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ADVANCE

We advocate the political organization of the working class to overthrow the domination of the capitalist class and to establish Socialism.

WHOLE NUMBER 395

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EUROPEAN HARD TIMES AND AMERICA.

REPORTS from Germany, Russia, England and other European countries show that a period of industrial depression has begun, and in Germany at least, has made great progress. The press is discussing the cause of this recurrence of hard times and, with true bourgeois stupidity, attempts to lay the blame for it on the actions of individuals or sets of individuals. Over confidence on the part of German capitalists, is the usual accounting for Germany, and stupid greed on the part of the trades-unions is alleged to be the cause in England. One excuse is as good as another, and the apologists for the periodical break down of the capitalist system must seize hold of the first thing handy to divert the attention of the masses from the real cause which is inherent in the industrial system. As England is a free trade, and Germany, a high tariff country, that "issue" could not be used. Furthermore, as England is supposed to profit by the Gold Standard, according to the Free Silverites, that question could not humbug the people. Resort must be had to some new proposition.

Meantime the organization of the working class has been proceeding apace. With growing power they have acquired new privileges and enforced improved conditions. Class solidarity has enabled the workers to carry on an aggressive fight against the capitalist powers. This has caused the plutocrats considerable worryment. How could they stop this organization which menaced their dictatorship in industry and their profits? They have resorted to all legal and constitutional methods to combat the trades-unions, but they are not yet content. Now comes a period of hard times, and the capitalists are prepared to say to the workers, "You have formed trades-unions, raise the cost of production and thereby limited the sale of goods. Hence, the markets diminishing, we must lessen the output. You are hereby discharged for three months; by which time we hope you will have learned the folly of your ways and be willing to work longer hours for less pay in the hope of more continuous employment."

They say this on the theory that any stick is good enough to beat a dog with. But this particular stick is a boomerang. For if employment for production is dependent upon a ready sale of the goods produced, then the stoppage of wages by the discharge of numbers of men decreases the consuming power of the market. Yet, there can be no doubt of the facts. Goods are produced to sell. If there is no market for them, production must cease. And periodically, this does happen. The markets are glutted. There is "over production." Factories close down, and unemployed men tramp the land in search of the impossible—work. Let us try to find the solution in the present "hard times" in Europe.

German and English capitalists have kept their men producing as rapidly and cheaply as possible. They could possibly have continued this for a few years more but another force came into the field and hastened the crisis. This new force is the American trust. The "infant industries" of the United States have been nurtured within the protecting shell of a high tariff, until now they spring forth, fully equipped to conquer the markets of the world. Gigantic consolidations have been made; industrial plants have been most thoroughly organized so that wealth is produced in the cheapest most economical manner. So enormous has grown the output of American industries that according to Chauncy M. Depew, we had \$1,000,000,000 annual surplus over our home consumption. With this vast mass of wealth pouring out of their factories, the American capitalists entered the markets of the world. The "American Invasion of Europe" began. With "good goods" and cheap prices, American manufacturers have secured large orders and by their successful competition rapidly diminished the amount of work demanded from the German and English factories. Then came the inevitable. Since there was little demand, i. e. since they found a diminishing market for their goods, German manufacturers began reducing their force and gradually unemployment spread, until now

there is a vast army of idle men, who deprived of their source of income, are of necessity buying less and less. This means that in the whole German market there is a lessening demand for goods. England is going through the same process. Her markets are also "contracting", diminishing. Thus far, the United States has profited by this invasion. The American capitalists have disposed of the billion dollars worth of surplus goods and received for it other forms of wealth which they can use. But in doing this, they are killing the goose that lays the golden egg. One million idle Germans cannot and are not buying as much as one million Germans steadily employed. Not only has the market diminished for the German capitalist, but it is now diminishing for the American capitalist. It is becoming increasingly difficult to dispose of the \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods which American labor has produced over and above what it has consumed. In a few years, with the spread of hard times in Europe it will be impossible to dispose of it. Then will follow the logical and inevitable succession of events that we have seen occur in Germany and England, that has happened time and time again in our own land. Unable to dispose of the billion dollar surplus, the output will be lessened by working the men on less time. Their wages decrease in consequence, which still further lessens the market, and more men are thrown out of work. So the thing goes, like a snowball down hill, gathering speed and size in its destructive progress until it crashes into the very bottom of the gulch.

Hard times are bound to strike us as they have struck other countries for the same industrial system exists here as elsewhere. But you ask, what is the cause? It is simple. Numbers of working people are employed for less wealth. The value of their wages is only one-third to one-half the value of the wealth which they produce. As a consequence, they can consume only one-third or one-half of the wealth. The other one half or two-thirds must be consumed by the capitalists or else it is not consumed at all. But the capitalists are unable to consume this vast amount personally, they endeavor, therefore, to turn it into new investments. This serves to stave off over-production for a time, but it increases the final difficulty. New investments mean very shortly new wealth-producing agencies and the process goes faster than openings for the disposition of this income can be found. The limit is soon reached. Over-production chokes the markets and the crash comes. But, if wages were equal in value to the wealth produced, then the workers would consume all the wealth and over-production and hard times could not occur.

This could not be, however, without eliminating the capitalist and destroying the capitalist system, for, when wages absorb all the product of labor, there is then no profit left and profit is the life-blood of the capitalist. In short, to prevent crises and hard times it is necessary to abolish capitalism and substitute the co-operative commonwealth, in which each worker receives the full value of his product.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE Entertainment and Dance held at the Eintracht Hall last Saturday night for the benefit of "Advance" was a great success. It was one of the most enjoyable and profitable affairs San Francisco Socialists have ever had. A large crowd was in attendance early in the evening and the program proceeded with smoothness and regularity.

The entertainment which was placed between the different dances was a howling success.

For the management of the Ball great credit is due the committee of the local. We also wish to extend heartiest thanks to the Socialist Maen-ércher to whose valuable aid and advice much of our success was due. Their advisory committee and their organization of the attendants at the liquid refreshment counter contributed very largely to bringing a crowd and properly inspiring them.

Finally gratitude is due the weather-clerk, who shut off the rain for the day and night, altho the clouds had been leaking for a week before and seem to be prepared to continue doing so for a week to come.

RETURNS FROM NEWCASTLE.

