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ADVANCE

Successor to THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

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WHOLE NUMBER 318

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

WE DEMAND THE COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP OF ALL THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

World of Socialism.

Notes Indicating the Progress of the World's Emancipation

FOREIGN.

At the municipal elections in the southern provinces of Italy the Socialists were victorious in many places, especially on the island of Sicily. In Palermo they elected 19 of their 21 candidates for the city council, and the two others were lacking only a few votes. In Messina the Socialists sent 14 of their 16 candidates in the city council.

Robert Blatchford, the author of "Merrie England," has just published another book, "My Favorite Books."

The World's Labor Congress will be held in Paris, France, from September 23 to 28. Delegates will be present from every country.

The striking dock laborers at Hamburg, Germany, lately held a meeting to protest against the remarks made by Emperor William that "they were fellows without honor and without a fatherland." The Emperor is one of the best agitators for socialism in Germany, and we hope that no foolish assassin will deprive our cause of his valuable services.

The funeral of Wilhelm Liebknecht, the great Socialist leader of Germany, was the greatest ever known in the German empire. The procession was seven miles long and made up of 150,000 men; and more than 200,000 people—men, women and children—were lined up on both sides of the streets through which the great funeral procession took its way. Even the trees and roofs were crowded with people. Among the lookers-on there could be seen quite a number of soldiers.

UNITED STATES.

The Socialists of Erie county, Pa., united and held a convention under the banner of the S. D. P. They adopted a set of strong, class-conscious resolutions and nominated a full county and district ticket. The nomination of Eugene V. Debs for President and Job Harriman for Vice-President was ratified; also the Pennsylvania State ticket nominated at Philadelphia on Independence Day.

CALIFORNIA.

At the San Bernardino county convention of our party delegates from San Bernardino, Redlands, Ontario, Chino, Colton and other towns were present. After resolutions in accordance with our National and State platform had been adopted the following ticket was nominated:

Seventh Congressional district, N. A. Richardson.

Assembly, William Gurr.
Superior Judge, E. E. Duncanson.
Supervisors—First district, Harvey Bradshaw; Third, J. K. Inmann; Fifth, Edwin Lawrence.
Delegates to Senatorial convention (time and place yet to be fixed)—B. G. Burdick, C. N. Ross, D. H. York, E. E. Duncanson, N. A. Richardson.
Alternates—A. Isbell, T. C. Harthorn, C. S. Matthews, W. H. Logsdon, W. W. Trapp. They were instructed to vote for T. C. Harthorn if the nomination was conceded to this county.

Our comrades down there in San Bernardino county will make a good show on election day.

Harriman's Letter.

The State Central Committee received the following letter from Comrade Job Harriman:
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 19, 1900.

CAMERON H. KING, JOHN M. REYNOLDS—Dear Comrades: Your very kind letter at hand. While I appreciate and am always pleased to receive an invitation from our comrades in the various States, yet the one coming from California seems more welcome than the others. With others there might be some curiosity, but this could not be in California. It seems more like a letter from old friends and comrades and a well coming home than a mere invitation to speak and agitate. While our interest in the cause is always the same everywhere, yet old-time friends add to the enjoyment of the work. I do not know whether or not I will be in California before the campaign is over. That will have to be arranged with the National Executive Committee or the Campaign Committee. You will kindly write them. I should be pleased to close the campaign in San Francisco.

I am glad to note that you are all aroused and that harmony prevails and I trust that we will show ourselves to be men and not let ourselves be separated by petty party lines. Let us come together like men and comrades and forget the little past differences. Let us be guided by principles rather than by the ambitions of individuals.

Wishing you every success in your local work and assuring you that the Eastern comrades are rapidly gaining an understanding of each other. I am,
Fraternally,
JOB HARRIMAN.

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Liberty in Puerto Rico.

The army of occupation, led by General Miles, which ended Spanish rule in Puerto Rico, was welcomed by the natives of the island with songs and jubilation with flower-strewn paths and the most generous hospitality. The grandiloquent proclamation of Miles that the American troops had come to free them from the odious Spanish despotism and to give them the blessings of liberty, equality and industrial prosperity were readily believed by the innocent inhabitants. The true nature of the change that was being made, however, was not long in exhibiting itself. The brutality and rapacity of capitalism could not long be concealed. Wages and hours of work were immediately attacked. The "liberators" desired the gratitude of the "liberated" to be manifested in a willingness to accept lower wages and work longer hours. To be good, industrious and cheap wage slaves was the commandment of the new rulers of the island to its people.

But the people have refused to obey this commandment. Under the leadership of such sterling Socialists as Santiago Iglesias and Eduardo Conde they organized into a labor federation in order that by their combined strength they might better their condition by properly directed effort along economic and political lines. No sooner was this "federacion" formed than it became the center of capitalistic attack. The Socialists were not allowed to put up a political ticket, the military governor, Davis, saying that the workingmen in the United States were content with the Republican and Democratic parties and that the Puerto Ricans would have to be. Thus the workers were shut out for the time being of all political methods of redressing their grievances. Strikes and boycotts—industrial warfare—was the only method left them to secure the partial realization of their demands. This our Puerto Rican comrades resorted to and prosecuted with energy, but, owing to the governmental opposition, with little success.

Wages have never been high in Puerto Rico. Last March Comrade Conde stated that men were forced to work for 25 cents a day and were jailed if they refused. Since "civil government" has been established things have taken no turn for the better. On the contrary, what seemed too despotic for a military rule finds favor with the civil, popular administration. Recently, with the 1st of August, United States money has superseded the Spanish money that was formerly in use in the island. Simultaneously with this the prices of necessities and rents were largely increased, but the wages of the workingmen remained payable in the old Spanish coin, which could only be used at a heavy discount. This manipulation rendered it practically impossible for the workers to live, and hence they were forced to strike.

The capitalist press have been discreetly silent concerning these strikes, but through the San Juan papers and personal correspondence we have learned of their cause, occurrence and outcome.

Naturally the capitalists are indignant with the greedy workingman who wants so much wages as will keep body and soul together. They have endeavored to destroy the "Federacion" by imprisonment and prosecuting its leaders. "The municipal police," says the San Juan News, "are hard at work, and, knowing that the authorities intend to prosecute all labor agitators, are making arrests of labor leaders on sight." Among the first to suffer was Comrade Iglesias, who in the night was seized and arbitrarily imprisoned without due process of law. Against this tyranny Comrade Conde immediately issued a circular of protest containing a stirring appeal to the working class to rally and defend their sacred cause and defeat the infamous attempts of the bourgeoisie to plunder them of the product of their toil and rob them of their liberty when they endeavored to resist. For this exercise of free speech Conde will be criminally prosecuted. The Attorney-General has decided to prosecute our comrades to the full extent of the law, being of the opinion that the Spanish law in force "provides excellently for the present conditions."

The capitalist press of the island praise the energy of the authorities and enter into long tirades against the "dangerous Socialist agitators."

"We think the time has now arrived to make an example of these false leaders—to use plain terms, these Socialistic agitators. They have played their hand a trifle too openly, and have been arrested. There is not the slightest doubt but that they attempt to take advantage of the misconception of the people of the island over the money exchange question and inaugurate a period of arson and bloodshed. The proof will not be lacking. We are glad to hear that the authorities intend to prosecute as severely as possible the strike leaders who have been arrested. We think the whole community will feel relief if these persons are sentenced to a long term of imprisonment or banished from the island." This, interpreted into language expressing its real meaning, would be

written thus: "Our opportunity has at last arrived. This strike gives us an excuse to crush the workingmen's movement. By hook or by crook, we can convict the leaders and thus make so terrible an example of them that none will be willing to risk certain punishment in any endeavor to help their comrades to better lives, more liberty and some slight measure of happiness."

As stated last week, the whole bourgeoisie have united to crush the working class organization. The police are arrayed against them and the authorities have supplied firearms to the enemies of our comrades with which to attack and murderously assault them.

