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Labor's Political Struggle

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

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government proposes to curtail some of the privileges of the municipality of Berlin, so as to bring the town and its suburbs more under the control of the central Government.

The government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has presented to the Landtag—the local Parliament—a bill for the reform of the electoral law. It is proposed that the members should be elected by ballot, and by universal suffrage.

An important debate took place the other day in the German Reichstag on the visit of the German emperor to England. The Imperial Chancellor was careful to explain that the visit had no political significance. In the discussion which followed all parties agreed in condemning the action of the British government in the Transvaal, and Ledebour, who now sits for Liebnicht's old constituency, made some very severe charges.

DENMARK.

General election is about to take place in Denmark, and Social Democrats are making a winning fight. On March 9th every trade unionist in the country contributed to the campaign fund. In Copenhagen 15,000 workers held a mass meeting and protested against the government's action in discharging a post office employe for standing election as a Social Democrat.

Copenhagen, April 4th.—The elections to the Folkething have resulted in a sweeping victory for the opposition and an overwhelming defeat for the Government. Of the 110 constituencies, from which complete returns have been received, the opposition has carried seventy-three, the Moderate Leftists fifteen, the Social Democrats fourteen, and the Rightists or Ministerialists eight. The few seats that remain are doubtful, or will require a second ballot.

FRANCE.

The reactionary parties have been trying to upset the Ministry again. They do not like frontal attacks, so they refrain from having a good stand-up fight over the Associations Bill, but they do their best to raise up some other question. This time they have been attacking Waldeck-Rousseau on account of the strikes at Marseilles and Montceau. But Millerand was able to show that strikes exist even in monarchial-governed countries, as in Germany and England. True, Waldeck-Rousseau declined to use the military to put down strikes, and said that if anyone could govern better he was quite ready to go. The end was that the government got a vote of confidence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. J. H. Hobson, the well known British economist, has accepted the theories of Marx and joined the Socialist movement.

UNITED STATES.

"Der Zeitgeist" is the name of a new Social Democratic paper in New York.

In Sheboygan, Wis., both old parties combined to defeat the Social Democrats.

Alabama Federation of Labor has engaged Miss Irene M. Ashby, the well-known British Socialist, who is lecturing in this country, for one year as organizer in that state.

At the town election at Holliston, Mass., our comrades put up candidates for assessor and constable, and both were elected. This is a genuine Social Democratic beginning at Holliston.

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

Our comrades at Burlington, Iowa, at the school election March 11th, polled 453 votes, an increase over the vote of November last of 247. They are in consequence very much encouraged and regard the Social Democracy as an established fact in the community.

By an almost unanimous vote (nearly 1,600) the Chicago fraction of the Social Democratic Party decided in favor of holding a joint national convention with all other Socialist organizations for the purpose of perfecting organic unity. As our fraction and a number of independent organizations have already taken similar action, there is nothing else to be done but negotiate for the best time and place to hold the convention, which is being done now.

The town elections at North Lubec, Maine, resulted in another big increase of the Social Democratic vote. Our candidate for school commissioner received 96 votes, while the nominee of the united capitalist parties ("Citizens" and Republicans) polled 160. At the state elections in September last our party cast only 25 votes in North Lubec. This vote increased to 44 in the November elections, and within the few months since November our vote has more than doubled.

The village of Frankfort, in Herkimer county, New York, had an election in which the Social Democratic Party once more came to the front. The total vote was 498. The average vote of our four candidates was 128. Last November we have 85 votes. The Democratic ticket got 751 "straight" votes, the Republican 75, and the Social Democratic Party 75. The average vote was: Democratic, 215; Republican, 137; S. D. P., 128. Thus we get more than one-fourth of the vote. The Democrats and Republicans united on trustee and thus prevented our man from getting in.

TWO STRONG MEASURES.

The Social Democratic Party of San Francisco Will
Use the Referendum.
Initiates a Project to Employ the Unemployed and Build a Palace
of the People.

The Social Democratic Party of San Francisco is unlimbering its guns preparatory to opening up fire on the municipal ramparts of capitalism in the coming campaign.

In this campaign we have an especially weak point in their breastworks to attack. Doubtless the capitalists little understood how powerful a weapon they put in the hands of the people when they bowed to the demand of the radicals and allowed a provision for the initiative and referendum to be inserted in the Charter.

But the Social Democratic Party understands and intends to use that weapon for all it is worth. The Charter provides that when fifteen per cent of the voters petition the Board of Election Commissioners to submit a proposed ordinance to a vote of the people it shall be done at the next municipal election. It provides also that when fifteen per cent petition the Board of Supervisors, a special election shall be held to determine whether bonds shall be issued to raise money to acquire or construct any public utility.

These two provisions we intend to use.

The Municipal Program Committee has reported to the City Central Committee two measures which are calculated to be an entering wedge for extensive municipal labor legislation and industrial activity.

The first proposition is an ordinance guaranteeing to all citizens of ten years' residence employment at not less than two dollars a day for eight hours' work, or at prevailing union rates in skilled trades.

This is a measure which will prove of great benefit to the working-class. The presence of a number of unemployed men is a standing menace to the standard of wages. It is necessary to provide against this. Against the pressure of men, idle and hungry, driven by want to underbid their fellows, it is impossible to maintain wages. The trades unions, flourishing now under the period of prosperity, find their members out of work and behind in dues when hard times come. The employers, oppressed by outside competition, endeavor to shift the burden; they cut wages and the weakened unions find themselves swamped by the hungry and necessitous hundreds whose scanty savings have been consumed by a period of unemployment and whom starvation stares in the face. This proposition obligates the city to prevent such a calamity as far as possible under the circumstances. The ordinance will not provide for all the unemployed; it would be impracticable to attempt to furnish employment to all that would flock to the city during hard times. But the provisions do cover a number of those who have settled here and have families dependent on them. The beneficial effects will extend, as we have indicated, not only to those immediately in need of employment. It extends out and forms an ally to the trades unions in maintaining the level of wages and reducing the competition in the labor market. It will be a means of keeping money in circulation by the payment of wages to needy men, and thus, even in the most stringent times, will tend to relieve matters and lessen the suffering.

This measure will be the beginning only. The time limit of residence can be shortened as the means of providing employment are increased and the administration becomes more proficient. It forms the basis for the institution of various co-operative industries. The field of possibilities which this ordinance opens is vast in extent and rich in promise.

Complementary to the foregoing proposition is the second measure on which a referendum will be asked for. Capital has its headquarters in its public markets, exchanges and depots. Labor needs a headquarters; the people need a home for their meetings, reading rooms, and other means of education and amusement. This the Social Democratic Party intends to have in "The Palace of the People."

On the southeast corner of Fifth and Market streets is a lot owned by the city. It is 275 feet square adjoining the Emporium Building and the Metropolitan Temple. The second proposition is to have built on this magnificent site an imposing structure which shall serve the people as a place of assemblage, a labor bureau, a headquarters for trades unions, free reading and amusement rooms. The committee is still at work on this proposition and we cannot present our readers any further details than to say that it is suggested that the building cost a million and a half of dollars, and be ten or twelve stories high. It will form a center, from which the activities of the people can spread in an ever-widening circle.

