



ADVANCE

Labor's Political Struggle

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

GERMANY.

In February, German Socialists were sentenced to one year and two weeks' imprisonment and \$185 fine. Rather below the average.

Kaiser Wilhelm, who never misses an opportunity to make a fool of himself, found the chance in addressing a grenadier regiment. In the course of his speech he said: "If the city of Berlin should again impudently and disobediently rise against the king, as in 1848, then, my grenadiers, it will be your duty, with the points of your bayonets, to annihilate the impudent and disobedient."

AUSTRIA.

At Pola, in Dalmatia, there was a weekly Socialist paper, "El Proletario." It is now published every day.

In the election for members of the conciliation boards of Austria the socialists were successful in winning out with many candidates.

-Speaking of the days of 1848 in Austria, "Freiheit," of Tiplitz, says that it is no use erecting barricades now, but that the best barricades against the reaction is equal, direct and secret voting.

BELGIUM.

Great preparations are being made for demonstrations at Brussels and other towns in favor of universal suffrage and one man one vote, and not one man three votes, as often happens now for the well-to-do.

The trade-unions, co-operative societies and Social Democratic Party of Belgium met in Liege, April 7th and 8th, to consider some important questions, among which were propositions to inaugurate a general strike, to start demonstrations throughout the country to enforce universal suffrage, to establish an international school of socialism and to make propaganda for old age pensions.

ITALY.

The whole municipal council of Naples, Italy, resigned. Socialist newspapers charged the members with being controlled by a secret society. A new election is being held and the campaign is a bitter one.

SPAIN.

In Spain the general elections occur next month. The Carlists and Republicans, having discovered that they cannot use the working people to begin a revolution of force, thanks to the Socialists, who exposed their game, are now making frantic efforts to catch votes by promising home rule, peace, lower taxes, etc. It is quite probable that the government will meet with severe reverses despite the ballot-box stuffing and other reprehensible acts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In a recent debate in the British Parliament George White declared that Great Britain had spent more for war during the past two years than she had spent for education in thirty years. Of course, that is a juicy piece of information for the Social Democrats, and they aren't doing a thing but using it with telling effect.

General Secretary John Penny, of the British Independent Labor Party, writes that it is probable that John Burns intends to remain out of the London County Council after his present term expires, in which body he gave up much of his energy and time, and to devote himself to the task of building up a labor party in England. It is admitted on all sides that he would be a strong man as an organizer, and if he goes in to build up a compact party and is successful in amalgamating the various fractions there will be stirring times in British politics.

JAPAN.

Socialists of Japan held a national meeting last month, discussed the situation and laid plans to spread their propaganda.

CANADA.

Canadian Socialists are laying plans to place a permanent organizer in the field to build up.

The Socialist Labor Party polled 706 votes for aldermanic candidates in Toronto in 1899; in 1900 the vote increased to 1,453, while in 1901 their vote for mayor fell to only 221.

In London the S. L. P. candidate for mayor in 1899 polled 656 votes; in 1900 the Trades and Labor Council endorsed the same candidate and his vote increased to 2,402, but owing to the bitter attacks of the DeLeonites upon the Trade Unionists, the S. L. P. received no support from organized labor in the 1901 elections and their vote proved to be too small for the press to report.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. Charles H. Vail is stumping Iowa and Illinois for the S. D. P.

Prof. George C. Herron is in New York speaking for the S. D. P.

Colorado Social Democrats are adopting the name of Socialist party.

The Social Democratic Party never enters into any fusion, deal or compromise.

Municipal elections in New York towns resulted in increase of S. D. P. vote in every instance.

Fred Krafft, New York Socialist, wrote a play which will be produced in Jersey City and West Hoboken.

In Sheboygan, Wis., the Socialist Democratic Party elected four of the eight members of the city council. Hurray for Sheboygan!

At the city election in Canton, O., the S. D. P. polled 41 votes and the S. L. P. 45. Last November we had 29 and the S. L. P. 59.

Social Democratic brass band of Brockton, Mass., is arranging to go to the Buffalo Exposition. Speakers will be taken along, and meetings will be held in principal cities coming and going.

John Graham Brooks, the famous educator, recently delivered an address in New York during which he declared that "Socialism is growing in all countries with a rapidity that cannot be kept track of with statistics."

Robert Bandlow, our candidate for mayor in Cleveland, Ohio, received 650 votes in the municipal election, as against 600 a year ago. The DeLeonite vote fell from 910 to 449. Tom L. Johnson, capitalist reformer and single-taxer, was elected. His campaign was made on the municipal ownership proposition.

The Lockwoods of Minneapolis, Minn., have hit upon a novel plan to teach socialism. They will tour the country in an automobile. They hope to attract considerable attention in their vehicle and do good propaganda. We wish them success. The plan is endorsed by the Local Minneapolis S. D. P.

Incomplete returns from Chicago, where the municipal election was held on April 2d, give the candidate of our party for mayor, Comrade John Collins, 4,712 votes. Hoyt, the candidate of the Chicago board faction, holding the party name of the S. D. P., got 1,815. The DeLeonite, Pepin, had 639. The total Socialist vote will be about 9,000. A fine showing, after all!

In Milwaukee trades unionists are Social Democrats and they belong to the type that supports the movement in ways more substantial than mere talk. The Patternmakers' Association of that city donated \$10 to headquarters for propaganda work, and would like to see their example followed by trades unions throughout the country.

Comrade Joseph M. Inkley of Rockland, Mass., died on March 18th, aged 37 years. He was an active Social Democrat and had done much good work for the cause. He was not a workingman, but he was in full sympathy with the working class movement, and had earned the esteem of his comrades in Massachusetts for his activity for Socialism.

The Social Democrats of Haverhill have lost one of their most promising and active workers in the person of Edmund H. Thyne, who died on Saturday, March 16th. Comrade Thyne was only 25 years of age. Within a short time he had become one of the best read Socialists in Haverhill, and was laying in a stock of knowledge on Socialism that would have served well in the future.

Ezra Kendall, the well-known actor, is progressive in more ways than one, and talks like a true socialist and in a manner that might be emulated very well by others of his profession. "I believe in the unions and in the ultimate triumph of all unions," Mr. Kendall wrote in an open letter recently. "Competition is the death of trade and art. Co-operation is the only road which leads to permanent prosperity. The price of perpetual peace is sacrifice; not a contribution of blood and treasure, for that is destruction. Destruction of one's interests is not sacrifice. It is simply a contribution of ignorance to chaos."

The Boston correspondent of the Brockton Enterprise mentions as a fact that almost no new speakers have developed in the Massachusetts legislature this year and refers to F. O. MacCartney, the Social Democratic member, in very complimentary terms as follows: "Meanwhile, some of the men who have been in the house in former years are showing up to great advantage. During the women suffrage debate Tuesday there was no argument that approached that of Mr. MacCartney in diction and effectiveness. It is many a year since a finer tribute has been paid to Mary A. Livermore and Julia Ward Howe than that of Mr. MacCartney."

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

BY PROF. GEORGE D. HERRON.

The class-consciousness of the socialist movement is a profoundly spiritual revelation, a most significantly Christian experience. The conscious solidarity of the working class is an indispensable prelude to the ultimate solidarity of the world. For socialism to give up its class-conscious philosophy would be for it to sell itself out—to sell out not only all that makes socialism potent and possible, but to sell out as well that experience which alone can train labor for the leadership of the will to love, and prepare society for the kingdom of heaven. Those who object to the class-conscious appeal on the ground that it is divisive and anti-Christian would do well to read their New Testaments with open eyes; for no such alignment of class against class, no such intensive class-conscious appeal, has ever been made as that of Jesus. There is no such class-conscious movement in history as that which Jesus initiated. First and last and all the time the disciples and friends of his idea were told to stand together; to be true to one another with a love that would never be beaten and a loyalty that would never fail. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another, even as I have loved you." By this shall all men know that ye are socialists, if ye stand together as workers, true to one another with a comradeship that cannot fail or betray, asking not your freedom from any masters, but finding freedom in your own unity of interest and faith and devotion. Do you not see that the call of socialism to workingmen to unite is but the modernized and economized appeal of Jesus to his disciples to love one another?

In a few days all the lighting plants in Greater New York will have been formally transferred to the Rockefeller interests.

The Last Division of Man.

