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SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1901.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Labor's Political Struggle

NOTES INDICATING THE
PROGRESS OF THE
WORLD'S SOCIALIST
MOVEMENT.

The Socialists of Kansas City, Kan., polled 174 votes.

Belleville, Ill., Socialists have re-elected their Alderman of Ward 4.

Colorado Social Democrats are adopting the name of Socialist Party.

The Socialists of Evansville, Ind., polled 468 votes for their ticket in that city.

In Mystic, Ia., the Socialists received 63 votes. In November they had only 37.

The Socialist candidate for alderman-at-large at Winona, Minn., polled 436 votes.

Columbus, O., cast 117 Socialist votes (67 for S. L. P. and 50 for S. D. P.) on April 2d.

At Cleveland, O., the Social Democratic vote was 650; the Socialist Labor Party vote 448.

In Ann Arbor, Mich., last year 30 votes were cast for Socialism. This year 56 were cast.

Colorado Springs, Colo., cast 244 Socialist votes at the city election; last fall we had only 30.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., cast seventeen Socialist votes, and required three per cent to make us an official party.

City and county of Saginaw, Mich., shows 925 Socialist votes on April 1st, an increase of 500 since November.

At Hollister, Mass., a town election was held and two Socialists were elected—Charles A. Crowley as assessor and Arthur J. Harriman as constable.

At Madison, Wis., on April 3d, Prof. Richard T. Ely, the Socialist, was elected supervisor in a suburban town.

In Braintree, Mass., the Socialists cast 128 votes for their candidate for water commissioner. The vote last November was 77.

Buena Vista, Colo., gave the Social Democratic ticket 95 straight votes. This is not less than thirty-five per cent of the total vote cast!

St. Joseph, Mich.—Sixty-two votes were cast for the State Socialist ticket, a gain of just one hundred per cent over the vote of last fall.

The village of Kiel, Wis., elected Comrade Amann as president with 113 votes. Last November the village gave 42 votes for our national ticket.

In the village election at Frankfort, N. Y., the Social Democratic ticket received 128 votes out of a total of 498. Last November our vote was only 85.

The Social Democratic candidate for mayor of Catskill, New York, received 79 votes out of a total of 937. Debs received 23 votes in that city in November.

At Burlington, Iowa, at the school election the Socialists polled 454 votes, more than double the vote they cast last fall, and one-third of the total vote polled.

At the township election in Liberal, Mo., Comrade Caleb Lipscomb polled 51 votes for treasurer, against 128 cast for the Republican candidate and 59 for the Democrats.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Socialist vote was 578; last fall, 325—a gain of 253 votes. The Socialists polled the same number of votes as cast by the Democratic party.

The Socialist Party vote in Chicago to date is 5,453, with a few precincts to hear from. The S. D. P. (Chicago Board) received 2,008 and the poor old buzz-saw combination got 703.

At Boone, Ia., Comrade George Moerke was elected councilman from the First Ward. Comrade Alexander, the Socialist candidate for mayor, received 432 votes. Debs received only 110 in November.

Amesbury, Mass., re-elected its Socialist selectman, Comrade Jason Spofford, at the recent town election, giving him 948 votes out of a total of 1,080 cast. This is his third year, and he received nearly twice as many votes as he did the first year.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—Our first city ticket polled 276 votes for mayor, against 51 last fall, showing a gratifying increase of 450 per cent. The Republicans and Democrats combined on the same candidate. Notwithstanding this little game the Socialists polled 25 per cent of the total vote.

In Sedalia, Mo., our highest vote at the city election was 314, the average for school board being 311. The average for alderman was 252. At the election last November, when the whole township was included, the vote was 101. The municipal election gives an increase of over 150 per cent.

In the factory city of Sheboygan, Wis., Comrade Charles Born received 1,500 votes for mayor, falling short of the vote for the Republican candidate by only 100 votes, and lacking only 7 of the number polled by the Democrat. Four of the eight aldermen are Social Democrats. Besides these we have elected three members of the School Board.

In Saginaw County, Mich., the S. D. P. increased 50 per cent over the vote of last fall. The vote for the state ticket was as follows: Eastman, for supreme court justice, 647; Smith, 643; Jeannerett, 640; Schneider, 649. The total vote for alderman in the fifteen wards was 700. In Saginaw county the vote for Eastman, head of the state ticket, was 925. Last fall the vote was 625.

The city election in Dayton, O., had very gratifying results for the Social Democrats. A. W. Meyer, for

police judge, had 626 votes; D. P. Farrell, for police clerk, 794; A. Gardner, for water works trustee, 873; C. Fulfeiler, for infirmary director, 868. The average vote is 813. In November the city gave a Social Democratic vote of 400. Thus we have a gain of 103 per cent in these five months.

The comrades of Flint, Mich., are delighted with the results of their election. In November 45 straight S. D. P. votes were cast in the city. This time the number was increased to 136 straight. Our average vote on the city ticket was 239. Comrade Broderick, for mayor, got 426, the other candidates ranging from 188 to 244. The average vote of all parties taken together was about 2,500, so that we have nearly 10 per cent. Election of supreme court justice for the state was held at the same time, and the county gave 298 votes for our candidate, Eastman.

Adams, Mass.—Our candidate for selectman, Koehler, got 360 votes; Kleiner, for assessor, 176; Hauelsen, for school committee, 239; Boemuelt, Werner, for library trustees, 155 and 133, respectively. The average vote is 212—nearly three times that of November, when Debs and Harriman had 70 and Bradley, for governor, had 72. Carey spoke in Adams twice before the election. The S. L. P. had no ticket in the field, but they imported Dalton from New York to "smash" the Social Democrats. Results indicate that Dalton is a boomerang and that Carey is still in trim to fight for Socialism.

S. D. Hutchinson of Grand Junction, Colo., was elected to the council of that city on the Socialist Labor Party ticket. The Social Democrats had no ticket in the field. Hutchinson defeated the candidate of the united capitalist parties by a majority of 44 votes. A correspondent in De Leon's paper says: "It is thought that Hutchinson's election is due to the fact that he was discharged from the Electric Light Company here for being affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party. Hutchinson, as a competent and trustworthy engineer, had been employed by the Electric Light Company here for several years past, and his record was without a blemish. This act of the citizens of Grand Junction should be a lesson to other corporations, and perhaps they will be a little more careful how they discharge good men for political reasons."

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Comrade R. A. Dague has temporarily taken charge of the editorial page of the Alameda "Daily Encinal," whose editor, Geo. F. Weeks, is on a leave of absence.

The Union Bakers of San Francisco will have a grand May Festival on Wednesday, May 1st, at Germania Gardens, Harbor View. Splendid music and other arrangements for a good time have been made. Admission, 25 cents.

Com. J. Stitt Wilson, co-laborer of Prof. Herron, and one of the best orators in the socialist movement, will visit the Coast about May 5th. Arrangements should be made to receive him in California. Outside towns desiring this forceful speaker to visit them should address communications to this office. We will see that they reach Comrade Wilson.

At the municipal elections in Alameda, held on April 8th, the Social Democratic candidates polled the following votes: City Trustees: R. A. Dague, 182; J. W. Powell, 172. Board of Education: E. A. Allen, 134; A. J. Howe, 133. City Clerk: A. A. Crockett, 109. City Assessor: G. W. Townsend, 182. Recorder: W. Wagner, 120. Treasurer: J. R. Blake, 90. We polled about six per cent of the total vote, which is a gain of about two per cent over the November election. The capitalist parties tried to take the wind out of our sails by declaring for "public ownership of public utilities."

The Social Democratic ticket at the city election in Pasadena polled an average vote of sixty. In Pasadena, too, the capitalist parties employed the trick of declaring for municipal ownership of public utilities. Our vote was strictly socialist.

This is your last chance. If you do not send in your orders immediately for the eight-page May day "Advance," you will probably be unable to get it later. Only a few more than the number ordered will be printed. Nothing so good in the way of propaganda will ever have been issued on the Pacific Coast. The best Socialist writers will contribute. Some will write of the movement; some will write articles discussing Socialism. No reader should fail to order a few extra copies to put in the hands of his friends. If you don't send in your orders immediately, you probably won't get the "Advance." If you don't get the May day "Advance" you will miss a good thing.