But these attempts will be in vain. Our comrades are made of good stuff and true. They have started a paper, *La Huelga*, "published when possible," at 43 San Sebastian street, and intend to defend themselves as vigorously as may be. Meanwhile they supplicate us for our financial, moral and political support. Let us not be lacking in that spirit of international solidarity on which our comrades depend. Let us raise high the torch of the Social Democracy, and, joining hand to hand, take up their rallying cry: Long live the working class! Down with the bourgeoisie! Long live Santiago Iglesias and all the sons of toil!

On the Way to Socialism.

The *Scientific American* illustrates and describes a harvesting machine which, with the aid of a very few men, will cut, thresh and bag the grain grown on seventy-five acres of California land in one day.

A new trust, named the National Starch Company, with a capital of \$13,000,000, has been organized in New York city.

The Canadian stove manufacturers are preparing the way for socialism by forming a big combine.

Thoughts of a Barber.

Editor ADVANCE:

As a subscriber of your paper, and upon your request for items from distant parts, I desire to make use of space in your columns to ventilate facts and things as they are, and as we could have them.

Reform of evils can only be accomplished by the progressing economic development, by educational methods, and by the political action of the working class.

When the hair-clipper came into use, consternation filled the minds of the barbers' fraternity. But I can clip a man's hair better with a machine in three minutes than in twenty by the old process of shears. Shaving machines will no doubt be invented, but now human machines are cheaper. When the sewing machine came into use, tailors came to the conclusion that their vocation was gone.

Barbers, great Scott! barbers!—working all night, all day—5 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, any price for a shave. Talk to them of politics! They have their labor unions—journeymen's, protective, all-around barbers, straight unions, college barbers—barbers turned out by clockwork—percentage—by the day, week and month!

Slaves to the supply house—barbers' supply! What have barbers drifted to? When a boy I could command \$90 a month, to-day I command scarcely a beggar's necessities, viewed from an eight-hour standpoint.

The first barbers' Sunday law in California was passed in 1861. The union of 1863 secured the maintenance of the law up to 1873, when the codes were revised. Although the law was in doubt up to 1880, the union of 1879 managed to get the law re-enacted, assisted by James McManister, C. N. Felton and J. F. Cowdery. I was then chairman of the committee appointed by the Barbers' Protective Union. Section 303, Penal Code, saved our rules till, on appeal, the Supreme Court, Judge Henshaw presiding, decided our Sunday law to be unconstitutional. Among other things, Henshaw said, "this was a free country." Columbus discovered America, and Henshaw discovered that California was free to shave as long as hair would grow.

The number of hours in a day's labor cut no figure in a barber shop. The aristocratic feeling among barbers is cooled off since the advent of "colleges." Barbers are very small potatoes just now. Seventy-dollar suits and fourteen-dollar boots are tradition in history now. The good old times from '51 to '81 are gone—but don't talk politics to a barber!

(BY A BARBER)

If barbers want a square deal they had better study Socialism instead of the Police Gazette. "Who ever heard of a barber millionaire?" The army of steerers and cheerers, from the nickel-in-the-slot to the Merchants' Exchange, are

legion, ready to do homage to the powers that be. Thirteen hundred barbers in Frisco, 6,000 in the State—what future have they?

Barbers could exercise a great influence in the present class struggle.

While a workingman gets his physiognomy made presentable, the barber has ample opportunity to clear away the debris from his befogged American mind.

Our laws are what we make them. Judge Van Fleet will neverover hand down any decisions to the open hostility of the Plumbers' Union, and can a Henshaw ever be elected again with 6,000 barbers to fight him on election day in the ranks of the Social Democratic party?

I have worked at my trade in a little village of 750 votes, and, with all parties opposed, a barber on the Socialist ticket received 154 votes. If one barber can do that, what cannot 1,000 barbers do in San Francisco at our next election?

Let barbers put their shoulder to the wheel and help with might and main the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery. H.

Labor Notes.

The street-car company of Kansas City has about \$45,000 as deposits from employes, the interest on which is sufficient to pay nearly the entire running expenses for one day.

In New York State 910 persons were killed and nearly 40,000 crippled in shops, factories and industrial pursuits in the year 1899. In the war with Spain 280 Americans were killed and 1557 wounded.

In Austria 25 per cent of the women who earn their own living are engaged in mines and factories, for both women and children work in the mines.

There are more women workers in Great Britain in proportion to population than in any other country. Because in Great Britain capitalism has reached a higher state of development than in any other country.

Last year forty-one lives were lost in the Colorado coal mines. This was one for each 173 miners employed.

Molders declare that they have increased 4000 in membership and an average of 15 per cent in wages.

The Western Federation of Miners voted \$60 each month to the family of Secretary Paul Corcoran until his release from prison, where he is serving a sentence of seventeen years for his alleged connection with the Coeur d'Alene mine explosion.

Eight Chicago girls have sued the Armour Packing Company for \$400,000, each claiming \$50,000 damages for having been blacklisted.

The Massachusetts 58-hour weekly labor law has been declared unconstitutional by the courts. It cost a lot of time and money to have it passed.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5, 1900.

MR. H. SCHWIND, Manager ADVANCE, City—Dear Comrade: I have been instructed to notify you that in executive committee assembled, our union—Local No. 7 of the Pacific Coast of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen—has resolved to adopt the ADVANCE as its official organ, and to subscribe for the entire membership of the organization. The names and addresses of all members will be furnished at an early date, and I trust that each one of them will use his best efforts to advance the interests of your paper.

The step our union has taken in this matter will, I trust, serve as an example for other organizations to follow, and that the principles of Social Democracy that are so ably expounded in the ADVANCE will be understood by an ever increasing number of workingmen in the United States, until the time shall come when we can inaugurate an industrial democracy, and the words employer and employe shall be meaningless terms.

We endorse the policy outlined by your paper, that workingmen should elect their own representatives to all the offices within the gift of the people, and that they should do so for the avowed purpose of abolishing the system of capitalism that crushes and brutalizes all who have not the power to protect themselves.

A strong and well supported organ of Socialism can advance the cause of the toilers of the Pacific coast immensely, and it is the duty of every organization that realizes that capital and labor are engaged in a class-struggle for the possession of the means of production to support the Socialist press.

Fraternally yours,
ERNEST KOENIG, General Sec'y.

Our comrade, George B. Benham, editor of the ADVANCE (successor to the *Class Struggle*), has been nominated for Congress from the Fourth district of California. Great Scott, what a cleaning of the Augean stables there will be if he is elected! Public Ownership, Erie, Pa.

ADVANCE

SUCCESSOR TO THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

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Socialist National Ticket for 1900.

For President, **EUGENE V. DEBS**, of Indiana. For Vice-President, **JOE HARRIMAN**, of California.

NOMINATIONS MADE IN CALIFORNIA CONVENTION.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

First Congressional District	Frank Reed
Second " "	E. M. Anthony
Third " "	H. Hauch
Fourth " "	Olaus Gafvert
Fifth " "	John M. Reynolds
Sixth " "	A. J. Stevens
Seventh " "	Wm. Main

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Lemuel D. Biddle, E. M. Dewey.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.

First Congressional District	Wm. Morgan
Second " "	W. F. Lockwood
Third " "	R. A. Dague
Fourth " "	G. B. Benham
Fifth " "	Cameron H. King Sr
Sixth " "	H. G. Wiltshire
Seventh " "	N. A. Richardson

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564

In 1898 (S. L. P. and S. D. P.) 94, 312.

DR. ERNST SCHMIDT.

The international Socialist movement has suffered another great loss. Dr. Ernst Schmidt of Chicago, well known in two continents as scientist and revolutionary Socialist, died in Chicago on August 26th at the age of over 70 years.

Born in 1830, in Ebern, Bavaria, his father being a wealthy man and Mayor of his native town, he received an excellent education, studied medicine and natural sciences at the universities of Wurzburg and Zurich, took part in the German revolution of 1848-49, and came to the United States in 1856. He settled in Chicago and joined the abolitionist movement. When the civil war broke out he served as chief surgeon in the Union army. In 1873 he helped to organize the Socialist Labor party in Chicago. In 1879 he was nominated as the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Chicago and received 12 000 votes, which was about 25 per cent of the total vote. During the later years of his life he was an invalid, but nevertheless worked in his quiet study for the emancipation of the working class. He was a frequent and always welcome contributor to scientific and socialist papers. His memory will be cherished as that of one of the noblest men that ever lived by all who knew him personally.