BY PETER E. BURROWES, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Once, during my pilgrimage through life in search of bread, I came for a day to the famed old pirate city of Algiers—a city of two insoluble races and religions, and of two different continents. At one end of the street, near the square, was France, or Paris, in miniature; at the other end, Islam. France, la belle France, fanning itself, flirting, shopping. At the other, Mohammedanism—stern, pious, uncompromising and unconquerable. Two unfusable classes, which neither the furnace of war nor the profits of trade, nor the genius of legislation could blend together. Race, religion, color, continent! Is not this division enough—is not this the last division of man? No; religions are changing. Men, countries, even races may change their religion. Languages are unifying—Rome has one ecclesiastical league for the whole world—and the swift-footed Saxon has left his speech everywhere. War and commerce are breaking down these old line barriers, one and all. What, then, is the one division not yet broken down?

Then again I visited the city of Belfast, Ireland. In Belfast you have also two hostile races and religions. The Pound Long and Sandy Row stood for the Celt and Romanism versus Protestantism and the Saxon as uncompromisingly as the districts I have described in Algiers, for cross and crescent. But still we find that they have too many things in common to permit of their religious hatreds and brawlings, or their race incompatibilities to be accepted as the real lines of separation. What single distinction, then, can we find? What is the difference common to all nations and dividing all peoples alike?

It is three o'clock. The stars are waning. The sun has already given notice of his coming. Listen! The measured tread of human feet are heard on the streets of Algiers and of Belfast. Whose feet are they? They are the feet of the proletariat—the world's bread makers, going to work; the world's dress-makers; the world's laborers, leaving their poor homes behind them, going forth to produce for us all. The men of Belfast who met each other as wild beasts might meet on July the twelfth, and on that day have nothing in common, apparently; on the morning of the thirteenth, leave their beds with the sun, and tread solemnly and wearily the same path to the mill, the factory, the little workshop, the field, as men in other cities do. No classification of the human race bears the test of universal experience as this does. The exploiter and the exploited. The master and the man. The wage slave and the profit-monger. The capitalist and the proletarian.

It has always been the business of science to find the true classification of natural phenomena, and as knowledge and observation grew, we have been revising our former classifications. From Aristotle to Linnaeus is but a period of re-classification. From Linnaeus to Darwin is but a period of re-classification.

"Why," demands the conservative, "do you socialists make such a potter in order to differentiate one part of the human race from another? Why do you want to re-classify man?"

In return, we beg of you to think why the naturalists through all the centuries have been classifying what they saw. They were interested in the home of the human family; they were interested in the companions which the human family finds sharing the earth with it. They were interested in substituting knowledge for instinct in the choice of foods and in the choice of localities. They were interested in finding out what animals to shun and which to select. Science, which appears to us to be the mere recreation of an otherwise idle class, is really the firstborn child of necessity. But never did necessity call so loudly or so urgently upon primitive man to explore the forests in search of a defensive knowledge of nature, as she calls upon all men today to acquaint themselves with the facts and perils of our new machine-made economics. To know is to be armed. And this is what you must know and feel. This is the fact that must be branded into your soul. The world is divided into two hostile classes. Men who appropriate all and produce nothing, and men who are not permitted to appropriate anything and yet are compelled, for the bare, physical necessities of life, to produce everything. Men who have leisure for knowledge, for the cultivation of intellect, ethics, art and all the higher attributes and pursuits of man, and other men who are kept forever down—pressed forever towards the sharp edge of physical necessities, and have no chance for the higher life of humanity—the proletariat.

This capitalistic division of man produced many revolts, beginning with Owenism, advancing through Chartism, corn laws, factory legislation, and going on with revolutions in France and all over Europe, and by economic and political restlessness producing its appropriate types of mind and of science. The mind of Marx and the science of a re-classification of the nations into two groups; the proletariat and the capitalist class. The communistic manifesto of Marx, issued in the heat of this period, announced to the exploited class the gospel of self-deliverance. No longer were they to appeal to the sympathies or depend upon the wisdom of others, for all others were their enemies. Not "Will you do it?" but "It shall be done," was the new evangel, and done by ourselves. Into the science of socialism Lasalle breathed inspiration, emotion and human life. In less than three years this man—the Apostle Paul of Socialism—made wide the breach between capital and labor, and by almost superhuman intellect and activity stamped our classification on the heart and brain and conscience of Europe. A scientific classification contained in two words: Master and man.

CARNÉGIE AND HIS DONATIONS.

To even contemplate the acceptance of money from Carnegie for the building of a "Home for Labor" is criminal. The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association placed itself in a peculiar position and almost compromised the working class. This is a question to which there is but one side, as far as we are concerned. There may be another side for Carnegie and his brother capitalists, but with that we have nothing to do. If we would be considered honorable, let all our actions be honorable. And to accept money from Carnegie would not be an honorable act. To reason that the end is sufficient justification for such a lapse in morality suggests too much that theological school known as the Jesuitical.

We cannot shake the hand of this man. Like the hand of Lady Macbeth, it is stained and all the waters of the seven seas could not wash the stain away. It has human blood upon it. It has the blood of our brothers trickling down to the tips of the fingers. The blood falls, drop by drop, upon the gold he offers. He wishes to bribe us, he wishes to buy us; but we see the deep red stain that spreads over the gold. We watch it as it flows in a sluggish stream down around the boots of this builder of libraries and lover of men. We see it reach to his knees, then his shoulders, and finally his lips, and we hear the despairing cry, "My conscience! Help me ease my conscience! Let me rest." But we remember Homestead. We see in imagination the muddy Monongahela. On its bosom is a house boat. In the house boat is a band of ruffians. These are the hired murderers of our brothers. Mr. Carnegie, this man with the conscience, scoured the slums of Chicago for cutthroats to do his bloody work. They did it. They are paid. The strike is broken; the strikers are dead. And Carnegie asks us to shake hands and forget. We cannot. Mr. Carnegie stands branded for all time in the eyes of the working class as a murderer of men. And if he stood on the farthest shore washed by the farthest sea, still should the echo reach him, carried on the breeze, "Murderer of his fellow-men!"

J. J. NOEL.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Don't forget the 28th annual excursion of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of San Francisco to the Santa Cruz mountains, Sunday, April 28th.

In San Rafael Comrade Tobias Hock, our candidate for assessor, polled 178 votes. The candidate of the united capitalist parties received 285 votes. Forty per cent for the Socialist candidate out of a total of 461—this is a splendid showing.

One of the best papers in the southern part of the State standing for the Social Democratic Party is the San Diego Chieftan. Comrades should support it. The point of crystallization for the movement is the press. Without the press there would be no movement.

San Diego polled 151 votes for Comrade Frank Simpson, our candidate for mayor. This is an increase of 32 votes over last fall's presidential vote. Comrade F. P. Babcock, candidate for library trustee, received 186 votes. Two years ago the Socialist vote for mayor was 85.

The annual Socialist dinner of the Ruskin Club will be held April 30th at the Philadelphia Restaurant, corner Eleventh and Broadway, Oakland. A good menu is promised, also good music and speeches. Humor will abound, and a delightful evening can be anticipated. The company will sit down at 8 o'clock. San Francisco comrades will find the 7 o'clock broad gauge the best boat to take. The tickets are 50 cents each and may be obtained at any of the public meetings as follows: San Francisco: Comrade Burnside, 3373 Twenty-third street; Oakland: Comrade Whitaker, 100 Laurel street, and Comrade Bamford, Hotel Albany; Alameda: Comrade Hanch, 1411 Park street.

On the Way to Socialism.

The stationary engine manufacturers are forming \$27,500,000 trust.

Two coal trusts in Pennsylvania are forming a \$100,000,000 combine.

Standard Oil Trust is establishing banks in Europe, Central and South America.

A \$25,000,000 blast furnace trust is being formed of Ohio and Pennsylvania plants.

Morgan is reaching out to grab the \$10,000,000 British electrical traction trust.

The big steel and coal corporations of the South are being welded together in a \$100,000,000 trust.

In England a salt trust has been formed, which will probably be linked to Rockefeller, Jr.'s, American combine.

Vanderbilts are gobbling up the trolley lines competing with their railroads in New York and New England.

All the sugar plantations of Hawaii are being gradually brought under the beneficent protection of the sugar trust.

Sugar plantations of British Guiana are being combined. The trust movement is spreading all over the world.

Paper trust has gobbled up twenty-six more independent plants, which it had all but ruined by fierce competition, for one-sixth their value.

The Coeur d'Alene mines of Idaho, capitalized at \$25,000,000, are passing under control of Rockefeller's smelter trust. Other mines will also go in.

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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 first published article is published does not commit the Editor to all opinions expressed therein.
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.
Short communications giving reports of organization and progress of the Socialist movement are desired from comrades in all sections. No thing is of greater interest to readers than this feature. Our readers want it and will enjoy it.

Ever glorious is the First of May. Since it has been declared the International Labor Day a new significance has been attached to it. It is a day of parade and jubilee. Labor calls its muster rolls and the thronging millions rejoice in the strength of the army of emancipation.

