco

ROBERT LUTGE
Upholsterer and Carpet Layer
Mattresses Made Over and Returned Same Day
3111 24th, near Folsom

Dealers in PAPER
55 57 59 First st., near Mission
Phone Main 199 San Francisco

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY
Of the United States Branch 102
Meeting every Last Sunday of the month, 9 a. m. The Temple, 17 Turk St.
Secretary: Ernst Fetsch, 33 3/4 26th. Physician: Dr. Fred K. Rinne, Rooms 24, 46 O'Farrell St. Hours: 3-5 and 7-9 P. M. Sundays 4-5 P. M. Dr.'s Residence: 2601 Folsom, Cor. 26th st. Hours: Before 9 A. M. 1-2, 5-9 1/2-3 P. M.

DR. CARL DEHMEL
Surgeon Chirodapist
Operations on Ingrowing Toe Nails a Speciality
Emporium Post Office floor.
Telephone Jessie 1715

TURK ST. COAL YARD
R. LATHROP, Prop.
Wholesale and Retail Coal
Office and Yard
133 Turk Street
Expressing Promptly Done

"THE CHALLENGE"

A Weekly, 50 cents
Send me ten names of likely subscribers; I will send you "The Challenge" for six months free.
H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE,
Los Angeles, Cal.

This is Number 340



No 341 is on your label your subscription expires with the next number.

ADVANCE

Published weekly

We Demand the Collective
Ownership of all the Means of
Production and Distribution

The ADVANCE is never sent on credit. If
you receive it, it is paid for.

WHOLE NUMBER 340

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Labor's Political Struggle

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

GERMANY.

On March 29th the Socialists of Germany will unveil a monument to William Liebknecht in Berlin.

During the legislative election in Stuttgart, Germany, where the Socialists made heavy gains, the soldiers were put in readiness as though some battle was about to take place. Now the "bad" Socialists in the legislature want to know what in blazes the authorities meant by such a formidable show of force.—Cleveland Citizen.

Emperor William's anti-strike bill, which was defeated, is the cause for a sensational situation in the German Parliament. A Socialist member made the charge upon the floor that the secretary of the interior requested the organized employers to raise 12,000 marks to aid in putting the bill through. The Socialists demand that an investigation be made and also that information be given of the government's connection with the organized employers in this and other matters. Some startling facts are looked for.

DENMARK.

In November and December local elections took place in one-half of the communes in Denmark. (In the other half only the highest taxpayers can vote.) One hundred and seventy Social Democrats were elected, as against 30 in previous elections. At the municipal elections of last year 556 Social Democrats were elected, as against 280 on the previous year.

AUSTRIA.

Comrade Adler, our candidate for the Reichsrath in one of the Vienna districts, received 25,248 votes—he was not elected. But in the Krain district two clerical-capitalist deputies to the Reichsrath were elected whose combined vote was—48. Such are the election laws in Austria.

The defeat of the anti-Semitic party in Vienna is described by the press of that city as a strong symptom of the break-down of its power. Three years ago there were 117,103 votes cast for the anti-Semites against 88,340 for the Socialists, but in the last election the Socialists polled 103,000 votes and the anti-Semites 95,000. The latter control the election machinery and are supported by the capitalists and the government. Thousands of Socialists were disfranchised in various ways.

ITALY.

The parliamentary by-election in the fourth district of Milan resulted in a glorious triumph of our Comrade Angelo Cabrino, the brilliant orator and journalist. Cabrino received 2,223 votes and his monarchist-capitalist opponent only 367.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of halls in London where Socialist meetings can be held is growing less. The comrades are now barred from Memorial Hall.

JAPAN.

"The Labor World," the Socialist organ of organized labor in Japan, published monthly at Tokio, is an attractive-looking paper of 16 pages.

The Boytown Co-operative Railway.

FRED D. WARREN, in Bates County, Mo. Critic.

"Hi, Tommy, come and ride on my steam car," cried Bill Short as his boon companion passed the garden gate. Tom came over and inspected the "steam car." It consisted of a platform, about three by five feet, mounted on the running gear of an abandoned hand-car. A track made of old scantlings, boards, etc., was carefully laid out for a distance of a hundred feet or so.