A labor day indicates that there exists a laboring class. The existence of a laboring class implies the co-existence of a class that does not labor and hence must live off the products of the laboring class. But this naturally leads to a struggle between the laboring class and the parasitical class that live upon the product of labor. Hence there is a class struggle over the product of labor. To which class do you belong? For which class do you vote?

What right to life, much less to liberty, can one exercise when denied the right to work to support that life?

One of the issues of this campaign is: Are property rights more sacred than personal rights? The Republican and Democratic parties both stand pledged by all their history to the protection of the property of the plutocrats, even though they sacrifice the lives of workingmen in the act. The Socialist Democratic party alone stands for human rights as against property rights. It alone elevates manhood above mammon. Will you support it?

Living Issues well asks how long the United States would stand an attempt on the part of China to change our religion and system of government.

It is a very round-about way to vote for what you don't want in order to get what you do want.

W. B. Conkey, a notorious scab firm, formerly of Chicago, now of Hammond, Ind., says the *Haverhill Social Democrat*, is printing a work by W. J. Bryan, who is so deeply interested in the poor workingman that he forgets to ask about the union label.

Yes! And Bryan delivered a "wonderful labor speech" in Chicago on last Labor day, in which he, with great fervor, emphasized the cultural mission of organized labor and the importance of the trades union and the union label. And the hambugged trades union men cried themselves hoarse when they applauded these vote-catching utterances of the presidential aspirant.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, states that the union will take no part in politics this fall.—Ex.

I bet your life the union men will participate in politics this fall. The stupid or befooled ones will vote for one of the two "Billies" (McKinley or Bryan), and the intelligent and class-conscious union members will agitate and vote for Debs and Harriman, the candidates of the Social Democratic party, that represents politically the interest of the trades unions and the working class in general and of every workingman individually.

Workingmen who vote for McKinley vote to indorse Hazleton, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Wardner, Workingmen who vote for Bryan vote to indorse Cripple Creek, Chicago 1894, St. Louis, Wardner, Chicago 1900. Workingmen who vote for Eugene V. Debs vote in protest against the plundering and murdering of themselves and fellows.

"Reverend" Earl Craanston, recently returned from China, said: "It is worth any cost in money, it is worth any cost in bloodshed, if we can make the millions of Chinese true, intelligent Christians."

A noble Christian, this reverend, indeed, just as noble as Emperor William of Germany. One of the commandments of the "religion of love" reads: "Thou shalt not kill."

The missionaries are and have always been the "drummers" of capitalism.

Bradstreet's commercial agency states that the cost of living has increased from 25 to 33 per cent, while wages have advanced only 12 to 15 per cent.

This shows that an increase in the value (cost of production or reproduction) of the commodity "labor power" is not always accompanied by the same increase in its price (wages). There is quite a difference between the "value" and the "price" of a commodity.

But there are some self-styled "scientific" Socialists who, in their "famous" tax theories, maintain that the price of labor power (wages) is regulated exclusively by its value, and that, if the cost of living is increased by taxes, the wages must necessarily increase in the same proportion.

Comrades! On you rests the success of our common cause. Circulate the petitions, distribute the literature which you can obtain from the State committee. Buttonhole your friends and make them subscribe for ADVANCE. If you do your duty California will be the banner Socialist State for 1900.

Why should there be overproduction when want exists? Why should factories close down when needy men are demanding work? Surely an industrial system is wrong that bars out hungry, ragged men from the means of producing food and clothing. However impracticable in other respects, Socialism at least guarantees the people the opportunity of earning their living.

This office has received a copy of "A Song of the Twentieth Century," words by Mrs. R. E. Smith, music by Comrade S. Seiler, which was originally dedicated to Section San Francisco and now appears as a splendidly gotten-up music-sheet of four pages. Comrade S. Seiler's picture is printed on the first page and evidences the heart felt melody, the brave courage to render song expression in behalf of the cause of the "ninety and nine." It is a song worthy to be bought by every comrade and taught to every child. It will be mailed on receipt of 25c. in stamps, post paid. Address S. Seiler, 2257 Mission street, S. F., or the office of ADVANCE.

Unity in Chicago.

When, three weeks ago, a committee was appointed by the Cook county committee of the Social Democratic party to invite the co-operation of trades union organizations in the campaign, the plan miscarried because of the insistence of the trades unionists present that political co-operation should be first accomplished between the Socialist parties. This was entirely agreeable to Social Democrats, and a joint meeting of the county committees of the S. L. P. and S. D. P., held a week later, was followed by the convention of Sunday, August 26. At that convention political co-operation in the State campaign, with one ticket supported by the two parties and the independent organizations, was unanimously agreed to, not a single dissenting vote being heard. The arrangement is so fair and so well understood that the Socialists of Illinois will now enter upon the campaign with great enthusiasm. The Herald congratulates all comrades and friends, irrespective of individual affiliations, upon this most happy outcome of the situation in Illinois. We are now comrades and workers in the same cause for the campaign of 1900.—S. D. Herald.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL ARENA

By A. R. ANDRE.

Of all workingmen, the trades unionist should be a Socialist. He certainly has more leisure in which to reflect upon his position in society than his unorganized fellow-workers.

Leisure and opportunities for investigating social and industrial conditions, however, do not necessarily make a man a Socialist as the following incident abundantly proves:

Professor—thinking over the salient points of his lecture as he enters the telephone closet and adjusts the instrument to his ear—Spencer is right, socialism would be slavery, government must be negatively regulated and municipal ownership of public utilities would be—er—er despotism—"Hello, Central."

Expressionless voice from the instrument—"Number?"

Professor—(briskly)—"South 771, please?"

Expressionless voice—"Nickel."

The professor drops a nickel and resumes his train of thoughts concerning the advantages of a negatively regulative form of government, the tyranny of socialism and the despotism of municipal ownership. Three minutes elapse and the professor becomes a trifle uneasy. "Hello, Central!" he calls with just a shade of impatience reflected in his voice. "C-e-n-t-r-a-l?"

But the machine is absolutely dumb, and the conviction begins to grow on him that it is also deaf. He beats a tattoo on the telephone hook, but a throbbing ear-drum is apparently the only result of his fustilades. The machine is quite unperturbed. "Hello, Central! Hello! hello!" His voice reflects every emotion from pleading to petulance; but as soon as he ceases, the silence of the tomb settles down on the telephone closet. A cold sweat is breaking out all over him, and he is just about to hang up the telephone and beat a retreat when the same voice as before calmly resumes: "Number?"

Professor—"South 771."

The voice—"Nickel."

Professor—Exasperated, but with icy politeness, "I have already given you one nickel and"—the awful conviction steals over him that he is disconnected again—"Central! Central! Central!" But there is no response.

The professor is going to see this thing out. He will send an article to the press, over his own signature, denouncing the trusts and monopolists that are sucking the life-blood of the nation. He will deliver an address. But at this juncture the voice calm, cold and expressionless, disturbs the awful silence for the last time with the comfortless information that South 771 didn't answer.

On the same evening the professor delivered an impressive lecture on the advantages of a negatively regulative form of government, the slavery of socialism and the despotism of municipal ownership of public utilities.

A Comrade of Los Angeles writes that his Branch, Branch No. 3 of the S. D. P., is in a quandary. The Branch is practically a unit in deciding to remain affiliated with the Chicago National Executive Committee, while Comrade Spring is organizing branches under the auspices of the Springfield National Executive Committee. Should the Branch financially assist Comrade Spring in his present organizing tour?

Political unity at the present time is the supreme good of the Social Democratic movement. Organic unity may be gained to day and lost to-morrow, a united Socialist party may be split up at any time into hostile factions, without apparent cause; but once inculcate the idea into the rank and file of the movement, that all factions must unite during political campaigns, and these internal dissensions are robbed of their terrors. We have agreed to political unity and are in the midst of a campaign. Comrade Spring is doing something more than organizing Locals of the Springfield wing of the party; he is conducting our campaign in the interior of the State, and we are bound for that reason to financially support him to the best of our ability, if we really believe that the interests of the movement rise superior to those of factions. In the meanwhile let the perplexing problem of the two National Executive Committees sleep until after the Presidential election. Perhaps, in the meantime, it may solve itself.