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.

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

A press dispatch announces that the ministry of the Interior in Germany has forbidden the quotations of the speeches of the Kaiser. There was a time when it was forbidden to quote men like Marx. Now the government, the capitalist class, finds itself obliged to stop the mouth of Emperor Bill—a case of "Lord, save us from our friends." Quoting the Kaiser seems to be lese majeste, because it makes the Kaiser ridiculous. As the Irishman said, "Little Billee seems never able to open his mouth without putting his foot in it."

So you think the government could not run the industries as well as private individuals? Now, let us see. Charles Schwab is going to "run" the U. S. Steel Co. He is "running" it for Rockefeller, Morgan & Co., and he will do it most excellently well for them. Would his ability change if the government took that trust for itself and told Chas. Schwab to continue managing it to the best of his ability for the interest of the people? If you object that he gets \$1,000,000 a year now as salary and would not work for the United States for less, tell us what he would do if all industries were under government control. Would he prefer to dig ditches or to be known as the Director-General of the department of Steel Industries of the Co-operative Commonwealth of America?

The action of the Supreme Court in declaring the provisions of the Charter of San Francisco null and of no effect as far as it applied to establishing a civil service merit system in certain so-called county offices, is just what might have been expected of that body. Subservient as ever to railroad influence, it joins hands with the politicians and spoilsmen in killing a law which would greatly hinder corporation politics. The civil service, taking minor positions out of the disposal of the heads of the various departments, left nothing with which the successful candidates could reward their friends who worked for their success. This would have made it very difficult for the corporations to properly maintain their political organizations. If the city will not afford the "heelers" snug berths between elections, if these soft billets are not the reward of political activity, the "heelers" will demand support direct from those capitalists who wish them to do their work. The invalidation of the Civil Service reopens the city to the raids of the modern vandals, the political spoilsmen and their masters, the capitalist class.

"Paris, April 6.—Mme. de Thebs, the famous old choirmaster who foretold the fall of Khartoum, Carnot's assassination, Faure's sudden death and Victoria's demise, the latter to the exact hour, has just returned from Berlin. She claims she was summoned there ten days ago by order of the Kaiser, who desired to consult her. Mme. de Thebs attributes the violence of his recent speech to what she found in the cards—the disruption of the German empire, precipitated by the discontent of the minor sovereigns against the preponderance of Prussia. Prussia itself will rise against Wilhelm, led by a Republican and a Socialist, on the first pretext. Mme. de Thebs predicted that the Kaiser will die in England twenty-three years hence, exiled by his people."

No wonder the scourge of Europe has been troubled lately. This forecast is so possible that one could well risk his reputation as a prophet on it. The details might not be correct, but it is safe to say, nevertheless, that the Socialists will not put up with much more of William's nonsense. He abuses our patience over here; what must it be where one comes in contact with him? William is the climax of a dynasty. With him will perish in Germany the spirit of reverence for kings, by the grace of God. And if a clairvoyant foretells the date of the overthrow, it is immaterial. The fact that William, the annoying, is fractious portends a storm. The question to be considered is one of time merely.

Prof. Slaby, of a Berlin technical institute, invented a multiplex wireless system, with which thousands of messages can be transmitted simultaneously.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Properly speaking Socialism would be defined as that state of society in which the industries—the natural resources, the raw products, the machinery of production and the means of distribution—are all owned and operated by the whole people, acting collectively and applying the scientific economic principles of specialization and co-operation, of co-ordination and organization in the labor by which they earn their daily bread. But the word, Socialism, is often applied to the movement and the philosophy of the movement which endeavors to bring about the realization of such a condition or state of society. We intend here to say a few words in regard to the philosophy of the movement.

In the first place, Socialist philosophy is based on two sciences—economics and sociology. The science of economics gives the socialist a clear conception of the workings of the present system of industry. It teaches him what relations exist between the laborer and the capitalist, between the producer and consumer. It explains what constitutes the value of commodities and shows the source and laws governing wages, rent, profits and interest. In referring to economic science, we do not refer to bourgeois economics. There are different systems of economics just as there have been different systems in other sciences. In astronomy, for instance, there has been the Ptolemaic, the Copernican, and to carry it down to date the Koreshan system of Teed and the biological system of Professor De Leon. So in economics we have the Physiocratic school, the Manchester school, and the system founded by Karl Marx, with the later single-tax and Austrian psychological phantasies. Marxian economics are based on scientific principles and alone of all systems stands the test that time applies to the logical deductions from its laws.

The second science on which Socialist philosophy is based is that of sociology. Sociology teaches us the laws which govern the growth and decay of political, religious, judicial, social and economic institutions. Sociology studies the various stages through which society has evolved and states the causes of the rise and decline of communities, of tribes, nations and empires. It traces the effect of this condition and that circumstance on the institutions of a given society and deduces from these studies its laws of social progress.

From these two sciences Socialist philosophy springs. From economics it learns that labor, expropriated or dispossessed of the means of employment, is exploited by the proprietor or capitalist class. The production of wealth becomes, by the subdivision of labor, a social activity; many men co-operate in turning out a single finished article; thousands are associated in great factories and industries. On the other hand, the number of owners of independent productive and distributive establishments becomes less. Individual holdings disappear in corporations, and corporations grow or join with others into monopolistic trusts. The movement places all wealth in the hands of a few who become thereby fabulously rich, while the great mass of the people become the subjects, the employes, the wage-slaves of the trust. Industry becomes scientifically, economically organized. Competition disappears, and co-operation for the benefit of the trust-owners takes its place. Economics shows that all this is absolutely inevitable, resulting from the basic law of value, determining the exchange ratio of commodities, i. e., articles or goods placed in the market for sale.

Understanding the causes and seeing the condition and trend of things, the Socialist turns to the science of sociology for guidance. Impatient of the rule of an industrial oligarchy, he seeks, by learning the fundamental laws of social evolution, to discover in what direction he shall bend his energy to overthrow for good the economic despotism that oppresses the people. The problem before the wise revolutionist is, What evils are to be remedied? How may they best be remedied? What will the condition of the time and temperament of the people permit? In sociology are found the facts and laws which give the answer. Sociology teaches that economic dependence and inequality are the chief causes of poverty, vice and crime. It teaches that great social movements are based on fundamental economic changes. Men, moved by their material self-interest, find, as new industrial methods come into vogue, that the old institutions are incompatible with their welfare, and seek to alter it. Classes and class-conflicts arise and are determined as the trend of industrial improvement increases the power of the one class or the other. Any class that by some anomalous political condition gets control of public powers before the economic basis is prepared, on which it may firmly establish its supremacy, is doomed to defeat at an early time. Any class, whose power is based on economic methods being superseded and supplanted by newer, better methods, and which seeks to maintain its power by stemming the tide of progress, is likewise doomed. New classes are created by new conditions and the dominant class always adopts those measures which make for its advantage. On the main question they never make a mistake. Learning these truths, the Socialist looks at modern society and, knowing its economic laws, sees that a change must come. He sees the growing working class whom the present industrial conditions injure and oppress. He sees independent proprietorship crushed out and associated capital employing associated labor and by organization obtaining the most economical and productive results for itself. Clearly, then, to preserve the benefits of progress, to free labor from oppression and to ensure its dominance, Labor must conquer the capitalist class, take possession of the implements of industry, and use them in the same organized co-ordinated method. In other words, the only possible escape from industrial servitude for the working-class, the only remedy sanctioned by progress, the one move demanded by history, is the inauguration of a co-operative commonwealth. All this the Socialist sees and understands. He seeks, therefore, with this philosophy in mind, to organize the working-class for united action. He endeavors to instruct them in the lessons of history that the full import of its mission and inevitable destiny may be felt. He desires to inspire them with the revolutionary purpose of establishing themselves as rulers of the country and to teach them the only measures they can adopt to become such.

IN THE

Industrial Arena

BY JOS. J. N. JEL.

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.

Among men with a capitalistic bias who think, it is known that the power of any class in the state can be expressed in the terms of human labor, which it either commands directly or can purchase through its possession or control of supplies and the means of promoting production. Labor, in the eyes of these clear-visioned scientists, is interchangeable with power. Commanding this labor by the control of supplies and the means of promoting industry, reduces the proposition to the comprehension of the meanest intelligence. On the one hand, labor (workingmen), on the other hand the owners of that labor, the owners of those workingmen. For if one controls he actually owns. And these men who command labor directly, command the power, for they command the men upon whom rests the dignity of giving labor its vital essence. In other words, if you surround an army and cut it off from its base of supplies, leaving no choice but unconditional surrender or death by starvation, it will be only a question of days till the soldiers, no matter how brave, no matter how fearless, will trample on each other in the mad rush to wear the chains of slavery.

