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# ADVANCE

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## The Political Struggle Labor Saving Devices

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

### GERMANY.

Over 70 Social Democrats have so far been elected to the Legislature in the principalities of Germany, and more to hear from. The gains are considerable.

Swienty, the son-in-law of Liebknecht and editor of the "Volksblatt" of Halle, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for attacking some judges and also to three months' for lese majeste.

Something of a sensation has been created in Hamburg. Pastor Killman, an eloquent divine, took the bull by the horns by preaching socialism to his aristocratic congregation of the Reformed Church. He was dismissed, of course, and now the working people are talking of running him for the Reichstag.

### HUNGARY.

The Socialists are organizing meetings to protest against the intended suppression by the government of the Socialist paper, "Nepszava," published at Budapest. The police, however, are doing all they can to break up the meetings, and several riots have occurred.

### FRANCE.

At the Bourse du Travail, the labor exchange founded by the city of Paris, there has recently been established classes in which lectures are given, not only on the labor laws regulating the relations of French workmen, but also on other subjects. These are under the management of the trade unions of the department of the Seine. Among the lectures we note the name of H. Lagardelle, the editor of the "Mouvement Socialiste."

### RUSSIA.

The Governor-General of Finland has suppressed a daily and a weekly Socialist paper, and has suspended another for four months.

### AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales Parliament passed old age pension law.

### CANADA.

At Toronto, Canada, recently a by-law was passed by the electors approving the principle of public ownership by a vote of 13,598 to 6,488. The purchase by the city of the gas plant was the issue.

### UNITED STATES.

The Alpena, Mich., trades' council has declared for Socialism.

"Social Ideals" is a new publication along socialist lines at Elgin, Ill.

There are thirty-two S. D. P. Locals in the state of Washington.

Organizer J. Spring reports awakening interest in Socialism in Washington.

The third annual "Workers' Call" benefit ball, held in Chicago on January 4th, was a great success.

The Socialist Party of Chicago has 978 members and is organized in thirty-four out of thirty-five wards.

Trade unionists of Oklahoma City organized to take political action independent of old parties.

Local St. Louis is steadily increasing its membership, having about two hundred now on the rolls.

"Industrial Democracy" is the name of another new organ for Socialism. Published at Colorado Springs, Col.

Comrade F. G. R. Gordon spoke in the Second Congregational church of Manchester, N. H., on "Municipal Ownership."

The Social Democratic Party of Cleveland, O., hold a public meeting each Sunday afternoon during the winter.

The united Socialists of Chicago have inaugurated their spring campaign. Twenty public meetings were held during the past week.

Socialists of Logan, Kan., have organized with fifteen members and edit one column of a paper with which they hope to do some good.

The "New Light" has been combined with "The Socialist" of Seattle, Wash., which is now a handsome six-column, four-page paper.

A Socialist Students' club has been organized in Columbia University, N. Y. Meetings will be held fortnightly, and will consist alternately of lectures and discussions.

The Ohio State committee of S. D. P. is receiving some favorable reports from various parts of the state and several new branches are in sight, while those organized continue to swell their memberships.

Social Democratic state executive committee of Texas met at Dallas on December 29th. It was decided to make the "Farmers' Review," of Bonham, the official state paper. An address to the voters will be issued.

Job Harriman is touring New York state for the Social Democratic party, and Rev. Vail is hammering away in New Jersey cities and towns for the same purpose. More speakers will be out in the course of a few weeks.

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Extract from an address by Comrade Leon Greenbaum, S. D. P. candidate for Mayor of St. Louis.

The people in the working class combine into trades unions to maintain wages at an agreed point.

Were it not for an understanding of this kind they would compete against each other, and he who could live the cheapest would set the level of wages and living for the rest. When the demand for labor is greater than the supply, competition among workers is not so keen. But the natural effect of the class struggle between capitalists and laborers is to make the supply of labor greater than the demand. The reason for this is plain enough. Lawrence Gronlund, in his "Co-operative Commonwealth," quotes statistics based on census reports, showing that the working class receives an average of 50 cents in wages for every dollar's worth that they produce. Of course, the wage-working class cannot buy one dollar's worth of products with 50 cents in wages. The result is an accumulation of surplus products, until finally it is called an overproduction. In order to stop the overproduction, capitalists close down industries, thus throwing labor into idleness. Thus the supply of labor becomes greater than the demand. During these periods of idleness the capitalist can live unconcerned on his capital, but the laborers must resort to their savings deposits (if they have any), or by mortgaging, pledging or selling their homes or personal effects. The supply of labor being greater than the demand, the purchasing power of laborers is curtailed; the merchants find their business decreasing, and having obligations to meet, go to the small banks to borrow; the small banks go to the large banks and the latter to the large money lenders on Wall street, and as this condition accentuates, it becomes a run for money or panic. The foundation causes of this panic are not the popular ones, "lack of confidence," or "scarcity of money." The panic is the inevitable effect of the inability of labor to buy what it produces. This position is sustained by Chauncey Depew, who stated recently that the workers of the United States annually produce two billions more than they can consume. Another important factor in making the supply of labor greater than the demand is the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Here is a list of some of the recent devices for saving labor and increasing the profits of the capitalist class who owns the machines:

A new electrical riveting machine inserts 1,200 rivets in ten hours.

A needle-making machine, turning out 260 needles a minute.

A new can-making device, operated by a child. Sheets of tin are fed in at one end. At the other end 64 cans drop out every minute; 38,000 every day. An expert tinner can make but 500 cans a day. Each child operating one of these machines displaces between 70 and 80 men.

A recently invented and ingenious mechanical device pastes paper labels on 100,000 cans in ten hours. The cans are carried on an endless belt and each one picks up a label as it passes.

The self-feeding platen press prints 10,000 or more cards an hour, registering to a hair.

Cigar-making machines turn out neatly wrapped cigars at the rate of 3,000 a day.

The bread-making machines, by which three persons can mould 20,000 loaves a day.

The glass blowing machine turns out tumblers at six cents a hundred against fifty cents by the old hand process.

In the cotton industry, one man and two boys do the work formerly requiring 1,000 spinners.

In weaving one man does the work of fifty.

In making horseshoes, one man does the work which years ago required the labor of 500 men.

Making nails—one man does the work formerly requiring 1,000 men.

Steel industry—three men with the latest machine turn out 250 tons of steel billets in ten hours. In 1892 it required 115 men to do the same work in the same time.

Boiler making—30 men do the work that but a few years ago required 500 men.

In every branch of industry labor saving inventions are being introduced. The genius of man is directed in this channel, because it is most profitable. Inventors all over the world are studying day and night upon inventions to save labor and increase the profits for the capitalist class. There are changes imminent in production and distribution which are so portentous that the working class cannot be too strongly warned in time of the dangers that are coming.