Bundle rates are: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent each; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, at 50 cents a hundred. As the expense of publication is very heavy, it will be necessary that cash accompany all orders for this special issue. Rush them in!

THE BIOGRAPHIES OF SOCIALISTS ARE WANTED.

Many ways can be devised by the comrades who live in towns where there are public libraries to interest both the public and the management of the libraries in the subject of socialism. Comrade Chas. D. Raymer of Minneapolis, Minn., has struck upon the happy idea of having several substantial scrap books made, about the size of an ordinary law book, with what is known as a cut index in the front. These books are filled with the cream of the socialist press and properly indexed. One of the books is to be devoted to biographies of socialists, but Comrade Raymer finds considerable difficulty in collecting material for this volume and calls on the comrades to help him out. The books are to be presented to the Minneapolis Public Library as soon as done. Address Chas. D. Raymer, 319 Hennipen avenue, Minneapolis.

Equality of Opportunity.

A. P. Hazell, in London "Justice."

Epigraphs and phrases are almost indispensable to a revolutionary movement, serving the purpose as they do of pointing out in a simple and concise way a leading thought or principle to the man in the street incapable of appreciating a long discourse or disquisition. But, useful though they be, it is necessary to apply great care and discrimination in their use. If they are too abstract and lack proper qualification, they may ultimately be twisted to serve the turn of the very reactionary parties to whom they were supposed to bring confusion.

In looking back we find that many of the most well-known mottoes and phrases which have inspired popular movements are now from this lack of qualification meaningless and even reactionary. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," "Natural Rights," "Free Exchange," and many another have played their part in revolutionary movements, but, like extinct volcanoes, they are no longer a burning force.

When America declared its independence, it was fondly hoped that liberty had found a permanent home in the United States. "Liberty" then meant freedom to follow their occupation to secure wealth without hindrance from unjust taxes, which to them was synonymous with social comfort and contentment for all.

France thought at the Great Revolution that as soon as it had overthrown the power of the seigneur, individualist production would secure Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Natural Rights. Both nations have secured liberty and the natural right to exercise their activities within the circumscribed limits of a capitalistic exploiting system—a system which, while subscribing to the formulas of each party, is the very antithesis of the aspirations and principles which the watchwords were supposed to express.

Liberty to sell cheap and buy dear, the right to exchange the products of one's labor, and the right to compete on the basis of equality, no longer appeal to men seeking emancipation from economic bondage.

Liberty and equality, it should be recognized, are only abstract terms which have no definite meaning till qualified. Men of commerce in the early periods of the capitalist system of exploitation seemed to have well understood this, and "freedom" from the tyranny of a worn-out feudal system soon resolved itself into "freedom of contract," freedom of exchange with liberty and the natural right to compete against each other. Thus are the "Natural Rights of Man" interpreted by the holders of capital and their future victims, the small individual producers.

Equality has recently received considerable attention at the hands of the worshippers of competition. They are wise in their generation when they adopt popular formulas to serve their own turn. The open enemy, while deriding social equality, does not disclaim to serve up equality in another form. What is wanted, say they, is equality of opportunity. For instance, they argue, "We all recognize that competition is a natural law, but that it becomes subverted in this unhappy society of ours. Now this subversion would not take place if all had an equality of opportunity. What we want, therefore, is equality of opportunity that we, as exploiters, can justify our existence," and they argue so well that even such a one as Professor Russell Wallace is deceived by their specious arguments.

A short time ago the Professor expressed the belief that what was wanted to emancipate the worker was "equality of opportunity," as set forth by Mr. Benjamin Kidd in his "Social Evolution," a book written to glorify competition, and in direct antagonism to the principles set forth by Mr. J. Richardson in his work, "How it Can Be Done," of which the Professor has recently spoken so highly in the "Morning Leader." As it is well to know to what use a popular abstract phrase can be put, we will therefore turn to Mr. Kidd, and see what use he makes of it.

Mr. Kidd is a firm believer in the law of rivalry. He says, "Among the higher forms of life it is an inevitable law that not only involves that competition and selection must always accompany progress, but that they must prevail amongst every form of life which is not actually retrograding. . . . To it we owe all that is best and most perfect in life at the present day, as well as all its highest promise for the future."

Mr. Kidd, as all the world knows, admits that the struggle of rivalry is changing its form through some ultra-rational force which he has discovered, but the competitive struggle—inevitable and ceaseless—is to continue on a higher plane—that higher plane to be reached by the law of equality of opportunity. We are all to be able to compete and to exploit, and we are all to have an equal chance. Mr. Kidd's position in holding this dogma is only one remove from the absurdity held by the belated disciples of the Manchester school, who believe that every one can become a capitalist, and that every one has only to be a seller to make a profit. For every one to compete on capitalist lines every one would require capital. As capital is useless for the purpose of exploitation without wage-slaves, Mr. Kidd's society of the future will either have to become a society of petty individual producers, a sort of superior form of savagery; or start enslaving each other and commence evolving towards a capitalist system once more; or accept the alternative of pooling their wealth and produce collectively, forsaking the endless strife which Mr. Kidd believes so essential to progress.

How each is to get an equal opportunity it seems is not for Mr. Kidd to determine. That has to be decided by some wide-reaching law of our social development as yet not revealed to Mr. Kidd with the exception that it is of an ultra-rationalistic character—a negative attribute which hardly any one, we imagine, will dare to dispute.

Equality of opportunity, unqualified, like the phrases of liberty and freedom, may be used to perpetuate capitalism in which competition governs equally as it may be used to favor a system of Socialism in which the principle of co-operation and association reign supreme.

The principles of collectivism, it is true, will give every one equality of opportunity to realize social equality, if planted on a collectivist basis, but to explain an epigraph is like explaining a joke—a thing to be abhorred. The strength of the phrase, equality of opportunity, so far as exploiters are concerned, lies in its vagueness, which tells in their favor, for the majority desire to become wealthy to enjoy the homage which wealth brings. It therefore appeals more directly to the support of individualism than of Socialism, because the mass of the people are too ignorant to rise above the base capitalist ideal of obtaining wealth.

Chips from a Socialist Workshop.

By W. A. Corey, Los Angeles.

"It would seem as if the moral effect of such a plan would be of much benefit not only to those in our own service but to the great army of employees in general, disabusing the minds of any fake impressions which they may have of the feeling of those who are furnishing them employment and increasing the harmonious relations that should exist between capital and labor, whether skilled or unskilled." (W. A. Gordon, Gen. Manager Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in the "Independent" of March, 1901, writing upon "Railroads, Rewards and Pensions.")

The great capitalists can see a cloud on the horizon. They are fearing it is going to rain—or do something worse. They wish to propitiate the cloud. They would placate the elements and avert the storm. Like Cassius, the workers are acquiring "a lean and hungry look" and are beginning to "think too much." So the capitalists concede a little as a thought deadener. The "Northwestern" has decided to give old age pensions. The toiler has served them many long years faithfully, all the while risking life and limb. His toil has made his masters rich. As old age comes on, the masters toss back a trifle—just enough to keep him out of the almshouse—and then call the world to witness their princely benevolence. "Fake impressions," eh? "Furnish them employment," do they? Ever read the fable of the fox and the fowls? These "good" capitalists are very foxy.

Under the heading of "Brothels in Tenement House," the "Outlook" of April 6th says: "The Committee of Fifteen recommends two laws, the purpose of which is to make the public traffic in vice in tenement houses as unprofitable as it now is profitable and thus strike at the root of the commercial incentive to social vice in its most demoralizing form."

The profit in the business—why, certainly! Strange that you just discovered it. We Socialists have known it a long time. The "commercial incentive." Ah, dear "reformers," we have sometimes despaired of you, thinking that you couldn't learn anything. But this gives us hope. This shows you are not quite lost to reason and common sense. Now, spit on your hands and try again. Can't you see that the profit system in general is the source and fountain head of all the ills, is like the stone that lay in the path of Hannibal's army. We must pour upon it the vinegar of our political wrath. We must destroy it and then humanity can march ahead and reach "the Italy beyond."