"Amn't it a daisy?" said Bill, as he viewed his work with admiration. "Get on and I'll give you a free ride." Tom mounted the car and Bill started the thing going by pushing it along.

"Golly, but that's nice," exclaimed Tom as the end of the journey was reached. "Lemme ride back." "All right," said Bill, "if you buy a ticket." "Eh, a ticket? How much?" inquired Tom in surprise.

"What's you got?" shrewdly inquired Bill, with the true financier air. Tom emptied his pockets and took an inventory. It disclosed the usual assortment of articles. Bill looked the collection over with a critical eye and said, "That will buy four tickets."

After considerable haggling the trade was made. By this time rumors of the new railroad project had spread throughout the village and boys of all sizes and descriptions appeared on the scene. Bill was soon doing a land office business. His exchequer disclosed the fact that he was getting wealthy. Soon he became weary of pushing the car and decided to hire a couple of boys to do the propelling act. This he did and soon the improvised train was going at a merry clip. Bill found this much more to his liking, and he made just as much "money" as before.

In a few days Bill had about every marble, every pin, every ball and ball bat in town, besides a miscellaneous assortment of kittens, dogs, cats, etc. But notwithstanding he distributed his favors in the way of labor to the different boys, there was a falling-off in business. He couldn't understand it. The boys were there and wanted to ride, the train was ready to start, and there were plenty of willing hands to do the pushing. Finally he hit upon the plan of giving reduced rates. This stimulated business a little, but after a short spurt the business fell off again.

"I've heard dad talk about panics; maybe we're havin' one. Still I've got a plenty."

Bill, who was a shrewd financier, set about to relieve the distress. Bill had noticed that the "legal tender" which he paid to the boys to push the car, flowed back into his pockets rapidly and easily.

"Now, I'll just have these boys do a lot of things for me and get some more money in circulation, then my business will be good again." So, accordingly, Bill made it known that he wanted laborers to build a depot. The applications for places were numerous. He selected his gang and then made it known that he would buy boxes, boards, nails, etc. Soon the backyard of Bill's parents was the scene of active industry. Boxes, boards and fence palings were surreptitiously hoked and brought to the scene and exchanged by the boys for the very articles they had just sold.

can only get it when he has something for us to do, and then we'll go and spend it with him over again, and he soon has the money and the product of our labor." At this point he was interrupted by thunderous applause.

"Now, feller citizens, I have a plan that I think will work, whereby we can have all the rides we want."

"What is it?" shouted half a dozen eager voices.

"It's this way; we'll build a road of our own."

"Can't be did," shouted a voice in the rear.

"Oh, yes, we can," replied the speaker. "We'll issue a notice to all the boys of this 'ere town and tell them that if they wants ter help they can have all the rides they want."

Contributions of material, etc., were called for and by evening an assortment of wheels, boards and timbers were gathered together. In a few days the Boytown Co-operative Railway was well under way. Little slips of paper were prepared on which was scrawled the number of hours each boy labored. When the road was completed lots were cast to see who would be the first passengers. After that the boys pushed and rode in turn.

Bill, the capitalist, was nonplussed. As he looked across the way and noticed the business the other road was doing he became envious. He viewed with alarm his now rusty car.

"I'll go over and see the blamed thing," he said to himself as he closed the door of his little depot and went out. He was greeted cordially by his former passengers, who took pleasure and delight in explaining to him just how the thing operated.

"I see that," replied Bill, "but where does the profit come in—who's a-making any money outen it?"

"There ain't any profit, and no one's a-making any money. We're all ridin' nad pushin' and every feller gets about six rides to one push. When we're workin' on your road we had to push twice to get enough to ride once. Oh, I tell yer, it's a great scheme."

"Believe I'll ride," said Bill, as he stepped on the car. He tendered the conductor some of the collateral that was good on his road, but that functionary refused it disdainfully.

"Dat don't go on dis line. If dat's all you've got you'll have to get off an' walk."

"Well, that's all I've got. How'm I to get what you fellers have got?" he anxiously inquired.

"Get off an' push de car an' den you can ride on dis line. Labor talks here."

The Queen's Coronation Robe.

Written for ADVANCE by JAMES ALLMAN, New York City.

Greppo is a weaver—it was he who when a proscrip in banishment in England made the coronation robe of Queen Victoria.—The History of a Crime. Vis or Jugo.