The introduction of liquefied air will dispense with the labor of every miner and fireman in the country. The recent experiments of the Northern Central Railroad in the State of Washington in using the waterfalls of that State to generate electricity for the motive power of its engines, instead of steam, means that at a near future day scab motormen can be transferred from street cars to run locomotives. Electricity is already being generated by water power at Niagara Falls and supplied for municipal and manufacturing purposes to cities, such as Buffalo, N. Y., Rochester and Elmira. If these experiments continue to be successful, how long before the Mississippi will be used to generate power for St. Louis or for the whole Mississippi valley? Do the engineers, firemen, stokers, etc., realize what this means to them? The Drainage Canal is being used for this purpose by Chicago.

From 1880 to 1890 new machinery was introduced in the United States equivalent to the labor power of forty million men. Massachusetts has ma-

(Continued on Page 3.)

## Past and Present.

Enrico Ferri in "Socialism and Modern Science."

It is a law of natural evolution \* \* \* each succeeding phase of the natural and social evolution does not destroy the vital and life-giving manifestations of the preceding phases, but that, on the contrary, it preserves their existence in so far as they are vital and only eliminates their pathological manifestations. \* \* \*

One phase of social evolution by following upon another phase eliminates, it is true, the parts that are not vital, the pathological products of preceding institutions, but it preserves and develops the parts that are healthy and vigorous, while ever elevating more and more the physical and moral diapason of humanity.

By this natural process the great stream of humanity issued from the virgin forests of savage life and developed with majestic grandeur during the periods of barbarism and the present civilization, which are superior in some respects to the preceding phases of the social life, but in many others are marred by the very products of their own degeneracy. \* \* \*

As an example of this, it is certain that the laborers of the contemporaneous period, of the bourgeoisie civilization, have, in general, a better physical and moral life than those of past centuries; but it cannot be denied that their position as free wage workers is inferior in more than one particular to the conditions of the slaves of antiquity and serfs of the Middle Ages.

The slave of antiquity was, it is true, the absolute property of his master, of the free man, and he was condemned to well-nigh an animal existence; but it was to the interest of his master to assure him daily bread at the least, for the slave formed part of his estate, like his cattle and horse.

Just so, the serf or villain of the Middle Ages enjoyed certain customary rights which attached him to the soil and assured him, at the least—save in case of famine—of daily bread.

The free wage worker of the modern world, on the contrary, is always condemned to labor inhuman both in its duration and character, and this is the justification of that demand for an eight hour day which can already count more than one victory and which is destined to a sure triumph. As no permanent legal relation binds the wage slave either to the capitalist proprietor or to the soil, his daily bread is not assured him, because the proprietor no longer has any interest to feed and support the laborers who toil in his factory or on his field. The death or sickness of the laborer cannot, in fact, cause any decrease of his estate and he can always draw from the inexhaustible multitude of laborers who are forced by lack of employment to offer themselves on the market.

That is why—not because present-day proprietors are more wicked than those of former times, but because even the moral sentiments are the result of economic conditions—the landed proprietor or the superintendent of his estate hastens to have a veterinary called in, in his stable, a cow becomes ill, while he is in no hurry to have a doctor called if it is the son of the cowherd who is attacked by disease.

Certainly there may be—and there are more or less frequent exceptions—here and there a proprietor who contradicts this rule, especially when he lives in daily contact with his laborers. Neither can it be denied that the rich classes are moved at times by the spirit of benevolence—even apart from the charity fad—and that they thus put to rest the inner voice, the symptom of the moral disease from which they suffer, but the inexorable rule is nevertheless as follows: With the modern form of industry the laborer has gained political liberty, the right of suffrage, of association, etc. \* \* \* but he has lost the guarantee of daily bread and of a home.

Socialism wishes to give this guarantee to all individuals—and it demonstrates the mathematical possibility of this by the substitution of social ownership for individual ownership of the means of production—but it does not follow from this that Socialism will do away with all the useful and truly fruitful conquests of the present civilization and of the preceding phases.

No intelligent Socialist has ever dreamed of not recognizing all that the bourgeoisie has done for human civilization, or of tearing out the pages of gold that it has written in the history of the civilized world by its brilliant development of the various nations, by its marvelous applications of science to industry, and by the commercial and intellectual relations which it has developed between different peoples.

These are permanent conquests of human progress, and Socialism does not deny them any more than it wishes to destroy them, and it accords a just tribute of recognition to the generous pioneers who have achieved them. The attitude of Socialism toward the bourgeoisie might be compared to that of atheists who do not wish either to destroy or to refuse their admiration to a painting of Raphael or a statue of Michel Angelo, because those works represent and give the seal of eternity to religious legends.

But Socialism sees in the present bourgeois civilization, arrived at its decline, the sad symptoms of irremediable dissolution, and it contends that it is necessary to rid the social organism of its infectious poison—and this not by ridding it of such and such a bankrupt, of such and such a corrupt official, of such and such a dishonest contractor, but by going to the root of the evil, to the indisputable source of the virulent infection. By radically transforming the regime—through the substitution of social ownership for individual ownership—it is necessary to renew the healthy and vital forces of human society, to enable it to rise to a higher phase of civilization.

## The Economic Struggle

Notes Showing the Strife Between Organized Labor and Capitalism.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Pete Curran has landed in England and is telling the Britishers that we Americans work longer and harder each day than do the Europeans.

### HUNGARY.

Riots have occurred at Budapest, where the unemployed have been attacked by the police.

### ITALY.

The Italian government's latest book of labor statistics says only seventy out of 256 strikes that occurred in Italy during 1898 were successful. Sixty-eight difficulties were either compromised or ended in defeat for the strikers.

### CANADA.

The stage employes of Vancouver, B. C., have formed a union and taken out a charter from the National Alliance of Theatrical Employes.

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

At Calgary a trades council has been started. So far there are but three organizations that compose it, namely: Carmen, machinists, and bridgemen.

### UNITED STATES.

Brewery workers have started to war against teamsters in Cincinnati. Fight is on "autonomy" question.

Street railway strike at Reading, Pa., is at an end, having been compromised, the employes being conceded most of their demands.

Nearly 14 per cent of the total number of wage earners in Minnesota are women, according to the report of the State Labor Department.

Labor Commissioner John T. Smith has completed a census of the membership of labor unions in Colorado, and publishes as the result 260 unions with 27,000 members.

It is expected that a lumbermen's union will soon be organized at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho, taking in all the camps in that vicinity. At present there is no labor organization in that part of Idaho.

National Building Trades Council met in Cincinnati last week, and a distinct hostility toward the A. F. of L. was manifested throughout the proceedings. Details of business transacted are not yet at hand.

New York bakers are winning their strike. Another large concern yielded. The independent "union" organized by the bosses has deserted work and gone over to the bona fide union. Joseph Barondes worked the successful coup.

The American Window Glass Workers' Association has voted an assessment of one-half of 1 per cent of the weekly earnings of the members to aid the striking window-glass workers in Belgium. The assessment will yield \$900 a week.