A native Russian, Dr. Nathan M. Babad, wrote an article recently in the Los Angeles "Times" about the Russian military system. Speaking of the method of recruiting, he says: "To make sure that from the moment he enlists (is enlisted, would be more proper) the peasant parts with the very memory of wife, mother and family, he is sent away two or three thousand miles. Thus, the men born in the south are sent to farthest Siberia; those reared in Asia or at the shores of the Caspian sea, are transferred to the south. The raw material is driven like so many cattle in herds to the nearest station, when the long journey begins. * * * And who has so much need to seek refuge in the latter (lying) as the Russian soldier, whose life is one chain of severe measures; of floggings and thrashings, imprisonments and court-martials, till his budding spirit of revolt is broken before it had a chance to sprout."

And by such means does capitalism maintain itself. And don't imagine for a moment that such brutality is confined entirely to "despotic" Russia.

In the telegraph columns of a local paper are two brief news paragraphs. One is headed, "Over One Hundred Millions in Profits." Directly under it is the other one, under the caption, "Stole to Save His Family from Starvation."

My anti-Socialist friend, you can chew and meditate on this a long time. And my Socialist comrade, you can use it as a text for a propaganda speech.

A dog belonging to a wealthy lady in Los Angeles died last week. It was buried in a gorgeous casket costing \$200. It was a white satin casket and was exquisitely and richly made. His mistress thought more of him, so the papers say, than of her husband, and she "simply could not stir unless the beloved black and tan was of the company, or close by her side. The dog died literally in the arms of his sorrowing mistress."

The reader can supply his own comment. I must not trespass too freely on "Advance's" space, and my power of language is inadequate, anyway.

ADVANCE

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Shall the Greed of one man, Gibson, cause ONE THOUSAND MEN to work TWO HOURS LONGER every day? If you think not, boycott Gibson!

The "Examiner" suggests that the time may not be far off when a man shall have a right to ask for work and get it. Right you are, Willie, and it will be due to the Social Democratic Party that it will come.

A copper trust, a dry goods' trust, a steamer trust, a northwestern railroad consolidation—these are a few items of the general progress of capitalism to its culmination. Let the workingmen consolidate their power and do battle with these industrial giants before they gain absolute control and enslave the people. At the ballot-box the workers number millions, the capitalist but hundreds. Why then put our pennies against their millions when we can swamp them with our votes?

The following comrades will contribute to the May-day ADVANCE: Eugene V. Debs, "The Climax of Capitalism"; Job Harriman, "The Propaganda of Socialism"; Henry Quelch, editor of the London "Justice," "The Socialist Movement in England"; Thomas J. Morgan, "The Trust"; Chas H. Vail, "The Socialist vs. the Individualist Method of Reform"; Leonard D. Abbott, "The Movement in New York"; Geo. A. Eastman, "The Movement in Michigan"; E. Val Putnam, "The Movement in Missouri." Articles on the movement in Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois will probably appear if they were not destroyed in the train-wreck of some few days ago.

Besides these, the regular departments will be especially interesting. The Political and Economic class struggle will be especially full of European notes. Comrade Noel's trenchant pen in the "Industrial Arena" will attack the problem of "Trades Unionism and Socialism." The economics and the politics of the class struggle will be dealt with editorially. A survey of the movement in California will also be given. Altogether, it may be safely said that the May-day ADVANCE will be unexcelled as a propaganda paper. No comrade should fail to obtain a number for distribution amongst his friends.

KNOCKED OUT AGAIN.

The "buzz saw" of the "Fighting S. L. P." lost a few more teeth Monday, when Judge Seawall sustained the demurrer of comrades Everett, Benham, King, Sr., King Jr., et al., to the complaint of S. B. France, who sought to restrain them from using the name "Socialist Labor Party." France represents the little faction of the S. L. P. which follows in the "skientific" footsteps of the biological astronomer, and is popularly known as the "Suicide Club," because of its penchant for "suspending and reorganizing." This sinister-visaged individual thought that, because the real Socialist Labor Party of this city had decided to unite with the Social Democratic Party and adopt the latter's name, he would have a chance to usurp for himself and his blind, fanatical followers the name and place on the ballot of the S. L. P. To do so, his lawyer, Frank McGowan, one of the Republican party presidential electors, sought to restrain comrades Everett, Benham, King, et al., from holding the name and place. These comrades were defended by comrade King, Sr., who showed that the plaintiff had no right to the name "S. L. P.," that defendants were members of a majority faction and had the legal right.

We wish France and the rest of the devoted "mephitica" joy in paying their lawyer fees, and hope they will continue their wondrously laughable side-show. From DeLeon to France, from France to Alphonso, they descend to the depths of the ridiculous—a sight for gods and men.

THE TRUE HERO.

To be a hero with all the world looking on, with a medal and the silly handclappings of the mob as a payment for success, is to be very little of a hero indeed. Napoleon's five o'clock in the morning courage comes nearer true courage or bravery than the soldiers on the battle-field. But even though a man be possessed of iron nerves that never flinch in the grey of the dawn, if he would not venture his life without measuring the cost if he loses and the gain if he wins, he is not in the true sense of the word a hero. The silent, patient mother who watches beside her baby through the long reaches of the night, who moistens the lips and smooths the pillow, never thinking of reward, never thinking of pay, she is brave, but her bravery is an instinct. An intangible and undefined racial demand impels her to stay near the child and run the risk of contagion. To preserve her offspring is the underlying motive and that when analyzed means to preserve the race. But heroes there are, and plenty of them. They are the hard-working men and women of our country who fly to each other's aid at the first cry of pain. They know there is no reward. They feel there can be no applause. To assist the wounded of the working class, to even preserve life brings forth such comment as to be in itself a rebuke. Such was the case in Scranton a few days ago. A plumber, in attempting to save the life of his brother workingman, lost his own and the episode was closed with three lines in the daily papers, the last word of which was "foolhardy." This true hero stands typical of the workingman of the world. Without counting the cost to himself, without considering the pain, without attracting a crowd and making a grand-stand play, he crawled into a foul sewer after his companion and succumbed with his arms around him within a yard of life and liberty. There will be no monument, there will be no speeches. Only another hero of the working class—no more. His widow may go hungry, his children starve to death, there will be no pension. This laborer who laid down his life for his companions sinks to oblivion with only the epitaph of Whitman to characterize his effort: "Huzza for those who have failed and the million unknown heroes, greater than any heroes known."

HAVE YOU DONE YOUR DUTY?

The consolidation of industrial power in the hands of a small clique of financiers and trust magnates, and the marvelous rapidity with which the process spreads from one industry to another is cause for the gravest alarm amongst those who, devoted to liberty and equality, understand what a menace to a successful revolutionary movement such a highly developed capitalist oligarchy, as is now being organized, forms. We do not believe that Socialism will come as the mere result of capitalist organization. There must be socialist agitation and working-class organization, or else the country will remain in the grasp of the rich. Upon us, who realized the necessity of agitation, who understand the remedy to be applied—upon us lies the duty of exerting ourselves to the utmost in propaganda. The wide-spread feeling of unrest, the undertone of alarm that pervades the people in the face of the gigantic combinations of capital must be seized upon. The people are in a receptive frame of mind; they have not formed their opinion on the problem, and, consequently, if we can place our proposition before them, they will take to it more easily than if we had first to break down preconceived notions.

In no way can Socialist propaganda be better done than by the Socialist press. The paper cannot be angered. It arouses no personal ill-feeling. It calls once a week, presenting new points in its argument and giving information of the spread of the movement. Wherever Socialist papers are circulated there the movement grows. We know of two or three parts of this city where one or two comrades have been in the habit of going around each week and distributing ADVANCE. The result at the last election was most apparent. The vote trebled.