In a squalid attic in Spitalfields

A weaver is plying his loom;

With work-worn hands the shuttle he wields;

But the wool and warp through the loom

Is gorgeous in purple and crimson and gold,

With heaven's deep blue and with sunset red,

Like a rainbow-hued wave in a bright river rolled,

Quivers and glistens each silken thread;

But the weaver is poor and his face it is white

And the weaver's attic is empty and bare.

Labor's Economic Struggle

Notes Showing the Strife Between Organized Labor and Capitalism

GERMANY.

A new factory Act affecting the labor of women and children came into force in Germany on January 1st. It raises the age at which children can be employed and it shortens the hours of labor. Work cannot begin before 5:30 a. m. or continue after 8:30 p. m. This is a slight improvement on the old law, but much might still be done.

FRANCE.

The employees of the underground railway of Paris have gone on a strike for higher wages and the reinstatement of men who have been discharged for "pernicious activity" in the union. The strike is general and the road is completely tied up.

BELGIUM.

A bitter struggle is on in Antwerp, Belgium, between the dock workers on the one side and the employers, their scabs and government officials on the other. In the great strike several weeks ago the men went back to work under a compromise, and then began a battle between the unionists and the allies for the mastery. The latter make no secret of the fact that they are attempting to destroy the organization, and the most tempting offers of promotion and financial rewards are being held out to the unionists, but so far with little effect. Arrests, fights and court trials are numerous and the end cannot be predicted, as neither side shows signs of yielding.

RUSSIA.

Upon the request of the great "Captains of Industry" in the governmental department of Kurland and Finland, there was established a "mounted factory police" which is kept by the government and the industrials.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland Society, which has a balance of £66,665, is relatively the wealthiest trade union in Great Britain.

Mr. Richard Bell, M. P., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in his new year's address to the members points out that the Union in twenty years has grown in membership from 6,300 to 6,500, while the funds have increased from £24,000 to £250,000.

English capitalists and their newspapers are greatly disturbed because American manufacturers are getting the best of them in the competitive field. The London Spectator wails that the cause for this sad state of affairs is that the English workmen, owing to trade union influence, refuse "to render an honest equivalent for their wages." The Times and other organs speak in a similar strain.

Another increase of 5 per cent in wages was received by the miners in the area of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain on January 12th, which will average about £1 or 14d per week. There is to be a similar advance in the first week in February and then wages will have reached a point not previously known in the history of mining in this country, name-

One hundred and seventy Social Democrats were elected, as against 30 in previous elections. At the municipal elections of last year 556 Social Democrats were elected, as against 280 on the previous year.

AUSTRIA.

Comrade Adler, our candidate for the Reichsrath in one of the Vienna districts, received 25,248 votes—he was not elected. But in the Krain district two clerical-capitalist deputies to the Reichsrath were elected whose combined vote was—48. Such are the election laws in Austria.

The defeat of the anti-Semitic party in Vienna is described by the press of that city as a strong symptom of the break-down of its power. Three years ago there were 117,103 votes cast for the anti-Semites against 88,340 for the Socialists, but in the last election the Socialists polled 103,000 votes and the anti-Semites 95,000. The latter control the election machinery and are supported by the capitalists and the government. Thousands of Socialists were disfranchised in various ways.

ITALY.

The parliamentary by-election in the fourth district of Milan resulted in a glorious triumph of our Comrade Angelo Cabrino, the brilliant orator and journalist. Cabrino received 2,237 votes and his monarchist-capitalist opponent only 367.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of halls in London where Socialist meetings can be held is growing less. The comrades are now barred from Memorial Hall.

JAPAN.

"The Labor World," the Socialist organ of organized labor in Japan, published monthly at Tokio, is an attractive-looking paper of 16 pages—15 in the Japanese language and the front page in English. Its editor is Comrade S. Katayama. In rebuking an attack of "The New Buddhist," a capitalist sheet, upon its slight shortcomings in the use of the English language, the "Labor World" fires off this fine, effective shot: "We firmly believe that it is far better and more useful to preach the truth by coarse and imperfect tongue than to propagate a falsehood by refined and perfect language!" Right you are, Comrade Katayama. The propaganda meetings of the Socialist organizations at Tokio are well attended by workmen. The Socialists are in close touch with the trades union movement.