Such are the measures which the Social Democratic Party presents as the beginning of a series of legislative acts the purpose of which will be to place labor in a position as the dominant and governing factor in the community. We do not claim that these measures are revolutionary. We do not expect that these two propositions will remedy all the evils of society. We understand well enough their limitations. But we do not purpose stopping with them. Nor because they do not solve the whole problem will we abandon them entirely. A beginning must be made. Frankly admitting that these measures we advance are palliatives, that so long as the present capitalist system endures, the misery of the masses can be only partially alleviated, yet we deem it our duty as a working-class party to take advantage of all political opportunities to lighten the burden of suffering which follows on the unjust condi-

tions of the time.

The Social Democratic Party is a Socialist Party. It seeks the collective or public ownership of all industries and their administration in a democratic manner. But it does not follow therefore that it shall use its efforts to procure municipal ownership of public utilities as the first and necessary step in its immediate program.

The course of political and industrial evolution has made it imperative and rendered it possible for the middle-class, the small business men and small property owners to force the municipality to acquire its various public utilities. The pressure of competition makes the little fellow in business grudge every penny of taxes and, when he sees the rich corporations and franchised industries outrageously evading their share, while scooping out of the public purse great sums of wealth, naturally he wishes and agitates for municipal ownership. Then those great incomes will be diverted into the public treasury and taxes lightened just so much. Provision is made in the Charter, expressing it as the will of the people, that the public utilities shall be owned by the people. The Board of Supervisors is moving half-heartedly toward acquiring the water-works and the Geary street car-line. We leave them free to do so. We give them a chance to show in what good faith they are acting. If they fail to comply with the mandate of the people or neglect their duties, as provided in the Charter, we shall rap them to order and expose their failure.

But, while their trial is proceeding, we have more important work to do. Our numbers are not great, our resources are not large; but we have those weapons now in hand which will carry consternation into the capitalist camp.

The Social Democratic Party being a Socialist Party is of necessity a working-class party. It is composed of workingmen and its purpose of existence is to fight the political battles of the working-class until in its all-conquering march it plants the standard of labor on the dome of the Capitol at Washington and capitalism, the arch-foe and enslaver of labor, is wiped off the face of the earth. As a workingman's party it is fitting, it is imperative that, taking advantage of the Charter provisions for initiative and referendum, the measures we propose shall be of direct benefit to the working-class. Our efforts for immediate purposes must be, not so much toward the taking over by capitalist governments of certain highly centralized industries, but toward establishing a better standard of living for the working-class, toward making the public realize its duty, not in lightening taxation, but in preventing suffering from hunger caused by unemployment. We must establish a nucleus, a center, a rallying point for the labor movement, and a place where the people will become accustomed to assemble and listen to the discussion of political and economic questions.

The Social Democratic Party is intensely alive to the situation. From now on the campaign will wax warmer and warmer. We shall push these measures and force the capitalist press to discuss them and the Socialist movement. It behooves every Socialist now to get back into the harness. With agitation and organization the referendum in Social Democratic hands will become a powerful instrument to advance the interests of the working-class. On with the good work!

Prof. Jenks of Cornell University has been studying centralization of capital in Europe, and finds that Germany has about 300 trusts, called "cartels." Sugar, coal, iron, tinplate, oil, soap, potassium, brick, and many other trades are amalgamated. "Their objects," he goes on to say, "are to suppress competition, maintain prices, and, if necessary, restrict production by the partial or entire closing of works." In Austria the trust has raised the price of coal thirty per cent, and iron, oil, sugar, as well as coal are among the trades dominated by trusts. Holland and Belgium are in the grip of monopolies. France is being subjugated by syndicates. Sweden and Norway have no trusts, but agreements among manufacturers amount practically to the same thing. Almost every trade in Switzerland "is controlled by a combination or agreement for the regulation of production and prices." "Finally," says Prof. Jenks, "in the United Kingdom, trusts flourish as nowhere else. One has but to go through the country and note the tall chimney stacks standing here and there idle and alone, from which the rest of the works have been moved or razed, to understand that the combination has reduced output or confined operations to a narrower limit; and these smokeless chimneys are mute witnesses to the fact that a once flourishing enterprise has been throttled."

A new method of transmitting power to a distance has been patented in Italy and other countries by Albert Bagnulo, says the "Literary Digest." According to its inventor, this new system insures the greatest possible security with great economy of energy. It is based on the principles of the transmission of pressure in liquids and gases, but differs from the ordinary methods of hydraulic and pneumatic transmission. A Paris scientific paper says the new discovery "enables the realization of ninety to ninety-five per cent of the initial energy" and an equal distributor of power.

Labor's Economic Struggle

NOTES SHOWING THE
STRIFE BETWEEN
ORGANIZED LABOR
AND CAPITALISM.

GERMANY.

Nearly a hundred thousand iron workers are out of employment in the Rhineland district of Germany. Dullness of trade is given as the cause.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Wages and employment in Britain seem to have reached high water mark some months ago and are now settling down. The Lanarkshire miners on the advice of their leaders voted in favor of accepting a five per cent reduction. Probably this will be followed in other parts of the country before long.

CANADA.

The Federated Trades Council of Montreal is protesting and working against the setting aside of \$10,000 on the part of the municipality for the purpose of entertaining the Duke of Cornwall, believing in establishing a free library or home for incurables.

UNITED STATES.

The New Jersey Legislature refused to pass a bill to abolish the State Board of Arbitration.

Brass molders in four of the largest foundries in Jersey City, N. J., have gone on a strike for a nine-hour working day.

Metal-polishers, buffers and plasterers in San Francisco struck on the 1st for an eight-hour day and recognition of their union.

Employees of the Ephrata Silk Mill Company, at Ephrata, Pa., have struck for an increase in wages and a change in factory rules.

Laundry workers of San Francisco on the first put into effect a new scale establishing a minimum wage and maximum hours scale.

Five hundred and fifty journeymen painters and decorators struck at Cincinnati, O., on the first, for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages.

George W. Perkins has been re-elected president of the cigar-makers by a two to one vote. Most of the other old officers were also re-elected.

Total dividends declared in New York first of March amounted to \$75,408,410. This nice little sum went to—trust magnates, not workingmen.

A colony of one hundred negroes left Knoxville, Tennessee, recently, for Hawaii under a three years' contract to work on a large sugar plantation.

Telegraphers and other employees of the Southern Pacific Railroad system are moving for the formation of a general brotherhood, to include all classes of railroad labor.

Seamen, by referendum, voted to expel T. J. Elderk and Richard Powers, two former prominent officers who now hold political jobs. The matter has been carried into the courts.

The machinists and boiler-makers employed at the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad shops, in Iowa Falls, have struck, following similar action by the men at Cedar Rapids.