Comrade J. W. Slayton received 563 votes for mayor in the town of New Castle, Pa. This is 80 per cent increase over our vote there last fall. In his home ward he lead all candidates with 244 votes. In the city he stood fourth; there were six below him.

PARTY NEWS.

AT WORK IN THE SOUTH.

Comrades H. C. Darrah and Jas. S. Roche have gotten a wagon and a team of mules and purpose touring Southern California for the cause. They intend also going into the mining camps of Arizona. The Redlands "Undercurrent" suggests that Southern California presents plenty of opportunity for propaganda and more than hints that Comrade Roche ought to be made Organizer for the southern district.

A DEBATE ON THE SINGLE-TAX.

Job Harriman met the single-taxer John Crosby in debate recently in New York. Peter Burrowes writes in the New York Worker that it was hard to tell whether the single-taxer fared worse at the hands of Harriman who attacked it or of Crosby who explained it. He says that Crosby is a magnificent orator, with a most attractive personality, at whose fine command of language you marvel. Harriman's resonant words, however, appeared only to form "a luminous line of logic" from the conclusion of which there was no escape. Crosby wanted another go at it but failed to toe the mark when time was called.

Our comrades in Toledo, Ohio, have secured the services of Rev. Chas. H. Vail for a series of three lectures March 6, 7, and 8, at the Memorial Hall Annex. They charge ten cents a lecture or twenty-five cents for the three.

William Mally has been engaged as Organizer in Massachusetts. The movement there seems to have become pretty badly disorganized and our canny Scot comrade has his hands full in straightening out affairs.

Missouri comrades are active. At present John C. Chase, the first socialist mayor in the U. S., is the socialist clubs of that state. The progress there is very encouraging.

The Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee met in convention on January 31 to nominate a city ticket and adopt a municipal platform for the coming election in that city.

The following ticket was nominated:
For Mayor—Howard Tuttle.
For Controller—Eugene H. Rooney.
For Treasurer—John Doerfler.
For Attorney—Theodor Burmeister.

The platform adopted contains the following passage in reference to the "immediate demands" with which it closes:
"We call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for existing evils, nor are they necessarily socialistic institutions. They are to be viewed, rather, as needed palliatives, capable of being carried out even under present conditions. Under no circumstances should the working people rest content with municipal improvements which are merely temporary in their nature and must be inadequate. They should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which shall secure to the people, collectively, the means of production and distribution."

The Socialist Party of Toledo, Ohio, met in convention on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 11, at Harmonia Hall, and placed in nomination the following ticket, to be voted for at the April election:
For Street Commissioner—Frank Kostack.
For Water Works Trustee—Thos. A. Bragg.
For Cemetery Trustee—William Niwet.
For Constables—Ferdinand Klitke and Frank Kolbe.

John C. Chase was with us on the 14th, and delivered his lecture, "The Class Struggle and the future State." Against the advice of some, we charged an admission of ten cents, selling tickets in advance. The result was a success. More people attended than if it had been free, and after paying all expenses we will have something to send to the National Committee—and then some left over.

The Social Democrats of Peekskill, N. Y., have made their nominations for the coming village election at a convention held in Labor Hall on Feb. 11. A. F. Simmonds acted as chairman of the meeting and Henry Kaste as secretary. The ticket is as follows:

For Trustees: First District—Seth Taber; Second—John R. Worthington.
For Treasurer—Henry Kaste,
For Assessor—George West,
For Water Commissioners—John Butterly, Everett L. Holmes and Nathaniel Bradley.

Andrew G. Holmes and T. W. Haynes were chosen as a committee to fill vacancies, as prescribed by law; but there are not likely to be any vacancies to fill.

The campaign committee will meet every night and the comrades will do everything in their power to win success at the polls.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE ABROAD.

THE STRUGGLE IN SPAIN.

Evidence of the international influence of legislation for or against Labor might have been found in the recent speech of a Republican leader in the Spanish Parliament, who made use of the reactionary attacks on trade-unionism current in this country to support a Bill that would make strikes illegal in Spain.

Against this bill, and also in favor of a change in municipal law, which will make it possible for a workman to enter town councils on the same terms as Parliament, the Socialist Party has been carrying on a vigorous agitation and interviewing ministers.

Thus far, the recent municipal successes of the party have not been disputed, but in Bilbao all sections of the council have united to prevent the Socialists from obtaining two magistracieships to which they were entitled.

Fear of prosecution on the part of merchant councillors and their friends, for adulteration of foods, light weights, and similar offences, was at the bottom of this proceeding.

It is satisfactory to note that Socialist organization has been making rapid headway amongst the miners of Asturias and the northern provinces and, what is more surprising, amongst the agricultural laborers in the district of Valladolid. The return of labor members to the council of Paalencia and other country towns was due to Socialist propaganda. J. McK.

ENGLAND.

We congratulate Blackburn S. D. F. and I. L. P. on the re-election of Councillor Brooks for St. Paul's Ward at a municipal bye-election. Brooks was defeated last November by only one vote. On this occasion he defeated his Liberal opponent by 696 against 646 votes. The defeated Liberal, who is a manufacturer and a member of the Masters' Association, was supported by Tory brewers and mill owners.

IS NO PEACE!

ONE and one quarter centuries have passed since Patrick Henry on the floor of the Virginia Assembly uttered his impassioned appeal to arms. This fiery bit of eloquence, which so stirred our forefathers, has been declaimed time and time again by nearly every school-boy in the United States until now it seems so hackneyed that it fails to awaken any true response. The battle-cries and emotional appeals of olden times cannot serve us for the social revolution. And yet there is a great need in the assemblies of labor for some such lofty-minded, daring, eloquent man as Henry in his day—The labor movement has its cowards, its dullards, its "tories" who always seek peace with the capitalist class. "Peace! Peace!" they cry; and beg the socialist to cease preaching the class-struggle. When an "Industrial Peace Conference" is held, and twenty-four lions of capital benevolently assimilate twelve little labor lambs, who have been so "doped" that they do not even emit a plaintive bleat, these peaceable people go into ecstasies of delight. Their jubilation at the present time over the unholy alliance formed by Hanna, Schwab, Bishop Codman Potter and Grover the Fat on the one hand and Gompers, Mitchell and Sargeant on the other, is especially and offensively noticeable. How we long for some orator to arise and by his bold, inspiring words confound these deadly foes of labor's emancipation, with their poltroon cries of "Peace at any price" and "Compromise by arbitration." Some audacious orator we need, who, with the memory of the bloody tragedies enacted at Pittsburg, Brooklyn, Coeur d'Alene, Buffalo and Latimer burning in his soul, shall proclaim in stentor tone, "There is and shall be peace no more!" Shall the mighty hosts of labor, able to marshal their millions to the polls fawn and dicker for favors, taking the paltriest concession to preserve peace, when it could enforce a demand for all the products of its toil? Ever the capitalists seek to make the worker toil harder that the profit they make out of him may be increased. Peace, contentment under the driving of the task-master means slavery. Shall labor submit and be degraded? Or will it respond blow for blow? Will it assemble its multitudinous battalions, organize them for a class war until wage-slavery is abolished? Will it advance to do battle against the tyrants of to-day, the industrial magnates, determined to conquer, with the cry of the immortal Henry on its myriad lips "Give me liberty or give me death!" Where is the man who will set the insurgent masses on the move? Fame awaits him and the gratitude of the sore-afflicted world.