UNITED STATES.

Local Dayton, O., is organizing a campaign band. Local Reading, Pa., has nominated a full city ticket.

J. Mahlon Barnes is on a tour in Pennsylvania, speaking for Socialism.

The Cleveland Citizen has just completed the tenth year of its existence.

The Workingman's Educational Society of New York now has 1,201 members.

Municipal election in Granite Falls, Minn., resulted in a Social Democrat landing in the city council.

Portsmouth, O., Social Democrats nominated complete city ticket, with Walter Bagley for mayor.

The comrades at Tacoma, Wash., have formed a Karl Marx Club—composed of women, too.

The locals at both Seattle and Tacoma have established debating clubs. They awaken keenest interest and are well attended.

Rev. Milton R. Kerr, Congregational minister of Westerville, Conn., has lost his job. Cause: preached Socialism.

Max Hayes of Cleveland has been elected to represent Ohio in the National Council of the S. D. P.

The Porto Rico territorial committee, S. D. P., appointed Comrade Santiago Iglesias as a member of the National Council for Porto Rico.

(Continued on Page 4.)

spread throughout the village and boys of all sizes and descriptions appeared on the scene. Bill was soon doing a land office business. His exchequer disclosed the fact that he was getting wealthy. Soon he became weary of pushing the car and decided to hire a couple of boys to do the propelling act. This he did and soon the improvised train was going at a merry clip. Bill found this much more to his liking, and he made just as much "money" as before.

In a few days Bill had about every marble, every pin, every ball and ball bat in town, besides a miscellaneous assortment of kittens, dogs, cats, etc. But notwithstanding he distributed his favors in the way of labor to the different boys, there was a falling-off in business. He couldn't understand it. The boys were there and wanted to ride, the train was ready to start, and there were plenty of willing hands to do the pushing. Finally he hit upon the plan of giving reduced rates. This stimulated business a little, but after a short spurt the business fell off again.

"I've heard dad talk about panics; maybe we're havin' one. Still I've got a-plenty."

Bill, who was a shrewd financier, set about to relieve the distress. Bill had noticed that the "legal tender" which he paid to the boys to push the car, flowed back into his pockets rapidly and easily.

"Now, I'll just have these boys do a lot of things for me and get some more money in circulation, then my business will be good again." So, accordingly, Bill made it known that he wanted laborers to build a depot. The applications for places were numerous. He selected his gang and then made it known that he would buy boxes, boards, nails, etc. Soon the back yard of Bill's parents was the scene of active industry. Boxes, boards and fence palings were surreptitiously hoked and brought to the scene and exchanged by the boys for the very articles they had given for tickets on Bill's railroad.

It was a busy scene and activity in every department was stimulated. The railroad resumed operations on a larger scale, and the depot was rapidly nearing completion. The work was finished, but the miniature town had plenty of money, and the railroad still ran lively. In a few days, however, the railroad business dropped off and came to a standstill. Bill took an inventory and found that he had accumulated a large amount of wealth, besides having his buildings up and paid for.

"Must be another panic," he soliloquized, as, with hands deep in his pockets, he gazed through the little window of his depot at the anxious looking faces of the boys without. "I guess I'll have to do something to stimulate business again."

His fertile brain conceived numerous ways of giving employment to the boys who were anxious to ride. The yard was cleaned and the fences and trees were whitewashed; the garden was weeded, for all of which he paid liberally, knowing fullwell the "money" would come back. Business was good for a while, but was followed by the usual stagnation when the money was gone.

This time there was muttering among the boys. Tom, the first passenger, appeared to be unusually demonstrative. He saw that Bill was accumulating all the wealth of Boytown without the least effort on his part, and he began to cast about in his own mind for a means to circumvent the youthful railroad magnate. He first concluded to build a road of his own, but he abandoned this idea, for he realized that the boys would have nothing with which to buy a ride.

At last he conceived an idea. He called a meeting in Jimmy Simpson's barn, just across the alley from Bill's railroad project. Bill viewed the meeting with some misgivings. He did not altogether like it. He sent his bosom friend and lieutenant, Skinny Jones, over to report the progress of the meeting.