The strike of coal miners of the Fremont county district, in Colorado, has been ended by an agreement satisfactory to both sides, and work was resumed on the 1st. About 1,500 men are affected.

Ohio Commissioner of Labor reports that 300 unions were formed in the state in the past year. Of 936 unions sending reports to his office, \$69,360.62 was paid out in benefits and \$136,696.88 is on hand.

Two labor bills were knocked out in the New York Legislature—one to prevent injunctions being issued during strikes, and the other to force street railways to put vestibules on cars.

Labor unions of Newcastle, Pa., oppose the acceptance of Carnegie's gift of a library to that town, stating that as he robbed the producers all his life, it is an insult to hand back a moiety of the plunder in the name of a charity.

A lower court in Chicago decided recently that strikers had the right to issue and circulate boycott literature, and then another court in the same city decided that union men had no right to prevent scabs from working.

A "Christian Labor Union" is proposed in Chicago—of all places. The promoters hint that the interests of Christian employers and employes are the same. It is only fair to say that the religious press is not much in love with the scheme.

New York Federation of Women wrote to Bryan and wanted to know why he didn't print the union label on his paper. He replied that his organ does not cater to trade unionism alone, but to "all classes." And a lot of printers voted for Bryan! Cheer up!—"Citizen."

The charge is made that the textile workers of Jamestown, N. Y., having compromised their strike, are now trying to bleed the organizations that assisted them during their trouble for money to reimburse their employers and restore them to favor. If this is true, they ought to be severely disciplined. There is no excuse for such slavish conduct.—Citizen.

The General Executive Board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which met at Boston recently, reports that in the past year fifty-five new unions have been chartered; that the membership had increased three hundred per cent; that \$14,201 has been added to the sick fund, \$17,187 to the strike fund. During the year \$20,000 has been spent in advertising the union stamp, and as a result the union stamp has been issued to ninety-five new firms and corporations.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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Communications must reach the office by Wednesday preceding the issue in which they are to appear. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit the Editor to all opinions expressed therein.

Say I did you know that the only way to enjoy yourself and have a clear conscience on the evening of April 6th, is to attend the Socialist entertainment and ball at Turn Verein Hall, 8 p. m. sharp?

Ever glorious is the First of May. Since it has been declared the International Labor Day a new significance has been attached to it.

ADVANCE will celebrate the First of May with an eight-page edition, containing articles and news from the Socialists of all countries. It will have two distinctive features: First, articles of propaganda, clear and convincing in style.

Bundle rates are: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent each; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, at 50 cents a hundred.

The banishment of Count Lyof Tolstoy will hardly tend to mend matters in Russia. The seed he has sown in Russian soil is sprouting in the revolutionary movement.

Comrades of San Francisco, rouse yourselves now to action. You have been too negligent of aggressive agitation. With the circulation of the petitions for a referendum vote on the Labor Temple and the employment of the unemployed the municipal campaign begins.

The action of the Los Angeles City Council in suppressing free speech is very timely. From Eureka, from San Jose and from Los Angeles, we now have the cowardly tyrants of the capitalist class snarling at the agitators of the Social Democratic Party.

COST IN MONEY AND MEN.

March 29th.—This is the cost of the Philippines to the United States in American lives and money: expenditures on account of military and naval operations in the islands, 173,550,000; paid to Spain under the treaty of Paris, \$20,000,000; paid to Spain for Cagayan and Sibutu, \$100,000; Philippine Commissioners and miscellaneous, \$500,000; interest on war loan since June 30, 1899, \$8,423,000; total cost in money, \$202,573,000; officers killed or died from wounds, 56; privates, 852; deaths from disease: officers, 48; enlisted men, 2,072. Total cost in lives 3,028.

The capitalist will get the profit and the people foot the bills—as usual.

ADULTERATION.

Paris Green has been so grossly adulterated that its use as an insecticide is being largely abandoned by growers in favor of white arsenic and lime. A law has been passed which imposes a fine for selling an insecticide that which does not contain fifty per cent of arsenious acid.

Peace sitting under her olive, and slurring the days gone by, When the poor are hoveled and hustled together, each sex, like swine,

When only the ledger lives, and when only not all men lie;

Peace in her vineyards—yes! but a company forges the wine.

And the vitriol madness rushes up in the ruffian's head, Till the filthy by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife,

And chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread,

And the spirit of murder works in the very best means of life,

And sleep must lie down, armed for the villainous center-bits

Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights,

While another is cheating the sick of a few last gasps, as he sits

To pestle a poisoned poison behind his crimson lights. But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind,

When who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's ware or his word?

Is it peace or war? Civil war as I think and that of a kind

The viler, as underhand, not openly bearing the sword.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

"It has been observed by shrewd students that the growing addiction of American women for clubs is not improving the culinary art. Cookery has been given up for so-called culture and dyspepsia is increasing."—S. F. Chronicle.

Doubtless the Chronicle would prefer to have the women of the country ignorant of everything but cooking, so that they would be better household slaves in all ways. We hope for a speedy arrival of the time when women will refuse to adhere to the primitive methods of housekeeping, with its accompanying dirty drudgery, and force the men to realize the advantages of co-operative kitchens, if not of co-operative restaurants.

WORKINGMEN, AWAKE!

Under the above caption, "Organized Labor," the local organ of the trades unions, prints an appeal, from which the following paragraphs are clipped. After calling attention to the fact that the Employer's Liability Law is so worded as to be useless, it exclaims:

"The question for us all to consider is how long this state of affairs is to be allowed to go on. Is money to reach above labor? Are we always to be the slaves of capital? Can we not in our ranks find a man who will see that the present conditions of affairs are altered?"

One would presume from these questions that what "Organized Labor" wants is a man who can so alter present conditions that labor shall no longer be a slave to capital. That is a praiseworthy desire; but we apprehend that the job is too big for any one man, even though it be the redoubtable P. H. McCarthy himself.

"The basis of all oppression is economic dependence," very truly says Bebel, the Social Democratic leader in the German Reichstag. And to "alter present conditions," so as to abolish "economic dependence" implies the control of employment and the implements of industry by the working class in their collective capacity.

Mark, now, the next paragraph:

"Labor is organizing for shorter hours of labor. Their efforts have been successful, but judging by results in New Zealand it is hopeless to expect that the general public will aid to carry out our moderate desires—law only is our remedy."

This looks as if "pure and simplemop" were beginning to recognize its limitations. Such words are far different from the old-time cry of "economic organization is sufficient; keep politics out of the union." If "Organized Labor" has waked up to the fact that the strike and the boycott are expensive and ineffectual, it has made great progress. It remains for it to discover that as "law is the only remedy," a working-class political party is an absolute necessity.