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THE FRAUD OF BUSINESS ABILITY

It is often urged as an excuse for the existence of the capitalist, that it is his business ability which puts him where he is; that he is justified because he has raised himself to the position he occupies. On such grounds, however, we might justify the notorious Black Bart, who, shotgun in hand, was able to collect quite a revenue from the luckless travellers in the olden time stage coach.

"Business is simply a hold-up. The capitalist owns the means whereby the workingman lives—the implements of industry. When the workers seek to use these things in order to produce wealth upon which to live, the boss stops them, claiming the tools as his private property. "If you wish to use my implements, if you wish to work in my factory, you must pay me a tribute, consisting of one-half to three quarters of the wealth you produce. This will be my profit. The other portion left, I'll give to you and call it wages. On that you can live." "But, we demand all the product of our labor," exclaim the workers. "Well, you won't get it. This is my business," retorts the capitalist. "If you wish to work and pay me profit, you'll get wages to live on. Otherwise, you shan't work; you'll starve." It is the simple challenge of the highwayman. "Your money or your life." The capitalists have the drop on the workers, who, to save their lives, shell out the coin.

But force would be soon terminated and the hold-up shortly stopped, did it exhibit itself in its naked brutality. Business, therefore, takes on a mask of non-compulsion and contents itself with fraud. It is a sort of shell-game performed by legerdemain. Here is the business man. He is able. Able to do what? To succeed, to acquire money. What is the process, then? Simply, chicanery. The very kernel of business transactions is to buy for the cheapest price and sell for the dearest. The Business man begins. Through the myriad lips of the daily press he calls out: "Go ye wage-slaves, hungry and idle, come unto me and I will put food in your mouths and clothes on your backs, in return for which, ye shall toll in my factories." The wolves of hunger, the blood hounds of the modern slave-master, round up the unemployed and early in the morning they are at the gates of the black and gloomy factories, clamoring for a chance to sell themselves. The Business man looks on. He believes in competition. He sets the men bidding against each other. At last he selects from the multitude those who will work longest and best for the cheapest price. He appoints his overseers and foremen who see that the men are given the raw material and the tools, and so set to work that their labor shall produce the greatest amount of wealth. The raw material and the tools also, have been purchased for the cheapest possible price, which means that the least amount has been paid labor for making them available at the time and place. The Business man has now bought all the elements that go to the making of goods, of wealth, for the cheapest price, he takes the goods, and goes forth into the market to sell. Here he demands the greatest possible price; he sells for the most favorable terms he can get. He takes the wealth from the producers for the cheapest possible price and turns around and sells it to the consumers for the dearest possible price. The difference is his profit. His skill in these two transactions is the measure of his business ability.

But who are the producers and who the consumers? The consumers, who pay the dearest possible price for the goods are exactly the same people as the producers who get the cheapest possible price paid them for producing them. They are the great working-class consuming public.

Is not business ability a fraud? Are not these transactions a shell game?

WHO WILL FREE THE FILIPINO?

ONE of the chief wrongs which the Cubans suffered at the hands of the Spanish was the reconcentrado system, where by the unfortunate islanders were herded into narrow, unsanitary corrals where they died of hunger and disease while Weyler "butchered" all caught without these confines and plundered and devastated the houses and fields. Of course, it was to right this wrong, not to give the Sugar Trust control of Cuba, that we went to war with Spain. The British have adopted the same plan of dealing with the Boers. The South African veldt is dotted with concentration camps where hunger and disease are rampant. No nation seems anxious to interfere with England; most of them having a wholesome respect for the lion's teeth and claws. The

United States, meanwhile, having paid \$20,000,000 to Spain for a few islands-ful of trouble, finds it necessary to establish the reconcentrado system for the furtherance of the pacification of the islands. We ask now, "Who will free the Filipino from our tyranny?"

THE FATE OF DEMOCRACY.

IF mere questions of partisanship were considered republicans would have no reason to desire the return of Whitney to active politics, for while it is not at all likely he could achieve victory for the democrats in the Presidential election; he could doubtless so unite the discordant factions of his party as to carry many Congressional districts that now elect republicans. The issue, however, transcends partisanship. The present condition of the democratic party is not good for American politics. It leaves that vast body of voters a prey to demagogues and agitators and renders it unfit to properly perform the functions of a legitimate opposition. The result is that the politics of the country has lost its rightful balance and true equilibrium. We are drifting from a strife of parties into a strife of classes, for Bryanite leadership, whether by design or not, is steadily tending to arouse envy and thriftlessness to war against property and prosperity. Such being the case, the return of Whitney to political activity would be beneficial to the country as a whole as much as to his own party.—S. F. Call.