San Francisco comrades have realized the importance of a local paper and have made great sacrifices to keep ADVANCE going and toward putting it on a paying basis. So successful have been these endeavors that the management now feels justified in taking steps to issue ADVANCE as an eight-page paper within a few months. In doing this, however, we count upon the active co-operation and financial support of the comrades throughout California. We earnestly appeal to the comrades to work for the increase of our circulation. Get subscribers. Fifty cents a year is a small price for an eight-page weekly, and it ought to be possible for the comrades to double our subscription list within the next six months. If each person whose eyes fall on this article will resolve to go out and get one other person to subscribe within the next week, our subscription list will grow enormously. Try it, comrades; this is your duty. Remember, ADVANCE is party property. It is run by Local San Francisco for the benefit of the Social Democratic party. No one makes any profit out of it. It is the official organ of the State and local organizations and is entirely subject to their will. All comrades realize the steady improvement there has been in quality and quantity of our propaganda matter, and we can promise that our eight-page issue will be unexcelled. In getting subscribers, therefore, you are, in the first place, putting a socialist-maker in the hands of your friend; in the second place, you are strengthening the party organization and benefiting the press; in the third place, you are doing your simple duty to yourself and your fellows.

There is another way in which all socialists can aid us and benefit themselves. We want reports of meetings. Let every local appoint a press correspondent, whose duty it shall be to write a report of their meetings and furnish notes of interest for ADVANCE. We shall be only too glad to print such communications. You will increase the interest in your local movement, and we will have the news that our readers throughout the country like.

Another way in which local comrades can aid us is by patronizing our advertisers. Many of these are party comrades. But, comrades or not, if the readers of ADVANCE will patronize them, ADVANCE will benefit. The readers will get as good stuff for their money in the stores of our advertisers as elsewhere, and will be helping ADVANCE to become a bigger, better, cheaper paper. Is not that worth working for?

Now, comrades of California, it is up to you. Shall we have an eight-page paper? If you wish one pledge us your support. Let every comrade who is willing to get subscribers and work to increase the circulation of ADVANCE write at once to the Business Manager, No. 134 Murphy Building, San Francisco. Let each local appoint its press agent. Let every comrade who knows of any item of interest or wishes to discuss any point of Socialism, send in his contribution. We know, comrades, that you will not fail in these things. California, standing in the very forefront of the revolutionary ranks, must have a paper worthy of its position and dignity, a paper that shall be a credit and an honor to the movement in the State. Yours is the power to create it. Yours is the duty to be done. Yours will be the reward and glory of its achievement.

We await with interest to see who will be the first to land a few subs on our desk to help us to an eight-page paper:

A GAME OF CHANCE.

A dispatch announces that lands in a newly opened reservation will be allotted to settlers by means of a wheel of fortune. There is a whole sermon in this. Consider what such a proposition means.

The government possesses certain lands which it intends opening up to settlers. It finds plenty of people willing to occupy them. Despite the assertion as to the prevalence of prosperity these farm lands are most eagerly sought for by a multitude of propertyless workingmen, who seek industrial independence and homes of their own. The time is long gone by when the old song could be truthfully sung:

"Come from every nation, come from every way,
Our lands they are quite broad enough,—
Don't be alarmed.
For Uncle Sam is rich enough
To give us all a farm."

The crowds that gather on the border of every new territory that is to be opened, the hordes that wander homeless over the land, prove that long ago the children of Uncle Sam have consumed their patrimony and filled up their inherited estates. That is to say, under the plan of partition immense grants go to monopolists and railroads, and a large portion of the people have been practically disinherited.

Some lands, however, remain, and in the methods adopted in parceling out this we see the methods and morality of the capitalist system well exemplified.

We are accustomed to hear the assertion made that So-and-so acquired his wealth by his own ability; that it was his foresight which prompted him to take up certain land and hold it until the increase of population had increased its value and enabled him to extract great rents from those who had to use it. This is usually made in answer to the argument that wealth depends partly on fraud, partly on legal force, partly on mere chance. This dispatch furnishes a very pointed illustration of the source of capitalist wealth. Instead of having the violence and fraud that accompanies the "rush" for homesteads, the agent has decided to "divide up" on the basis of pure chance. A wheel of fortune will be filled with the names of applicants, and after proper whirling the names will be drawn and lots assigned in order until the supply is exhausted. Doubtless this is the best plan capitalism can devise. A system of chance whose most successful men are gamblers (on the stock market) finds itself epitomized in a wheel of fortune. Here the capitalist apologist, be he politician, publicist or pulpiteer, will find "equality of opportunity," and the property acquired by the fortunate will be "sacred" because God will have expressed his will in the wheel of fortune. This is capitalist morality.

To the ordinary mind the whole scheme seems to be on a par with the lotteries which the laws of the country have declared illegal and immoral. But capitalism can not denounce it without stultifying itself. "A tree is known by its fruits." "The fittest survive." And capitalism produces as its fruits, advances as those fittest to survive under its sway, bankers, operators on the stock exchange like Rockefeller and Morgan, whose speculations have recently netted them half a billion of dollars.

The whole system is a game of chance with a good big "kitty" and the percentage that goes to the house eventually breaks the players. The big capitalists have a "sure thing." It is only a question of time when the people who have been frozen out and suffer from their folly in "bucking the tiger" will raid the game and prohibit its continuance. Meanwhile, "wheels of fortune" will be quite as good a method of allotting parcels of land as any other possible to the capitalist system. But let there be an end to the cant about the present being the best possible industrial system, or having any pretensions to justice or morality.

Do you believe in the moral precept, "Love one another?" If you do, is it not right that you should labor for the adoption of that principle by the whole people? It is admitted on all hands that to succeed under the present system one must look out for himself. Nowadays it is "Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Success goes to the self-seeker. Under competition the victor injures and defeats his rivals. But suppose that, instead of competition, co-operation was the principle of industrial life. Rewards would then be received at the hands of one's fellows. Nothing but hatred and defeat could be gained by battling against them. The person who sought advancement, who strove for preferment and honor, would be obliged to win his reward by serving his fellows. Instead of warring against one another for success, it would become necessary to aid one another to secure success. Instead of the self-seeker like Rockefeller or Morgan being successful, the best lover of his fellows—one like Jesus of Nazareth—would be successful. Before the world can adopt the principle, "Love one another," it must be so organized that such adoption shall not lead to defeat and failure. Socialism is a necessary condition for such morality to flourish.

THE BREWERS' VICTORY.

The Brewers of this Coast have just won a splendid victory. The whole credit for the victory rests with that spirit of solidarity preached by the socialists since the great German, Karl Marx, showed how essential the spirit is to the working class.

The Brewers have grasped well the true significance of this great truth, and because of it they have advanced themselves from almost the poorest paid, underfed and overworked mechanics in the world to be the most independent, fearless body of workingmen found anywhere. But yesterday, it seems, they were working fourteen and sixteen hours a day, and receiving wages insufficient to keep themselves and their families. They were compelled to board in the breweries. Beds were furnished not fit for a horse and food not fit for a dog. If one of the men dared to call his soul his own the whole wrath of the proprietors fell on his head. He was discharged and disgraced. No work anywhere could be found for him. The companies needed slaves. Now all is changed. The men discuss six months in advance what they shall be paid the following year. Every annoyance, every trifle that is considered injurious to the health and dignity of the brewers as men, is canvassed in the union, and its elimination from their daily life demanded in the contract. And the demand is granted. Conditions have been reversed. Today the proprietor must walk a chalk line. If not, he is brought to his senses in short order.

The Northwest Brewing Association thought it was strong enough to fight the union. It knows better now. The cause of the men in Portland is the cause of the men in San Francisco, and their combined cause is the cause of all the brewery workingmen in the country. This is a combination hard to beat. It is the spirit of solidarity fostered by the socialists. And it is that spirit which makes of the Brewery Workmen's Union the most advanced and progressive union in the country. Nothing can stop its onward march. And till the other unions adopt the methods of the Brewers, cutting loose from the old style of doing business, discussing in their meetings everything that is of benefit to the working class and taking the only true working class papers as their official organs, the socialist papers, they will have to struggle along far behind the Brewers' Union in numbers, strength and effectiveness.

Sheet steel trust has gobbled the roofing trust. Two more trust companies have gone into the big North American combine.

Musical instrument manufacturers are contemplating the formation of a trust. The music of the future will be performed in the trust band wagon.

IN THE Industrial Arena

BY JOS. J. NJEL.

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 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 affiliated with the Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor. Address all communications to "Labor Editor ADVANCE," 134 Murphy Building.