The next convention of the United Mine Workers is one of the largest delegate meetings of organized labor ever convened in the United States. The convention opened in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, on January 21st.

Along in May the metal trades are going to ask for the nine-hour day with the same pay. The sheet metal workers' bosses demand that the men accept a 10 per cent cut, and the latter say nay. A deadlock is on and trouble may come.

The Indianapolis printers have called upon the International Typographical Union to annul the agreement with the pressmen and bookbinders and take steps to combine every branch of the trade. More sorrow for the narrow "autonomists."—Citizen.

A movement is now on foot to amalgamate all the metal workers of the United States into one central body. This will include all the iron and steel workers, machinists and kindred trades, with a membership of 400,000 or 500,000.

The Western Central Labor Union of Seattle, Wash., has passed a resolution to demand of Congress the enactment of laws that will absolutely prohibit the admission to the United States of the coolie classes of laborers of China and Japan; also that means be taken to remove those who are illegally here.

Chicago unions are discussing plans to completely reorganize the three city central bodies along the lines of federated trade sections. At present the central bodies are not only unaffiliated, but often hostile toward each other. The same condition exists in many other cities, and the plan of establishing an organic body, embracing sections, with a common fund, is growing popular.

Supreme Court of New York has taken another whack at state laws and city ordinances providing that union conditions must be observed on government work. A taxpayer in Albany secured an injunction against a contracting firm observing the clause to hire union labor in doing a job on a hospital. Appellant declared that the cost was increased by carrying out the provisions of the law, to which the court assented. It is believed the injunction is the forerunner to a decision that will wipe the law off the books completely.—Exchange.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Send all money directly to ADVANCE, if you do not subscribe through our accredited agents. No other person is authorized to receive money for this paper.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

The cause in California advances as ADVANCE advances. ADVANCE advances as the subscriptions, 50 cents per year, payable in advance, advance.

Whatever his theories as a single-taxer and Democrat may be, Tom L. Johnson, in practice, effects an Anglo-Saxon alliance to conduct a policy of profitable expansion, as the following telegram shows:

"LONDON, January 16.—It is understood here that Tom L. Johnson, the American street-railroad capitalist, has bought the Baker-street and Waterloo underground railroad from the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited."

The "impending conflict" between Carnegie and Morgan was seized upon by some bourgeois "economists" as an illustration of how capital, invested in a lucrative industry, is in constant danger of meeting competition from idle outside capital.

The Chicago National Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party held a national convention in the foregoing city last week. Very little is known to us of what was done, except a report of the Milwaukee "Wahrheit," to the effect that the convention authorized the N. E. B. to issue a call for a joint national convention of all Socialist parties of the country, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the second Tuesday of September, 1901, in order to perfect, if possible an organic union of all class-conscious Socialists of the United States.

Some slick Oakland capitalists are trying to induce the city of Alameda to turn over to them its electric lighting plant, offering to furnish light at cheaper rates than it is at present paying. The "tax-payers" consider this a good idea. They are in no wise concerned with the probability that the cheapness will come out of the working class.

Another Combine.

Last week, under the caption of "The Battle of the Trusts," we printed an article which predicted a war between the steel interests of Carnegie and Morgan. In commenting on this we said that the ultimate result would undoubtedly be a consolidation of the interests of the two.

So the process of consolidation goes merrily on, proving the Socialist contention that there is a steady and irrepressible concentration of wealth and combination of interests. Competitive wars may delay the process, but cannot prevent its consummation.

COMRADE ELLA J. KING.

With the deepest regret we inform the members of Local San Francisco and the readers of ADVANCE of the passing away of Comrade Mrs. Ella J. King, the beloved wife and mother of two of our best known Comrades and most active workers for our cause on the Pacific coast.

Although a devoted wife and mother to a large family, Ella J. King took the keenest interest in our movement and was a very active party member and worker for our cause. During the last half year she served as Secretary of the Twentieth Senatorial District of our party.

Comrade Ella J. King, who seemed the picture of health, took ill during the holidays with malarial and typhoid fever, from which she apparently was recovering, when on last Tuesday heart-failure set in and ended her life.

To the bereaved family we extend our heartfelt sympathy. We are convinced that the memory of their beloved wife and mother will be honored and cherished by all party members of San Francisco.

The City Central Committee, in its meeting held on last Wednesday evening, unanimously adopted the following resolution by a rising vote:

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, Our beloved Comrade Mrs. Ella J. King, has passed away, we desire to offer our heartfelt condolence to her husband, Cameron H. King, Sr., and her son, Cameron H. King, Jr., our Comrades in the great work of Socialism, and also to all the members of their family, trusting that they may bear up bravely under their heavy loss; and we wish to express to them that we feel the loss of so genial, so loving and so earnest a worker in our cause.

In behalf of the C. C. Committee, S. D. P. SCOTT ANDERSON, THOMAS BERSFORD, EMIL LIESS.

A CONTRAST TO THE WORKERS' LIFE.

William C. Whitney, multi-millionaire, gave a ball at his new house on Fifth avenue last week and the affair was pronounced the grandest and finest ever held in New York. There were 600 guests present, and nothing money could buy was spared to satisfy their desires.

We have been requested to comment at length upon this ball of Mr. Whitney's, to point out the contrast between its luxury and the poverty of the "lower classes." But what's the use? The "lower classes" are very well satisfied, are they not? Why, one of their chief diversions consists in reading the reports of such functions. It does them good, for these reports are given in such detail that they can almost believe they too share in the enjoyment of the feast and festivities.

Why, then, should we disturb the halcyon dreams of the "lower classes?" They are content to continue struggling for a living, creating wealth so that the Whitneys and Astors and their ilk can give grand balls and receptions, to provide racy and comfortable reading for the workers' edification.

READERS, ATTENTION!

The benefit to be given ADVANCE on the evening of February 2nd ought to receive the attention and enlist the sympathy of every comrade. ADVANCE has labored long and faithfully in the cause. We may say without egotism that its work has been effective.

By attending the benefit you are not only aiding the paper, but assuring yourself a good time. It will be absolutely the swellest thing in the way of a Socialist gathering that has happened in San Francisco for many a day.

IN THE Industrial Arena

BY A. R. ANDRE.

Wage-workers, who belong to any trade that is not yet organized should send their names and addresses to the "Labor Editor." These names will be classified into their respective trades, and as soon as enough are obtained of any occupation, a meeting will be called and a union organized.

First, a word or two in regard to the practical work of industrial organization accomplished by the ADVANCE. The experiment is only a few weeks old, yet two unions have been successfully launched, which will in the near future raise about two thousand exploited wage-workers to the comparative security of self-respecting trades-unions.

If the number of workers who respond to a call for organization is a measure of the degree of exploitation to which they are forced to submit, then is the time ripe to organize the Laundry Workers of this city. At least two hundred were present at the second meeting, and when a recess was declared and applicants were invited to come forward to sign the roll, they simply swarmed around the secretary's desk, and not one refused to join the Union.