Oysters on the half-shell, turkey, pate de foie gras for the victors, tea and toast and principle for the vanquished, these are the real issues in the conflict between the millmen and their employers, labor papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Consternation spread like wildfire in the ranks of the millowners when it was discovered that the boss striker—a committee of one—elected, no doubt, to assault employers, has already acquired a taste for these sacred comestible and indulges the same quite often. The horrifying discovery was made on the 28th day of August last, and full details of the crime were published in the "Building Review" of that date.

The object of the "Builders' Review" is of course to create dissensions and jealousy in the ranks of the strikers, but here is a sentence gleaned from the same source which will have exactly the opposite effect: "The workmen with their plain tea and toast keep up their strike solely on account of the principle involved."

The only involved principle is, that the millmen are entitled to the full product of their labor and an equal share, with every other worker, of the good things of this life. Let them follow the noble example of their employers, keep ever mind the lofty ideals of turkey and oysters on the half-shell, and march unitedly forward to the conquest of their fair share of the pate de foie gras.

Employers talking to workmen about principle sounds too much like the devil preaching a sermon. If the millmen studied their interests half as much as do their employers, they would not only strike for the eight hour day, but they would join with the Social Democratic Party in putting an end to a system that permits one class of men to dictate to another on what conditions they shall work and live, and gives them the power to hold over the heads of the latter the threat of starvation should they dare to rebel.

Politics is a profession nowadays that ranks almost with prize-fighting, in the estimation of the American people. The professional politician, gifted with a strong voice and plenty of self-assurance, and prepared at all times to deliver inspiring addresses on Labor's wrongs while skilfully conserving the rights of Capital, may rest assured that the votes of Labor and

the financial backing of Capital, will eventually secure for him place and power that even an Emperor might envy.

William Jennings Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt, David Bennett Hill and Mayor Jones of Toledo were some of the "professionals with reputations," that pure and simple trades unionists selected, to deliver the Labor Day addresses on Monday last. Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and high priest of the pure and simple philosophy, addressed the assembled workmen of Cleveland, but his remarks, unfortunately, were crowded out of the San Francisco papers by Mr. Bryan's perfervid utterances on imperialism and the trusts. Whether the loss is Mr. Gompers' or our own, we shall probably never know. One truth is apparent, however, that, unless a Labor day orator is a candidate for some political office on the Republican or Democratic ticket, his utterances on the subject of labor cannot be very profound for they are not even worth reporting.

The trades unionists of the old world regard the 1st of May as the international holiday of labor and invite professional politicians—whom they regard as capitalistic bunco-steerers—to stay away from their celebrations. Social Democrats in America are perfectly willing to celebrate two labor days in the same year, a half a dozen would be still better, but they protest against labor's platforms being desecrated by self-seeking adventurers whose expenses are paid by the political parties of capitalism. Let us hope that the vote for Debs and Harriman, the candidates of the Social Democratic Party at the coming election, will be so large that the idea of inviting capitalist politicians to address labor gatherings will not occur again even to pure and simple trades unionists.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

Written for ADVANCE

Then our heartaches will all be over
When the people come into their own—
Such heartaches as come from the hardships
A competitive system has sown.

Then life will mean more than the struggle
For a pitiful morsel of bread,
When the sweetest and grandest emotions
May flourish and blossom instead.

Then lives need not dwarf in the darkness
Of mental and moral disease,
For leisure to feed the soul's famine
Will be free to whom ever may please.

There'll be leisure for learning and loving,
Sweet rest for the body and mind,
When the race lifts its face to the sunlight,
Up out of this greed and this grind.

Then backs that are bent with the burdens
That stultify body and brain,
Will put off their wage slavery shackles
And put on their manhood again.

Then men can be truthful and trusting,
And women brave, loyal and strong;
When the slave-marts of labor have perished,
And with them their records of wrong.

When all men and all women do labor,
And the hours of toil grow so few
That to work will mean but a pastime—
Seems almost too good to be true.

But its coming as sure as the sunlight;
Even now we can hear the refrain
Growing louder and deeper and stronger,
Like the roar of an on-coming train.

With the hope of the world on its bosom,
It is marching so steadily on,
That we see in the glare of its headlight
The gleam of a glorified dawn.

The dawn of a day when earth's millions
In truth and in justice will be—
Not wage-slaving masters and minions,
But the best that is meant by "The Free."

ALICE SORENSON.

San Francisco.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Session of the Provisional National Executive Committee, August 25, 1900, at Springfield, Mass. Comrade S. Jones in the chair. Absent—Comrade William P. Lonergan, without excuse, and Comrades William White, John C. Chase and Morris Kaplan, excused.

Minutes of the session of July 14-15 were read and approved. Minutes of the session of August 4 were read and approved.

Communications referring to matters of organization and propaganda were received.

Application for charters from Toledo, Tiffin and Portsmouth, Ohio, and Springfield, Mass. (re-organized.)

Charters granted to the above.

National Secretary reported that supplies were sent to the State committees of the States of Vermont, Ohio, California, Missouri, New York, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Washington and Pennsylvania.

A telegram was received from Puerto Rico in regard to the persecution of the Socialists by the United States authorities of that island. Instructions given.

On motion it was ordered that charters of existing locals be exchanged, and Comrade S. Jones be authorized to sign as chairman of the session.

Comrade S. W. Sweetland was elected as a member of the N. E. C. for the State of Connecticut in place of William P. Lonergan.

Income since the last session, \$319.90; expenses, \$346.88.

On motion it was ordered that the next meeting of the N. E. C. take place Sept. 29 at 8:30 p. m. Meeting adjourned. H. L. SLOBODIN, Rec. Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Oakland, Sept. 4th, Mark Bartlett to Estella H. Little, both of San Francisco.

All comrades will join in wishing the couple a long and happy life.

Debs and Harriman buttons—splendid likenesses of our Presidential candidates—can be had for 10c. a piece, post paid. Send orders to the ADVANCE.

Los Angeles in Line.

Enthusiastic County Convention of S. D. P. Nominates a Full Ticket.

The Los Angeles County Convention of the Social Democratic Party was held in headquarters, 127 North Main street, Los Angeles City, August 25, 1900. A full ticket was put in the field. These are the nominees:

For Senator 37th Senatorial district, Fred C. Wheeler; for Assemblyman 70th Assembly district, L. W. Whitehead; 71st Assembly district, M. B. Curtis; 72d Assembly district, Wm. H. Beers; 73d Assembly district, H. N. Zipser; 74th Assembly district, C. C. Ford; 75th Assembly district, Arthur Vinette; for Supervisor 2d district, E. L. Osgood; 4th district, — Abbott (subject to correction); 5th district, J. N. Lancaster; for Judges of Superior Court, F. J. Spring (unexpired term), O. T. Fellows, C. H. Lee.

This is the platform upon which our comrades stand:

We, the Social Democratic Party of the county of Los Angeles, State of California, in convention assembled, hereby indorse the platform of our State Convention held in San Francisco, July 4, 1900. Whereas, industry is at present carried on by private capitalists served by wage labor, we demand that it be conducted by associated or co-operative workmen, jointly owning the means of production and distribution.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the revolutionary principles of international socialism, and declare the supreme political issue in America to-day to be the abolition of the competitive system and the introduction of the co-operative commonwealth.

We heartily indorse the national candidates of the Social Democratic Party—Eugene V. Debs for President, and Job Harriman for Vice-President; and H. Gaylord Wilshire, our candidate for Congress in this (6th Congressional) district, and pledge them earnest support in this momentous campaign. We pledge our support to organized labor in the bona fide trades unions in their heroic struggle for economic freedom, and bind ourselves to use the legitimate union label on all printed matter of the party in this county; and we further recommend to all our members the use of all goods bearing the said union labels.