The capitalist class has achieved the distinction of surrounding and capturing an army of workingmen by the simple expedient of cutting off all access to the soil and the tools of production. The labor (that is, the products of labor) of the working class has been transferred to another class and the power that is an outgrowth of that labor is used to the evil of the workers. To phrase it differently: The power (that is, the government, the administration of things and control of the lawless) that is crystallized in the labor of the working class has been used to the detriment of the very men who give it its potential quality. Can this endure? Can it be said that such a great class, containing within itself the power to make and unmake empires, the builders of the world, the preservers of the race, the hope of the future—can it be said that this class will always be subservient, watching with bated breath every movement of a Rockefeller or a Hanna and crawling on its belly, figuratively speaking, at the behest of a Morgan or a McKinley? No! a thousand times, no. If a class can satisfy social want it will be indispensable, and through the power it acquires in return will participate in government. If any class in the history of the world satisfied a social want, that class is the modern working class; and does the participation in government, which is an inevitable outcome of satisfying a social want on the part of any class, meet its final and highest expression in begging favors from another class that is antagonistic? Does this promise of participation in government meet its ultimate reward in a dressed stone decision or a prevailing wages law, or an unconstitutional eight-hour measure? Impossible! And there the unions, under the leadership of men who forbid discussion of politics in the only place where workingmen congregate, prove themselves incapable of dealing with the question at issue. Historically, every class satisfying a social want that made an attempt to improve its condition, generally speaking, did so by participation in legislation. In other words, the class that is socially necessary and the only class absolutely necessary, because of its labor, must become a part of the government: IT MUST BECOME THE GOVERNMENT.

The struggle in the interest of the great mass of the people is the most difficult and the slowest to begin. Many mean forces are constantly at work tearing down what the nobles of the world have labored long to build. Chief among these forces are the wretches who gain the confidence of the people and betray them for a pittance. These jackals of society cannot look beyond their individual noses. The office or other trust was invented for their personal welfare. The confidence they have worked so hard to gain is their stock, and when occasion demands they sell it to the highest bidder. In no other field has this phenomenon occurred with less actual protest than in the trades-union movement. There the opportunities for men of sterling worth and nobility of character are without limit. There the consciousness of being honest and fair brings with it a large reward, if one is intelligent. For even in defeat, when all the world seemingly forsakes one, a knowledge that one put forth effort to aid the downtrodden and the lowly, a knowledge that one lived and labored for the great working class, a knowledge that one through his efforts, feeble as they were, brought that class just a trifle closer to the culmination of its historic mission, that knowledge will be a solace in the darkest hours, when the world seems cold and grey. And Martin Irons, a brave fellow, a sincere trades-unionist, a splendid socialist, died recently in Texas with no other comfort than the thought that he had labored as an honest man should labor. His ideal was a higher one than a twenty-dollar-a-week secretaryship. His heart beat in unison with the heart of the great masses. Their thoughts were his thoughts, their hopes were his hopes. And he died alone and forgotten. Jay Gould found he could not buy him, so he hounded him to death. Such is the fate of men with integrity in the labor movement.

Samuel Gompers, with his program for the working men of the twentieth century, cut and trimmed to suit the program of the capitalists for the same workingmen, will never earn such a fate. His demise, like the demise of Mr. Powderly, when they both make up their minds to die, will occur in a feather bed. Medicines always look for a soft place, even when it is their turn to shuffle off this mortal coil. It is the survival of an instinct. A secretaryship which is as easy as getting money from home satisfied their first impulse towards "living on velvet." Afterwards nothing would do but Commissioner of Immigration.

This Terrence V. Powderly was once a socialist. He is an example of the man who hesitated and was lost. Asked if he had ever belonged to section Scranton,

Socialist Labor Party, he blushed, stammered, thought of the future, and said "No." The men who afterwards brought him into prominence admired his effrontery. They knew he was lying, but they needed a liar in their business. For years Mr. Powderly was used to fight the discussion of politics in the union, and his capitalistic masters paid him with the office of Commissioner of Immigration. "There is the baton of a field marshal in every knapsack," said Napoleon. The Republican and Democratic politicians say, "There is a bureau for you to control if you give faithful service in the ranks of labor. Keep politics out of the unions. Help us, we'll help you." Poor Martin Irons; how his gorge must have risen every time he thought of the scurvy knaves sitting smug and contented in the seats of the mighty, after hoodwinking the workers year in and year out. He died friendless and alone, yet I would rather be Martin Irons than Terrence V. Powderly. In fact, I would rather be a dog and bay the moon than be a Commissioner of Immigration and pay the price Mr. Powderly paid.

There is an embryonic Commissioner of Immigration in the disposition of every trades-unionist, with the least knowledge of affairs, who would banish a discussion of politics from the only clubs where workingmen come together and exchange ideas. Beware of him if he is loud of mouth and incautious of speech, but above all beware of him if he is suave, taking care not to offend, but pressing, still pressing the question of political action by the working class into the background. The first is seldom to be feared; his machine will mark his shallowness and put a quietus on him at an early date. The other is a man who takes the first false step with premeditation and recedes gradually but firmly from his revolutionary position, till he is a conservative of the conservatives. To preserve society from the "low-brows" with whom he has labored is his favorite speech, and the aftermath is a Commissioner-ship or an equivalent.

About three weeks ago something was said in these columns about organizing the reporters or newsgatherers into a trades-union. In a feeble way it was pointed out that reporting, whatever it had been in the past, to keep up with the modern procession, had deteriorated into a trade at which the mechanics were overworked and underpaid. Two reporters read the article and one proposed a union to fight the "Examiner" to a standstill. "Unless," he said, "the union fights the 'Examiner' from six o'clock in the morning till six at night, I won't join."

"But suppose," said reporter number two, looking for the point of attack on a "sinker," "the 'Examiner' stays with us and plays fair on salary; what then?"

"Fight it anyhow. I'll work overtime to kill the yellow one."

"What's up? Is it the knife Willie had out for Bryan last election so as to make his own nomination a possibility in 1904?"

"No."

"Is it the introduction of the low moral tone on the Coast?"

"No."

"Is your old fight with Long Green Lawrence or the cartoons, or did they publish your picture with some of your stuff?"

"Never mind, old man," said number one. "It is a little grudge of my own I'll work off some of these days."

"Was it a poem they turned down, or—"

"Oh, let up; I don't write poems. It was a full page article they put the screws on. I needed the money, too. I went down for the ten even and they showed me the stuff squeezed to an inch. I went hungry for three days. I was new then. Millard was only coming at that time, also; now he's the whole thing on Sunday. He's yellow. His stuff climbs into 'The Atlantic' somehow—I wonder how. Say, I should like to get even with him."

"But do you think the union could be used to pay off old grudges?"

"Well, it might be bad for the union," said number one, frankly, "but unless the fight was centered against the 'Examiner' I could not go in. After Hearst, then we could tackle De Young, but the 'Call' would have to be let down easy. Leake did the square thing by me and I would fight for the 'Call' as long as I could stand."

This spirit of losing one's identity in the paper he serves without protest and wearing out his life discovering the line of least intellectual resistance for the benefit of a Hearst or a De Young, and the effort to down a rival paper from a desire to help his own sheet, or to pay off a private grudge, will keep the reporter a non-union man for some time to come. A writer in the March issue of "Ainslee's Magazine" has this to say of the labors of these knights of the pen:

"All hands on a yellow journal are driven at a desperate pace, and little wonder that mistakes are made. The marvel is that there are not more. I know of one reporter on the evening 'Journal,' Mr. George B. Fife, who recently worked thirty-nine hours continuously without sleep. On arriving at the office at 4 a. m., he was set to re-writing from the morning paper and taking down stories as they came over the telephone. At one o'clock he was ordered to Philadelphia, where he wrote two columns and wired it back for the next day's morning paper and at the same time received a message to have two more columns ready for the evening paper. The latter he wrote in the baggage car coming home, by the dim light of a single lantern and sitting on a milk-can. An artist with him made pictures at the same time. The moment he reached his office a man-of-war ran foul in the bay, and Mr. Fife, being expert in nautical affairs, was straightway assigned to cover the story in a steam launch, remaining out in a driving rain all day, and called upon to write up a society event upon his return. In that time he wrote in all 17,000 words. An editor in one of the evening yellows, as another instance, on leaving for a month's vacation, was asked by the proprietor to write enough editorials to last the month. He accordingly dictated thirty-five in a single morning."