And who does not remember the campaign that was waged by the newspapers, and the victory that was won, by the newspapers, and the ordinance that was passed, by the newspapers?—that is to say, the honored and respected Board of Supervisors; an ordinance restricting the hours of labor in laundries in the City and County of San Francisco, etc., etc.

The State Federation of Labor, suggested in these columns only a few months ago, is now a complete success; and California steps proudly forward and assumes her rightful place in the front rank of the States, in which the proletariat is busily laying the foundations of the future workers' republic.

This will fulfill a two-fold mission. It will allow the city councils more time to organize the urban population, as questions affecting the whole State can be immediately referred to the State Federation; and the latter can take up the work of rescuing the "bone and sinews of the country" (the farm laborers) from the idiocy of country life, the chores, the idyllic bliss of wearing overalls seven days a week, the flap-jacks, the ever-recurring pork and beans, the alleged coffee, the perpetual deficit, and all the other luxuries and delicacies that callous the hands, slant back the brow, extinguish the divine spark, and otherwise ruin the digestion.

Wage-workers who have sent in lists of names of their fellows who are willing to organize, must not be impatient if they receive no replies in the immediate future. It is not wise to organize a trades-union out of a handful of employees. Better to wait patiently until enough names accumulate to make success assured from the start.

The class-struggle, so often derided by utopians, misnamed socialists, whose heads are in the cloud-land of impossible dreams and their feet in the mire of duties unperformed, has again broken forth into open warfare in this city.

The Retail Clerks' Union inaugurated the six o'clock early closing movement at the beginning of the year, and as a result not only do the shoe, hat and furnishing stores of Market, Kearny and Third streets display early closing signs in their show windows, but the grocery clerks, milliners and others are organizing to achieve the same results.

The three firms are: M. Hart, 400 Kearny street. Quinn, 136 Third street. Schwartz, 66 Third street and 314 Kearny street.

people, and they rely on the indifference and ignorance of the latter to break the back of the early closing movement.

The Labor Council met in special session last Sunday, passed a unanimous boycott on the three firms, and immediately adjourned. The Executive Committee of the Council, and the Executive Committee of the Retail Clerks' Union, immediately convened in joint session, decided to place sandwich-men in front of the boycotted stores, elected press committees, visiting committees and printing committees, with instructions to each to spare no effort or expense to make the boycott a success.

In spite of the inclement weather, both the Retail Clerks' Unions paraded on Monday and Tuesday nights. Forming in line at the junction of Stockton and Geary streets, they marched down Stockton and thence to Market, wearing white badges and carrying transparencies inscribed with the words: "Don't buy after six p. m."

At regular intervals the campaign cry of "SIX! SIX! SIX!" rose from the ranks of the marchers, serving notice on the storekeepers of Market, Kearny and Third streets that the early closing movement had come to stay.

In answer to various correspondents: The Laundry Workers' Union, Branch No. 1, Markers, Distributors and Washers, will hold a special meeting on Saturday, January 26th, after which they will meet on the first and third Saturday of every month. Place of meeting, 1159 Mission street.—The City Front Federation is an alliance of water-front unions in process of organization.—The Labor Council will meet hereafter at 909 Market street.—The heads of progressive college professors are being lopped off because they are not organized.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union held a very successful meeting last Tuesday night, January 22d, at 1159 Mission street, and tripled its membership. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, January 29th, at 8:30 p. m., at the same place.

The San Francisco Labor Council has sent out the following circular letter:

"San Francisco, Jan. 21, 1901. To the Officers and Members of —, City. Dear Sirs and Brothers: The San Francisco Labor Council met in special session Sunday, January 20th, and levied a boycott on the following firms:

M. Hart, Gents' Furnishing, 400 Kearny street. Quinn the Hatter, 136 Third street. Adolf Schwartz, Clothier, 314 Kearny and 66 Third streets.

This boycott had to be levied to protect the retail clerks against storekeepers who insist on keeping open after 6 p. m. and on Sundays.

The clerks are determined to establish the shorter work-day. They have fulfilled all trades union requirements—are affiliated with the National of their calling and the Labor Council—and the fullest support ought to be given to them in their fight by every union man, union woman and friend of progress.

In over 400 cities of our country the International Retail Clerks' Protective Association has locals. The shorter work-day is in force in those cities, and now organized labor of this city will inaugurate it here—and keep it, too.

All fair stores carry the Union Store Card of the Clerks' Union. Be sure not to buy anything in a store not displaying such a card. Also see that no member of your union buys anything from the before-mentioned boycotted firms.

The success of the retail clerks is also your success.

Let every one do his duty. Trusting to be able to report a speedy victory, we remain,

By order of the San Francisco Labor Council. R. I. WISLER, President. ED. ROSENBERG, Secretary.

The time is rapidly approaching when the capitalist papers and orators will be obliged to attempt to answer the actual arguments of the Socialists and cease their amusement of knocking down Socialist straw men.—Workers' Call.

Bloomfield, Mo., "Enterprise" has cut loose from the Populists because the St. Louis conference on December 29th decided against "union of the reform forces." The "Enterprise" should be enterprising enough to join the Social Democratic Party.

The Supreme Court of Iowa affirmed a judgment of \$375 damages against R. W. Boeger for forcibly hugging and kissing Miss Mae Brenner. Courts of the East have decided that if corporations kill a poor man's child, they must pay him from \$1 to \$10.—Public Ownership.

There is a peculiar strike on in Lyons, Ga. Lately the people of the town voted to issue bonds for the purpose of building a school house for white children only. Because they will be taxed to pay the interest and principal of these bonds from which their race has no benefit, the colored washwomen have struck and decided at a meeting to do no washing for white folks until the bonds are canceled.—Exponent.

Correspondence

A Warm Time in San Jose.

San Jose, January 16, 1901.

Editor Advance—Dear Comrade:  
The eminent DeLeonite, N. L. Griest, was here and spoke at the "S. L. P." headquarters. He suffers with a heavy attack of "De Leon Tremens," but not so bad as our dear friend Thomas Ananias Hickey. Nearly all the "Kangs" were there. Without them there would have been no audience. A pre-arranged question was asked by one of the afflicted, to wit: "How many socialist parties are there in the United States?" "Why, of course, there is only one!" was the expected reply. Then followed a twenty-minutes roasting of the S. D. P. on general principles, with the intention of arousing the anger of the comrades. But they rejoiced too soon, for the "Kangs" had nothing to say; they only smiled.

On Saturday last we held a street meeting on the corner of First and Santa Clara streets. A blue-coat told Comrade F. Malkmes that he would have to stop talking, but the comrade refused and was placed under arrest. Comrade Harry Ryan then took the stand (a soap-box) and was also arrested. Then Joseph O'Brien's turn came to be introduced to the jail for the eighth time in his career as a socialist orator. I enclose a clipping from the "Mercury" of January 13th, which leaves the impression that they were imprisoned all night; this is, however, an untruth, as they were promptly bailed out right after their arrival at the station. We intend to fight these cases to the bitter end.