There is an editorial writer on the "Examiner" who earns his wages easily. He was asked recently why he smoked such wretched cigars while writing his editorials, and answered, "I must do something to occupy my mind." A semi-religious, wholly-idiotic editorial of his, "couched in the language of the common people," of a few days ago, is sufficient evidence of the absurd use to which he puts his mental faculties. In it he said that because Christ gave a positive twist to the Golden Rule, and Confucius recited it in the negative form, the European nations had developed into world powers, with limitless resources, and China had remained a primitive nation. In other words, this editorial writer gives all the credit of Europe's struggles with natural environment; all the throes and passions of the men who helped forward the world; all the intellectual and moral development; all the inventions of machinery and discoveries of science, to a man because he happened to phrase the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you"—in a manner accepted to the translators of the Bible. And because Confucius had stated the same rule negatively, thus, "What you do not like when done to yourself do not do to others," the European powers were knocking at the gates of China for indemnities, ranging from forty-five million dollars to one hundred million dollars each and allowing their soldiers to murder and outrage the women and children of that devoted country. This is exalting the rhetorician with a vengeance. Quintilian would have phrased the law in a positive fashion as an example of force if Christ had given him a chance. Who, then, would have earned the credit of the world's progress? Surely Quintilian, if this editorial writer has grasped the truth. And if neither Jesus nor Quintilian had ventured a modification of the Golden Rule current in their times we should, according to this intelligent hired hand of the "Examiner," be still in a barbaric state without a trades-union to our name. It is a fate too horrible to contemplate. The whole trouble with these editorial writers, if they are honest, is their adhesion to ancient ideas and antiquated philosophies. It suits the kings and princes, as it suits the heads of the trusts, to have editors tell the common people in their own language that institutions come into existence because some man phrased a sentiment in a different way than it had ever been phrased before. It always suits the rulers of a people to hide the truth from them. We will do this editorial writer the small credit of being sincere and honest. He attended a college where no doubt a reverend somebody or other gave him a few pages of moral philosophy to learn by heart. He has never forgotten them. Nor has he, judging from his editorials, any desire to forget them. They are money in his purse. His mind is covered with the philosophic cobwebs of past ages to the exclusion of any truth, philosophical or other, of modern times. He shuts his eyes to the living, breathing men and women, who, filled with the energy of life and in solicitude for the means of subsistence, are changing all institutions, changing all arts and modifying all accepted sciences. There is nothing stationary in the world but the mind of an editorial writer on the capitalistic press.

Philosophy is only a fashion of conceiving the universe. And there are but two schools of philosophy. Our school finds a rational, natural explanation for existing phenomena. It sees this work-a-day world of ours and accepts it with all its faults. There is no attempt to hide the truth. Everything that is, is. Socialism is rooted in this school of philosophy. It is the school of real things, with real men and women as disciples. The other school is idealistic. If it does not start out with denying everything but the existence of the ego, it winds up with this absurdity. Aside from the men of leisure, who find delight in the beautiful phrases or mental exercise in pursuit of that illusive, intangible thing, the author calls his system, or affected creatures, who read to talk, or a few grocers who wish to adapt their philosophy to their environment or the members of the governing class, this philosophy has no advocates today. The grocer and the members of the governing class are logical. The grocer denies that sand exists when he puts it into the sugar. So also the poison he sells for jelly. It is largely a philosophy of convenience with him. If a baby died from drinking "preserved" milk, he could, to ease his conscience, deny that the baby had ever existed. As for the corpse pointed out to him, or for the additional evidence the mother might adduce from the pain, she had felt at the birth of the child, the grocer, if well versed in the cant of this school, could shrug his shoulders and murmur, "these are only so many states of consciousness. The evidences of an external world are impossible, for there is no external world. There is only Me."

There is the school of realism and the school of idealism in philosophy, and all the systems come under one head or the other. The system our editorial writer affects is idealistic. It has not progressed with him far enough to the denial of the external world in toto. At any rate, he cannot roar it from the rooftops if it has, lest the common people, so loved of the "Examiner," protest against his stuff and he be compelled to seek another job. The people like what they have been used to, and any deviation or any attempt at driving the logic of the argument home is resented. For centuries they have been told that a seed is thrown in the air, branches with leaves on them hang on by the grace of God to the edge of the clouds, a trunk forms, by and by a root comes into existence, and when everything is ready, the tree comes to the ground and brings forth fruit. Hears because of his millions cannot tell them otherwise. He cannot tell them that the soil and the labor of men bring forth the tree. It is inconvenient. If people knew the material basis for all our institutions, if they knew that the way people get their living determines their political and moral

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points of view and brings into existence all the forces that build up a civilization, in fact, that the solicitude for the means of subsistence is the only factor to be considered at any time and till that is considered well and settled to the satisfaction of all the people, all else is vanity and vexation of spirit, if they knew these things perhaps Mr. Hearst would write them out in bold headlines. His editorial writer would catch the spirit of the common people as expressed in language and entertain them with their own speech. His reporters would tell the truth, and embellishment of a common place incident to the detriment of the common people would not be indulged in. But vested rights demand that the people be ignorant. To tear the veil asunder and show the hypocrisy and lies hidden behind the statement that all our progress is due to a phrase, to withstand the outburst of indignation on part of the crowd as the early socialists did for telling the plain, unvarnished truth, might accelerate things to the inconvenience of the class to which the owner of the "Examiner" belongs. Perhaps, after all, it is better that the old song of the tree beginning with the leaves, afterwards developing a trunk, and later on a root, should be sung a few more times. Economic charges are taking place today more rapidly than ever before in the history of the world, and unless some of our moral, financial, political and industrial institutions keep pace with these changes and meet change with change, they will be relegated to the limbo of the "once flourished," and there will be few regret. We are overcrowded with pre-historic institutions. Their crystallization retards the growth of the race.

One of the chief institutions of the people and one that has given more evidence of crystallization than any other, has at last awoke to the fact that a change must come. This institution is the trades-union. Beyond question, all eyes look to New York as the center from which shall come the first evidence of an awakening working class. Conditions are ripe there. The disparity between poverty and wealth is greater there than anywhere else on this continent, if not in the world. The wages system finds complete and free expression in that city. Factories abound, millionaires are plentiful, and paupers fill the slums. And because of these conditions New York is the place from which the first great wave of revolution will undoubtedly come. Perhaps it is on the way. As was said last week in these columns, a class that satisfies a social want becomes indispensable and through the power it acquires will participate in government. And, as was further pointed out, that participation in government could not mean a dressed stone decision or a prevailing rate of wages law, or an unconstitutional eight-hour measure, and the trades-unions of New York, for the first time since they have been organized, according to the "Call" of this city, have decided to form a political party. There is occasion for much joy. We welcome any move on the part of the working class. We know that the logical outcome of all agitation, of all discussion of working-class politics, will be socialistic in its nature. An Independent Labor party that will force open the doors of antediluvian trades-unions and compel them to discuss politics, should be welcomed by every socialist. But if this Independent Labor Party is a "piece club," with which to beat the concession of an office for some labor leader from the governing classes, such as might be organized in this city by some professional politicians, then it is not worthy of consideration. Democratic politics or Republican politics are not working-class politics. However, we shall wait and see. Twenty-one of the largest and strongest unions of New York cannot be dictated to for any length of time by one man or two men. Beyond question there are socialists in these unions, and wherever a Socialist is, the truth shall be known, even if a labor leader be rebuked.

The Bakers' Union will present a few demands in a week or so for the consideration of the Master Bakers. At present the journeymen bakers are almost in the same position as the brewers were of a few years ago. True, since their organization came into being, they have had some concessions. They work a few hours less each day and have one whole day in the week to themselves. But still they are much abused. They are compelled to board with their masters. If the master runs a restaurant in connection with the bakery, the men have separate meals served up to them, consisting of a hash made from the refuse of the dining-room. They protest against hash on general principles, but when the bakers think of this special hash concocted for their benefit every fiber in their bodies protests. And the rooms they have to sleep in are of the vilest. Usually they are over a stable and all the odors of animal excrement that pervade the atmosphere they are compelled to breathe. This is really a case for the Board of Health, and no man can call his bed his own even in these vile rooms. The cake bakers sleep at night, the bread bakers in the day time. By a simple process of pulling each other to the floor when their day's or night's work is done, they keep the bed warm, and at the same time dispense with the necessity of making it up or airing it. Fortunately the bakers are waking up to the fact that they come under the classification of *Man* and will put in a vigorous protest against being treated as beasts.