At a meeting of the Steam Laundry Workers Union reports were received that all the laundries but two have acceded to the demands of the union for shorter hours. The two establishments that have not signed the new rules are the Golden Gate and the Hayes Park. They are both small concerns. The Executive Committee expects to secure the signatures of the proprietors of these laundries during the present week.

**INTERNATIONAL
MAY DAY
CELEBRATION**

—OF THE—
**Trades Unions
Social and Singing
Societies.**

Sunday, May 5th

—AT—
**GERMANIA GARDENS
(Harbor View.)**

Games for Young and Old
Shooting and Raffle
Cash Prize Bowling, etc.

**Grand Orchestra till 12 pm
Admission 25 cents**

**28th Annual Excursion
OF THE
Journeyman Tailors**

Protective Union of San Francisco
Sunset Park, Santa Cruz Mountains
Sunday, April 28, 1901
Boat Leaves Ferry Landing at 9 A. M.
TICKETS, \$1 CHILDREN 50c

H. Warnpecke & Co.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS
2971 Twentyfirst St.
Near Folsom
A Good Union Made Cigar.

GAMBRINUS PILSENER
PORTLAND, OREGON

**Best in the Universe
In Kegs and Bottles**
Office and Depot: 316 10th
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Phone South 83.

Dr. F. Fischer
GERMAN DENTIST
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
201 Grant Ave., Cor. Post st.
Telephone Black 5105.

Hours: Weekdays from 8 A. M. to
8 P. M. Sundays, from 9 to 12 A. M.
Special Rates to Party Comrades

Oscar Johnson
DEALER IN
**Cigars, Tobacco,
Smoker's Articles**
Swedish Snuff and Cutlery

VEGETARIAN CAFE
755 Market st., San Francisco
A Meal Without Meat

We serve the best the market affords of the things
nature has provided for man a diet—fruits, grains,
vegetables, etc., etc.—prepared in a tempting,
palatable manner.

Open daily, except Saturday

**USED
Every-
where**

**Smith Premier
TYPEWRITER**
Miller, Bloss & Scott use 12
Hale Brothers use 14
Hale's Business College uses 31
L. & M. ALEXANDER & CO
Exclusive Pacific Coast Dealers
110 Montgomery St. S. F.

CALDWELL
College of
Oratory and Elocution
HOOVER HALL, 1327 Market st.
San Francisco

Thorough and systematic training is
given in all the principles underlying
the science and the art of Elocution,
Extemporaneous speaking, Oratory,
Reciting, Voice Culture and everything
pertaining to platform work.

**CLASSES OR PRIVATE
TERMS REASONABLE**

A School of Socialism.
If you wish to understand Socialism
or to be able to work for it, you should
take this course of lessons by corre-
spondence. Sets of the printed lessons
can be obtained for the use of local
classes. If you can take these lessons
either in a local class or by correspon-
dence you can do effective work for
Socialism afterward. For full particu-
lars address, with stamp Walter Thom-
as Mills, 3962 Langley ave., Chicago, Ill.

**DON'T
BUY
AFTER**

6

O'CLOCK

HAUCH'S

Cash Stores
1411 Park Street
1546 Seventh (Webster) St.
THE
Leading Grocers
OF

Alameda

Ernest Rehor
Artistic Tailor

Suits Made to Order. Fit guaranteed.
44 San Pablo Ave.
Opposite City Hall
Oakland, Cal.

VINCENT'S MEAT MARKET

TELEPHONE MAIN 161

Porterhouse Steak.....	11
Tenderloin.....	11
Loth Steak.....	11
Round Steak.....	10
Rib Roast.....	10
Beef to Boll or Stew.....	10
Cornd Beef.....	10
Mutton Chops.....	10
Pork Chops and Pork Roast.....	10
Pigs' Head and Feet.....	10
Spring Lamb.....	12
Frankfurters.....	10
Sausage.....	10

**7th and WASHINGTON Sts.
OAKLAND, CAL.**

Use of a Van or Wagon
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 cele-
bration, they will confer a favor by
communicating with Scott Anderson,
1067 Market st.

**LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO, Social Democratic
Party** holds regular social and economic subjects at
second Sunday evening at Foresters' Hall, cor
Acade of Science Hall, 89 Market street.
Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion
follows each lecture. Questions answered; free
platform; public invited. Admission free.

**LOCAL OAKLAND, of the Social Dem cratic
Party**, has regu ar Wednesday evening lectures
at Fraternity H-ll, 1156 Washington st bet.
13th and 14th st. Lectures begin at 8 o'clock.
Admission free. O. H. PHILBRICK, 1841
Myrtle st., Organizer.

**LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Social Democratic
Party**, holds regular free public lectures every
Thursday evening at Foresters' Hall, cor
Par street and Santa Clara ave. Educa-
tional meetings for members every Friday
evening at 9434 Central ave room 8. Address
communications J. C. STAMER, 3061 Encinal
ave.

Electrical Exhibition.

The comrades who have not attended
the electrical exhibitions at 813 Van
Ness ave. Friday evenings, could spend
a very pleasant and profitable hour.
The many things that can be done with
electricity will surprise you. Looking
at objects through blocks of wood,
books, etc., seeing through your own
flesh and even through various metals
will astonish you. Lighting the gas
with your finger and perforating glass
with sparks are only a few of the scienti-
fic surprises.

You will be always welcome without
money and without price. Go and
bring your friends, your wife and chil-
dren with you.

PETER LIPPERT G. SONNICHSEN

The Temple Bar

115 Turk Street.
Trades Union Headquarters
Only Union Goods on Hand.

WIRTH & JACHENS
BADGES CHECKS
STENCILS SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
339 KEARNY ST
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

Trades Unionists and Socialists are
requested to call and see our
stock

Dr Christensen
DENTIST
MAIN OFFICE
Cor. Mission and 23rd sts.
SAN FRANCISCO
ALAMEDA OFFICE; 1325 Park
Street. Mondays Only

The Staff of Life

SHOULD BE
Wholesome,
Substantial,
Clean
This is guaranteed only by



IT STANDS FOR:
1. Clean Bread
2. Sanitary Workshop
3. One day's rest a week
Buy no other!



**Emblem
of Fair
Labor**

MANUFACTURERS HAVING UNION LA-
BEL THE ONLY GUARANTEE OF
HOMER INDUSTRY.

United Workmen	No 69
Shoe Workers	67
Huckley & Ayrldge	71
G. M. Kutz & Co	80
J. C. Nolan Shoe Co	81

Endorsed by the American Federation of La-
bor. The only Union Label of the united shoe
craft. The only guarantee that boots and shoes
are not made by Convict or Scab Labor.

**Demand Boots and shoes with
this stamp on sole or lining. Don't
patronize dealers unless they sell
these goods.**

**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. Sun-
days 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), incorpo-
rated September 22, 1900, is doing a
general grocery business at 1818
Market street. This company is
purely co-operative and at the same
time thoroughly business in all its
dealings. Its members can only
hold one membership share and
have but one vote, thus making all
equal

They sell goods at regular prices,
and return all profits to members in
proportion to purchases, after deduc-
ing a fair rate of interest in
proportion to investment. A fami-
ly who trades \$300 in a year and
receives a dividend of 12 per cent,
or \$36 on an investment of six dol-
lars, in the San Francisco Roch-
dale Company, has certainly made
a good business investment—be-
sides fostering co-operation. Divi-
dends have been returned as high
as fifteen per cent on six months'
business in some Rochdale com-
panies in this State. W. C. Ellis,
the manager of the company, is
thoroughly acquainted with the
grocery business. They carry a full
line of fancy and staple groceries,
and will be pleased to furnish full
information about the business and
its officers

**May Day
Celebration**

ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st.

A
Grand Mass Meeting

Will be held at
Metropolitan Temple

Admission Free

Certain laundries discharged some of their help for
no apparent cause. It is believed that the reason was
because they were prominent in the organization work.
No action could be taken because it was not regarded
in the province of the union to question the right of
an employer to hire or discharge employees at his
pleasure. The places of these discharged employees
must be filled with members of the union. The organ-
ization has 1,500 members.

Later reports have it that all the laundries acceded
to the demands of the men. Comrade Thomas Bers-
ford is the efficient secretary of the Steam Laundry
Workers' Union and his socialism will not be forgot-
ten in the effort to better the immediate condition of
the members of that craft.