Griest said that he would also speak at the same corner, but backed out in the last minute and went to the other corner, where he knew he would not be molested. How is that for the "fighting" S. L. P.? The cases came up for hearing on Monday. The comrades pleaded their own cases and demanded separate jury trials. Will give you further information after the trial.

Fraternally, Paul Hartmann.

Doings in New Hampshire.

Manchester, N. H., January 15th, 1901.

Editor Advance:  
The New Hampshire Social Democratic Party met Sunday, January 13th, in (organic) joint State committee (recognizing no N. E. B.), and perfected plans for the future. GEO. HOWIE, State Sec'y.

New Officers of Local Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 18, 1901.

Editor Advance: The officers of Local Los Angeles, S. D. P., for the year 1901, are as follows: Organizer, John Murray, Jr.; Recording Secretary, A. T. Snell; Financial Secretary, P. D. Noel; Librarian, Mrs. Anna Elder. The number of members in good standing on December 31st, 1900, was 55, which has since been increased to 61, among the elect being Geo. S. Holmes, Fred Knobloch and R. C. Lydston, late members of the "fighting" (?) S. L. P.

Fraternally, J. S. Roche. Secretary pro tem. January 18, 1901.

PARTY ELECTIONS IN RIVERSIDE.

Riverside, Cal., Jan. 17, 1901.

Editor Advance: I enclose a copy of resolutions passed at our last meeting, January 13, 1901, which we think would be well for the ADVANCE to take up, and urge all locals and labor organizations to endorse and send copies to their representatives in the Legislature, and have them protest against the change of the law. We also had our quarterly election of officers, the first one in the new century. They are as follows: Organizer, L. H. Edmiston; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Schrock; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, A. B. Lee; Literary Agent, A. Anderson; Official Reporter, James Boyd. We have just secured a place for our headquarters, where we have a reading room in connection, free to all. Our place is located at 972 Main street, Riverside, Cal., about one and one-half blocks from center of business.

Yours fraternally, C. B. Schrock, Sec'y.

Resolutions

Whereas, Senator Caldwell has been appointed chairman of a committee in the state Legislature, to take into consideration a repeal of the present law whereby all lands sold for delinquent taxes revert to the State, and

Whereas, There is a great probability that the old law will be restored whereby speculators will be enabled to make money out of the necessities and misfortunes of the poor; now therefore be it

Resolved, By the Socialists of Riverside, in regular meeting, that we protest against any change in the present law, except such as would favor a more equitable and just method of redemption; and furthermore, if the revenues of the State suffer by virtue of those lands being withdrawn from the assessors' list for taxation purposes, we favor some system whereby they can be rented for enough to cover the amount of taxation.

Encouraging Report from Riverside.

Riverside, Cal., Jan. 5, 1901.

State Secretary S. D. P.—Dear Comrade:  
As our last meeting in the old year was to be held on the 30th of December, I waited till the year was completed before making out my report. I enclosed you will find same. Our Local is in fine shape and we feel sure a large amount of propaganda work will be done the coming year. We already have over ten dollars pledged as monthly contributions to the propaganda fund; likewise over five to the rent fund. We have been, till recently, meeting with one of the comrades, but have outgrown the accommodations and rented a large room on Main street. We expect to partition off a room for one of the comrades to batch in, and we will use the balance for a free reading room.

Up to within two months of the election we were so few in numbers and so few turned out to meetings that it was well-nigh impossible to build up the or-

ganization, but now we have a large enough band of workers and regular attendants to enable us to keep up interest and add to our numbers.

Comrade J. C. Ralph of Corona (voting population, 450) reports conditions ripe for formation of a Local there.

Hemet cast a larger percentage of votes for Debs than Haverhill, Mass. Taking the county over, we ought to more than double our vote of 166 before two years are gone.

Yours fraternally, L. H. EDMISTON, Organizer and Fin. Sec'y.

SAN JOSE BAKERS STRONGLY ORGANIZED.

Editor Advance—Dear Comrade:  
I take pleasure in presenting to you a copy of resolutions drafted by myself and adopted unanimously by the union. They were presented to the master bakers of San Jose and Santa Clara yesterday and were signed by all. The schedule of time goes into effect on Sunday, January 20, 1901.

Yours fraternally, Paul Hartmann. San Jose, January 14, 1901.

Resolutions.

To Whom It May Concern—Greeting:  
The following resolutions have been adopted by the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union No. 116, and we herewith take pleasure in presenting them to you.

Whereas, The persons engaged in the baking trade, unlike members of other trades, are working from twelve to sixteen hours per day, which does not give them sufficient time to maintain a physical and mental standard commonly enjoyed by society; and

Whereas, It is to the best interest of society at large that the production of foodstuffs consumed by it should be conducted according to hygienic rules, which necessitates that the persons engaged in such production should themselves be in a healthful condition, and surroundings favorable to the physical well-being of mankind; and

Whereas, We recognize the fact that environments are shaping the characteristics as well as the material well-being of men, and we deem it impossible for anyone who is being compelled to labor under adverse conditions and long hours, such as are mentioned above, to observe the rules of hygiene and cleanliness; and

Whereas, We consider that we have made the matter plain as to the interest of our craft and society, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this union that ten hours' work per day for five consecutive days in the week and no more than thirteen hours on the sixth day shall constitute a work-day, including sponging time and sufficient time to partake of the regular meals in both cases, and that there be an intermission of no less than thirty-five hours from the close of one week to the beginning of the next, which is none too much to recuperate lost energy; and be it further

Resolved, That this schedule of time go into effect on Sunday, January 20th, and that none but union men shall be employed thereafter; and be it also

Resolved, That this union ask the proprietors of the various bakeries of San Jose to grant our request, thereby avoiding the necessity of our body making demands, which would only result in ill-feeling and possible strife between the contending factions.

W. A. Mc ELHATTON, Pres.  
PAUL HARTMANN, Sec'y.  
AUGUST BRANDT,  
GUSTAVE KOENIG,  
LOUIS SCHAEFFER,  
JOSEPH BROBECK,  
D. A. BECHETTI,  
Board of Directors.

The Factory Girl.