It is not often that the capitalist press so openly confesses the humbuggery of politics as in the above editorial. Here is a republican paper lamenting the disintegration of the democratic party. If there were any great divergence of policies between the two, the disintegration of its foe would be hailed with delight. But the difference between the two old parties has been practically nothing. Now, however, "we are drifting from a strife of parties to a strife of classes." Right you are, Mr. Spreckels, and for that very reason, the Democratic party is disintegrating and neither Mr. Whitney nor Mr. Anybody else can save it. Political parties represent certain industrial interests and are powerful in proportion to the strength of those interests. The republican party represents the large capitalist interests. The democratic party has represented various commercial and middle class interests. But the commercial interests are becoming quite separate from the interests of the middle class. The commercial interests tend to ally themselves with large capitalist interests. Besides this the middle class, as it is being crushed out, becomes more and more desperate in the measures it advocates to save itself. The democratic party is therefore, rent with an internal schism and finds its cohorts being ground away in the industrial conflict. And the working class is being emancipated from all middle class ideals which detracts again from democratic strength. If, however, the conservative democrats can get control, doubtless the "strife of classes" will not appear to have any support from their political organization. It will be relegated to the Socialist Party where it properly belongs. We must sincerely hope that Mr. Whitney will take control of the democratic party, for it will increase the number of our adherents. Meanwhile, we thank the "Call" for so frankly stating that there is a drift from the humbug of party strife to the earnest conflict of class interests. Labor is arising to strive for freedom. Capital opposes it. Hail to the strife of classes!

THE PROGRESS OF CULTURE.

IN all efforts toward bettering the condition of the people and advancing the race it is not merely physical comfort that is looked after—the release of men from hunger and cold. Under present conditions it is necessary, of course, to insist on the proper feeding and sheltering of men before claiming more. But that is because poverty is so prevalent. The main desire, however, is, by eliminating poverty and substituting plenty, to furnish the basis for the advancement of culture, the enlargement of the activities of the brains, the pursuit of the sciences and arts. It is sometimes argued that by removing the struggle for existence, which is forced on all to-day, men would become lazy, shiftless and unenterprising, and in consequence, instead of progress, there would be retrogression. We do not purpose answering the objection directly or at length, but wish to notice the bearing on this point of the testimony of a scientist. It is only an item, but has value when linked with others of similar purport. Prof. W. E. D. Scott, of Princeton, writes, in "Science" as follows, discussing the development of song in birds:

"In concluding, a word is necessary as to the probable reason why birds in confinement diverge from the normal in the habits of song. Presuming that wild birds are pretty constantly employed in obtaining a food supply, it would seem that they do not have much leisure. On the contrary, birds in captivity, with all their physical wants carefully looked after, have leisure and employ it in giving their attention to occurrences about them, particularly such as are accompanied by any noise."

If leisure allows birds to display an active investigating curiosity as to outside occurrences, why not also with man? Certainly man is the most enterprising of all animals, both intellectually and physically.

POPPIES AND WHEAT

BY MARY FAIRBROTHER.

Then a man shall work and bethink him, and rejoice in the deeds of his hand,
Nor yet come home in the even, too faint and weary to stand
For that which the worker winneth shall then be his indeed,
Nor shall half be reaped for nothing, by him that sowed no seed.
Then all mine, and thine, shall be ours, and no more shall any man crave
For riches that serve for nothing but to fetter a friend for a slave. —Wm. Morris.

The brutalized press of commercialism is trying to explain the new evidence of prosperity in London, by saying that the enormous increase in paupers is owing to the cold weather. We thought it was because of a divine edict, and it is not such a very far cry from providence to the weather, both being more or less omnipresent and used to many burdens. It has nothing to do with the subject, but on another page of a great daily, may be seen the big six ciphered sums given annually "to charity" by the millionaires. Every workingman must learn to realize the fact that he or his children must either be paupers or millionaires. He knows now, which is the more probable, but he still hugs to his hungry stomach the chifon delusion that there is a great middle class and he belongs to it. "Oh, fond! oh, blind!"

At the party meeting last Wednesday, ballots were circulated and placed with the secretary, indicating a choice between two emblems for the national Socialist Party. One is a flag, with the word "Socialism" and the other is a globe with clasped hands. It seems as if there could be but one choice. Why should a great party with converts in every home in the land (albeit many of them are not yet out-spoken) who are standing for a new order of things, based on inevitable evolution, why should such a party as that, not have its own new emblem? Why should it even consider one adopted by some other party, which is good, perhaps, but which is simply making a fight in self-defense, under hopeless conditions? The ballot is still open and we hope every member who has not voted will go to the meeting next Wednesday and cast a ballot for the emblem of Socialism, pure and simple.

MR. PRESIDENT: I move that the Sergeant-at-arms of this honorable Senate be at once be provided with a complete coat of mail, as he is an innocent party, and liable to get hurt.

There is no more inspiring experience than to be in a big crowd and hear them applaud and cheer, as the men and women did at the pro-Boer meeting last Thursday evening, at Metropolitan Hall. If men, who love the principles of freedom had a chance to foster their better sentiments, if they were not cold and hungry and ragged and physically exhausted by long hours of labor for money, they would be pretty good sort of people, after all. The wonder is, that there is as much decency left in humanity, as Father York called into expression, when he depicted the horrors, the innocent girls and women of South Africa are suffering every day, at the hands of the English hounds. The concentration camps and the outrages of this war, in which babies and women are the chief victims, are of such magnitude that all the inhuman torture of Weyler in Cuba, is not a tithe in comparison. The meeting was overflowing with enthusiasm and if it would only condense into the intrepid action of which America has more than once been capable, how the black scourge of war would slink and quiver into nothingness. If men could only realize how small and complete a unit this world is.

ONE of the finest Socialist Propaganda meetings ever held in San Francisco, was that at the Methodist church a few days ago, where the hundreds of citizens went to pay the weeping mother of little Nora Fuller the tribute of human sympathy. The man who presides over the destinies of that church is a good Socialist, at heart. He proved it by his words. "The social conditions bear so heavily upon the poor that they are a menace to the life and virtue of every young woman who must earn her living." Those were his words, or something very like them. He is very brave in speaking of results, but the menace of the member with the fat pocket book, is so great that his craven soul falters when it comes to the remedy. He dares stand in a church dedicated to the religion of Jesus, as understood by the great Wesley, and never once in his career from school to pulpit has he told the truth as those dead men told it. It is because they are dead that he has a job. If either Christ or Wesley was on earth no man with knowledge such as this man evidently possesses would dare undertake to draw a princely salary for misleading people. He is not to blame. He makes a contract, and he keeps it, according to the highest law of commercialism. He is just what the benighted, purse-proud dogmatists require who follow in his lead. They would not have him in the town, if he dared advocate anything which would rob his class of any of its perquisites in this world, or the poor man of any in the world to come. But it was a splendid propaganda meeting just the same, and ought to be so claimed by the Socialists.