That it does not clearly realize this necessity is evidenced by the talk about "men," intelligence," "abil-

ity" and "honesty," instead of "class interests" and "class-conscious action," in the following:

"Wake up, men! You have the voting power. Whether you are politically Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Prohibitionists or of any other party, remember the old maxim 'In Union there is strength.'" It is by observing this rule that the capitalists of the United States carry their own way. Why do you not trust men of your own ranks rather than the polished flatterer, whose only interest in you is to get your vote? Say not that you lack the material. You have in your ranks—mechanics and workmen—men of intelligence, ability and honesty; not strangers, but men who know both you and your wants—

It may seem like drawing a very fine distinction and being hypercritical to object to this paragraph because it speaks about electing men rather than carrying into effect legislation. But we have had experience. We know that the words and phraseology used in such appeals as this we are criticising are highly significant of what is uppermost in the minds of their authors.

If, however, "Organized Labor" is in good earnest about the necessity of correct labor legislation, it must recognize then that not only must labor men be elected to the legislature, but the executive and judicial departments must be filled with the nominees of the Labor Party. Neither will it do to elect one year and then go out of business the next, allowing the capitalists to come back and repeal the labor laws.

"The time is ripe when the organized-workingmen of America must act intelligently in united harmony in the political arena as well as in the industrial world. The capitalist class has understood the necessity of such a policy and acted accordingly until it has succeeded in securing an almost irresistible grip on the reins both of our National and State governments, while the mighty laboring class is pulling the chariot."

Yes, Brother "Organized Labor," "the time is ripe and rotten ripe for change." But, for weakness and impotency your conclusion takes the whole bakery.

"We do not wish it to be understood that we desire to cause any trouble between the two classes, but until they are placed on a fairer basis regarding the latter we must continue to draw attention to the manner in which labor is being treated."

What in the name of Homestead, Buffalo, Chicago and Cour d'Alene are you then kicking about? Why do you advocate strikes and prosecute boycotts if you desire no trouble between the classes? Do you think the capitalists need to have their attention called to the way they treat labor? They know that they skin and humbug labor. They treat labor for what labor is to them—a good thing.

If you wish to call labor's attention to the way it is treated, you must desire it to oppose such ill-usage and to struggle against the oppression of the capitalist class. The formation of a political party representing labor is an act calculated to "cause trouble between the classes." The old parties, representing the capitalists, do not pass labor legislation, because it hurts the interests of the capitalists. The interests of labor and capital are opposed, and labor must oppose and overthrow its enemy on the political as well as the industrial field.

As we said, in criticising Gompers' "Labor Program for the Twentieth Century," the working class cannot be content with an armed truce between it and the capitalist class. It must realize that there is between them an irrepressible conflict which can be only ended by the overthrow of one or the other. Hence, labor must destroy the capitalist class as a class, for they will otherwise be a constant menace to the dominance of labor. Labor must secure the political power and dispossess the capitalists of their property, their means of accumulating wealth at the expense of the working class. Labor must adopt the Socialist program and order the industries of the people to be run by the people for the people. Nothing less will do.

A figure fiend, taking Senator Depew's statement that \$2,000,000,000 more wealth is produced than consumed in the United States as authority, shows in the "Appeal to Reason" that to load \$500 worth of such surplus on freight cars fifty feet in length it would require four million such cars, which, connected in one line, would stretch one and one-half times around the earth, or 37,878 miles.

The new Perham loom is being placed in mills at Lowell, Mass. Unlike others, it has no gears, occupies a third less space, and is speedier by 50 to 100 per cent than the most rapid modern loom of today. Placed in an establishment employing 1,500 "hands," one-third are displaced. This in connection with reported wage reductions in New England is increasing the misery and hardship of the textile workers.

Poulsen's new telegraphone has now been exhibited and thoroughly tested in this country. "Scientific men are greatly surprised by it and pleased with it," says the "Electrical Review." "We have dealt so long with apparatus and methods that seem to perform the impossible that it is only once in a while we can feel the thrill of real enthusiasm and surprise." The telegraphone is described as being an amazingly simple device, and reproduces magnetic strains in a steel wire permanently. It surpasses in beauty and simplicity the telephone or graphophone in transmitting sound.

Decadence—in statesmanship, political initiative, in literature, art and morals. The policy of latter governments has been a continued one—of drift. But where are we drifting, and to what? To the downfall that has been the lot of previous empires?

This is how Joseph Grose closes a masterly paper on the Decadence of England in "London Justice."

Chicago central labor bodies refuse to unite as recommended by the A. F. of L.

IN THE Industrial Arena

BY JOS. J. NJEL.

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

The onward march of our common humanity has been steadily towards taking a larger interest in the affairs of government, with the hope, faintly expressed though it was at first, that all those forces of government not in entire sympathy with the people should be thrown aside and forgotten. The struggle for civil rights by the slaves of Greece and Rome contained but a slight suspicion of this ultimate desire. The struggle for religious rights, when Henry VIII was King or Cromwell was Lord Protector of England, or when Gustavus Adolphus held high carnival in central Europe during the Thirty Years' War, made the desire strong, but its expression was weak because the symbols under which the people fought obscured their vision. The same might be said of the struggle for political rights in the eighteenth century. During the first French revolution there was an unmistakable demand for participation in governmental affairs by the common people, but it was eventually buried under a wave of rhetoric. This demand transferred to our own country, found more able champions. Bacon was really the first of these. The "Bacon rebellion" is remembered because it set the pace, and a pace that proved too rapid, for the revolution which eventually thrust off the yoke of England. Franklin, who never seems to get his just dues from the revolutionary writers, Patrick Henry, Jefferson and Thomas Paine, caught the spirit of revolution from the French writers and gave it the necessary twist that would make it effective with the Americans. That it was effective we see by the uprising against England all over the country. The power of a stupid Hanovrian prince, at that time reigning in England, was broken in this country by Jefferson, Henry, Adams, Franklin and Washington, but the power of the common people to take their own affairs into their own hands was broken by an alien, an Anglo-Indian, with all the brilliancy of a genius and all the craft of a sneak-thief. Aaron Burr afterwards put a quietus on this lover of a strong centralized government, but too late to affect his pernicious ideas. "A constitution that will be impregnable, a senate in which only a gentleman can sit, a president's veto and a council of the highest judges of the land, will be a good substitute for a king." And they are. They are as effective as four kings. The common people protested against this quartet of monarchs and raised the standard of revolt. But the virus of compromise and political trading had entered into the veins of the leaders of the people, the Henrys and the Jeffersons, and the rebellion was quickly suppressed. It is known to students of history as the "Uprising of the Levellers."

After all their rebellions and their revolutions the common people have won what might be termed an academic victory. In theory they run their own affairs, in practice the constitution, the president's veto, the senate and the supreme court run them. Still, the ideal of a government for, of and by the common people is raked from the ashes of ignorance and conceit, prejudice and conservatism, and held up before the eyes of our common humanity to lead it into ways of peace and love, hope and rest.