Sick, discouraged, filled with dull despair,  
She left the factory door.  
No sadder sound than on the air  
The sullen night wind bore.  
"Oh, heaven, help me! can it be,  
Starvation, shame and misery?  
My health is gone, my fingers worn,  
In this cursed factory.  
"For five long years I've starved and toiled,  
Twelve—fifteen hours a day,  
And breathed a stifling air of death  
That ate my lungs away.  
"A hollow cough, a throbbing head,  
A dreary death in life,  
A horrid wish that I was dead,  
Beyond starvation's strife.  
"The sweater's lash, that cruel lash!  
Yes, slaves of toil are we;  
We must submit or starve to death,  
Or stoop to infamy.  
"Oh, God, great God! and 'tis to this  
At last they've driven me;  
My life a wreck, my honor gone—  
Guilt, shame and misery!"  
A victim to the factory fiend,  
"Twas from the river side,  
Compassion dead, compassion's need  
Swept down the fatal tide.  
Ye harpies, who rule the factory,  
To you that body came;  
You drove that soul to infamy—  
'Tis you who are to blame!  
Yes, gaze upon that poor, white face,  
And turn your face away;  
The curse of Cain shall mark the place  
Where greed of riches lay!  
—Herman F. Hegner in "American Federationist."

If workmen had the courage to show the politicians that they meant business at the ballot box, the servants would do the bidding of their masters, instead of doing as they please while holding office.—Dallas Labor Journal.

It is the popular belief that the American workingman is the most intelligent in the world, but in no other country do the workmen allow the lawyers and bankers to make all of the laws for them. Workers' Call.

Labor and Politics.

BY JOHN PENNY.

London, England, Dec. 31, 1900.

The General Trades Unions Federation.

The General Trade Unions Federation makes comparatively slow progress, as up to the present it only embraces 63 societies and 378,879 members. It has, however, a fairly handsome cash balance in the bank. Evidently some kind of a stimulus is needed to make the individual unions see the necessity of federation. Perhaps we shall have that when one of the threatened attacks on Trades Unionism comes to a head.

That the Federation, in spite of its relative slow growth, has come to stay, there can be little doubt. Month by month its membership is increasing and when a union has once joined and paid its fees there is every inducement for it to continue in the fold and reap any advantage the federation may have to give. Withdrawal would mean the loss of the funds paid in which will probably be a strong factor in the eyes of any society that may be temporarily dissatisfied. Hence defections will be few and far between.

As the federation grows, however, another body, the Trade Union Congress, will probably diminish. The Trade Union Congress has been all along an expensive and more or less ineffective gathering. It has elected year by year a showy but not very useful Parliamentary Committee, whose arduous labors have not brought forth an abundance of good things. The Parliamentary Committee has not possessed any real power in the Trade Union world; all it could do was to advise, whereas the Executive Council of the General Federation will sooner or later become practically supreme and will lay down the law as to whether or not there are to be strikes of this or that section. Such a body, with real executive power in its hands, is bound to exercise more influence over the unions than the somewhat casual Parliamentary Committee. The various affiliated unions will find it imperative to attend the Federation Congress, while the Trade Union Congress will gradually come to be looked upon as a speakers' carnival and will be superseded.

The Eight Hours' Day.

November 1st saw the inauguration of the eight hours' day in the works of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., at Middleswich. One can congratulate employers and employed alike on this step, for there is no doubt that it will be advantageous to both. Masters find that high wages, short hours and good results go together as a rule and that a policy of generosity towards workpeople produces its reward, while the employees find that the increased leisure gives opportunities for self improvement involving ultimately a wider horizon and a demand for still further facilities for culture. Nothing could be wider from the truth than the current idea that increased leisure for the working-classes naturally implies drunkenness and debauchery on their part. It is often the case, unfortunately, that people who have been tied up in the mill or shop for the greater part of a year seem to run wild when they get a half holiday, but the excesses committed are due to the reaction from the continuous overwork. As people get more leisure and more accustomed to holidays, more rational methods of spending the time will become common than those we sometimes see at the seaside places patronized by the working classes. To spend our leisure well is an art requiring cultivation, quite a much as to make the best of our working hours. Hence, a reasonable amount of leisure must always be a necessary factor in building up and developing a nobler humanity.

For Public Ownership of Coal Mines.

The coal question is one that looms very largely in people's minds just now and the resolution passed a short time ago by the Yeaton Urban District Council will be read with much interest. The resolution is as follows: That having regard to the need for a cheap and abundant supply of coal, the exorbitant demands of the Coal Mine Owners, and the large amount of coal exported annually to other countries, this Council is of opinion that the only effectual means of economizing the supply and reducing the price is for the mines to become the property of the nation, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the member for Parliament, and all the District Councils in the Otley Division with a request that they will give their support to the same.

Municipal Housing.

It is almost astonishing to see the way in which the elected authorities throughout the country are taking up the question of Municipal Housing. It is not generally known what extensive powers our local authorities have in this direction and they can best be described as practically unlimited save that they must get the consent of the Local Government Board to any scheme they devise. I note with interest that the Merthyr Urban District Council has applied to the L. G. B. for permission to borrow £15,000, which it proposes to spend in the erection of workmen's dwellings. If the proposal may be taken as an indication of the movement in the direction of the better housing for the Welsh people, it is heartily worthy of commendation, for the working classes in South Wales at any rate are notoriously housed in an infamous manner.

A Blacklisted Labor Agitator.

The case of Paul Vogel is attracting a considerable amount of attention in London just now. Vogel has acted as secretary of the Amalgamated Waiters' Society for several years and has fought hard for them on many occasions. His latest exploit was to oppose the granting of licenses by the County Council to several restaurants and places of amusement, the proprietors of which don't pay fair wages to the waiters they employ. Vogel proved up to the hilt that in many places it was the custom to pay no wages at all, thus making the waiters dependent upon the tips they are able to extract from their customers. In several places, indeed, the waiters have to pay as much as 4 or 5 percent per day for the privilege of waiting. The result of this public attack has been that he is now a marked man and cannot get employment at any refreshment house in London. And not only that, but a waiters' club, at which Vogel used to

serve, has also discharged him through pressure being brought to bear upon the members by the proprietors of the private establishments in which they were engaged. The result now is that the advocate of labor reform is totally without means of obtaining a livelihood. A committee of friends, including several members of the L. C. C., Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., and Mr. Sam Woods, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, is endeavoring to raise a fund to set Vogel up in business with a small restaurant, and contributions to the fund are invited from all friends of labor reform.

LABOR'S POLITICAL STRUGGLE

Comrade Mayor Chas. H. Coulter of Brockton, Mass., was inaugurated for the second term on January 8th. He re-appointed Carlton S. Beals, city marshal, and Clinton F. Packard, assistant city clerk.

Comrade D. J. Jeannerett of Ann Arbor, Mich., has been nominated by his local as candidate for member of the national council. Comrade eGo. A. Eastman of Detroit was nominated by Local Saginaw.

Toledo, Ohio., Social Democrats held a large city convention, delegates being present from all wards but one—a plute ward—and nominated a complete local ticket, with Henry Bowers, a barber, as candidate for mayor. The election is in April.

Comrade Geo. D. Herron has opened a series of twelve lectures on the ethical aspect of Socialism at the Central Music Hall in Chicago. The first lecture drew a crowd of 1,500 people, despite bad weather.