Tom called the meeting to order and commenced: "Now, feller citizens it won't be enny use for me to explain the situation. Youse know it already. We fellers want to ride, but we ain't got nuthin' to ride with, notwithstanding the fact we've worked hard. Of course there air times when we have plenty of marbles, pins, chalk, and sich, but, as Bill's got it all, we

plaining to him just how the thing operated.

"I see that," replied Bill, "but where does the profit come in—who's a-making any money outen it?"

"There ain't no profit, and no one's a-making any money. We're all ridin' mad pushin' and every feller gets about six rides to one push. When we've workin' on your road we had to push twice to get enough to ride once. Oh, I tell yer, it's a great scheme."

"Believe I'll ride," said Bill, as he stepped on the car. He tendered the conductor some of the collateral that was good on his road, but that functionary refused it disdainfully.

"Dat don't go on dis line. If dat's all you've got you'll have to get off an' walk."

"Well, that's all I've got. How'm I to get what you fellers have got?" he anxiously inquired.

"Get off an' push de car an' den you can ride on dis line. Labor talks here."

The Queen's Coronation Robe.

Written for ADVANCE by JAMES ALLMAN, New York City.

Grappo is a weaver—it was he who when a proscrip in banishment in England made the coronation robe of Queen Victoria.—The History of a Crime. Vie or tango.

In a squalid attic in Spitalfields

A weaver is plying his loom;

With work-worn hands the shuttle he wields;

But the wool and warp through the gloom

Is gorgeous in purple and crimson and gold,

With heaven's deep blue and with sunset red,

Like a rainbow-hued wave in a bright river rolled,

Quivers and glistens each silken thread;

But the weaver is poor and his face it is white

And the weaver's attic is empty and bare.

What means all that golden wrought vesture so bright,

Mid the want and the hunger and sadness there?

The weaver is weaving the robe of a queen,

But he weaves in his blood, and his tears in between.

Westminster Abbey's nave and aisles

Teem with a courtly crowd;

The Queen with her maids of honor files

Through an ocean of heads low bowed

She walks, and with bright iridescent sheen

Her robe glistens bright in each fold—

The gem-laden robe of a maiden queen

Tinctured with crimson and gold.

Bow, but draw back as the pageant nears,

Draw back in horror and dread!

The crimson is blood and the diamonds tears

By millions of laborers shed.

A rebel has woven the robe of this queen,

But he wove in his blood, and his tears in between.

Prof. Henry Davis, Yale University

"Following this harmony (establishment of universal peace) and conditioned upon it will come the co-operative state. As applied to economic reform this implies, of course, the removal of all restrictions of individual freedom and the equality of opportunity in all the means of production, and the distribution of wealth. This will be a necessity as far as the United States is concerned. For the population of this country will, at the present rate of increase, be 500,000,000 in 1999. If the wealth increases at the same ratio (which is not likely on account of the depletion of raw materials), there would soon be anarchy under the competitive system. The universality of education will make the competitive principle in any department of human affairs an insult to enlightened intelligence. Socialism is the next great political creed to occupy our attention, and the central problem in this creed is the question of the distribution of wealth. Hopeful signs are abroad that the problem will be solved peacefully, in the slow evolutions of things."

The tin plate trust proudly announces a dividend of 35 per cent on common stock. Have wages gone up 35 per cent in the tin plate industry?—Labor World.

cial rewards are being held out to the unionists, but so far with little effect. Arrests, fights and court trials are numerous and the end cannot be predicted, as neither side shows signs of yielding.

RUSSIA.

Upon the request of the great "Captains of Industry" in the governmental department of Kurland and Finland, there was established a "mounted factory police" which is kept by the government and the industrialists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland Society, which has a balance of £66,665, is relatively the wealthiest trade union in Great Britain.

Mr. Richard Bell, M. P., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in his new year's address to the members points out that the Union in twenty years has grown in membership from 6,300 to 6,500, while the funds have increased from £24,000 to £250,000.

English capitalists and their newspapers are greatly disturbed because American manufacturers are getting the best of them in the competitive field. The London Spectator waits that the cause for this sad state of affairs is that the English workmen, owing to trade union influence, refuse "to render an honest equivalent for their wages." The Times and other organs speak in a similar strain.