THE National Woman's Suffragist convention has just adjourned in Washington, where it meets every other year, while congress is in session. There were delegates from all over the world and Miss Anthony is eighty-two years of age. She

said it was much nicer to be pelted with roses than with bricks and she had tried both. It is a pity, one of the dark ironies of fate, that this noble and greatest American woman should yet have to die of old age while the cause of woman's suffrage is still in its infancy, with other things moving so fast. Women are the last to awake, and it will take them some time still, to see that it is only through Socialism that they will ever reach freedom. Logic and "female talent" are wide asunder and women are so lazy, and love the dainty chains that bind them down in slavery, of soul and body, so selfishly. Everything else is well nigh gone from them, and their genius for loving is so great, that they now love the chains. But one by one the thinking women are breaking away and the sex will one day know its power and also realize the sweetness of conscious development.

SUNDAY'S PROPAGANDA MEETING.

COMRADE Holmes presided over an exceptionally good meeting last Sunday evening, in the Academy of Sciences lecture room. Comrade Bersford read an article on Socialism, after which Lowell's masterpiece, "The Present Crisis" was read. The lecturer of the evening, Comrade Wise, of Chicago, said that Socialism represented the real spirit of Mr. Lowell's poem, which is that each generation must fight its own problems and no matter how fine the past is in deeds and ideals, it only paves the way for the present and for the future.

For an hour he dwelt, soberly and earnestly on the "Mission of the Working Class" and the mood of the large audience on the stormy evening, was in accord with the speaker's thoughts. There has not for a long time, been a more interesting nor a more instructive meeting. Mr. Wise does not deal in any sort of cheap abuse of people or systems. He looks at the social problem from the standpoint of a man who realizes the importance of the position of the Socialists as a world force and urges, with all his powers, men to rise to the occasion and the opportunity, the highest and finest of all the ages. He proved that Socialism is the only reform which has embraced all of the people. The workingman is the foundation of the beautiful structure of human possibility, and when you raise the foundation you raise the whole edifice. He said that, numerically speaking, it was more than likely, it was almost certain, that over half of the human race were going to bed hungry that night, and that hunger is only one of the appetites of man. The emotions and the intellectual part of man had long suffered almost to the degree of extinction, and the only wonder is that working men have the sense of honor and the ability to think which they do possess. One would expect much less, when the limitations of the man's means of support are considered.

When the comrade closed his address, everyone thought it was too short, which is a good test of a speaker's ability to inspire, and if it had not been for one or two outsiders who spoiled, so far as they could the effects of the candid and convincing argument of the comrade from Chicago, the meeting would have been without a jarring note.

One man, who has shown on similar occasions, an undue desire to get before the people, used some very inappropriate and unseemly language, and the critic, Mr. Bersford, was applauded when he decidedly objected to the same, in his report afterward. The chairman of such a meeting, ought to protect the meeting and ought to remember, if speakers forget it, that Socialism must bear the brunt of the disgrace of such language, and if gentlemen cannot express themselves in terms which have been accepted as proper for the platform, they ought to be denied the right to speak, until they apologize.

There seemed danger for a few moments that the drift of the gathering was going toward the Chinese problem, but it was checked. Comrade Bersford made the critic's report at the close and explained why it was necessary to have a critic and besides giving the unparliamentary speaker a good rebuke, complimented the lecturer and said there was nothing to criticize.

MASTERS AND SLAVES.

One passage in Comrade Carey's reply to the Boston "Advertiser" is so important that we would call special attention to it. He says:

"That some of them,"—that is, of the capitalists—"are studying industrial problems, I have no doubt; that a few of them are honest in their desire to improve conditions, I quite agree; but the most of them"—even of the honest few—"are moved to study because the giant Labor shows signs of waking from his sleep of centuries."

Most emphatically, that is true. And the lesson of it is this: Even though you do not believe that Labor can alone accomplish its own emancipation; even though you think it must depend upon help graciously given from above, yet you must recognize, that help from above, whatever it may be worth, will come only in proportion as you energetically strive for your own class interests. No master class ever emancipated its slaves of its own free will. Individuals of the master class have often helped the slaves to freedom. But they have never done so until the slaves themselves began to struggle against oppression. The more vigorously the working class fights the capitalists, both in the shop and at the ballot-box, the more radical are its demands and the more uncompromising its methods, the readier will the capitalist class be to make liberal concessions.—Worker.

Watch the number of your expiration.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

North Dakota held state convention at Fargo on February 14th. The state organization has five locals with 102 members.

Colorado has applied for a state charter. Local charters issued to Tampa, Florida; Colorado, Arizona; Altman, Colorado; and Delta, Colorado.

Communication has been received by National Committee requesting collection of funds in the United States to enable Porto Rican socialists to establish a paper.

Walter Thomas Mills has been holding great meetings in Utah. At Provo, Salt Lake and Logan, the Mormons furnished their great church assembly halls and the meetings have been tremendous. Mills says the party has great future in Utah.

August Klenkie will tour Indiana during April and May.

John C. Chase will lecture in Missouri and Illinois during March and April.

Comrades:—We are obliged to inform you that sixteen states are in arrears for national dues. These states are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Porto Rico, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. As a consequence the national organization is facing a grave emergency. The comrades do not expect the Socialist Party to grow and exist on bombast, nor can any extenuating circumstances (state and local campaigns, frequently quoted), replace the absence of national dues. Isolated states and local campaigns, while truly necessary, should not be given precedence in importance over the collective campaign of the national organization. The national constitution does not contain exception clauses permitting certain state and local organizations to withhold national dues at their option. The comrades expect from us, not words alone, but deeds. The national organization demands the same from the comrades.

Yours fraternally,
Leon Greenbaum, Nat'l Sec'y.

NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party:

Comrades,—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same, were taken under advisement, and after due consideration we decided to issue this "appeal" to the State and Local Organizations and all of the Comrades of our party, for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations to a "National Propaganda Fund."

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun, of giving the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the influence of our party as a vital political factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate and organize and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organizations and the Socialist press (in general) in extending the scope of their respective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by (and supplied through the agency of) the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of fifty per cent, since the unity convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid accomplishments of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states and territories.