There is an organization with an unsavory record behind it at present making a bid for fame in this city. It is the S. T. L. A. The ostensible purpose of this organization in the early days was the organizing of those workers not organized. The real purpose, as it developed later on, was the smashing of the Trades Unions. Admitting for the sake of argument that if you cannot get into an organization to preach the gospel of truth, it is better that the organization be crushed, then why confine the efforts at crushing to the trades unions. Quite a number of churches will not allow a discussion of politics, yet we hear of no opposition S. T. L. A. church. The same is true of fraternal organizations, and secret and scientific societies flourish without an S. T. L. A. on the outside, trying by every means in its power to smash them. And, stranger than anything else, one can hold office in any of these bodies and still be a socialist.

As pointed out in these columns a few weeks ago, there is an unfortunate tendency on the part of organizations to crystallize. When men are brought together to consider their immediate economic wants, it is hard, with the present influences, to contend against, educationally speaking, to

sway them into any other line of activity. But because they cannot be swayed, must the organization that gains them some benefit be smashed? The course of the Social Democratic Party is the savior. By making peace with the unions, by fostering a spirit of friendliness and solidarity in the working class, in both the economic and the political organizations, a generous hope is entertained that, eventually, sufficient men with a true knowledge of the struggle will be in those organizations and sway them in the right direction.

It is not a very glorious future that lies to the rear of the S. T. L. A. It split the working-class into two hostile factions. It caused the downfall of the first proletarian political organization in this country. It turned men who were friends and comrades into enemies and traducers. And, worst of all, it gave that vile product of vile conditions, the labor fakir, the very weapon he wanted to combat socialism.

Labor and Politics.

Written for ADVANCE by JOHN PENNY.

London, England, March 7, 1901.
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION.

The London County Council, although technically a local authority, has almost a national importance. It administers an area in which about five millions of people are resident and its doings are followed with the greatest interest in every part of the world. Hence the elections on Saturday, March 2d, commanded far more attention than usually attaches to municipal contests.

From the creation of the Council in 1889 up to the present year party politics have been eschewed. Liberalism and conservatism are possibly right enough for national questions, but it was agreed all round that in the purely domestic matters to be dealt with by the Council, which had nothing to do with foreign policy or colonial expansion, it was better not to introduce the distracting influence of national politics. Consequently, the fights for municipal power have always been entirely distinct from the fights for Parliamentary power, and two new parties were formed, known, respectively, as Progressives and Moderates, with the result that many prominent Conservatives were identified with the Progressive Party while some Liberals at any rate were associated with the Moderates. The clearness of separation from the old party lines is amply shown by the fact that whereas the Progressives have had a majority in each County Council from 1889 to date (save one, where the parties were equal), in Parliamentary matters London has all along been overwhelmingly Conservative, and in fact the Conservative members in the House at the present time outnumber the Liberals by about 8 to 1.

This year, however, the Moderate Party made what it probably considered an astute move in dropping the name Moderate and adopting that of Conservative. The intention was to draw all the Conservative voters into the fold and get the vote taken on party lines. Doubtless to their astonishment they find that the scheme did not work, and no one has denounced it more heartily than the Conservative voter, because he did not wish to drag South Africa and China into questions of Trams, water supply, housing and the like. The Moderates must now be sitting in sack-cloth and ashes.

Every one knows that the Progressives won all along the line and that out of the 118 members constituting the Council no less than 86 belong to that party. Such a clean sweep has seldom been seen in English public life.

It only remains now to deal briefly with the meaning of the Progressive victory and in doing so I am open to the charge of giving an expert view of the matter. That, however, cannot be helped.

It is evident that Liberalism is dead in London. That is shown by the enormous Conservative majority at the Parliamentary Election in October, and by the fact that in many constituencies there has ceased to be any Liberal organization even in name. Progressivism, however, is very much alive. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that Progressivism must differ very materially from Liberalism.

And that is a fact. Progressivism in London stands for the immediate application of collectivist principles. The candidates naturally ran upon what they considered to be the most popular programs, and these programs were one and all collectivist—municipal water, municipal gas, municipal trams, municipal houses, and so on. The Progressives felt that the people demanded these things, and even the Moderates also worked them into their programs and said, "Elect us instead of the Progressives, because we are able and willing to give you far more municipalization than they are." As the Moderates, however, have consistently opposed these proposals on the Council the electors were wise enough to see that it would be advisable to let them demonstrate their friendship in some tangible way before entrusting them with power.

Liberalism, then, is dead. The Conservative Party is looked to for a strong foreign and imperial policy and is in power on that account, but in domestic matters collectivism is the popular demand, and the exponents of collectivism have got control of the municipal machinery. Such is the political situation in London today.

ADVANCE will celebrate the First of May with an eight-page edition, containing articles and news from the Socialists of all countries. It will have two distinctive features: First, articles of propaganda, clear and convincing in style. Second, articles of news descriptive of the progress and present status of the movement in Europe and America. It will be a most valuable edition from all standpoints, and no local or reader should fail to secure an extra number for general distribution. It will convert the unconverted, encourage the disheartened and invigorate the movement wherever it is circulated. It will be especially valuable to California, and the comrades should arrange to give it the widest possible circulation.

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LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO, Social Democratic Party holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening on social and economic subjects at Academy of Sciences Hall, 8.9 Market street. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion follows each lecture. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

LOCAL OAKLAND, of the Social Democratic Party, has reg'd on Wednesday evening lectures at Fraternity Hall, 1156 Washington at cor. bet. 13th and 14th sts. Lectures begin at 8 o'clock. Admission free. O. H. PHILBRICK, 1841 Myrtle st., Organizer.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Social Democratic Party, holds regular free public lectures every second Sunday evening at Foresters' Hall, Cor. Park street and Santa Clara ave. Educational meetings for members every Friday evening at 2434 Central ave. room 8. Address communications, J. C. STAMER, 3261 Euclid ave.

Electrical Exhibition.
The comrades who have not attended the electrical exhibitions at 813 Van Ness ave. Friday evenings, could spend a very pleasant and profitable hour. The many things that can be done with electricity will surprise you. Looking at objects through blocks of wood, books, etc., seeing through your own flesh and even through various metals will astonish you. Lighting the gas with your finger and perforating glass by sparks are only a few of the scientific surprises.
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ephone South 17.
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Fred W. Klotz
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The best Lunch House in San Francisco. Din-
ner from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Supper from 5 to 7
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or beer, 15 cents. Nothing but Union Goods.
Headquarters of all Socialists
"The Waldorf"
5 Taylor St. San Francisco
J. L. HEDRICH, Prop.
Extra Pale, Culmbacher, Sharp Steam
on draught.
A Strictly Union Place
Telephone South 168

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FIRST CLASS
BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING OF ALL
KINDS.
Also Rubber Patching and Hoeling

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Watchmaker and Jeweler
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The Only Watchmaking School
West of the Rocky Mountains.

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Abet Bitters
The only B-medy for a disordered stomach. It
cures catarrh, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipa-
tion, disturbs stomach and cleans the head.
H. F. SAHLENDER, Sole Prop.
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Workingmen's Sick & Death
Benefit Society
Of the United States Branch 102
Meeting every Last Monday of the
Month, 8 p. m. The Temple,
117 Turk St.
Secretary: Ernst Koenig, 33 1/2 4th, P. 1715;
Dr. F. A. R. Hume, Rooms 34, 46 O'Farrell St.;
H. A. R. 3 and 78 P. M. Sundays 4.5 P. M.
Dr.'s Residence: 901 Folsom, Cor 5th St.
Hours: Before 9 A. M., 1-2, 5-3-6:30 P. M.