Whereas, the county government is vested in a Board of Supervisors with power to employ men upon the county roads, and all moneys thus spent for the improvement of highways are of the greatest benefit to the whole people; therefore, we hereby pledge our candidates, if elected, to give such public work as their official ability may permit, to all workingmen who have resided within the county for one year, at the legal rate of \$2 for eight hours labor per day. We also pledge our candidates for the Legislature, if elected, to use their best efforts to secure the abolition of the obnoxious poll tax.

The following were elected a County Central Committee: James S. Roche, Los Angeles; J. J. Patton, Pasadena; Geo. F. Cromer, Pomona; John Murray Jr., H. Gaylord Wilshire, Clifford McMartin, Frank H. Gill, Los Angeles.

The Auditing Committee for the party candidates are: W. L. Young, H. C. Darrah, J. S. Bruner, C. N. Sterns, W. A. Cores.

Forty-four delegates were present, and the manner in which the proceedings were conducted was highly creditable from a parliamentary standpoint and otherwise. There was enthusiasm galore and honesty of purpose that was surprising. Many of the new members may, perhaps, not clearly comprehend the line of battle, but education by the party press and the older comrades will supply the deficiency. Scientific instruction, not brutal, fanatical phrase stuffing, is what the new converts require. We could not let the occasion pass without adding our tribute of regret and respect to the death of the great "Soldier of the Revolution," Wm. Liebknecht, as the following will show:

Resolved, That the convention hereby pays its tribute of respect to the memory of our late comrade, Wm. Liebknecht of Germany, in whose death the international socialist movement has sustained an immeasurable loss. We pledge ourselves anew to the cause whose success was his life's mission. May his spirit ever be with us.

An impetus has been given the movement here by this convention which will be manifested in results later. The torch of the Proletaire, "pass it on, comrades, pass it on."

JAMES A. ROCHE,

Secretary Los Angeles County Convention.

State Executive Committee.

Aug. 31st, at Murphy Bldg. Present: Anderson, King, Benham, Schwind and Scott. Scott secretary pro tem. Communications and cash received and reported as follows: M. V. Rork, G. P. Christenson, G. E. Wiles.

J. D. Banes, for leaflets, 10 c. O. W. Irving, campaign fund, \$6. Los Angeles Local Stamps, \$3. Oakland Local Stamps, \$5. Farmersville Local Stamps, \$0 c. S. F. 39th District Local Stamps, \$1.50. S. F. 39th District papers, \$1.20. L. J. Poulsen, leaflets, 25c. Total: \$16.75.

Comrades Fones and Thompson appointed circuit speakers. M. V. Rork authorized to form locals. Warrant ordered favor of J. C. Wesley work on petition, \$6. Receipts \$16.75. Disbursements, \$6.

J. E. SCOTT, Sec'y. pro tem.

Sept. 3rd. Present: Anderson, Benham, King, Scott, Schwind and Reynolds. Minutes read and approved. Communication from Job Harriman read. Receipts reported from: Benicia Local Stamps \$5.60. Susanville Local Stamps \$1.05. Papers 80 c. Modesto Local Stamps \$1.40. Papers \$1.40. San Francisco Local Stamps 65c. Papers 10 c. T. Bathburn, campaign, \$1.10. W. S. Allen, leaflets, \$1.50. J. S. Stark, leaflets, 25 c. A. Deville, campaign, \$2. Total: \$13.55. Secretary made report of the receipts and disbursements to Sept. 1. Receipts—Stamps and cards \$54.75, leaflets \$2.30, campaign fund \$217.25; total, \$274.30. Disbursements—Wrapping, postage, expres-

PERU BEFORE THE CONQUEST

A HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE OF THE INCAS

In which are considered Extent of Territory, Laws, Religion, Industries and Character of the Peruvians prior to the Spanish Invasion. Sociological comparisons and Political inferences. To which is added an Appendix containing notes of interest regarding both Ancient and Modern Peru.

By G. B. BENHAM.

CHAPTER IV.

Land—Annual Division—Products and their Distribution—Land Economy—Guano—Administrative Divisions—Officers—Punishments—Magistrates—Industrial Classification—Arts—Protection of Workers—Mineral—Sheep—Textiles.

No interest in land rested on private ownership, yet in no country was agriculture brought to a greater state of perfection or all labor so conscientiously and happily performed. The arable lands of the country were divided into three parts, the proportion varying in different divisions or provinces. The amount necessary to support the population was set aside for the people, and was considered as the property of the village community and divided into small areas, each of which was calculated to be enough for the support of a family.

These lands were divided at intervals of one year on a per capita basis among the inhabitants, and this annual redistribution seems not to have been founded in or to be similar to any system ever in vogue anywhere in the world.* At no time could the Peruvian sell or incur his allotment of land.

The other two parts of the empire's territory were reserved—one for the Sun and the other for the Inca. The area set aside for the Sun was for the support of the priesthood and the ceremonials of religion, both of which were maintained in lavish sumptuousness.

By turning a bit of soil with a golden tool the Inca signaled the opening of the agricultural season, and at the harvest time the Inca plucked the first ears of the ripened grain. The soil was ploughed with a rude device, described as a stick with a handle, which was

*The system of land distribution bore but slight resemblance to the plan of ancient Judea, or to the German method of a later time.

guided by one man and drawn by six or eight of his fellow-laborers.* The women sometimes followed with wooden mattocks, reducing to fineness the broken ground. The lands of the Sun were the first cultivated. The soil of the people, beginning with that of the aged and helpless, next received the attention of the cultivators, and lastly the land of the ruler was made to yield the fruits of labor for the luxurious despot. These labors were performed amidst song and rejoicing, and soft and pleasing melodies lightened all the toil of the subjects of the Incas. There was a wide range of food production, and the careful distribution of the fruits of the efforts of the husbandman, the shepherd and the hunter, gave a nourishing and not monotonous diet to the people and brought to the nobles an infinite variety of foods, scarcely inferior to the luxuries of the imperial tables of Rome and far superior to the materials furnished for the appalling gluttony of Europe's feudal lords and the filthy orgies of the days of chivalry.

Bananas and other tropical fruits were abundant. The potato, which was a native plant, grew plentifully, and Indian corn was a staple product. Wine they had not, but the liquor distilled from corn was an intoxicant of which the people and the nobles were alike immoderately fond. Coca, a native Peruvian plant, perhaps the least injurious of narcotics, has at all times been held in high regard in Peru. It is asserted by the natives, (and the statement is borne out by the related experiences of European travelers,) that it enables the user to travel great distances, ascend the precipitous sides of mountains without losing breath, and at all times to overcome the pangs of hunger for a time much more extended than was possible without its use. The native, climbing

*This plow is said to have been as good as the one afterward introduced by the conquerors.

to dizzy heights, passing chasms on the swaying bridges, laboring in the mines, bringing upon his back great loads from the earth's bowels, or leading a troop of llamas on their long freighting trips, chews the coca, putting the dried leaves in his mouth, and replacing them from time to time. Coca was so highly esteemed by the Inca's subjects that its use and properties were surrounded, in the minds of the people, with many fanciful and superstitious beliefs.* Tobacco was a native plant and is said to have been used as a medicine in the form of snuff.

The products of the lands belonging to the Sun and the Inca were stored in great storehouses, huge stone structures situated in convenient parts of the empire, and such was the magnanimous temper of the ruler that his surplus was immediately placed at the disposal of the sick or unfortunate. Careful attention was given by the sub-officials in the districts to the division of the products of the land. A disaster by weather or accident was soon known and quickly repaired by the government. The Sun's surplus is represented to have been applicable to any shortage in the Inca's store, a contingency so infrequent in possibility as to make the provision scarcely commendable. Sub-districts or states were supplied in time of unusual disaster from the ruler's portion, and it is said that a great part of the Inca's store found its way back to the people. At the time of the conquest the storehouses were found literally filled with gold and silver vessels, woolen and cotton goods, grains, and in fact, every product of the empire.** So huge were these stores at the time of the invasion that they might, in case of

*It was believed that the gods would not be propitiated if the priests of the ancient Peruvians did not chew coca while performing religious ceremonies. Peruvian miners still believe that coca, masticated and thrown upon the veins of ore, softens and renders them more easy to work.