During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your national committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most important requirements of the party work and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this and we again call the attention of the comrades to the "National Propaganda Fund." Donations to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary and will be acknowledged weekly in the socialist press. Sending to each and every comrade a ray of hope for socialism in our time, we remain,

Faithfully yours,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.
By order of National Committee, Socialist Party.

The following donations have been received to National Propaganda Fund.

Local Evansville, Ind.,	\$1 25
" Glen Carbon, Ill.	5 00
" Bellaire, Ohio	1 00
" Providence, R. I.	5 00
" Moline, Ill.	5 00
" New Rochelle, N. Y.	1 00
" Portland, Me.	5 00
" Cherryvale, Kans.	50
" Long Island City, N. Y.	2 00
" Lehi, Utah.	2 30
" Toledo, O.	5 00
" Georgetown, O.	2 00
" Pana, Ill.	5 00
" Mt. Olive, Ill.	2 50
" Holyoke, Mass.	10 00
" Stonington, Conn.	5 00
" Columbus, Ind.	2 50
A. L. Nagel, Newport, Ky.	5 00
J. J. McLean, Independence, Cal	2 50
Otto Christoph, Buffalo, N. Y.	1 00
Total	68 55

No Peace With Dishonor.

A great meeting was held in New York a few weeks ago in protest against any peace with the foes of labor. Representatives of over eighty unions were present and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted with great acclaim.

"Whereas, Organized Labor has been waging a constant battle against the encroachments made by the representatives of organized capital upon the liberties of the American people in general and the wage-worker in particular: and

"Whereas, It has been reported in the public press without contradiction that certain leaders of labor attending a conference of the National Civic Federation, a body composed of tax-dodging millionaires, stock gamblers and meddlesome reverends expressed themselves as intending to pacify organized labor and bring about a state of harmony between the worker and the capitalist: and

"Whereas, The history of the past teaches us that, while the idle parasitical classes always desire harmony, in order that they may enjoy their plunder undisturbed, they have never hesitated to employ force in the shape of militia, police and Pinkertons whenever Labor refused to submit to their terms; and

"Whereas, The milestones of progress on the road to economic freedom are red with the blood of our brothers, shed at the behest of the very same class of men who predominated at the so called Peace Conference; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we have no confidence in the sudden spasms of overflowing love on the part of foes who have proven themselves past masters in treachery, and we strongly suspect that it is their intention eventually to settle all inconveniences and expensive capers of the giant, Labor, by compulsory arbitration, before courts composed of their own representatives aided by their faithful ally, the clergy, with a slight mingling of such labor leaders to whose material interests it may be to preserve peace between Capital and Labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That while individuals may have their heads turned by the petty honor of basking in the sunshine of the moneyed aristocracy, we the rank and file of Organized Labor are now as ever ready to continue our struggle, not for crumbs that fall from our masters' table in the shape of an extra penny now and then, but for the complete emancipation of Labor."

CAPITALIST PLUNDER.

Socialists maintain that, that as capital develops, the wage workers, who produce all wealth, get back ever a smaller and smaller share of their product in the form of wages, while the capitalists who own the means of production, keep ever a larger and larger share in the form of profits.

In order to test this contention, we must examine some of the figures a little more closely. We must discover what was the net product of labor in the two years, and how it was divided between wage-worker and capitalist.

In the first place, we must deduct the cost of materials from the gross product. We must also deduct the "miscellaneous expenses." What remains will be the net product of labor. Out of this net product the wages are paid; and what remains after deducting the wages from the net product will be the profit of the capitalists.

(We here assume that under "miscellaneous expenses" are included only legitimate items of cost of production; such as fuel, lighting, repairs, etc. As a matter of fact, much that is reported under this head is really profit. If we could ascertain the amount of such profit, our case would be stronger. But we give our opponents the benefit of the doubt.)

IN 1890.	
Gross product	\$9,372,437,233
Materials	5,162,044,076
Misc. exp.....	631,225,035
Total	\$5,793,269,111
Net product	\$3,579,168,172
Wages	1,891,228,321
Profits	\$1,687,939,851

In 1890, then, the wage-workers created a value of \$3,579,168,172 and received out of it wages amounting to \$1,891,228,321, leaving in the hands of the capitalists profits amounting to \$1,687,939,851.

Labor thus received a little less than 53 per cent of its product; capital received a little more than 47 per cent of Labor's product.

IN 1900.	
Gross product	\$13,019,251,614
Materials	7,349,916,030
Misc. exp.....	1,028,550,653
Total	\$8,378,466,683
Net product	\$4,640,784,931
Wages	2,323,407,257
Profits	\$2,317,377,674

In 1900, then, the wage-workers created a value of \$4,640,784,931, and received out of it wages amounting to \$2,323,407,257, leaving in the hands of the capitalists profits amounting to \$2,317,377,674.

Labor and Capital, in 1900, divided Labor's product so evenly that the difference between their shares does not amount to one eighth of one per cent.

Thus the capitalists got an appreciably larger share of the product and the wage-worker an appreciably smaller share in 1900 than in 1890. And so one more Socialist contention is proven correct.—N. Y. Worker.

BOOKS FOR MILITANT SOCIALISTS

Useful Principles of Logic.....	15c
Derringer Pocket-book of Statistics.....	15c
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LOCAL S. F. PARTY MEETING.

Regular meeting of Local S. F., Socialist Party held Feb. 26th, at Labor Bureau.

Comrade A. Barieau in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Four new members were admitted.

Bills from the following week received and ordered paid. O. Johnson for postage \$1.10 Advance—\$17.60 Labor Bureau Ass'n for rent \$5.00.

Communications: From Guy Williams, Geo. S. Holmes and Jos. de Vries, all three tendering their resignation as members of the Board of Directors of 'Advance Resignations accepted and W. E. Walker, J. E. Smith and J. A. Meyer were elected to fill vacancies.

Reports of officers—Organizer, no special report. Recording Secretary, no special report. Financial Secretary, Receipts for week \$25.75. Approved. Treasurer, Cash on hand \$31.21. Literary Agent, has purchased a number of books entitled "A Paradox Explained" Reports approved. Ball committee reported progress; they were instructed to return unsold goods to dealers for cash.

Directors of "Advance" reported receipts for 28 days—\$104.07 expenditures—\$101.04 balance—\$3.03 Report accepted. J. A. Smith, A. Barieau and W. E. Walker were elected a committee to ascertain if the "Advance" was self supporting; and to draw up blank forms for weekly reports.