National Executive Committee
Springfield, Mass, April 9th
Comrades:
The first of May will soon be here
when we should begin our campaign in
the open air. Several weeks ago all
locals were notified of the proposed cir-
cuits in contemplation of arrangement,
but as yet but few have replied.
Comrades, this is your opportunity
to reach your fellowmen and teach
them socialism, and we trust that you
are all interested enough in the cause
to take hold of this plan and carry it
out to its fullest extent.
Therefore, comrades take action at
once and make up your minds to push
the cause of the social revolution all
you can this summer. The more Loc-
als participating the less the expense
per meeting will be.
All comrades are also reminded that
dues should be paid promptly the first
of every month and financial secretar-
ies are especially requested to see to it
that all comrades keep paid up. This
is one of the most essential features of
our propaganda work and should not
be neglected by any party member.
Comrades attend to this matter at
once.
Yours fraternally
Wm. Butscher.

Retail Trades Council.
San Francisco, April 9th
Meeting called to order at 8.30 p. m.
Marcel Wille of Bakers Union elected
temporary chairman. W. E. Walker,
Geo. Gallagher, Mollie Riley and Mar-
garet Kelly were seated as delegates of
the Shoeworkers.
W. K. Jones and Geo. A. Wildren
were seated as delegates of the Retail
Shoe Clerks.
Reports of Unions.
Bakers, French bread still unfair.
Beer-bottlers, Committee sent to Port-
land to confer with brewers.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.
Wage scale adopted, will ask for an in-
crease of council at next meeting.
Laundry Workers, Good. Eight-
teen Laundries have adopted union's
scale of wages.
Milk Drivers, Delegates requested to
call attention of their organization to
union cards. All drivers in union.
Wage scale in operation.
Shoeworkers, All union men request-
ed to look out for label.
Retail Clerks, Progressing. Union
men urged to demand cards.
Communication of Labor Council
with regard to the Building Trade
Council's boycott on Base Ball games
received. Action of Labor Council in
refusing boycott endorsed.
Organization and purposes of council
discussed. It was the sense of the
council, that only such organizations
as are connected with the Retail
Trades, and have stamps, labels or
cards should be admitted.
F. S. Hamilton, Sec'y.

SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB
On Sunday last as had been an-
nounced, Comrades Scott Anderson
and William Costley met in the arena
to decide whether the public of San
Francisco should support the Retail
Clerks in their efforts for shorter
hours or not. Comrade Anderson
took the affirmative and Comrade Cost-
ley for the negative. The vote on the
merits of the debate gave the affirma-
tive over 2 to 1. The vote on the ques-
tion at issue irrespective of the deba-
ters only showed, three in support of
the negative. Next week the subject
will be: Resolved, that the city should
employ its unemployed citizens of ten
years residence on permanent public
works.

PROPAGANDA MEETING
The Thursday night meeting in the
Academy of Sciences Hall was not
quite so largely attended as usual. In
the unavoidable absence of Dr. Web-
ster, who had gone to Los Angeles,
Comrades C. H. King Jr., J. J. Noel
and Thompson gave three short but
excellent addresses. Comrade King
gave a clear explanation of Marx's
Kapital, Comrade Noel confined him-
self to tracing the development of the
working class and showing the banner
under which it would fight for freedom.
Comrade Thompson dealt with the
burning questions of the hour.
Questions and short speeches follow-
ed and brought the meeting to a close.

In my present position I could
scarcely be justified were I to omit
raising a warring voice against this
approach of returning despotism. It
is the effort to place capital on an
equal footing with, if not above,
labor in the structure of govern-
ment. Labor is prior to and inde-
pendent of capital. Capital is only
the fruit of labor and never would
exist if labor had not first existed.
Labor is the superior of capital and
deserves much the higher consid-
eration.—Abraham Lincoln's Mes-
sage to Congress, 1865.

S. D. P. SENATORIAL DIS-
TRICTS.
Time and Place of Meetings.
17th-227 5th, 1st and 3rd Friday each
month 8 p. m.
18th-408 5th, 2nd & 4th Monday each
month, 8 p. m.
19th-3248 Mission near 29th, 1st & 3rd
Monday in the month.
21st-901 Golden Gate ave, every 3rd
Wednesday, 8 p. m.
22nd-1912 Webster, 2nd & 4th Friday.
23rd-2 Grove, 2nd Sunday in month.
25th-410 Kearny, room 28th 1st & 3rd
Monday, 8 p. m.

PRINTING
First Class Work at Fair
Prices.
Town Talk Publishing Co.
(BONNET & SMITH)
1019 Market St. above 6th
Presswork for the Trade

City Central Committee
The Minutes of the City Central Committee, on
April 17, 1901, Comrade Flemming in the chair, are
as follows:
Bills were ordered paid to the International Library
Publishing Co., \$2.70; to the People for papers, \$9.75;
to Town Talk Publishing Company for cards, \$7.75; to
J. J. Noel for work as Organizer; and for postal cards,
\$10.50.
A motion was carried that bills be paid in the order
of their presentation, with the exception of bills for
rent, to the ADVANCE and Organizer. Treasurer
reported receipts of the week as \$13.18; expenses, \$10.
Balance on hand, \$4.82.
Instead of regular debate Sunday night, a debate
between Noel and Thompson was arranged. The
chairman for Thursday night is Comrade Mrs. Rey-
nolds; for Sunday, Comrade Flemming.
In connection with the matter of establishing a head-
quarters, the Organizer was instructed to call a spe-
cial meeting of Local San Francisco for the good of
the Order, at any time and place he thinks fit, except-
ing Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday, to inform the
members of the meeting by postal card, and to adver-
tise it in ADVANCE.
A resolution was formulated by the Twenty-fifth Sen-
atorial District Club that the matter of free school
books, meals and other support for children of poor
workingmen be put before the people of San Francisco
rather than that of employment to the unemployed.
This, together with the time-limit of residence of the
unemployed, who should profit by an Employment
Bill, was earnestly discussed, and the matter was re-
ferred for a week to the Comrades on Municipal Pro-
gram.

The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the Social Democratic Party of San
Francisco denounce the "Socialist Trade and Labor
Alliance" as detrimental to the best interests of So-
cialism, and an injury to the whole labor movement,
and that its attempted introduction in San Francisco
is for the purpose of making trades unions antago-
nistic to Socialism.
A motion was carried that Union band be em-
ployed at the next ball.

The amendment to reorganize Local San Francisco
into three large districts has been seconded, and the
District Clubs are now requested to vote on the mat-
ter in all expediency.
Respectfully submitted,
ANNA STRUNSKY, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.
Meeting held April 12th. President Goff in chair. Min-
utes of previous meeting approved.
Rob't Little, Jacob Fogel and O. W. Elfin of the Theatrical
employees, and Wm. J. Burke of the Glass Blowers, were
seated. Pattern Makers and Vinegar and Purveyors Union
applied for affiliation.
Reports of Unions: Boot & Shoe Workers, endorsed boy-
cott of Building Trades Council on baseball games; at spe-
cial meeting called to reconsider this action, motion to re-
consider was lost. Brewers', Beer Bottlers, Portland, As-
toria, Vancouver Breweries signed agreements granting 8
hour day to Bottlers and Brewers, 9 hours to drivers, and in-
creased wages to all. Enterprise Brewery of San Francisco
and San Diego Brewery gave same conditions. Union re-
quests the raising of boycott on Northern Breweries.
New Business: Boycotts were levied on Cusick, cooper,
and Sanborn, Vail & Co., picture frame manufacturers.
Following delegates were appointed as the Labor Day
Committee: Rosenberg, Scuppert, Andre, Ziegelmair,
Casey, Hamilton, Djeau, Fogarty, Wille, Less and Goff.
Boycott on Weinhard and Gambirinus Breweries, Portland,
Ore., and Star Brewery, Vancouver, Wash., was raised.
The council adjourned at 12:20 p. m.

As you note in the foregoing minutes a splendid victory
has been won in the brewers' fight for shorter hours. This
victory assures the eight-hour day for the brewers of the
Pacific Coast. The boycott declared by the Labor Council
on Weinhard's and Gambirinus breweries of Portland, Ore.,
and the Star Brewery of Vancouver, Wash., has been
raised, hence the Council asks all affiliated unions to do like-
wise.
Respectfully submitted,
Ed. Rosenberg, Sec'y.