**The Spanish invaders were fed for long periods of time from these magazines of stores.

sage, \$60.70; organization expenses, \$48.12; printing, \$88.80; National Executive Committee, \$20; cash on hand, \$49.68. Total: \$274.80.

National Campaign Committee requested to arrange for Job Harriman to return to California before the November election. 500 membership applications ordered printed. Order for Constitutions resubmitted. Warrant \$10 ordered drawn to be sent the National Executive Committee, \$15,000 Platforms and 15,000 Leaflets ordered printed. Price of the Platform and Constitutions fixed at 1c. each in lots of ten or more. Receipts \$19.55. Disbursements \$10.

JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

disaster, have supplied any of the near-by provinces for several years.

The soil of the country was cultivated and the fields were tilled with an industry unparalleled by any recorded effort. Even the mountain heights were utilized by the persistent toil of climbing men, who brought earth and fertilizers to these bleak and cheerless areas. The sides of the mountains were terraced with walls of stone to support the earth necessary for cultivation, and the generous valleys were made to bring forth immense stores by the incessant industry of a teeming and vigorous population. It is said that Peru, in the height of its glory, appeared like one vast and beautiful garden. The progress from the valleys to the mountain heights presented to the eye of the traveler the varied fruits, grains and flowers of the tropical, semi-tropical, temperate and sub-arctic regions of the globe, and spread an unequalled picture of the possibilities of the earth developed by the untiring energy of man.

If great benefactors are those who make two blades of grass grow where one grew before; if the cultivation, beauty and productivity of the land be a criterion of greatness, then the Peruvians of the time of the Incas are second to no people in any age of the world. And, says one of the ancient chroniclers, "it was impossible, in the judgment of a high Spanish authority, to improve upon the system of distribution, so carefully was it arranged to accommodate the condition and comfort of the people."*

*If no man could become rich in Peru, no man could become poor. No spendthrift could waste his substance in riotous luxury. No adventurous schemer could impoverish his family by the spirit of speculation. The law was constantly directed to enforce a steady industry and a sober management of his affairs. No mendicant was tolerated in Peru. When a man was reduced by poverty or misfortune (it could hardly be by fault) the arm of the law was stretched out to minister relief, not the stilted relief of private charity, nor that which is doled out by drop, as it were, from the frozen reservoirs of "the parish," but in generous measure, bringing no humiliation to the object of it, and placing him on a level with the rest of his countrymen.—Prescott.

Such was the enterprise of the heads of government and the magnitude of the means at their disposal, that in the desert places great pits were sunk until sufficient moisture was found to grow the needed crops. Some of these pits were an acre in extent, fifteen or twenty feet deep, and walled with bricks. The bottom was fertilized with enormous quantities of sardines, a small fish caught in almost unlimited numbers along the coast.* These huge pits, with dismantled walls, still bear evidence to the resourcefulness and industry of a people who brought brightness and verdure to spots immemorably useless, to places which have since produced nothing to occupy the attention or assist in the maintenance of man.

The Peruvians were thoroughly acquainted with the properties of the guano deposits on the islands bordering their coast, and this material furnished a fertilizer which greatly increased the results of their agricultural labors. The birds on the islands were protected by royal edict, death being the penalty for visiting any of the guano islands during a certain season.

Administrative divisions were arranged systematically on a decimal system. "The nation at large was distributed into decades, or small bodies of ten; and every tenth man, as head of decade, had supervision of the rest, being required to see that they enjoyed the rights and immunities to which they were entitled, to solicit aid in their behalf from the government when necessary, and to bring offenders to justice. The people were still further divided into bodies of fifty, one hundred, five hundred and a thousand, each division having an officer with the power of general supervision over those beneath, and the higher ones possessing, to a certain extent, authority in matters of police. Lastly, the whole empire was dis-

*Sometimes guano was used.

tributed into sections or departments of ten thousand inhabitants, with a governor over each from the Inca nobility, who had control over the officers of the district." Each subdivision had its presiding officer, reporting to the next higher authority, and ultimately to the Inca. Each official was obliged to perform two duties in relation to the men composing his division. "One duty was to act as their supply agent, to assist them with his diligence, reporting their necessities to the governor or other official. The other duty was to act as an imperial officer, reporting to his superior every offense, however slight, committed by his people. Judgment was at once pronounced, or it was referred to another officer of still higher rank." The chief officials were always of the nobility, generally from the family of the Incas, but in many instances inferior offices were held by the chieftains of conquered nations or their descendants. The great provinces into which the nation was divided were presided over by governors, who resided part of the time at Cuzco, forming a sort of advisory board to the Inca.

No person or object was too great or too insignificant for the concern and legislation of the sovereign. Sheep, both tame and wild, and all kinds of game were the property of the Inca and were protected rigorously by royal edicts. The feathers that ornamented the Inca's headgear as the ensign of royalty were plucked from a sacred bird, a denizen of a desert far distant from the capital.* These feathers were believed never to be replaced by nature when taken from the fowl to adorn the head of the ruler. For the killing

*The llantu, one of the distinguished insignia of the Incas, consisted of a band with a fringe of feathers and a half or two inches long, which passed two or three times around the forehead, the fringe depending nearly to the eyebrows. The royal ayillos, or families, were privileged to wear the llantu, but of black color. The immediate descendants of the Inca were permitted to wear it of yellow color; only that of the Inca was red. He who wore a sort of ball of the same color on his forehead, surmounted by two of the long wing feathers of the coricacque, or Andean eagle.

Important.

CALIFORNIA COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Get as many signatures of voters upon the nominating petitions as possible. We depend upon you to get the required quota. Let it be a big petition. Do not be satisfied with but a few signatures. Make it a 30,000 roll for Debs and Harriman. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

of this bird the penalty was death. In the judicial system there is little evidence of an attempt at arrangement of graded crimes and graduated punishments. An offense against the law was generally followed by a forfeiture of life, though mitigation and mediation were not impossible. Contrary to the practices of most despotic nations, the death penalty was generally inflicted, with no studied attempts at torture. Theft, adultery, murder and blasphemy against the Sun or the Inca, and the burning of bridges, were capital offenses.*

All government officials were magistrates, and these were bound to give judgment in all cases within five days. The officials were obliged to furnish monthly reports. The Inca could, therefore, quickly review the operations of the law and correct any improprieties with swiftness and justice. Upon the lesser dignitaries was inflicted the punishment for any offense committed by those under them if they failed to report or to properly punish the offender. A board of inspectors visited the various provinces at stated intervals, to review and report the action of the magistrates. Every magistrate held his commission directly from and was instantly removable by the Inca. The judges, it may be assumed, were both just and vigorous, for the prospect of the sure displeasure and unyielding justice of the Inca were not for an instant to be forgotten.

The Incas evidently recognized in poverty and idleness the sources of internal dissatisfaction and disorder, so they provided against one as securely as against the other. The interests of those unable to work were protected, though the child of five and the aged matron found suitable occupation.

*The laws emanated from the sovereign, and that sovereign held a divine commission and was possessed of a divine nature. To violate the law was not only to insult the majesty of the throne, but it was sacrilegious. The slightest offense viewed in this light merited death, and the gravest could occur no heavier penalty.—Prescott.

"The elaborate character of the Peruvian administrative machinery aroused the surprise and admiration of the conquerors." All who were able to work were engaged in productive labor,—the nobility excepted—and no one was overworked. "The male members of the community were divided into four classes. The first class included all between the ages of 15 and 20, the second between 20 and 25, the third between 25 and 50, and the fourth between 50 and 60. To the first and fourth classes light labor was assigned, while the major portion of the work was performed by the able-bodied men of the second and third divisions.* Women were not classified industrially, but had their tasks in home and field."

Agriculture was the business of the Peruvians. They had no special tradesmen, such as tailors, shoemakers and weavers. All men knew how to weave and make clothes; all could till and fertilize the land; all knew how to build houses; and the women knew all these arts, too."