C. H. King Jr., will act as chairman and J. M. Reynolds, as critic of propaganda meeting of Mar 2 2nd. There will be no reader, and members will not be allowed the floor in the five minute speeches.

The treasurer was instructed to send five dollars to the N. E. C. as a donation the same to be charged to the S. E. C.

The polls in the election for state-committeeman was reopened to allow those whose names had not been on the roll-book on February 19, to vote; nine members having voted. Thos. Bersford requested to be, and is hereby recorded as having protested against persons, who, he alleged, were not members of the party, when local San Francisco voted on referendum for state executive committee, being allowed to vote on said referendum Theodore Mollitor, Geo. S. Holmes and C. H. King Jr., were elected to canvass votes of locals of Calif. for state-committeemen.

Receipts for evening—\$15.45 Expenditures for the evening—\$28.70.
Adjourned 11.45 P. M. Jos. de Vries, Secretary.

PROVISIONAL STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held February 24th. Present, comrades Messer, Ober, Appel, Hefferin, Johnson and Bersford. Comrade Messer in the chair.

Minutes read and approved. Communications read from Leon Greenbaum, C. F. Curry, C. W. Shook, R. B. Simpson, A. B. Lee, Frank Simpson, S. E. Farrar, Wm. Carpenter, F. W. Loring, J. De Vries and F. W. Clarke.

Remittances—Los Angeles \$10.00, San Francisco \$10.00, Tulare \$2.25, Del Mar \$0.90, San Diego \$3.00, Riverside \$5.00, Long Beach \$2.00. Total—\$33.15. Meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.
Thos. Bersford, Secretary.

Returns from Erie.

The election Tuesday February 18, was one of those surprises which shows that workingmen and citizens desiring good government have arrived at the conclusion that the Socialist party stands for all that is good and that which concerns the welfare of the whole city.

Warde, the Socialist candidate, received 3,164 votes. Hardwick, the Republican candidate received 4,291 votes.

Democracy received its death blow, receiving but 1,438 votes.

Socialists elected election boards or members in almost every precinct in the city. All over the city the two old parties combined, and at that majority were far from being creditable to the combinations. Socialists are now preparing for the fall campaign, and there is little doubt of the result.

Money Received for "Advance."

DONATION FUND.
Previously acknowledged \$18.75; M. & S. \$2.50; Local Los Angeles, \$5; Chas. Richter, Rock Pile, \$5. Total \$31.25. Oscar Johnson, Fin. Sec'y.

SECRETARIES CALIFORNIA LOCALS.

- ALAMEDA—A. A. Crockett, 1610 Walnut St.
- ALHAMBRA—S. Wallace Niman.
- BENICIA—Wm. Gnauck.
- CHULA VISTA—John Davidson.
- COLUSA—Frank Wulff.
- CORONA—O. P. Hull.
- DIXON—G. D. Van Pelt.
- DEL MAR—Mrs. S. C. Farrar.
- ESCONDIDO—J. B. Hoover.
- FRESNO—G. F. Alexander, Box 656.
- GOLETA—Henry A. Smith.
- HEMET—Chas. McDiarmid.
- HYNES—J. O. Blakeley.
- LONG BEACH—Chas. Shook.
- LOS ANGELES—A. F. Snell, 110 W. 2nd St.
- MERCED—James Hegessy.
- MODESTO—Al. D. Green.
- OAKDALE—O. H. Warner.
- OAKLAND—M. W. Wilkins, 207 San Pablo av.
- OXNARD—L. E. Beals.
- PASADENA—O. T. Fellows.
- PERRIS—Val Reynolds.
- REDLANDS—A. J. Underwood.
- RIO VISTA—Thos. A. Spivey.
- RIVERSIDE—A. B. Lee.
- SACRAMENTO—H. B. Weaver, 1200 20th st.
- SAWTELLE—Oscar Clute.
- SAN BERNARDINO—W. J. Gebbie, 373 'E' St.
- SAN DIEGO—Frank Simpson, 1614 'H' St.
- SAN FRANCISCO—B. P. Ober, 618 Merchant st., c. o. "Advance."
- SAN JOSE—Karl Bracher, Santa Clara.
- SANTA ANA—E. S. Nash, Box 283.
- SANTA BARBARA—Chas. H. Ross, c. o. "People's Paper."
- TULARE—Wm. Carpenter, Box 519.
- VALLEJO—Conrad Rump.
- VENTURA—F. S. Volk.
- WATSONVILLE—F. R. Bradbury.
- WINCHESTER—W. J. Haslam.

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Walter Thomas Mills Will Speak.

Sunday, March 9,

EMIL LIESS

Subject: "Materialistic History"

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

LOCAL OAKLAND, Socialist Party, holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening, 8 p. m. at Becker's Hall, 918 Washington st. Address correspondence to M. W. Wilkins, 1279 Alcatraz ave., Lorin, Cal.

LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Socialist Party, holds open educational meetings every Monday evening in room 11 Methodist Block, corner Park street and Central ave. Free discussion, questions, etc. Everybody welcome. Address communications to Allen A. Crockett, 1010 Walnut st.

CREMATION.

Ordinance prohibiting burials in San Francisco does not refer to CREMATION. Permits to cremate will be issued by the Board of Health the same as heretofore.

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A School of Socialism

San Francisco Gets the Next Term of the TRAINING SCHOOL.

For Socialist Workers. Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Board of Examiners: GEORGE D. HERRON, J. A. WAYLAND, CHARLES H. VAIL, JAMES B. SMILEY, A. M. SIMONS, PETER SISSMAN

The first term of this Training School closed at Girard, Kan., Dec. 31. No school was ever undertaken which so fully met the expectations of its friends.

A large number of the students will go at once into the field as party workers.

Of the twenty-two students in the regular course, all are arranging to take another term, after a period of actual experience in field work.

Five of the number will go to San Francisco for the next term. Forty-nine students are already pledged for the San Francisco term. It will begin March 15, 1902, and last for 12 weeks. The next fall term at Girard will open with more than 100 students.

The course of study in San Francisco will include lessons in Social Economy, History, Voice Training, Practice, Methods of Study, Campaign Tactics, How to Advise and to Organize, Corrections of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Culture.