While the victory attained is not all that the revolutionaries had set their hearts on when they entered the lists against the vice of the ages, tyranny, still there has been gained a point of vantage from which ultimate victory may be secured. That point of vantage is, unquestionably, the ballot. The increasing purpose running through the ages, makes the efforts of the past seem stupendous in comparison with the results. But it is because there is no finality. The purpose running through the ages will increase and every victory will whet the appetite for more victories. Civil liberty, religious liberty, political liberty, paved the way for economic liberty. And while economic liberty seems the culmination, it is really the beginning or the basis of all the other liberties. No man is really free to roam the city and exercise his rights as a citizen or as a man of religion when another man can practically say he owns him, body and soul. Yet the workingman of this age and time must undergo this indignity. Andrew Carnegie forbids all organization in his works. He herds, or has herded, under the watchful eye of Frick, the workmen of Homestead, Duquesne and South Pittsburg, to the booths on election day. He helps to build a church such as he believes suitable for "his hands," and pays "his hands" just enough to keep them alive, tacitly forbidding them to build a church of a different denomination.

And despite these evidences of the necessity for workingmen to reach out and control their own affairs, despite the story of the ages, written so large that he who runs may read, despite the promptings of their keener judgments, their truer selves, some, to get a crust, and a crust that has filth on it, adapt their reasoning to suit the forces of reaction. Any man who would limit the action of workingmen in the matter of taking part in the affairs of government is a traitor to the revolutions of the past. For all revolutions of the past had as an object a wider, freer expression on the part of the common people. The common people were the hope of the dreamers and the fighters. They are the same today to the men who are of them by birth and by adoption, and who have character to set their faces resolutely against compromise and hints of preferment. And as lack of education in things essential to their welfare is what keeps workingmen under the iron heel of the oppressor, any man who would limit that education in the workingmen's clubs or unions has it in his heart to keep them political and industrial slaves. The objection may not be loud-mouthed and noisy; it need only be subtle and cunning, but the effect is the same and the guilt equally enduring.

Men with a knowledge of the past and the present, who take history to aid the creative spirit and econom-

ics to guide the critical, who have kept their hearts pure, their ideals untarnished, who have met temptation and overcome it, who have fought persistently to beat back the waves of reaction, who have seen their efforts year after year amount to nothing, who have sacrificed friends on the altar of truth, who have listened complacently to the ungenerous tales that have been told of them, yet never flinched from the path of duty, these men are the force that makes for a truer, a nobler social life. Any compromise with evil is repellant to them. Any hint at a fixed salary for so much unbelief is an insult to their manhood.

And in this Socialist movement of ours we have such men, brave and strong. They may not be prominent, they may not even stand with the Social Democratic Party, but still are they true revolutionaries, who cannot be bought or sold. They march forward clear of eye and firm of resolution, to the conquest of the political power for the common people.

Socialism, reduced to the comprehension of P. H. McCarthy, means no more than independent political action by the working class. This political action does not mean democratic politics, however, nor republican politics. It does not mean the introduction into the union of ward heeler methods, that redound to the good of one's own pocket and one's own place in the placid (?) environs of either of the old parties. It does not mean carrying around in your disposition anarchistic inclinations, because a ready retreat and good apology may be found in anarchistic doctrine for certain lapses. It does not mean using the Social Democratic Party as a pawn on the chess-board of local labor affairs to bring oneself into prominence and power. This independent political activity by the working class means that the great army of workmen must awake to its interests as opposed to the interests of any other army or class. It means that the great working class must arise and brush aside the other puny classes that stand in the way of its freedom and its life. It means that workmen must realize that all the suffering of the world, all the revolutions of the past, all that shedding of blood, lining the pages of history, all that human misery and degradation imposed on the victims of tyranny, were not endured to bring forth a Morgan or a Rockefeller. Nor were they endured to bring forth this latest conception of an honest revolutionist as being one who adapts himself to circumstances and takes what he can get.

In this free land, where every one is free, it may be interesting to know in connection with the knowledge we possess of Carnegie prohibiting all organization in his factories, that right here at home a large corporation does the same thing. It is the Southern Pacific railroad. Since the days of the A. R. U., the first man that gives a hint of organization on trades union lines is summarily discharged. Organization into fraternal brotherhoods or religious orders are, strictly speaking, not on the "index," still, if one is not too noisy about the matter he can belong to these harmless organizations. "The worst evil of these railway fraternal societies," said one of the prominent officials of the railroad, when asked about the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, "is that the men get into the habit of being together and acting in concert. Then, occasionally the men, chief among them the young daredevils, think of a union, or they even discuss politics. These are unfortunate issues of such societies, but I believe we have learned our lesson in California, and, while we have no fear of workmen's unions or workmen's political organizations, we frown them out of existence in their incipency." Written in English, this means that the Southern Pacific Railroad objects to its employees having any union or political organization that is not controlled from the head office of the company. "Frowned out of existence in their incipency" means that men who pride themselves on being free men, living in a free land, are subject to insult, discharge and black-list, with all the attending evils, if they dare have a contrary opinion on these vital subjects to the opinion held by the successors of Collis P. Huntington.

The record of strikes for today is a good one. The Tanners' Union had an easy time of it. The company selected to receive the first blow, heard the whistle out of the usual order, they saw the wheels stop, they watched the men march out of the gate, then they weakened. Every demand was granted and, strange as it may seem, the men were given the privilege of finding homes beyond the factory gates. This is a proud distinction. Not every tanner in the country can have the blessing of a home of his own. The chief demand of the strike was the abolition of the company boarding house and for the \$20 additional to meet the expense of rent, etc.

The Metal Polishers' Union has a larger contract on its hands than the Tanners. The polishers are out for an eight-hour day without any reduction in wages, and the bosses are organized against them. It will be a fight to a finish. The Union is strong and the men intelligent. Metal polishers are scarce and orders cannot be delayed. If the men hold together for a few weeks the bosses will be falling over each other in the effort to be first to sign the agreement.

A boycott has been declared by the building trades council against the Baseball League with which Mr. Henry Harris is connected. This Harris is an impossible person, who thinks by setting the Building Trades Council in opposition to the Labor Council to divide union men in this city. It is always the way with the capitalist. He knows that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and by setting one division of labor to fight another division he hopes to so weaken both that he can dictate terms. However, Mr. Harris overreached himself. Labor has learned its lesson. By the light of the past the actions of the present, and, let us hope, the actions of the future, will be directed. There is no division in labor circles in this city, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

That other absurd creature, Mr. Gibson, the user of the atrocious English mentioned last week, has decided to get out an injunction restraining men with white badges from walking up and down the pavement in front of his store on Market street, near Taylor. If the poor clown saw the men with blue badges, or green badges, or yellow badges, in front of his store, his anger could be controlled; but his gorge rises every time he looks out and sees a white badge. It is really unfortunate that the Clerks should have chosen the very color Mr. Gibson is prejudiced against. Per-

haps it was with malice prepense they did so. One look at his array of noisy shirt fronts and neckties would convince the most skeptical that besides being deaf he is color-blind. And it is a well known fact that people with this defective sense are sensitive to white objects, especially if in the shape of a badge. The Clerks took unfair advantage of a natural law, and if they have the least pity for the feelings of this abuser of the English they are boycotting, the very least they could do would be to change the color of their badge to something near the color of one of the aforementioned noisy shirt fronts. Mr. Gibson deserves this consideration at their hands. He will be compelled to carry the hod or do some other useful labor very soon, and anything that would make the journey to his natural vocation a bit easy should not be denied. Perhaps the judge will see the humor in Mr. Gibson's demand for an injunction, and deny the writ. Though as a matter of fact, judges are not famous for having sympathy for anything so human as humor.