A small proportion of the population was engaged in carving, engraving and chiseling. Collars and bracelets of gold, of great weight and of exquisite workmanship, adorned the persons of the members of the Inca family and the favorites of the ruler. Limited as was the scope of their progress in the mechanical arts, the Peruvians cut emeralds and other precious stones with great skill, and porphyry and granite were skillfully wrought into statues of men and animals. These special labors descended from father to son.

Precautions of the most elaborate character were taken in the regulation of the hours of labor, which

*In the hamlets or villages a person mounted a tower and announced where and how the inhabitants would be employed next day.—Enc. Britannica.

It has been intimated (and not without plausibility) that the ideas of the regimentation of laborers were gained by "looking backward" into the chronicles of ancient Peru.

were always short, especially in arduous and unhealthy occupations, such as mining. "The working of the mines," says a Spanish chronicler, "was so regulated that no one felt it a hardship, much less was his life shortened."* All mines belonged to the Inca and were operated for his exclusive benefit** by specially delegated toilers, fed from the stores of the sovereign. The solicitude of the Incas for the comfort and safety of their subjects was greater than that of any government in the world's history, and their industrial system brought a security and comfort unknown to any other people.

Gold was washed from many rivers, and both gold and silver were smelted in a crude way. Copper was found in great abundance, and from it, with an alloy of five per cent of tin, the artisans formed household utensils, ornaments, arms for the soldiers and tools for the handicraftsmen. So abundant were the deposits of copper that the Peruvians named their mountains the Cordilleras, or "mountains of copper." Gold was designated by the appellation "tears of the sun."†

The Spanish invaders, coming from a country where sheep culture held a prominent place, were astonished to find in this distant land that the sheep industry was one of the most important and necessary of the country, and that the animals were here used as beasts of burden, a function never imposed upon them in Spain. Four varieties of sheep furnished the wool from which the Peruvians' clothing was skillfully woven.

Enforced labor in the mines, the introduction of smallpox and the use of spirituous liquors has destroyed prodigious multitudes of the Indians since the conquest.—Enc. Britannica.

**One writer says they were operated for the sole benefit of the Inca and the priesthood.

†The soil of Peru contains a great number of minerals. At Pizaro, in the north, petroleum and sulphur; silver, lead, copper and coal in the great mining basin of Cerro de Pasco, in central Peru, and phosphate, quicksilver, auriferous grounds and borax at Arequipa, Carabaya, in the south.

(Continued on page 4.)

"ADVANCE" NOTICE.

When you receive this paper without having subscribed for it, some friend of yours has paid for it, so don't worry over it, but read it carefully, and if you think it upholds the right, and you are able to, pay for it. Bring or send subscriptions to the office, 117 Turk street, San Francisco. Subscription price per year, 50c.; six months, 25c.

The "New York People"

184 William St. New York City.

50 cts a year, 25 cts. 6 months.

LETTER BOX

J. E. Eveleth, Redondo, Cal.—Be merciful and stop sending us two articles a day on "Christian Socialism." It would be more advisable for you to save the postage and the time you waste in this way and buy and read good Socialist literature to study up the question.

M. W., City.—Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine was a great year, but it couldn't end the century. The nineteenth century will end with the last second of the last hour of next December 31.

Gulion, Oakland.—The ADVANCE is neither an employment office nor a marriage bureau. You would "like to make a comfortable living?" Well, we, too. Therefore don't trouble us with your personal affairs.

Fred K.—No time for it now. Perhaps later.

West.—For campaign pamphlets apply to John M. Reynolds, Secretary California S. E. C., 422 Sutter street, San Francisco.

San Francisco S. D. P. Legislative Ticket.

Nominations were made as follows: For State Senators—17th district, T. E. Zant; 19th, F. N. Hayman; 21st, W. Stitz; 23d, Walter E. Walker; 25th, John Messer.

The following nominations were made for Assemblymen: 28th district, G. Hatch; 29th, Peter Parrson, 30th, S. Bothenstein; 31st, A. J. Oliver; 32d, Hugo Lotz; 33d, John Barduhn; 34th, Max Schwind; 35th, W. V. Hanson; 36th, Wm. Senner; 37th, N. C. Anderson; 38th, Leon De Ville; 39th, A. G. Swanson; 40th, G. O. Wilson; 41st, Joachin Kroeger; 42d, Alfred Castner; 43d, Chas. Shinkel; 44th, E. W. Thurman; 45th, H. Croner.

Notice.

Back numbers of the ADVANCE will be furnished free to all comrades who will write to the secretary of the State Executive Committee S. D. P., 422 Sutter street. These papers are good propaganda literature among workmen. Some article can be marked to which you wish to draw attention. How many can you distribute?

CLUBBING OFFER

In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrangements for reduced rates as follows: ADVANCE and "People" both for \$9 a year; ADVANCE and the "Worker's Call", both for 80 cents; all three (regular rate \$1.50) for \$1.20.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP and ADVANCE, 80 cents a year; HAVREHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT and ADVANCE, 80 cts. per year.

ADVANCE CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following additional pledges were made to the ADVANCE campaign fund till November 3d: W. Stitz 50c., H. Wessels and Joe Zwirn 25c. The following comrades have sent in sums for the whole time: M. Aschman and W. Meier, each \$1; A. R. Gurr 50c.; Max Levey, Christ Koller and Max Wachter, each 25c.—total \$12 30.

SOCIALIST CLERGYMEN.

WADSWORTH, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1900.

THE ADVANCE, San Francisco, Cal.—Gentlemen: Please publish the following notice:

Socialist clergymen who favor organizing for the purpose of advancing Socialism and at the same time dispelling the illusion that Socialism is necessarily materialistic, please send their names and addresses to the undersigned. Com. Chas. H. Vail and other prominent Socialists are in thorough accord with the movement.

THEO. A. JOHNSON.

Call for Funds by the N. E. C.

At the session of the N. E. C. held August 25th, it was decided to issue subscription lists to be sent to all Locals of the S. D. P. Same are now being printed and will be mailed some time this week.

Comrades are requested to collect subscriptions at once, as plenty of money is needed right away to carry out the many plans of agitation as arranged by the N. E. C.

We urge upon all members and friends the necessity of raising as large a campaign fund as possible, and trust that all who read this notice will cheerfully and promptly respond as their circumstances permit. One dollar given now will do more good for the campaign than double the amount in October. Yours, fraternally, W. BUTSCHER.

THE DAGUE BILL.

The "Dague Tramp Bill" having been recently criticized in print by a member of a labor union, the author of the bill, Mr. R. A. Dague, will in the ADVANCE of next week explain the proposed law and his present position on industrial questions.

Wanted.

FILE OF CLASS STRUGGLE.

This office would like to get Nos. 264 and 272 to make up the last volume of the Class Struggle, and comrades will do a great favor to the office in sending these missing numbers. Any comrade who could let us have old numbers back from 255 are also kindly requested to send them in. Any one having a full file of Class Struggle and ADVANCE for the past year please write.

Prepare your orders for campaign buttons. Campaign buttons with portraits of our national candidates, Comrades Debs and Harriman, are ordered and will be ready next week. Prices will be published in next week's party press. Every local should order a supply at once, as same can be sold to comrades and sympathizers at a large profit. Send all orders to W. Butscher, National Secretary, Theater building, Court Square, Springfield, Mass