The Retail Clerks have spent \$750 to date, in the
effort to educate the people of San Francisco that
they are human beings, desirous of rest and recreation
as are others of the human family. It is a simple mat-
ter to remember not to buy after six o'clock p. m., and
if you do so you will help them in their fight. A man
is more of a man, able to think and reason, perhaps, if
his soul is not dragged out of his body by overwork.
The clerks are in the right in the matter, and Mr.
Gibson of Market and Taylor streets is in the wrong.
The latter gentleman broke his contract with the
clerks. He promised to close and did, but inducements
were offered him and he opened again. He was
selected to break up the union. So far he has not
succeeded, even with the courts to aid him. We were
afraid the judge before whom the injunction pro-
ceedings should be tried would have a limited fund of
humor. In this we were mistaken. Half, more than
half of Mr. Gibson's charges were stricken out as ir-
relevant, inconsequential and immaterial. The point
that showed his appreciation of the humor of the sit-
uation came when Gibson charged the clerks with se-
lecting a cross-eyed man to stand in front of his store.
"They done it, Judge," he said in his beautiful Eng-
lish, "because they want bad luck to come to my
business."

"How do you know a cross-eyed man will bring bad
luck?" said the attorney for the defense.
"Ach, how do I not know! Is not my business go-
ing to—going to—gone to the devil since I see him
look and look at my window, every day, and every
day?"

"But how can you tell he is cross-eyed?"
"How can I not tell! When he sneeze and the tears
come to his eyes they run down his back, his eyes are
so twisted. Can I not see him?"

"But—"
"The matter has no bearing on the case," said the
judge, trying to look severe.

The Brewers' Union has another victory to be
proud of. The Northwest Brewers' Association has
conceded every demand of the union unconditionally.
The brewers and bottlers working for this association
will work eight hours hereafter; the drivers nine hours.
The boycott is raised on the Gambrinus beer and not
a few beer drinkers who know what good beer is have
heaved a sigh of relief. And now it is the only beer
brewed under conditions so favorable to labor, it will
be drunk with more gusto than ever before.

Ruhstaller, proprietor of the City Brewery, Sacra-
mento, and the San Diego Brewing Company, also
signed the eight-hour contract, to commence next
Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

San Francisco, March 26, 1901.

To Whom It May Concern, Greeting:
The labor difficulty with Schussler Bros., picture-
frame manufacturers, 27 Grant avenue, San Francisco,
Cal., has been amicably adjusted, the firm granting to
its employes the nine-hour day, without reduction of
pay, and re-employing its old employes.

The San Francisco Labor Council therefore takes
this occasion to inform you of this settlement and to
bespeak for this firm the support and patronage of all
dealers and the public in general who favor speedy ad-
justment of such labor disputes and the betterment of
labor's conditions.

Thanking you for your support towards this settle-
ment, and assuring you of the Council's readiness to at
all times protect and support manufacturers employing
union labor, and of its readiness to advise union men
to patronize dealers handling the goods of such manu-
facturers, I remain very sincerely yours,
ED. ROSENBERG,
Secretary San Francisco Labor Council.

REVIEWS

"Beyond the Black Ocean," A Novel. By Rev. T.
McGrady. Father McGrady's novel will undoubtedly
do good work among people of his own faith. It is
written in a free and easy style, with here and there an
attempt at character delineation. The humor is ob-
vious, though the author's socialism of a school higher
than "Merry England" is not so obvious. For in-
stance, he says that the Social Democratic Party, hav-
ing gained control of the national government, pro-
ceeded to socialize the general utilities in the cities,
such as the street railway lines, the water works, etc.
This is evolution standing on its head. Still, the book
will reach a class and start them thinking, that we
could never hope to reach if our science were ten thou-
sand times more scientific, and if our knowledge of
evolution were ten thousand times more accurate.
"Beyond the Black Ocean." Chas. H. Kerr & Co.,
publishers, Chicago.

GRAND

May Festival and Moonlight Picnic

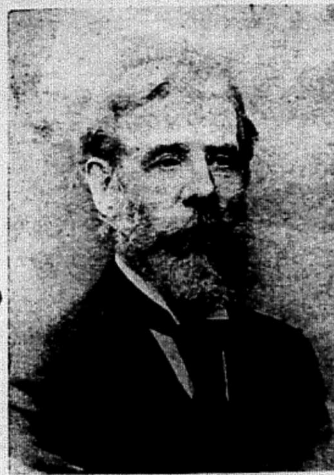
ARRANGED BY THE

*Journeyman Bakers and Confection-
ers Union, No. 24.*

—AT—

GERMANIA GARDENS, Harbor View

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1901
ADMISSION 25 cts. Take Union Street Cars



Comrade Scott Anderson, whose portrait is given here,
has been appointed State Organizer of the Social Democra-
tic Party of California. Comrade Anderson was born in a
thatched cottage on the mainland of the Shetland Islands, a
little group of islands lying to the North of Scotland, and
lived there until nearly nine years of age. He then came to
Liverpool, England, with his mother. His tale of how his
noble mother battled with poverty and want, by working in
the sweat shops of that great city, is well worth hearing.
When 19, Comrade Anderson went to sea as a boy in a sail-
ing ship, "The Kingston," going around the Horn to Callao
and the Chinchia Islands for a cargo of Peruvian Guano.
After his return he tried his hand at keeping a small shop—
he did not make any great headway in this, as he had prac-
tically no capital. He then turned his attention to sign and
show card writing which (when not engaged on the plat-
form) he has followed ever since. He is an expert at the
business, and a member of the Sign Painters and Decorators
Union of America.

In 1872, Comrade Anderson was appointed Lecturer to
the Irish Permissive Bill Association, which position he
held for seven years, having his headquarters in the City of
Cork. During that period, and for many years afterwards,
Comrade Anderson had the reputation of being one of the
ablest speakers in his line on the platform and as an open
air speaker he greatly excelled. In 1887 he was again in
Liverpool and now he was introduced to socialism. A
friend of his invited him to assist in a debate against social-
ism. This he readily undertook to do, and for several
months spoke against socialism with all his force. He had
the reputation of being a fair debater, and became very
friendly with many of the socialists and Fabians. He read
extensively, and the facts were too many for him. One
Sunday night at a public meeting he went boldly over to the
socialists amidst cheers and applause. Shortly afterwards
he joined the Independent Labor Party and was President
of one of the branches of that Party. After he came to
America he did not identify himself with the S. L. P., but
always advocated socialism. About two years ago he be-
came editor and proprietor of "Living Issues", published in
Salt Lake City. He ran this as a socialist paper until all
the cash ran out of his pocket, when he quit and came to
San Francisco. Here he joined the Social Democratic Party
and became an active propagandist. As an open air speak-
er he is second to none. Possessed of a powerful voice and
a magnetic presence, no man in San Francisco can attract
and hold the attention of a crowd better than he. He as-
serts that the desire of his life is to fight for socialism with
all the strength he has left. We commend him to our com-
rades all over the state.

Write to John M. Reynolds, 422 Sutter st., San Francisco,
and he will be glad to arrange for Comrade Anderson to
visit you. Now is the time to work. Let us sow socialism
all over the state, that we may reap socialism bye and bye.
Hurry up the good time coming.
State Executive Committee,
John M. Reynolds, Sec'y

City Central Committee.

Regular meeting held April 10th, Comrade Whit-
ney in the chair. Bill of \$10 to Comrade Noel ordered
paid. Comrade Gavert resigned from Ball Committee.
Comrade Gavert seated as delegate from Seventeenth
Senatorial District. Motion was carried that Com-
mittee on Headquarters be instructed to interview
the proprietor of the stores on Howard street, endeavor
to lease one of the stores for a year and submit an
estimate of the expense at the next meeting.

Committee on Municipal Program reported that, in
the main, it is thought better to make People's Palace
a much larger building, and that the municipal employ-
ment of the unemployed should concern persons of
ten years' residence in the city, instead of twenty-five.
A motion was carried that the question of time limit
in regard to unemployed be made a matter of special
business at the next meeting.

Comrade Scott Anderson resigned as Secretary of
Propaganda Committee. J. J. Noel elected a member
of that committee.
Motion was carried that the next ball be held for the
benefit of the party printing press and that a subscrip-
tion list be also drawn up. It was also decided to hold
the entertainments monthly.

The Organizer was requested to call on Secretary
of State Council and Musicians' Union and ascertain
status of the Socialist Band.
The debate next Sunday evening will be between
Comrades Anderson and Costley on the early-closing
movement.

Chairman for Thursday evening Comrade Ander-
son; Sunday, Comrade Noel.
The Seventeenth Senatorial District proposed an
amendment to the constitution providing that C. C. C.
may directly admit applicants to membership and is-
sue stamps. This motion must be seconded by some
district before it can be submitted to the locals' vote
for adoption.

Nominations: Seventeenth Senatorial—for Organ-
izer, J. J. Noel; for International Secretary, Harriman
5, Hayes 5; for State Executive, P. J. Dunn 5. Vote
for Board of Directors of "Advance" taken and ballots
sealed.