REVIEWS

Oratory: Its Requirements and Its Rewards." By John P. Altgeld. This little volume by the former governor of Illinois should be read by every one interested in the mysteries of platform work. Practical hints for embryo orators abound and occasionally a line that is inspirational. Mr. Altgeld has had experience enough to stamp him an authority on the subject. To reformers, he is best known as the man who had the courage to liberate the Chicago anarchists, and gave such reasons for the act as to brand those who had condemned the others as murderers. A perusal of this little book will be not only helpful to the student, but will give the casual reader something to ponder over, when the clear-cut sentences that bespeak a man behind them are read and compared with the picture of Mr. Altgeld conjured up in the mind by the capitalist press, because he had the temerity to free the revolutionists of the Haymarket. One quotation will suffice to prove this. "Oratory is the child of Democracy. It is the product of Free Institutions; it grows in a republic, it withers in a despotism. . . . Glancing down the highway of nations, we find that oratory first illuminated the skies of Greece, while democratic institutions prevailed there. Then its flame was seen in the democracy (?) of Rome. "During the eighteenth century oratory burst forth in England —; and France produced some great examples of forensic power at the beginning of her revolution.

"In Ireland it became subsequently a mighty protest against injustice and oppression. Looking over the world today we see that not even a whisper comes from the Orient, while the vulgar hand of brute force has choked free speech to death and silenced the voice of oratory in the entire basin of the Mediterranean, where it was once great, and where with the decadence of oratory came the degradation of the nations.

"On the continent of Europe a brutal officialism, that eats the bread earned by the toil of others, perpetuates injustice and wrong by filling the prisons with the men and the women who dare appeal to a higher law or speak of the rights of man."

Published by Charles H. Kerr & Company, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Price, 50 cents.

"Socialism and Modern Science." By Enrico Ferri. This is one of the very best books on this subject we have ever seen. Ritchie, in his "Darwinism and Politics," touches on the logic of modern science when applied to society, and discovers that Darwinism leads to Socialism. But Ritchie, in the strict sense of the word, is not a scientist. His generalizations are limited in strength because he had not the laboratory practice. Ferri, on the other hand, is a scientist with an European reputation. He was one of the trio that introduced a new factor in social science. His research in criminology was original, and of such value that Lombroso owes him a debt, he, Lombroso, feels can never be repaid. Humanity also owes a debt of gratitude to this gifted Italian. In his present work Ferri reconciles not only Darwin, but the redoubtable Spencer, with Socialism. Of course, Spencer objects, but Ferri shows that the logic of all this philosopher's writings lead directly to a socialistic state. Marx receives a just tribute in the work; the author placing him shoulder to shoulder with Darwin and Spencer, as the men who mark the nineteenth century and make it brilliant. There is an appendix to the book, written in answer to one Baron Garofalo, a former fellow-laborer in the field of criminology, that in its way is a work of art. His, Ferri's, answer to Spencer, which is also an appendix to "Socialism and Modern Science," while not "worker up" in a literary sense, is excellent reading. This book would make good propaganda among that class of men who believe a truth because of the manner of its presentation—among advanced students in college, etc. It should also be read by every socialist who makes any pretension at keeping up with the latest thought in social science. The International Publishing Company, 23 Duane St., New York.

The leading article in the International Socialist Review for April will be by Karl Kautsky, the great German Socialist writer, who discusses the relation of Socialists and trade unions. It is not too much to say that this is the most important contribution to this subject yet published in the English language. Mrs. May Wood Simons shows the relation of Socialist philosophy to the new spirit in education under the title "Education and Socialism." J. R. McDonald, secretary of the Labor Representation Committee of the United Socialists and trade unionists of Great Britain, gives an extremely valuable survey of "Socialism and the Labor Movement in Great Britain." Prof. John R. Commons on "Social Evolution," an anonymous writer on some phases of Socialist propaganda and a reply to Marxist's second article by Prof. Untermyer are among the other features.

The Ball and Entertainment Committee of the C. C. C. requests all Comrades who are acting as sub-committees at tonight's ball to be present in proper time.

The May-day ADVANCE will contain articles of great value from the pens of Comrades Debs, Vail, Abbott and others. It will be an eight-page edition and chock full of the latest information concerning the movement in Europe and America. The propaganda articles will be of the best. Clearness and convincingness will be the features. Send in orders now. No local should fail to subscribe for a bundle.

MINUTES OF CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

The following are the minutes of City Central Committee, held April 2, 1901, Comrade Dunne in the chair:

Five applications for membership were accepted. A bill to Scott Anderson for \$1.50 was ordered paid; also a bill for hall rent of \$5.

A motion was carried that the librarian be authorized to send to Kerr & Co. for one hundred magazines. A motion was carried that the appeal against the Speed and the street-speaking case be pushed.

The Committee on Headquarters was instructed to visit the two halls spoken of by Comrade Appel and to report ways and means of supporting a headquarters outside of the regular party receipts. The Treasurer reported the receipts of the week as \$24.70; no expenses; cash on hand, \$34.85.

Comrade Scott Anderson's resignation from the office of Organizer was accepted and Comrade J. J. Noel was appointed in his place, pending the vote of the District clubs. A motion was also made that Comrade Noel be instructed to devote three days a week to ADVANCE.

Cameron King, Jr. was appointed chairman for Thursday night's propaganda meeting and Comrade Dunne for Sunday night's meeting.

The Financial Secretary was authorized to purchase one hundred due stamps.

Nominees for Board of Directors: O. Seifert, Oscar Johnson, H. Lilienthal, T. Zant. Nominees for State Executive, P. J. Dunne.

Adjourned. Respectfully submitted,

ANNA STRUNSKY.

Proposition for Re-organization and Concentration.

Submitted by the Senatorial District; S. D. P.

Resolved, That the present constitution be temporarily suspended in such parts as it conflicts with the following:

Resolved, That the membership segregate themselves into three Agitation District Clubs as follows:

1. All those living within the territory bounded by a line beginning at the Bay, running out Channel St. to Division, thence to Tenth, thence to Market, to Jones, to the Bay, and back to the beginning, shall associate themselves in an Agitation District Club, No. 1.

2. All those living within the territory bounded by a line beginning at the Bay and running out Channel to Division, thence to Tenth, thence to Market, to the ocean, to the county line, to the Bay, and back to the beginning, shall associate themselves in an Agitation District Club, No. 2.

3. All those living within the territory bounded by a line running from the Bay along Jones to Market, to the ocean, and back to the beginning, shall associate themselves in an Agitation District Club, No. 3.