The llama, the alpaca, the vicuna and the huanaco all belonged to the Inca. The llama, whose wool was the least valuable, was the largest, and was to some extent utilized as a beast of burden. It has been called the camel of the mountains. These animals vary greatly in color. Some are light brown, with whitish underneath; others dappled, but seldom pure black or white. In many respects the llama resembles the camel of the desert. The structure of its stomach, mobility and division of its upper lip, fissured nostrils, nature of its teeth, long woolly coat and slender neck, are all points of great similarity. While the camel's feet are broad and cushioned for traveling in the sand, the llama's feet are slender, elastic and tipped with a claw, enabling it to get a foothold on rocks where no other beast of burden controlled by man can travel. This useful animal is about 3 1/2 feet in height and 6 feet long, weighing about 300 pounds. It carries its long neck upright, with ears in constant motion, and is capable of transporting 100 pounds ten or twelve miles in a day, the load resting upon the broad back without ropes or support. Herds of llamas, numbering from 500 to 1,000, travel with energy and docility, being guided in implicit obedience by the voices of their drivers. This remarkable beast rivals the camel in its ability to live without water for weeks, and, it has been stated, for months, at a time. The llama exhibits characteristics of the mule in its patience and its ability to subsist on scanty fare, and also in its stubbornness, for, when subjected to abuse or overloading, it fully equals the mule's proverbial obstinacy. When infuriated by ill treatment it ejects a saliva with a bad odor in the face of its driver. Great herds of llamas were systematically cared for by members of the administration. Their fleece was one of the principal materials for clothing of the common people. Its flesh is used for food, and in the time of the Inca

it is said 4,000,000 of these animals were annually killed for food. The alpacas, also driven from pasturage to pasturage as the season demanded, far exceeded the llamas in number and were prized for the fineness and abundance of their fleece. The largest quantity and finest quality of wool, however, was shorn from the vicunas and the huanacos, the wild sheep of the mountains. These were driven together in each province at a stated time once every four years by fully 60,000 men, directed by overseers, who business it was to attend to this branch of the national industry. Other wild animals, driven to the common center with the sheep, were killed for their flesh and hides, and the sheep, after being shorn, were turned loose to enjoy another period of freedom in their mountain homes. The great quantities of meat of the game killed in these grand drives was dried, and methodically and equitably distributed among the inhabitants in every portion of the empire.

Woolen fabrics were manufactured according to calculations and directions given by the authorities at Cuzco, but the weaving was done in the homes of the people.* The wool was apportioned to the district governors, and through the sub-officials to the families, who were then furnished with the amount of cloth necessary for their use, and the remainder was distributed among those employed in other pursuits, except certain parts, which were reserved in the magazines as the shares of the Inca and of the Sun. The wool of the vicuna was reserved for the use of the Incas, for none but the nobles were permitted to wear this finest product of nature, which was woven by the most skillful fabricators of the empire for the use of the nobility. Some of these textures, alike on both sides, and dyed in permanent and splendidly

* Officials entered the dwellings from time to time to see that the laborers were progressing at a suitable speed and in a manner satisfactory to the needs of the people.

brilliant colors, were prized by the conquerors, and excited the envy of the European textile workers, who had never attained such complete success in the useful occupation of weaving, which, by the Peruvians, was elevated to an elegant art.

Cotton furnished much of the clothing for the inhabitants of the lower latitudes, and its distribution and manufacture was carried on in a manner similar to that employed in the wool industry. Like the Aztecs, the Peruvians wore a good substitute for linen in the garments woven from the tough fiber of the maguay, a plant native to almost all the territory of Central and South America.

(Continued next week.)

California News Items.

Job Harriman has been requested to end the Presidential campaign in California.

Susanville, Modesto and Benicia applied to the State Executive Committee this week for stamps.

Vallejo Local has been organized with 17 members. Comrade Rump writes: "Organizer Murray and myself made a tour on our wheels and found things very satisfactory. C. C. Donaho of Dixon is nominated for State Senator, 9th district; will have 1000 votes in this county. You'll see."

Dr. Cone, Sanger, sent in the first certificate of nomination to the State Executive Committee. It was in excellent form and properly acknowledged. Comrade Hatch of Eureka, and Abe Seavey of Fortuna have done like.

Comrades Fozes and Thompson started out on Thursday morning with a wagon and complete outfit of literature, etc., on a campaign tour from now till election. They propose to speak, organize, sell literature and secure subscriptions especially to the ADVANCE. The first center of attack will be Sonoma county.

Comrade Pyle, Susanville, says: "The leaflets are having a good effect among farmers, who read them willingly. They know times are not what they should be, but don't comprehend the true cause. Send them on as fast as anything new is issued."

M. V. Rork has been speaking during the week in the mining districts. He writes from Grass Valley: "The lawyers and judges concede that we are absolutely correct. We have some splendid workers here. Debs is pushed to the front." Comrade Rork will go to Colfax, New Castle, Auburn, Rocklin and Sacramento.

All citizens must register this year. Registration closes September 26, 1900. Registrar's office open from 8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lecture Course

Section San Francisco, Socialist Labor Party.

Regular weekly lectures of the S. L. P. every Thursday evening on social and economic subjects at Academy of Sciences Hall, 819 Market street. Politics, Economy, Wage Working, class Politics, etc., discussed. Vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc. Exercises begin at 8 o'clock sharp. Open discussion follows each lecture. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

Social Democratic Party Lectures.

Turk Street Temple, 117 Turk St., San Francisco. Every Wednesday and Sunday evening.

Socialist Debating Club.

The Socialist Debating Club holds regular Sunday afternoon discussions at Pythian Temple, 909 a street, from 2:30 to 5 p. m. Object: to educate and develop class conscious socialist speakers to champion the cause of the down-trodden working class. Vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc. Debates, questions answered. Free platform. The public invited. Admission free.

TWO BOOKS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

"How I Acquired My Millions"

A cutting satire upon capitalistic methods of wealth accumulation in form of letter of advice to embryonic capitalist. Price 10 cents.

"A Political Quack Doctor"

A plain statement of the Socialist's position upon Prohibition and the liquor question. Price 5 cents. Both books sent postpaid for 10 cents. Stamps received. Address W. A. Corey, 423 South Fremont avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. (Mention this paper.)

OAKLAND SECTION

Of the Socialist Labor Party, have regular Sunday evening lectures at Becker's Hall, 918 Washington street. Lectures begin at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Owen H. Philbrick, 1841 Myrtle st., Organizer.

OCEAN VIEW BRANCH,

Section 2, twentieth Senatorial District, meets at Murphy's Hall, Ocean View, every Sunday evening, 8 p. m.

Advance BUNDLE RATES.

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Less than 100 at rate of \$1 per hundred; 100 and less than 500, 70 c per hundred; 500 or more, 50 cts per hundred; Regular orders should be paid monthly in advance.

Notice.

Socialists who have received subscription lists are requested to forward the amounts received up to August 1st to the State Executive Committee. Retain lists until final remittance is made. (John M. Reynolds, Secretary), 422 Sutter street.

Subscribe for the ADVANCE.

OFFICIAL.

Provisional Nat'l Ex. Com., S. D. P.—Wm. Butcher, Sec'y, Theatre Bldg., Springfield, Mass. California State Central Committee, Social Democratic Party, John M. Reynolds, Secretary 422 Sutter st., San Francisco, Cal.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Table listing members of the State Executive Committee with names and addresses.

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The State Committee desires to receive letters from all Socialists in this State, and any suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the propaganda or the general advance of the movement will be thankfully received. Address all communications to JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Secretary, 422 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Advance Book List

The ADVANCE will supply its readers with any publication on economics, sociology, the labor movement or socialism—and especially recommends the following:

Table listing various books and pamphlets with prices.

ADVANCE has a special mention to the following pamphlets for this campaign:

"The Incessant War in Idaho," the story of the Bull pen, by our Vice-President candidate, Job Harriman, & co. "The Attitude of certain Toward Grades Unions," defining the position of the Social Democratic Party, by N. L. Stone, & co. "Louisiana." Send all orders to Business Manager ADVANCE, 117 Turk St., San Francisco, California. Reduced rates for large orders.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEAD BENEFIT SOCIETY

Of the United States of America Branch 102 Meeting every last Monday of the Month The Temple, 117 Turk St. Secretary: Ernest Peetesch, 330 25th St. Physician: Dr. Fred K. A. Rineer, Rooms 4, 40 25th St. Hours: 3 to 7 P. M. Sundays 4 to 7 P. M. Dr.'s Residence: 2901 Folsom, Cor. 25th St. Hours: Before 9 A. M., 1 to 5 and 6:30 to 9 P. M.

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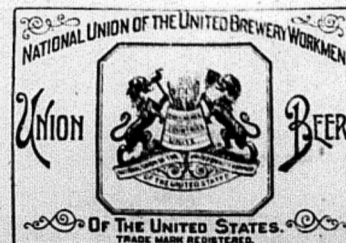
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