Twenty-second Senatorial District Club voted as
follows: State Executive Committee, J. P. Dunn; Di-
rectors—T. E. Zant, O. Johnson, John Messer.

Representative of Ruskin Club was present. Invited
C. C. C. and other Socialists to annual dinner which
will be given on April 30th. Tickets are in the hand
of Secretary. Adjourned. Respectfully submitted,
ANNA STRUNSKY, Secretary.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is
going to buy up competing trolley lines.

Southern iron and steel mills and coal mines are be-
ing gathered into a \$100,000,000 trust, and three in-
dependent mills in Pennsylvania are going into a \$50,-
000,000 combine.

The Standard Oil Company, which thirty years ago
was worth \$1,000,000 at the outside, is worth now on
the basis of the market quotations about \$550,000,000
—an increase of 55,000 per cent! As an income pro-
ducing property it is worth twice that.

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Dr's Residence: 2901 Folsom, Cor 25th st.
Hours: Before 9 A. M., 1-2, 5:30-8:30 P. M.

STATE EXECUTIVE COM-
MITTEE
Meeting held April, 5th, at 1067 Mar-
ket. Minutes waived. Communica-
tions read from P. D. Noel, S. M. Gay-
lord, A. Levin, E. Ryan, J. S. Roche,
Wm. Butscher, L. H. Edmiston, M. A.
Clennam, E. M. Anthony. Remittances
reported by secretary, accompanied by
communications, as follows: Long
Beach Local \$1.50; San Bernardino \$6;
Los Angeles \$5; Oakland \$5; Alhambra
\$1.40. All the above were from Local
Secretaries for due stamps. San Diego
Local, International Due Stamps \$1.50;
Colusa, Leaflet fund \$2; W. R. Dowler
50cts. Total receipts \$22.90.
Blanks for vote on International Sec-
retary sent out.

James S. Roche declines appointment
as Organizer for Southern District.
The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, that Comrade Scott Ander-
son be appointed State Organizer for a
period of three months; that his salary
be fixed at \$60 per month and that he
be further allowed his travelling expen-
ses when out of the city of San Francis-
co. It being understood and agreed by
the said Scott Anderson on the one
part and the State Executive Commit-
tee of the Social Democratic Party on
the other part that if from any cause
there should not be funds available to
pay said Scott Anderson his salary as
aforesaid, he has no claim whatever on
the said State Executive Committee or
any member of the Social Democratic
Party.

The arrangement of the route and
the raising of funds for paying expenses
was left to the discretion of the Organ-
izer and State Secretary.
The bills of "Advance" amounting to
\$10 (presented in January) and \$14.80
(presented in March) to the State
Treasurer were approved.
The secretary reported the expenses
incurred on behalf of the committee
to be as follows:
500 1 cent wrappers for leaflets \$5.50
Postage for bundles of " " 5.00
Telegram to Stockton .25
Total \$10.75

The secretary was requested to se-
cure copies of the amendments made by
the last State Legislature to the politi-
cal code relating to regular and pri-
mary elections. John M. Reynolds
Secretary.

W. A. Nichols, laborer, who lived
at Port Angeles, Wash., 8 years ago,
or anyone knowing his whereabouts, is
urgently requested to communicate in
an important matter with Joseph
Krajewski, Port Angeles, Wash.

Donations to Advance Fund.
T. E. Zant, \$2.50; Chas. Richter, Gu-
alala, Cal., \$5; Wm. Gnauck, Benicia,
\$1.
"El Porvenir Social" Fund..
Wm. Gnauck, Benicia, \$1.

National Executive Committee
A few weeks ago a plan for arrang-
ing open air circuits was submitted to
the Locals of our party. As the Locals
are reporting favorably on same, re-
questing to be included in said circuit
the time has come to secure enough
good speakers to carry the plan into
effect.

We shall therefore need a few open
air speakers who will be ready to be-
gin agitation work early in May. All
comrades who are speakers and would
like to engage in this work for the
cause are requested to communicate at
once with the National Secretary.

Locals and other socialist organiza-
tions that have not yet advised the
National Secretary of their decision in
reference to these open air meetings are
requested to do so immediately, as the
tours will be arranged shortly so as to
begin an active and systematic propa-
ganda next month. Your prompt at-
tention is requested.

W. Butscher, Nat'l Sec'y.
PROPAGANDA MEETING
There was an excellent meeting on
Thursday evening in the Academy of
Sciences Hall. Comrade Von Trott
had been announced to speak, but could
not possibly be present; in his absence
Comrade Thompson gave an address on
"The White Man's Burden."
Comrade Thompson spoke with all
his usual dash and vigor, interspersing
his talk with mirth provoking jokes
which took greatly with the audience.
Question time and the after debate fol-
lowed of course.

SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB.
The subject debated on Sunday
evening last was, "Resolved, that the
municipal ownership of the waterworks
would be of great benefit to the wage
workers." Comrades Scott Anderson
and Leon De Ville took the affirmative
and Messrs. Wells and Kellar the nega-
tive. At the close of the debate the
votes in favor of the affirmative were
nearly 10 to 1. For the last four nights
some member of the party has been se-
lected to give the closing address. This
works admirably and should be con-
tinued.

Next Sunday, April 14th, there will
be a special debate, the result of a
challenge. The subject will be: "Re-
solved, that the Retail Clerks ought to
receive the support of the public in
their struggle for shorter hours."
Scott Anderson will take the affirma-
tive and Wm. Costley, the negative.
These debaters will have 45 minutes
between them and then the debate will
be thrown open to the meeting.

NOTICE
A conference of all Socialists who
are interested in the proposed organ-
ization tours of Comrade Scott Ander-
son will be held Friday evening at 7:30
at 1067 Market street.

Correspondence.
San Diego, April 4, 1901.
John M. Reynolds, Dear Comrade:
Let me congratulate the "Advance"
staff upon its steady improvement. We
have just had a city election. Frank
Simpson for Mayor received 151 votes.
This is an increase of 32 solid votes in
five months. The rest of the ticket
ran as high as 186. Two years ago it
was 85. After each election there is a
large slice of democrats who slide in.
San Diego is all right. Fraternally
Edgar B. Helphingstine.

A Visit to Mars.
BY SCOTT ANDERSON.

One evening I had been reading about the wonders
of astronomy. Venus and Mars seemed to have a mar-
velous fascination for me, especially Mars. As I sat
musing, I seemed to glide off into a trance—I did not
seem to fall asleep. When consciousness returned, I
was sitting on what seemed to be a beautiful lounge,
and gazing on beds of flowers, with the flowers in full
bloom. Some of them seemed to be roses, and some
very fine geraniums; others seemed strange. Imme-
diately in front of me was a row of houses or cottages,
all about one size, yet no two absolutely alike. They
were all detached, but not far apart, the space be-
tween them was evidently a pathway for carriages. I
rose and walked toward the houses. When I came
near I noticed that they were built of metal blocks—
I thought aluminum. They were all two stories—
seemingly about fifty feet in height. There were no
rails or walls of any kind around any of them, but it
was evident that they had been built after a most care-
ful plan. As I walked along I found that I was in a
large square, and that where I had been sitting was
evidently a park. Leaving the houses, I again entered
the park, which, like the houses, had no wall or rails
of any kind around it. All this time I had seen nothing
to indicate life of any kind. Turning my gaze to
the East, I saw the sun peeping above the horizon,
but to my amazement it did not appear half its usual
size. Wending my way into the park I found it laid
out more beautifully than anything I had ever seen in
my life, and very many of the trees, bushes and flowers
were entirely new to me. Near the center of the park
were a number of buildings. They were all built of metal
blocks, which, for beauty and architectural design,
surpassed anything that I had ever seen or even imag-
ined.

While gazing around I suddenly became aware that
the park was full of life; from every side came men,
women and children. They were dressed differently
from anything I had ever seen, and yet the difference
was not very great. They all entered one of the large
buildings and I made bold to follow them. No per-
son seemed to take any notice of me, so that I could
go anywhere. When fairly inside the building I found
myself in a grand dining-room, the largest and most
magnificent I had ever beheld. It was evidently
breakfast time, and the whole of the inhabitants of the
square had come to breakfast. There must have been
eight or nine hundred people at the various tables, but
there was no noise or confusion and there were no
waiters to be seen. In the center of each table was a
tube and I noticed that every person was served al-
most instantly with everything they required. I saw
what seemed to be meat, vegetables, fruit and various
beverages—some hot and some cold. I particularly
noticed that a great many drank milk. All seemed to
eat leisurely—entirely different from what I had seen
in America. The repast occupied about an hour, and
then all rose, some of them returning to their houses
in the square, but all the young people entering a num-
ber of other buildings, which were evidently schools.