Another increase of 5 per cent in wages received by the miners in the area of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain on January 12th, which will average about £1 or 14d per week. There is to be a similar advance in the first week in February and then wages will have reached a point not previously known in the history of mining in this country, namely, sixty per cent above the rates of 1888. The price of coal is also higher than at any previous date. A century ago only one-third the present amount was charged for it.

SPAIN.

At Gijou, a fortified sea town, more than 15,000 workmen are striking for the eight-hour day. The government, the "committee of the ruling class," tries to break the strike by sending troops, declaring the martial law, and furnishing scabs. Soldiers are ordered to take the places of the strikers in the bakeries and other workshops. They have also taken the places of the strikers on the railroad between Madrid and Portugal.

CANADA.

The first daily labor paper in Canada will soon make its appearance. The labor party of Nanaimo have decided to turn the Herald into a daily.

JAPAN.

Japan boasts of a number of well-organized trades unions. The first three labor organizations in Japan were the Railway Engineers' Union of the Japan Railway Company, the Printers' Union and the Iron Workers' Union. To these were added the Shintoku Kumiai (the Cooks' Union), the Kogio Domei Dantai (the Industrial Union), with some 800 members and a co-operative factory which employs 11 of the union members, and a cargo-boat sailors' union in the harbor of Tokio which counts 700 members. On the 15th of December these organized sailors struck for higher wages, and after a strike of only two days they won a complete victory.

UNITED STATES.

Chicago stationary firemen will strike for the eight-hour day in the spring.

A Chicago judge decided that boycotting was legal in an action brought by a contractor against building craftsmen.

Unions in Buffalo are warning craftsmen to remain away from that city, as too many workers are flocking in in anticipation of securing jobs during the exposition.

Judge Hall, of Oakland, has declared the law limiting the work-day on all state or political subdivision work, to eight hours, unconstitutional.

(Continued on Page 4.)

ADVANCE

The Official Organ of the Socialists of the Pacific Coast.

Published weekly by Local San Francisco Social Democratic Party, at 134 Murphy Building, San Francisco, California.
Telephone: Folsom 1301.

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

Constant Reader and many others: No! Harriman, the railroad organizer, is not "our Job," the Social Democratic organizer. The efforts of both, however, make toward the same end—complementary to each other, as it were.

San Jose capitalists will soon find out that Socialism cannot be choked off by their petty municipal ordinances or their pettier municipal official lick-spittles. The Social Democratic Party is determined to achieve complete liberty for the working-class and will not brook any interference with the liberty of speech that has already been gained.

The wave of reform that periodically sweeps over the country has struck San Francisco. When it subsides it will leave the afflicted community with a lot of cheap-notoriety, reform-humbug politicians perched in the high places, whence, like vultures, they will, from time to time, descend to feed on the carrion that festers in the city's slums. This is what has occurred in the past—witness Mayor Phelan and Chief of Police Sullivan.

The basis of liberty is economic independence—the ability to earn one's living without the aid or consent of anybody else. This, however, is a physical impossibility and we are obliged by the necessity of the conditions of industry to have regard for our fellows' interests and even to co-operate with others in order to produce wealth in any abundance. Instead of economic independence we actually have a most intricate and complex system of interdependence. Necessarily, therefore, liberty is restricted by the duties which our relations with others impose upon us. But what we of the Social Democratic Party desire to accomplish is that—accepting the necessity of interdependence, of mutual restrictions upon liberty—that there shall be in work and in the fruit of work equality of rights and duties.

The funeral of Queen Victoria has been exploited to a disgusting length by the daily press. The most minute details have been cabled across the continent for the edification of the humble Irishmen in the hovels of Tar Flat. The comments upon her career have been most extensive and adulatory. And yet, nothing that she ever did can be pointed out as of distinct benefit to the human race. The only notable thing of her reign was its length. She was a mere, unimportant, political figurehead and a social functionary of very doubtful value. Contrast this with the brief notice of the death and funeral of Wilhelm Liebknecht, a man whose fifty-five years of service to the cause of labor built up the Social Democratic Party of Germany and advanced the mighty international Socialist movement—a man who, in strength and nobility of character, towers above the deceased monarch as a mountain towers above the plain. It is a pointed commentary on the democratic pretences of the capitalist dailies.

W. D. Bliss is out with a paper, "Social Unity," in which he advocates the "unity of all the people" in one "organization," which shall respect alike the opinions of the Christian and the atheist, the millionaire and the mendicant (we presume also, the reactionary

UNITY.