COMPETITION AND THE AFTERMATH.
It is an axiom accepted by the bulk of the people
that competition is good for trade and makes for the
welfare of the nation, but sometimes we have our
doubts as to the exact value of the blessing. At the
little town of Westbury in Wiltshire for a good many
years there have been iron works employing from
150 to 200 men. Owing to excessive competition,
however, the works have not paid recently and at last
they have been closed. The following will be some of
the results:
(1) The valuable iron ore in the district will be un-
worked and a portion of the nation's wealth will be
undeveloped. (2) Valuable buildings will fall into de-
cay or be pulled to pieces and sold as scrap iron and
old bricks. (3) The workmen and their families will
be forced to leave the district, probably they will mi-
grate to the large towns and add to the overcrowding
there, this leading in time to a degeneration of phy-
sique on their part. (4) The local tradesmen will be
deprived of their custom and will have to shut up shop
and probably, also migrate. (5) The closing of these
works tends to produce a monopoly of the iron trade
for the benefit of the firms with larger capitals, and
private monopoly means ultimately bad and dear ser-
vice to the community at large.

It will be seen, therefore, that the glorified and ex-
alted competition of today does not work out very fa-
vorably to the people in the long run.

In France all the sugar refineries combined and
some plants were closed, throwing thousands of men
out of work.

GRAND
May Festival and Moonlight Picnic
ARRANGED BY THE
Journeymen Bakers and Confection-
ers Union, No. 24.
-AT-
GERMANIA GARDENS, Harbor View
WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1901

MISSION 25 cts. Take Union Street Cars

THE BREWERS' AND BOTTLERS' UNIONS.
Since the last number of the ADVANCE went to
press, the Brewers and Bottlers of the Pacific Coast
have practically revolutionized the working conditions
of their respective crafts.
The eight-hour day established in Portland has been
the entering wedge that has made it possible to inaug-
urate the same in San Francisco, Sacramento and San
Diego, and it is only a question of time when all the
breweries and bottle-shops on this Coast will have to
fall in line for the eight-hour day, as the trades-union-
ists will drink only eight-hour beer when they find out
that such a product can be obtained. The Enterprise
paved the way for the eight-hour work-day in this
city by signing contracts for its Brewery and Bot-
tling Departments on Saturday, the 13th of April,
granting the eight-hour day to go into effect on the
following Monday, and this voluntary concession on
the part of this firm, which evidently believes in living
up to its progressive name, has virtually forced all the
Bottling Establishments of San Francisco to sign
similar agreements. It is rumored also that several
breweries in this city contemplate taking similar ac-
tion almost immediately.

The Bottlers' Union is not yet two years in exist-
ence, yet in that brief space, by thorough organization,
it has reduced the hours of labor from ten and twelve
to eight and has raised wages forty per cent, has abol-
ished child and female labor from the bottle-shops and
inaugurated a good system of apprenticeship.

The Bottlers' Union subscribes for its entire mem-
bership to the ADVANCE, and owes not a little of
its success to the assistance which Socialists, as well
as trades-unionists have given it in time of need.

The lesson to be learned from the phenomenal suc-
cess of the Bottlers' Union, No. 102, should be taken
to heart by every worker struggling for better condi-
tions.

If such results can be obtained by industrial organ-
ization, what will be the result when the wage-work-
ers learn to organize and fight, industrially AND POLITI-
CALLY, for the full product of their labor. May
the day soon come when the lesson will be learned.

A. R. ANDRE, Gen. Sec., No. 102 and 227.

The following synopsis of a letter which Comrade
A. R. Andre received from Comrade Ernest Koenig
in Dresden, Germany, the former secretary of the
Brewery Workingmen's Union of the Pacific Coast,
will be of interest to Comrade Koenig's numerous
friends in the Social Democratic Party as well as in
the Brewers' and Bottlers' Unions.

I will try to give you some of my observations during the
trip, and how I find the old fatherland again. After a 5
weeks journey, including a 13 days voyage on the ocean, I
finally landed in Dresden on March 3rd. The extreme cold
of New York made me desirous of taking a hasty departure
and as no larger steamer was to go before Feb. 16, I took
passage on the "Dresden", a small steamer of 3200 tons, on
Feb. 7th. I concluded to take chances in the above men-
tioned than turn slowly to ice in New York. The cold af-
fected me greatly, and I had to apply severe methods to
adopt my body to it. I concluded to take an icecold shower
upon arising. For the first few times it shook me to the
bone, but I soon began to like it. I never caught a cold,
never was seasick and developed a phenomenal appetite on
board ship.

On the 11th day out we sighted the Scilly Islands.
Passing in the canal, we had beautiful spring weather, and
the coast of old England shone gloriously in the sunshine.
We passed Dover the next day, and could see the town
quite clearly. No trace of snow could be seen along the
coast of England, but when we came to Bremen, a different
sight came to view. The River Weser was one solid mass of
ice and so was the River Elbe at Hamburg.

After seeing the sights of Hamburg which, by the way,
appeared quite changed, and visiting old friends, I took pas-
sage to Berlin. This city has improved wonderfully.
By the way, I even saw the great and mighty Wilhelm II.
Strolling upon the Schlossbruecke (bridge near his castle),
I noticed the people uncovering their heads, and with a rush
the czar of all the Teutons passed in an open Landauer,
drawn by two white stallions. He was coming from Ham-
burg, having been in consultation with King Edward.

I am now in Saxony in the great city of Dresden, the
home of the English and American colonies on the continent.
The industrial movements in this city are phenomenal. Old streets
with their houses have vanished as if by magic, and in
their place are magnificent streets and buildings. Street
cars without overhead or underground wires, driven by ac-
cumulators and gas, run in all directions as noiseless as a
bird. I thought prosperity must have struck the country,
judging by all the great improvements, but investigating a
little deeper, we find the same old story. The majority of
the people are in poverty and want, and right now there is
a crisis in Germany. The African and Chinese wars have
closed the German markets, factories are closing down and
thousands of workers are idle. Manufacturers and farmers
complain of American competition. Both parties have their
factious in the Reichstag. The first wants high taxes on
breadstuffs, meat, etc., the second on all manufactured ar-
ticles from foreign countries. The Social Democratic Party
wants no tax on anything, but by no means on foodstuffs.
Protest meetings are being held against the proposed tax in
no uncertain terms. The chasm between the different classes
is deepening itself more and more through every new mea-
sure of pressing taxes out of the people to satisfy the Moloch
of militarism, the insatiable giant and tool of the bourgeoisie
and aristocracy. The people are thoroughly dissatisfied,
and should hard times come, Germany will see some great
changes.

Concerning the organization of Brewery Workmen, I can
safely say, without trying to throw bouquets, that I found
no better, as far as wages, hours or rules are concerned, than
that of the Pacific Coast.

In Berlin we have two factions, the "red" and the "blue."
The first named are connected with the national; the
"blue" ones are conservative and traitors to our cause. The
drivers, helpers, yardmen and bottlers have a strong orga-
nization of over 1000 members and, through their connection
with the Social Democratic Party and our national, rule
nearly the whole thing. Contracts between the union and
the proprietors do not exist, but all men needed must be
taken from the union office, which is managed by a man
hired by the bosses. The brewmaster has the right to take
5% of his help from without the office. Membership of the
National union is not obligatory to obtain work from the
office, which in reality makes the whole arrangement an
affair. The trouble is that the organized workers are an-
tagonized by the miserable hirelings of the government.

I have come to the conclusion that the last 8 years of my
life have been spent in a country which is not so bad after
all, and that affairs in America, corrupt as many think them
to be, are far better than here. A fair minded person and a
lover of fair play, will seek the fields of Uncle Sam's domain
again.

It is quite possible that I set sail again for New Zealand or
California. I did not think I was so Americanized as I am.
There is much I do not like about America but there is
something I miss here—the free and easy going and the
chance to live nearly as one desires.

Best regards to all friends and comrades.
Fraternally,
Ernst Koenig.

"All the conditions which surround childhood,
youth and womanhood in New York tenement quar-
ters make for unrighteousness."—From report of New
York Tenement House Commission.

Pretty good Socialist philosophy, that. We've been
telling you so, dear Tenement House Commission, all
along. You're simply stealing our thunder. Change
the environment and you will change the people.