Resolved, That the officers of the Agitation District Clubs be an Organizer, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman, Delegates, and such committees and other officers as the club may appoint; elect; their duties to be as follows:

1. Organizer shall conduct agitation meetings, attend to the general organization work and act as Financial Secretary, collecting dues, giving stamps in receipt therefor, and keeping the receipt and expense accounts of the Club.

2. Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes and conduct the correspondence of the club, and call club to order.

3. Treasurer shall receive and hold all moneys of the Club, paying such bills as the club authorizes on presentation of bill certified by chairman and secretary.

4. Chairman shall preside at the meetings of the club; shall be elected each week.

5. Delegates shall represent Club in the City Central Committee; shall present all reports in writing.

Resolved, That the duties of the Agitation District Club shall be to conduct agitation within its district, holding meetings and distributing literature and doing such other work as may be desired. They shall make to the C. C. C. a regular monthly report of cash and stamp accounts, of membership and of business transacted.

Resolved, That each Club shall be represented in the City Central Committee on the basis of one member for every five members in good standing.

Resolved, That the City Central Committee shall conduct all the political and business affairs common to the different clubs, reporting and referring its action to the clubs.

Resolved, That the officers of the City Central Committee shall be an Organizer, a Secretary, a Financial Secretary, a Librarian, an Auditing and a Propaganda Committee, whose duties shall be as in the present constitution.

Comrades and readers of ADVANCE, do not forget to attend the grand entertainment and ball that is to be held tonight at Turn Verein Hall, 323 Turk street. Help to furnish the party with a printing press. By enjoying the pleasure that is awaiting you tonight you will serve a good cause.

The big railroad syndicate controlled by Morgan and Harriman is reaching out its tentacles in the direction of the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

The C. I. & L. is to be attached to the Southern Railway, the Goulds have absorbed the Diamond Joe road, and the Rockefeller-Harriman interests are securing control of the great Rio Grande system.

Rockefeller is developing a bonanza farm in the rich Panhandle district of the Southwest. It will be twenty-five miles wide and two hundred miles long, is already stocked with 185,000 head of cattle and 20,000 horses, and is valued at \$10,500,000.

Another telegraphic revolutionizer is to be put on the market by a Detroit company. By this invention it is claimed that messages can be transmitted in the exact handwriting of the sender, and maps and pictures can be sent with equal accuracy.

In London, when asked whether the United States Steel Corporation would tend to hasten Socialism, Carnegie dodged the question and declared that if he landed in New York penniless again he would get rich. But it's safe to bet he won't try the job.

J. P. Morgan has secured possession of several more large Pennsylvania coal companies and a few thousand acres in West Virginia.

Retail Trades Council.

Meeting held Tuesday, March 26, 1901. President Andre in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Credentials of the delegates of the Cooks and Waiters and Journeyman Barber's were received and delegates seated. Bakers reported that the French Bakers Union had gone out of existence. Bakers will hold a moonlight picnic at Germania Gardens, May 1st.

Barbers reported that Henry Meyer's shop at 24th and York was still unfair. Barbers will hold a picnic at Germania Gardens, Sunday, April 14th.

Brewers reported strike in Portland; boycott asked from Labor Council on Portland beer; strike progressing favorably; car-load of Union Beer sent to that city.

Butchers reported 3 meetings held and 567 members enrolled. Next meeting at Turk st. Temple Tuesday night.

Laundry Workers held conference with bosses; will ask assistance of Council, if any steam laundry refuses to pay scale on April 1st.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes. Matter of Dunn Bros. settled; taken off the unfair list.

Milkers report National Dairy, Bayview, employing non-union milkers.

Milk Wagon Drivers. Employers signed demands. Retail Clerks. In a fair way to win fight. Wolf & Frank, A. Schoenfeld and Baummell will close. Gibson still unfair.

Shoe Workers. Business good. Agitating for home industry and Union stamps. Delegates asked to call for San Francisco Union made shoe.

Resolved, that committees be elected to interview organizations eligible for membership in this Council.

Resolved, that all applications for affiliation be hereafter referred to Executive Committee.

Resolved, that all members of the Retail Trades Council should remember that French bread is the product of unfair labor in this city at present.

Under the order of good and welfare, many amusing incidents were related by delegates who have asked for union cards from the Barbers, Waiters, Retail Clerks, etc waiting upon them. The delegates to the Council will keep a sharp lookout for Union men patronizing non-union places or purchasing after 6 o'clock. Such cases will be immediately reported to the member's union and a fine asked for. Two cases have already been discovered, reported to the respective unions and fines imposed. Adjourned at 10:30.

Respectfully submitted, F. S. Hamilton, Sec'y.

Beer Bottlers

The regular meeting of the Beer Bottlers' Union was held on April 2nd with Chas Santert in the chair. A committee from the Shoeworkers' Union addressed the meeting on the subject of the union label, and a resolution was passed levying a fine of \$5 on any member discovered buying shoes not bearing the Union Label. A resolution was also carried that it was the sense of the meeting that the Beer Bottlers should call for Union stamped shoes that are the product of local factories.

Dispatches announce that outside beer made in Union Breweries and bearing the Label of the Union is going into Portland by the carload every day and that Portland workmen are supporting the Brewery workmen by refusing to drink the boycotted beer. Sister Unions in San Francisco report that their members are doing their utmost to put a stop to the sale of the product of the Gambrian and Weinhard Breweries in this city. Portland papers admit that the sales of the unfair breweries are falling off heavily every day.

The National Union is fully advised of the progress of the fight and has instructed its representatives here to insist on the eight hour agreements being signed and the blacklisted members re-instated. All the Breweries and bottle-shops on the Pacific Coast compete with one another and for that reason it has been decided that the eight hour regime should go into effect all over the Coast as fast as old contracts expire. No discriminations will be made in any instance and breweries or bottle shops that desire to run over eight hours per day or pay less than Union scale will be listed as unfair.

The present trouble arose over the actions of the Brewers' Association of the North West, an association of employers, one whose object is undoubtedly to pay as low wages as possible. Bottlers have been organized in Oregon and Washington for four months, and for that time the Association has refused to recognize the Union; and nine dollars per week and nine hours per day and child labor has been the rule in these shops. The Association, finding that public opinion would be sure to be against them in an open dispute with their employes submitted a contract that averages twenty per cent less remuneration than is paid in other shops that run under union rules and further provides for the employment of a boy or girl for every two men employed. It was promptly voted down and the Bottle shops that belong to members of the Brewers Association of the North West will have to pay union wages as do their competitors or be listed as unfair. The Union is in a splendid financial condition and the men on strike in Portland, sixty in all, will be supported from the National Treasury until it is demonstrated to the Portland Brewery proprietors that the workmen of the Pacific Coast do not desire the Brewers and Bottlers who produce and bottle their beer to work more than eight hours or for less than two dollars per day.

Mr. Pierce the national organizer of the American Federation of Labor has notified the Portland proprietors that unless they treat their employes justly every Union on the coast will be enlisted against them.