The enthusiasm with which the Social Democratic Herald is now working for unity of Socialist forces has rushed it into the slight inaccuracy of claiming that it and the Chicago Board have all along been the staunchest friends and pre-eminent workers of that movement. This we are so glad to see that we will not urge our own claim further; but content ourselves with presuming that both sides sincerely desire a cessation of factional strife and are ready to engage in a reasonable discussion of the best method of uniting and organizing the consolidated factions of the Socialist movement.

The points of divergence heretofore have been the "spirit" of the parties, more definitely their tactics, the constitution and party press, and last, let us hope least, party name.

That the fear of the "spirit" of the S. L. P., of the "narrow, intolerant bigotry" of its tactics as seen in the "Kangaroos" has passed away from the dream-haunted vision of the Chicago Board is seen in the extension of the hand of fellowship to the followers of De Leon. We hardly believe that the S. L. P. will consider any overtures for peace and union. It will be a very great climb down on their part to do so, after their continual vilification of the "Debserie." One thing is sure: they will have to give up the S. T. and L. A. and their anti-trade-union tactics before we will desire to travel in their company. Before they will do that they, according to the adage, must learn by the experiences of justly deserved insignificance the utter folly of their ways. However, though the S. L. P. will probably remain by itself, we welcome this proposition from the Chicago Board as an indication that it sees no more "spooks."

The question of organization is a very grave one and should be thoroughly discussed. The Chicago Board has been reconstituted by the addition of members outside of Chicago, thus conceding the point that intelligence and executive ability exist beyond the bounds of the pork metropolis, and that circumjacent territory has some rights in the management of party affairs. The Springfield N. E. C., elected from three different States, works very well and is a more representative body than the Chicago Board. The new organization, if any results, will have this problem on its hands: What is the best possible arrangement in regard to the National Executive, regarding location, representative character and method of election? We invite discussion of this question and will be pleased to print the opinions of comrades on this important matter.

Besides the constitution the condition and method of support of party organs should be considered. The present method of quarterly paper due stamps is clumsy and impractical. It is expensive to the paper and unsatisfactory to the subscriber. Something else should be devised.

There are other things which we will suggest and ask for opinions on hereafter. We think that the plan of the Chicago Board can be made the basis of a permanent united Socialist party. We should take care in pursuing it so that each step will be the most beneficial to our cause. Only good can result from debating thoroughly everything in connection with it. Let us hope that temperate discussion, resolving on the wisest plans, will attend all negotiations that make for solidarity.

RAILROADS AND STEEL.

Within the past week two great combines have been effected. The Southern Pacific Railroad has been bought up by the Harriman-Vanderbilt-Morgan-Gould combine, and the Carnegie Steel Company has passed into the hands of Rockefeller and his pals. These two industries, the railroads and the steel, are now absolutely controlled by the two greatest industrial combines the world has ever seen. The vast

IN THE
Industrial Arena
BY A. R. ANDRE.

Wage-workers, who belong to any trade that is not yet organized should send their names and addresses to the "Labor Editor." These names will be circulated to their respective trades and as soon as enough are obtained of any occupation, a meeting will be called and a union organized. All unions organized through the medium of "Advance" will be listed with the Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor. Address all communications to "Labor Editor ADVANCE," 134 Murphy Building.