By this time, having left the hall, I felt tired and sat
down on one of the handsome seats which were placed
all around and only a few yards apart. A moment or
two after I had taken my seat, a young man seated
himself by my side, and addressing me said, "You are
a stranger, I perceive!" "Yes, I answered, "I do not
even know where I am." "That is very likely," he
said. "You are from a planet called the Earth, and
you are in a world which your people call Mars. It is
your astral body that is here; your Earth body is in
a trance. I have the gift of supersight and can see
you and talk to you, but to nearly all our people you
are invisible. You can see them, but they do not see
you."

While he was speaking, the people were all around
us, apparently walking, but they really seemed to fly.
"What makes the people go so fast?" I said. "Oh,
they are only going at their usual speed," he replied,
"which is about ten miles an hour. You must re-
member that Mars is only about one-seventh the size
of your earth, and the attraction of gravity is only one-
third of yours. On the earth your body would weigh
one hundred and fifty pounds; here it would only
weigh fifty pounds. On your Earth your greatest ath-
lete can only run about ten miles in an hour; here we
can run twenty-five or thirty with ease. On your
Earth, to jump six feet from the ground would be
wonderful; here we can jump twenty-five feet high
without much effort."

"On the surface of Mars we have (using your miles)
50,000,000 square miles—40,000,000 land and 10,
000,000 water. We have no oceans—only canals.
These are evenly cut at right angles, and go all over
the planet, except at the Poles, where at present we
do not need them. The number of our inhabitants is,
in round numbers, 1,000,000,000, but we could find
room for one thousand times as many and have plenty
for all. We have 1,000,000 squares, similar in most re-
spects to the one you are now in, for we have only one
country and one language. We are a Republic in its
best sense. We have a few written laws, but you could
read them all in an hour. We have no judges and no
lawyers, and do not need them. We have three Courts
or Parliaments, each numbering one hundred mem-
bers. The first represents one hundred squares, or
one from each square; the second, or district, rep-
resents ten thousand squares, or one from each one
hundred squares; and the last all the squares, or the na-
tion. Not one of these Courts or Parliaments can do
anything without referring to the people, and we
have universal suffrage; all over ten years of age vote.
We have no registration—only the census—and all our
voting is open. We have no ballot, and we can, if
need be, take the vote of the whole planet on one day.
We have tubes to every Parliament house and tubes to
every house, and can send the papers to every house
and have them back and counted in one day. If any
difficulty or dispute arises, which is very rare, one of
the men or women of the square is elected to sit as a
judge, and a jury of ten is empanelled to try the matter,
which is decided according to equity. We have all
things in common, but have no money. We have no
horses and no railways. On our canals, our barges
go at the rate of one hundred miles an hour. We have
air ships that can go two or three hundred miles an
hour, so that we can go to any part of the planet and
be back the next day. All these things are common
property, for the use of all. Our children go to school
until they are eleven and then they go to work, but we
only work one hour a day. Everything here is deci-
mal; we divide our day into ten hours, each hour into

one hundred minutes, and each minute into one hun-
dred seconds, so one hour with us is nearly two and
one-half with you, and working that long gives us
abundance of everything. When a boy or girl is
eleven years old they are asked if they wish to marry.
If they do, they are given a home completely furnished
with everything. We have about one hundred houses
in each square always ready. Our houses are built of
aluminum and are good for one million years, and the
furniture is always ready."

"Stop!" I said, "you say that your boys and girls
marry when they are eleven—"

"Oh, yes; eleven of our years is quite equal to twenty-
one of yours, as our years has 687 days in it."

"Has Mars always been a Republic," I said? "Oh,
no; many years ago we had over sixty different coun-
tries, with emperors, kings, nobles and soldiers, just
as you have. We used to go to war and kill one an-
other. We had guns that could carry shot one hun-
dred miles; now we have no guns anywhere. We have
no animals that are domesticated except birds, and the
whole planet is a Paradise. We need never have
either hot or cold weather—we can send any quantity
of hot or cold air into every square and make the
temperature just what is right, or what we wish it to
be."

"But how did you become a Republic? and how did
you get rid of nobles and landlords, for I suppose you
have no landlords?" "Oh, no; everything is common
property. But the story is a long one, and I can only
give you a mere sketch of it. The first revolution be-
gan in the country where you now are, and almost in
the very spot. Every inch of land in the whole coun-
try was owned by the landlords. Some had more
than others, but the common people owned absolutely
none. The canals were not as perfect as they are now,
and some years the crops would fail; but the landlords
always demanded their rent. The soldiers, courts,
judges, sheriffs and police were all the creatures of the
landlords, and did their bidding, persecuting, injuring
and killing all who dared to resist them. By some
means, and to keep people quiet, they were given
votes and elected any one to Parliament that they
chose. We had no written constitution and no sen-
ate—only one house, but it was made up of landlords,
and had always made laws for them. On the land
where you now are one of these landlords owned 1,000
farms and had a grand palace on the estate. His ten-
ants always sent him to Parliament to represent them.
One year the crops failed and there was sore distress.
The landlord absolutely refused to reduce his rents
one cent, and none of the others in the country would
show any more mercy. Just at this time there was a
general election, and from one end of the country to
the other the landlords were rejected and nothing but
tenants elected. No one man had done as much to
bring this about as the commander-in-chief of the
army, and he had all the soldiers at his back. The
first thing the Parliament did was to abolish all the
landlord laws, and the next was to declare the land of
the nation the property of the nation—thus by one
stroke abolishing all landlords.

"While all this was going on the landlord of this
spot and his agent had gone on a journey to a distant
part and knew nothing of what had happened. They
returned about rent time, the first day of the first
month—our year has ten months. As usual, the agent
who expected \$500,000 to be given to him, seated
himself in his office to wait for the tenants to bring
the rent—he never went to them and they never saw
the owner. Instead of paying him the rent, a com-
mittee of ten waited on him, to say that they wanted
the palace for a club and library and reading-room.
He could not believe his ears, but ran to the landlord
in a hurry. The landlord came in a great rage and
demanded what they meant—were they robbers and
thieves? He would soon show them who was master,
so telephoned for the Sheriff and Chief of Police.
Both came and he appealed to them for assistance. To
his astonishment both told him that they could do
nothing, as these men and the whole people, and not
the landlords, were their employers. Turning to one
of the men, he said, "Is this fair?" "Sit down," said
the other and let us reason together. How long have you
been landlord here?" "Why, over ten years." "And
you have taken from the people \$5,000,000. What
right had you to that? What did you do for it?" "I
owned the land!" "But what did you do?" "Why,
nothing!" "How did you get the land?" "I inherited it
from my father." "How did he get it?" "From his
father." "How did he get it?" "From the govern-
ment!" "Just so, and he paid \$10,000 for it—is that
not so?" "Yes," "Well, three of you have taken \$15,
000,000 from the poor tenants for your grandfathers
\$10,000, and we don't even know how he got that—
but we'll concede the \$10,000. Don't you think that
to take \$15,000,000 from poor families for an outlay
of \$10,000 is robbery?—and you admit you did nothing
for it. Well, we have changed the law—there is
no robbery on our part; we have merely stopped the
robbery of yours."

"But this house is mine!" "How came it yours?"
"I built it!" "Did you dig the foundation?" "No."
"Did you design the house?" "No." "Did you paint
or paper it?" "No." "Well, how is it yours?" "I paid
for it." "Where did you get the money?" "From my
tenants, of course!" "Well, that will do. We are go-
ing to use the house for the real owners. You have
occupied it too long. We have assigned a house to you
and another to your agent, and will see that you do
not want. You can take all your personal belong-
ings, but you must go at once."

"This was done all over the country, and, after
taking all the farms, we took also all the factories and
all the great tools of industry. We put the best men
in the nation to manage them, and in a few years ev-
erything was changed and beautiful. It was nearly
one hundred years before all the other countries made
the change, but they all ultimately did, and now ev-
erything moves with the regularity and order of the
sun. We have no poverty, no crime, no jails, no
asylums—have not had any for ten thousand years.
Our people live to be about sixty years of age (120
of yours); they cease working, except for pleasure,
at twenty-five. We have no pensions, for we have
everything in common. If a man or woman wants
clothing they go and get it. All conveyances are
common property; food is provided in our dining
halls for all. If any are sick—which is seldom—a
tube is fixed to their room and they get all they need."
At this moment all seemed turned to mist and I
awoke to find myself on the Earth with all the old
conditions.