The tuition will be no more. Mr. Mills will have three assistants in the school work. There are now eleven hundred comrades taking the course of twenty lessons in Social Economy by correspondence. If you wish to go into the field as a continual worker for socialism, you should come to the Training School. Whether you can take the correspondence work at once. Send stamp for circular to

Walter Thomas Mills, Girard, Kan.

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KARL MARX' ECONOMIC TEACHINGS.

BY KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated for "Advance" by Kasper Bauer.

(Continued from last week.)

In 1847 Marx had as yet not made this fundamental discovery in his "Misery of Philosophy" as in his article "Wage-Labor and Capital" he still speaks of the value of Labor, which he unconsciously confounds with Labor power. Capitalist economists so little understand the importance of drawing distinctions between labor and labor-power, that even to-day they confound these terms and they speak with preference of a Marx-Rodbertusian theory of value, although Rodbertus unreservedly accepted the Ricardian theory of value with its confutation of labor and labor-power while Marx divests the Ricardian theory in this and many other fundamental points, (we refer to the limitation of value-forming labor upon socially necessary labor-time, the separation of common value-forming and special use-value-forming labor etc.) of its contradictions and by thorough research makes a real, sufficient; well grounded theory of value out of Ricardo's theory.

Marx showed first that labor, per se, is not a commodity and that consequently it could not have any commodity value, though it is the source and measure of all commodity-value. What appears upon the market is the laborer who attempts to sell his labor-power. Labor results as the consumption of the commodity labor-power just as a certain "blissful feeling" is caused by the consumption of champagne. Just as the capitalist purchases champagne, but not primarily that blissful feeling caused by its consumption, so he buys labor power and not labor. Labor power, however is a commodity of peculiar character it is always paid for after it has been consumed; only after labor performed does the laborer receive his wages. Labor-power is being purchased, yet it seems as though it is labor that is being paid for. Wages do not appear as price of labor-power, they undergo a peculiar transformation before they see the light of day in the shape of wages, wages presents itself to us the price of labor. How this transformation comes about and what its consequences could, as a matter of course not scientifically be examined by economists before Marx's discovery, since they did not recognize the difference between labor and labor-power. It was Marx therefore who gave us the first strictly scientific theory of wages. The two fundamental forms of wages are time-wages and price-wages.

3. Time-wages. We know that the daily value of labor-power under given condition is a given sum. Let us suppose then that the daily value of labor-power is \$2.40 while the customary work day is 12 hours: Here, as at all other times in this book, unless otherwise prescribed, we assume that the value and the price of labor-power and that of other commodities, are equal i. e. cover each other. The price of labor for 12 hours therefore appears as -\$2.40, or 20 cents per hour. The price of the working hour found in this way serves as the unit-measure for the price of labor. In other words the average price of labor is found when the average daily value of the labor-power is divided by the average number of hours of the customary working-day.

The price of labor and the daily or weekly wages may move in an entirely different direction. For instance: let us suppose that the work-day increases from 12 to 15 hours-at the same time the price of labor decreases from 20 to 18 cents per hour! The daily wage, with the increased workday will now be \$2.70, it will have risen, while in spite of that the price of labor has fallen. The price of labor depends, as said before, upon the daily value of labor power and the length of the customary work-day.

If now, as the result of extraordinary occurrences, for instance, a crisis, the capitalist curtails the length of the week day, because he cannot dispose of his commodities and only works, let us say, half time, he does not increase the price of labor correspondingly. If this price is 20 cents per hour, the worker with a workday of 6 hours will only earn \$1.20, although the value of his labor-power per day is much more, twice as much or \$2.40 according to our assumption. In a previous chapter we have spoken of the lengthening of the work-day as a source of misery and suffering for the worker, here we see that the temporary shortening of it has the same deplorable effect. For this reason we find many capitalists who, as often as a legal shortening of the work-day is spoken of, protest their compassion for the poor suffering worker who is thus unfavorably affected by it. Competition has forced us to pay starvation wages as it is! they exclaim, now you intend to shorten the hours to ten and thereby take away fully one third of the pay of the starving worker? Against such barbarism we most energetically protest. Then our philanthropic capitalist, the noble humanitarians forget that the price of labor increases when the length of the customary work-day decreases; the price of labor is the higher, the higher is the daily value of labor power and the shorter the length of the customary workday. Transient shortening of the workday decreases wages, permanent shortening raises wages. That fact, among other things, was plainly observable in England, according to reports of factory inspectors, wages, in the factories subjected to the ten-hour normal workday increased during the period of 1839-1859, while it decreased during the same period in factory where the work-day consisted of from 14 to 15 hours. Innumerable experience have since proven this rule.

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any event they were not to be immediately deducted from national dues. If all of the states represented at the national committee meeting, were to withhold national dues for expenses of their committeemen, the national headquarters would have to close its doors.

NAT'L SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR JAN. 1902.

Table with columns for State/Territory and Amount. Includes Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Total \$434 71

Table with columns for Category and Amount. Includes Rent nat'l head quarters, Nat'l committee acc't, Incidental expenses, Exchange-M. O. checks, Express charges, Organization-Utah, Postage, Printing, Stationery, Salaries-office help, Telegrams, Salary Nat'l sec'y, Returned to Andres, Sec'y Gold Springs, N. Y., Ommission of entry, Dec. 70, Jan. 31, bal. on hand.

Total \$434 71

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The following shows the financial condition of the National Organization. The states in good standing are those which have paid dues according to the national constitution. The states in bad standing, have at least in one instance (North Dakota) never paid national dues, or only made partial payment. The report shows that 17 states have not paid national dues for January. The condition must be remedied, or the national organization will be completely crippled.

STATES IN BAD STANDING.

Massachusetts has paid only \$16.70 since unity convention. Nebraska has paid no dues since Nov.

North Dakota, State charter issued November 1. National dues never paid.

Porto Rico has sent only \$5 since unity convention.

Texas. No dues since Nov. Wisconsin paid \$30 on account of dues for Oct. Nov. Dec. and January.

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to Feb. 1, 1902. Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma.

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Note: California, Illinois, New Jersey and Washington deducted January dues on account expenses of their national committeemen. This was contrary to a verbal understanding in national committee, it being agreed that said expenses were to apply on delinquencies (if any), of the respective states, but that in

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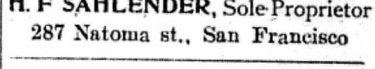
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