The principle underlying organization is as vital as the principle of life. It is what makes for the next step in the progress of all organic matter. It takes the warring atoms, molecules, animals and groups of animals and binds them together to advance the social good. To carry the idea a step farther, without organization there would be no world, no universe. The unconscious process that worked through the ages upon the plastic mass we call the earth, brought it eventually from a whirling ball of fire incapable of supporting life to the complete harmony, the complete organization that supports the thousands of diversified forms of life we have today. The nebular hypothesis has withstood the test of time. The whirling mass cooled and took shape. Aeons passed before life appeared, aeons more before man came to dominate. The cause of his coming, like the cause of his dominance, can be traced to organization. Man is the most highly organized animal in the world. His brain is a mass of interdependent fibres, cells and nerves that are the acme of organization. The process that finally brought him from the simple one-celled creature that floated on the surface of the sea to the complex many-celled man, worthy of standing shoulder to shoulder with the gods, is the same process we now see molding groups and nations. Just as the individual was subordinated to the family and the family to the clan and the clan in turn to the principality; so the principality gives place to the kingdom, the kingdom to the empire and the empire to the world nation, the goal for which we strive. With the dawning of the world nation will come the end of waste production, the end of wars of conquest, the end of starvation, competition and class struggle; it will mean a higher organization, a truer life for all men; it will mean a co-operative commonwealth that will embrace the whole round world. Is it not enough to make the heart beat? And the only difference between this upward struggle of the groups we compose and the groups in the lower life is that ours is conscious. Advancement or retrogression is a matter of our volition. Back of the head there is something that urges us into association with our fellows. This is instinct. It is the first step to organization, but it is not organization. Organization by men comes from reason. The men who represent the highest intelligence of any given group are the men who recognize that in union there is strength. There is no trust of one person; there is no great corporation of one person. These great powers in our country come from combination, and the first to combine reap the reward. These trusts and corporations represent the organization of smaller organizations in the capitalist class. We have a parallel in the wage earning class. In the latter we have the union of the unions. The San Francisco Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor represent this development in California.

The State Federation of Labor held its first annual meeting on January of this year, in this city. It came into being for the express purpose of completely organizing labor in California; to establish better communications between the labor unions of the State; to secure united and harmonious action in all matters affecting the welfare of the wage-earner to

condition. His childish reasoning powers appear in this, but they come to the full light of day when he champions a good cause if originating with employees, and opposes it if originating with employers.

There should be a decided improvement in the quality of the milk delivered in this city in the near future. Half the horrors of the dairies have not been told. If the ordinance is enforced,—and it will be enforced, if the working people, the great consumers of milk, insist on its enforcement—these horrors will be abated if they are not entirely done away with. And standing out clearly above all the rest is the fact that another section of the great proletarian army, the milkers, will have such conditions of life that they will be men again, not merely beasts of burden.

There is a pregnant thought contained in the references to the enforcement of ordinances by the working people. It is time for the producers of the world to awake to the fact of their coming supremacy in government and to make it more than a phrase that drops glibly from the lips. There is such a large majority of working-people in this city, that if they stood together for a while they could run it to suit themselves. Take, for instance, the matter of early closing. The stores that cater to fashionable trade all close at six o'clock. It would be a waste of lights and money if they kept open longer. The women of the capitalist class wish rest and recreation in the evening. They do not find it going from store to store, making the slaves of the counter dance attendance on them till their brains are on fire. But the wives and daughters of the workmen do find this a recreation. At least, they put off their purchasing till after six. They go into the stores to buy a dime's worth of ribbons or a fifty-cent feather, and resent the first evidence of weariness or impatience from the man or woman behind the counter. They forget, or they do not know, that standing on their feet for ten or twelve hours, forcing people to take what they do not want (this they must do to hold their positions), these salesmen and saleswomen have their nerves worn so thin that irritation is habitual and premature old age is a logical inheritance.

These conditions can be changed. But how? The wives and daughters of the working class must become conscious that salespeople are human beings. They must learn, as they were compelled to learn in Australia, that to go shopping after six o'clock is a crime. In Australia there is a law against keeping any store but a tobacco or drug store open after six o'clock. Yet nobody starves in consequence, or even experiences serious inconvenience. What has been accomplished on the other side of the equator can be done here, with this difference, that while in Australia early closing is enacted into a law here it can be done by voluntary co-operation. In point of fact it is being done right here in San Francisco and very successfully. Quinn, the hatter, 136 Third street, being the only man who opposes the early closing movement. The boycott levied by the San Francisco Labor Council on his store is levied also by every fair-minded man and woman in the community.

The milk-drivers, another section of the proletarian army, have decided to seek the benefits of organized effort, to better their condition. They have also caught the spirit of the times, and none too soon. They work from twelve to eighteen hours, seven days a week, and receive the princely salary of twenty-five to thirty dollars per month and board. The board consists of the usual combination of indigestible food-stuffs that are thrown to a hired man who is "found" in this part of the civilized world. Civilized world! Can it be? The milk wagon drivers will put in their demands at an early date for a day of twelve hours, sixty dollars a month, or forty dollars and "found." These men are quite intelligent. But for their long hours of toil which rob them of all opportunity