Comrade James F. Carey introduced three important bills in the House of Representatives and made the first speech in the Massachusetts legislature in support of one. One of the bills provides that upon the petition of 25,000 voters of the commonwealth, any matter then pending before either branch of the legislature shall be submitted to the vote of the people at the next general election, or at a special election should the general court so determine. The second bill provides for the application of the principles of the Initiative and Referendum to all constitutional amendments. The third bill provides for a metropolitan ice system, under which the board of metropolitan water commissioners are directed to sell and deliver ice in the metropolitan water district, to the exclusion of all other persons.

Labor Saving Devices

Chinery doing as much work as fifty million men. The machinery in the mills of Great Britain is equal to 700 million men, more than all the adult inhabitants of the earth.

Mr. Gladstone stated that by the aid of machinery, the manufacturing power of the world doubles every seven years. Do the wages of the working class double every seven years, and if not, why not? The working class have not as much to fear from the pauper labor of Europe and Asia as they have from the competition of labor-saving machinery in America. This country contains several millions of tramps. Fifty years ago there were neither tramps or millionaires.

In 84 organized trades in the United States there are only 29 in which the workers are employed 300 days in the year.

Through trades unionism we can increase wages, and reduce the daily hours of toil, but we cannot dictate to the capitalist class how many days in a year they must employ us.

On the Way To Socialism.

It is reported that the Lehigh Valley railroad has completely fallen into the hands of J. P. Morgan.

A Chicago man has invented a machine for digging ditches that will save the labor of 150 men.

J. Pierpont Morgan, between railroad deals, has found time to gobble up the Boston lighting plants and combine them.

Atlanta Constitution, leading Democratic paper in the South, says John D. Rockefeller's wealth can only be measured with \$2,000,000,000.

New cotton ginning machine enables two men to gin 4,000 pounds daily, and under the old system they could turn out less than a hundredth part in the same amount of time.

An Eastern rumor has it that Rockefeller agents are quietly negotiating to secure control of the largest quarries in New England, with a view toward organizing a trust, limiting the output and raising prices.

Three hours of a man's labor was required to produce a bushel of wheat in 1800; today the time required is only ten minutes. In the same period the cost of the labor needed to create that bushel has been reduced from 18 cents to 3 1-3 cents.

A new apparatus to turn out electro-engraving is being put on the market. One man can do work in fifteen hours that formerly required a month, and the most delicate details created by the hand of the artist are preserved.

Centralization of capital is going rapidly forward in Europe. In Hungary, for instance, trusts in the following industries now exist: Petroleum, candles, syrups, jute, soda, starch, rope, string, iron, coal, glass, paper, matches and brandy.

There are no fat offices to produce a mercenary interest in Socialism, and yet it is attracting more attention and interest than all other propaganda put together.—The Peoples' Press, Albany, Ore.

In Camden, N. J., a local capitalist put up a 2,000,000 sugar refinery. The trust came along, paid \$3,000,000 for the plant, which was never put in operation, and today it stands as a huge monument to the waste of capitalism, while the sugar trust is sand-bagging the people out of the money to pay for it, and more, too. That's what the people vote for.—Citizen.

OFFICIAL.  
To all Socialists of the U. S.

Comrades: For your information I wish to state that voting blanks on unity propositions have been sent to all Locals of our party, branches affiliated with the N. E. B., sections of the S. L. P. and all neutral organizations of which I have the addresses. A copy was also sent to the convention held last week. In order to get the opinion of all Socialists on this question of union, I request all who have received copies of the above to bring the same before the meeting of their respective organizations and have same acted upon.

Union is the crying necessity of the times, and the many resolutions I have received to that effect from Locals all over the country demonstrate the desire and wish for it. At this time, I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of all such communications in the party press, in order to save time and correspondence.

Any unaffiliated comrade or independent organization can have blanks by writing me for them. In behalf of socialist unity I request all comrades to take upon themselves the duty of seeing to it that socialist organizations of either of the other parties in the city or town are informed that a communication on unity has been sent to one of their members, to be submitted to the organization at its next meeting, and in the event of any such organization failing to receive a copy, please notify me and I will send blanks at once. Now for one grand effort to secure complete unity of all socialists of this country.

WM. BUTSCHER, Nat'l Sec'y.

National Executive Committee

Springfield, Mass., January 14, 1901.

Editor ADVANCE: Organization has been the order of the day for the past week, and with pleasure I inform the comrades of the formation of the following Locals who have applied to the N. E. C. for charters: Modesto, Lompoc, Ventura, Vallejo, Alhambra, Long Beach, Farmersville, Santa Ana, Perris, Redlands, Winchester, Hemet, Colusa, all in the State of California, and Altona, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Williamsport, Penn., a branch of Local Luzerne Co., Penn., located at Wilkesbarre, and the affiliation of Local Liberal, Mo., with the united party. Voting blanks on the unity convention have been sent to all Locals and organizations of which I had addresses and any Socialist organization not having received any can have them by applying to me.

States desiring to participate in the deliberations of the National Council should send in the name of their elected representative by February 1st.

Notices of nominations of two secretaries to the International Socialist Bureau have also been sent out and Locals desiring to make nominations must send in the names of the comrades nominated before February 9th. Yours fraternally,

WM. BUTSCHER, Nat'l Sec'y.

California Comrades.

In accordance with the National Constitution nominations were called for a National Councilman for the State of California; nominations to be in the hands of the State Executive Committee on January 1, 1901.

The following nominations have been made: Comrade H. Ryan of Santa Clara Local (nominated by Local Santa Clara), and Comrade G. B. Benham of San Francisco Local (nominated by Alameda Local).

Attention is called to the wording of the National constitution: 'Article III, Sec. 2. The National Council is composed of members elected from the various states, each state electing one member, such election to take place in the month of January each year.'

As the several Locals of this State will not be able to ballot within the time specified, the State Executive Committee will defer the counting until the 25th of February, in order that all may participate in the selection of the State's representative.

Secretaries of Locals will please bring this matter before their organizations and report as soon as practicable.

Fraternally,  
STATE EXECUTIVE COM., S. D. P.,  
John M. Reynolds, Sec'y.

City Central Committee.

NOTICE.

The State Ex. Com. having accepted the resignation of Comrade Thos. Beresford and requested Local S. F. to fill the vacancy by referendum vote, it is in order for the Senatorial District clubs to send in nominations to the City Central Committee for a member of this State Executive Committee. By order of C. C. C.  
M. A. CLENNAM, Sec.

Comrade William Jones of Santa Monica, Cal., writes that he, although an old man of seventy-five years, feels like a youth when talking Socialism on the streets. When not at work he puts all his time into Socialist street propaganda. He promises to make Santa Monica a hot-bed of Socialism.

If you are a Socialist, stand up like a man and say so. One brave and courageous man who has the courage to stand up and proclaim himself a Socialist is worth a regiment of moral cowards who lack the courage to contend for truth.—Montgomery Co. Reporter.