It is rumored that the Brewers' Association of the North West is on its last legs and that the Breweries of Oregon and Washington will individually make agreements with their employes hereafter. Trickery and treachery have characterized its relations with the Brewery Workmen's Union since it issued the flat that all agreements with employes of Sound breweries must be signed at the same time. For four months its union bottlers have been paid "scab" wages. Twice it gravely appointed time and place for a meeting with representatives of the Brewery Workmen's Union and the Western Central Labor Union, of Seattle and after giving the representatives of organized labor a "confidence talk" sent them about their business stating point blank that they would sign no contracts regulating their bottle shops. The active union members were one by one called into the office and told that there was no more work for them and non-union men took their places.

The Brewery Workmen's Union got tired of having its best members blacklisted and as the worst cases occurred in Portland finally called out the employes of the Portland Breweries.

There is no doubt that Portland Breweries will soon grow tired of trying to force their non-union product down union men's throats who have had similar experiences and when they concede the just demands of the Brewery Workmen's Union, as concede they must, the North West Brewers' Association for the reduction of wages will be a thing of the past.

The Local Executive Committee of Brewers, Bottlers and Drivers of the Pacific Coast will meet on Thursday the 26th inst. and map out a plan of campaign to cover every locality where Gambrian and Weinhard's beer is sold. Respectfully submitted, A. R. ANDRE, Sec'y.

The millionaire stockyard bosses in Chicago are absorbing saloons and stores of every description in the neighborhood, and the small business people are reading their doom in the movement.

Machine has been invented in Battle Creek, Mich., for bending wheel braces that will do the work of fifty men. It is in use in a threshing machine manufactory.

Rockefeller has just gobbled the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, which gives him control of about \$400,000,000 of deposits in the one city alone.

In Germany eighty-five wire and nail mills went into a trust, and Morgan is going over to negotiate for its absorption. Other industries are succumbing to the consolidation influence.

All the independent telephone lines in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia are being combined in a \$27,000,000 trust.

Rockefeller's silver trust has reached over into Canada and raked in the million-dollar Crows' Nest Coal Co., which owns the largest coke plant in the Dominion.

GUS. POSTLER
Paints, Oils, Wall Paper etc.
Pacific Coast Shirt Factory.

W.L. SCHLOTHAN
408 Fifth Street
Dealer in Butter, Eggs and Dairy Produce

P. PARSSON
General Blacksmith and Wagon Maker

A. Schau
Fine Boots and Shoes

ROBERT LUTGE
Upholsterer, Carpet Layer

DR. CARL DEHMEL
Surgeon-Chiroprapist

Turk st. Coal Yard
Wholesale and Retail Coal

C. Leidecker Co
PRINTERS

Mint Book Store
106 FIFTH Street

CAMERON H KING
ATTORNEY AT LAW

L. LEMOS
Suits to Order, Easy Installments

Elcho House
863 1/2 Market Street

H. LOTZIN
BOOTS and SHOES

SCOTT ANDERSON
Sign and Show Card Writer

ARTHUR CONTI
Rubber Stamps and Printing

Otto Sinz
Watchmaker and Jeweler

Workingmen's Sick & Death Benefit Society

Abet Bitters
The only Remedy for a disordered stomach.

Metropolitan Temple
Leading Speakers
Vocal, Instrumental Music

VEGETARIAN CAFE
A Meal Without Meat

THE "Underwood"
Visible—Is the very latest—Endorsed by the U. S. Government.

P. Westerfeld & Co
Bakery and Restaurant

California Schuetzen Park
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.

THE AIR SHIP

Fred W. Klotz
1241 Market st., near 9th st.

"The Waldorf"
5 Taylor st., San Francisco

H. F. Suhr & Co
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Herman Safe Co.
SACRAMENTO

Bonnestell & Co.
PAPER

L. Van Alstine
335 Gough st. near Hayes

Stuetzel & Richardson
PRINTERS

Otto Sinz
Watchmaker and Jeweler

Workingmen's Sick & Death Benefit Society

Abet Bitters

Metropolitan Temple

VEGETARIAN CAFE

THE "Underwood"

Ernest Rehor
Artistic Tailor

VINCENT'S MEAT MARKET
TELEPHONE MAIN 161

HAUCH'S
Cash Stores

Alameda
S. D. P. SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Time and Place of Meetings.

THE SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO

LOCAL OAKLAND

LOCAL ALAMEDA

Bottlers' Union Bulletin

THESE SHOPS REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE BOTTLETS UNION

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Correspondence.
Editor Advance: Among the gigantic trusts that have been formed of late is one that effects every voter and his family in this state, and throughout the whole country.

A GRAND
Entertainment and Ball
WILL BE GIVEN BY LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO, S. D. P.

Turn Verein Hall, 323 Turk
SATURDAY Eve., APRIL 6th

INTERNATIONAL
MAY DAY CELEBRATION

Grades Unions
Social and Singing Societies.

Sunday, May 5th
AT GERMANIA GARDENS

Grand Orchestra till 12 p m
Admission 25 cents

College of
Oratory and Elocution

Thorough and systematic training is given in all the principles underlying the science and the art of Elocution.

Electrical Exhibition.
The comrades who have not attended the electrical exhibitions at 813 Van Ness ave. Friday evenings, could spend a very pleasant and profitable hour.

LEON L. REY & SON.
French Hatters

A Union Made Typewriter.
The "Underwood"

WIRTH & JACHENS
BADGES & CHECKS
STENCILS & SEALS

EQUITABLE
COLLECTION CO.
Collections of Salaries and Wages

VEGETARIAN CAFE
A Meal Without Meat

THE "Underwood"

VEGETARIAN CAFE

VEGETARIAN CAFE

PROPAGANDA MEETING
On Thursday night a very successful meeting in every way was held in the Academy of Sciences Hall.

SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB.
Justice Hall was crowded to its capacity on Sunday night to hear a debate on the following subject:

National Executive Committee.
To all S. D. P. Locals and Other Socialist Organizations.

Use of a Van or Wagon Wanted.
If any comrade or friend has a van or wagon that they can spare for 3 or 4 days to carry banners through the street advertising our May Day celebration, they will confer a favor by communicating with Scott Anderson, 1067 Market st.

Sheer Steal.
The farmer as a producer is as much a slave as the wage worker.

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VEGETARIAN CAFE

VEGETARIAN CAFE

The Staff of Life
SHOULD BE
Wholesome, Substantial, Clean

THE UNION LABEL

IT STANDS FOR:
1. Clean Bread
2. Sanitary Workshop
3. One day's rest a week

Emblem of Fair Labor

Ask the Shoemaker for his Union Card when you want your shoes repaired

HELP
THE BARBERS' UNION

PATRONIZE Barber Shops before 8 P. M. and before 12 M. Sundays and Holidays.

Only Patronize Barber Shops that display the UNION CARD IN THE WINDOW

Dividends On Your Regular Household Expenses.

The San Francisco Rochdale Company (co-operative), incorporated September 22, 1900, is doing a general grocery business at 1818 Market street.

They sell goods at regular prices, and return all profits to members in proportion to purchases, after deducting a fair rate of interest in proportion to investment.

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