The American Express Company made each one of its ten thousand employees a present of a five-dollar gold piece on Christmas Eve. Reminds us of the time we went swimming in the Wabash. Some fellow stole all of our clothes and then mailed us our necktie as a token of his undying affection.—Missouri Socialist.

Swift & Co., the great packers, state that they did a \$160,000,000 business last year, paid \$8,000,000 in wages and employed 25,000 men. If they paid \$8,000,000 wages to 25,000 employees it means \$320 a year to each! Great wages that! If out of this he deducted the large salaries, what must have been left for the real workers?

Now, then, all sing together:  
"Oh, a dollar a day fills the full dinner pail!"—Carriage and Wagon Makers' Journal.

Despite the fact that McKinley promised that promotions in the army would be made in their order, a corporal was jumped into a first lieutenant. Who was the lucky officer? Corporal George Steunenberg, son of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, who used all his power to shield the Republican administration during the "bull-pen" investigation. The ex-Governor ought to receive something pretty soon.—Citizen.

Senator-elect Patterson of Colorado, after being informed that he had received his toga, made a speech in which he declared that "there is no room in the country for Populists." Patterson is the man who pulled the wires that wrecked the People's party, and now he receives his reward. He was the bitter foe of the socialistic element in the Populist movement. Judas was a gentleman compared with Patterson, but the result of his infamy has brought good after all.—Citizen.

A sugar plantation in Cuba, near the town of Fergus, is 13,000 acres in extent. It employs 1,500 persons, and on it there are two forts, thirty miles of railroad belonging to the place, three steam locomotives, many homes for the white people and natives, a big sugar factory and a river which floats lighters loaded with sugar from the plantation docks to the ships on the coast.

Fourteen of the largest steel plate mills in the United States have entered a pool that will be the second largest combine of its kind in the country, the other being a pool composed of three financial houses that now control all the Eastern railroads. All commissioned agents who were employed by the firms in the steel pool are being let out.

The independent glass combine, which was organized to smash the trust, is reported as having entered into an agreement with the "octopus" to hold up prices and prevent the "demoralization of trade by unprofitable competition." The trust has also played a neat game in issuing watered stock to its employees and electing Simon Burns a member of the board of directors, thus blocking strikes. It is said prices will be raised fifty per cent.

Patronize the advertisers of ADVANCE. They show by their patronage to this paper that they are friends of organized labor. Most of them are good Socialist comrades, too. By patronizing them you will help your paper and your cause.

A new subscriber for the ADVANCE is a new force in the battle for better conditions. The ADVANCE in proportion as its subscribers increase in numbers, will be able to do more and better work in promoting the cause dear to every Socialist. Think of it, comrades, and send along the names.

FIGHTING BILL'S CHRISTIAN EDICT

Said Bill the War King, "Men adieu,  
"Go forth and fight, no quarter give,  
"The white man's burden's up to you;  
"Don't let a single heathen live.

"With mauser bullets plough the way,  
"For German culture superfine.  
"Don't give the heathen time to pray—  
"He must be taught that we're divine.

"Inspire him with such reverence,  
"For culture of the German brand,  
"That he'll not frown for ages hence  
"On one that hails from Fatherland."

—THE JINGLER.

SECRETARIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

When sending in subscriptions to party organs as called for by the constitution, please state in each case whether the subscriptions are renewals or new. By so doing, a great deal of labor will be spared looking over the entire subscription list at the newspaper offices. WM. BUTSCHER, National Sec'y.

Bear in mind that the trades union is a class organization, formed to resist the encroachments of the exploiters of labor. Every workingman should belong to the union of his craft, and assist in the noble work of emancipation. Begin the new century with the firm resolution to leave nothing undone to secure for labor its own!

If you want to meet the Socialists of San Francisco and vicinity you should attend the entertainment and ball which will be held on Saturday evening, February 2d, at Turn Verein Hall, 323 Turk street.

A GOOD NEIGHBOR

"Mrs. Pry has so much neighborly feeling," said Mrs. Pacific Avenue, helping herself to another biscuit.

"You're right," said the hostess, "she always happens to drop in when anything is going wrong with our menage."

"And always goes around and tells everybody about it," added the hostess' husband, who just then entered.

—THE FOOTMAN.

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The Debate  
ON THE  
SOCIALIST TRADE & LABOR ALLIANCE

BETWEEN  
JOB HARRIMAN, S. D. P.  
AND  
DANIEL DE LEON, S. L. P.  
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Father McGrady,

one of the most eloquent speakers and able writers in the Catholic Church, has come out for SOCIALISM as the only hope of the working class for freedom and equality. He has just written a wonderfully interesting novel entitled 'Beyond the Black Ocean,' which presents the idea of Socialism in a form easily understood by any one. The book is handsomely printed on extra paper and the price, including postage to any address, is \$1.50 in cloth binding, or 80 cents in paper cover. We want a good agent in every town and will allow liberal discounts. SPECIAL OFFER.—Want to introduce our new magazine, 'The International Socialist Review,' on 'Socialism and Religion' is edited by Prof. George D. Herron. The subscription price is \$1.00 a year, and to any one sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription within 30 days we will mail a paper copy of 'Beyond the Black Ocean' free. Address CHAS. L. KERR & Co., Publishers, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN  
**Union BEER**  
36 of THE UNITED STATES.  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOCAL OAKLAND, of the Social Democratic Party, has regular Sunday evening lectures at Becker's Hall, 918 Washington street. Lectures begin at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Owen E. Philbrick, 1811 Myrtle St., Organizer.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Social Democratic Party, holds regular free public lectures every second Sunday evening at Foresters' Hall, corner Park street and Santa Clara ave. Educational meetings for members every Tuesday evening at 1223 Park street, room 8. Address communications, J. C. STAMER, 3961 Euclid ave.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO, Social Democratic Party holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening on social and economic subjects at Academy of Sciences Hall, 819 Market street. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion follows each lecture. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

THE SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB holds regular Sunday evening meetings at Pythian Castle, 909 Market street, beginning at 7:30 p.m. Object: To educate and develop class conscious Socialist speakers to champion the cause of the working class. Vocal and instrumental music, etc. Questions answered. Public invited. Admission free.

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17th—227 5th, 1st Monday 8 p.m.  
18th—408 5th, 2nd & 4th Monday each month, 8 p.m.  
19th—3111 24th nr. Folsom 1st and 3rd Wednesday each month.  
20th—624 Guerrero, 1st and Wednesday, 8 p.m.  
21st—901 G. G. ave every 3rd Wednesday, 8 p.m.  
22nd—1912 Webster, 2nd & 4th Friday.  
23rd—3 Ivy ave Wednesday, 8 p.m.  
24th—No 1 Margaret Place off 12 Turk.  
25th—410 Kearny, room 28, 1st & 3rd Monday, 8 p.m.

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