

ADVANCE

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The Idiocy of Murder as a Means of Propaganda.

If Socialists were victims of the belief that circumstances are the creatures of men and are molded by them they would, as a natural corollary, be also the victims of the spiteful habit of perforating, for the sake of helping forward the world's work, occupants of the seats of the mighty. Socialists have contended and they still contend that the removal of one man or a dozen has no appreciable effect on the history of institutions or ideas. The removal of one king makes way for another, and the second king steps so comfortably into the shoes of his predecessor that only the extra taxation for a monument gives evidence that King No. 1 had ever existed. The world's work is being done in exactly the same way. Instead of Humbert I we have Humbert II, or Emanuel III, and they each affected, or affect so little, their age and time, no one would miss them if they had never been born. Some other figure-head would "grace" the throne and the developing institutions would go on developing indifferent to the coming or going. As it is with kings, so with presidents. The removal of the weak and quiet-loving McKinley would make room for the egotistical swashbuckler, Roosevelt, and still the world's work would go on in just the same fashion. The Steel Trust would not suspend its antagonism to trades unionism long enough to attend the funeral. The Shylocks of Wall street would still exact the pound of flesh from their victims on the western prairies. The farmers would still work for the money sharks and the railroad corporations. The Southern Pacific and the balance of the railway combine would still demand all the traffic would bear. The machinists' union would still have a strike on against the growing despotism of the Scotts. The Cooks and Waiters' Alliance would still be protesting against being compelled to work 12 and 14 hours per day at whatever wages their masters deemed sufficient, and the Employers' Association would be still determined to crush the unions. It is primitive, of course, to judge a certain action by its results, but we have no other satisfactory criterion. And this being so, we are forced to conclude that the removal of President McKinley by a pistol ball would redound to no temporary or permanent good to the working class. Progress is not made in a republic by violence executed at the expense of one individual, no matter how exalted a position he may hold, but rather in spite of it.

There is a peaceful way whereby presidents

may be removed and the object lesson, which anarchists put forth as an apology for shedding human blood, would be of greater moment. The world's progress is measured by the development of the tools of production. To add to the world's wealth intellectually or materially is of greater worth than to add to the misery of one human heart. This the destroying anarchist forgets, if he ever knew. He takes the little chip on the crest of the wave for the wave itself. It is not given to him to know that McKinley, or Roosevelt, or whoever might occupy the president's chair is swept along on the current of economic development. That they are creatures of circumstance and the servants of a class. This class owns the tools, the perfecting of which determines progress and in the owning controls the destinies, to a greater or a less extent, of all who are dependent upon it. The presidents are dependent upon this class for their power, for all power may be expressed in economic terms. And the class that possesses the economic power in last analysis possesses all other power. The workers are dependent upon this class for the privilege of earning enough to keep body and soul together. The relation of Mr. McKinley to this class being that of a servant, the absurdity of an attack on him is very apparent, for one never inflicts injury on the servant for the purpose of causing the master to reflect on his evil deeds. That the master, the capitalist class, has been guilty of many evil deeds cannot be gainsaid. In sweat-shop, mine and strike its victims have fallen. More broken hearts and cries of hunger and tears of sorrowing motherhood can be traced to this class than to any other class in the history of the world. In the days of slavery the chattels were cared for and fed; now the wage slave, if unable to find a master willing to purchase his labor power, must starve and allow his children to starve. The crushed hope of youth and the bitter disappointment of worn old age can be traced to this class. If it had only one neck so many Socialists of character and determination would be reaching for it, no foolish anarchist would get within shooting distance. But unfortunately the monster is hydra-headed, with a neck attached to every head. And aside from the lack of desire to waste time in the artistic occupation of cutting throats, the Socialist is acquainted with the folly of doing propaganda with poniards. There is a surer way whereby the vital spot in the capitalist system may be reached than by way of the capitalists' throats. We intend to strike them where their power lies. Like Delilah of old, we shall cut the hair of this modern Samson. We shall take from the capitalist

class the unpaid wages of our fathers and grandfathers, the tools of production. The thing which gives the capitalist class power is the tool you and I and all of us tried to improve from the time sufficient intelligence came to us to use rude implements to gain subsistence, and because the improved tool today is in possession of the capitalist class, we are the slaves of this class. These tools are its power. Through them this class exploits us and exploits nature, making nature and us give up all our possessions to add to the already overburdened luxury. Through the possession of these tools the capitalist class inflicts on society those ills the unthinking anarchist would remove by shooting a president. The anarchists are all idealists. They ignore completely the fundamental factor in progress, the economic factor. They think the world is moved by ideas and brave deeds of isolated human beings. They usually wish to be different and are only absurd. In last analysis the anarchist is a capitalist without capital. The capitalist class, instead of hounding them down, should sprinkle them with cologne water and make a pretense at tolerating them, as they are the best friends of the capitalist system. They are the most vigorous defenders of Morgan and Rockefeller. Atavism drives them to use the knife on the government officials, just as Morgan and Rockefeller would use it if the government officials were not their servants. The puny effort of the individual to regenerate society makes anarchism destructive. The consciousness of the strength in the working class makes Socialism constructive. By legal means, with patience, secure in the right, pressing forward ever, Socialism moves to secure the government for the working class and to wrest the tools of production from the capitalist class. This done, there will be no excuse for the anarchist or his knife, for the wretched conditions that bring them into being will have passed away forever.

For in the time to come, when every man with the courage of a man desires work, he shall get it and without begging or cringing. This alone will secure the wives and children of the workers; this alone will make the inequalities of today less glaring and thereby rob the anarchist of his excuse for murder. It will also be the entering wedge for complete protection of the individual by the State. The theory of non-interference has run its course. Interference by the State, guaranteeing a man protection from death by starvation, or by the bullet of an assassin, can well be endured, if such a system as we have today, which guarantees the mass of the people absolutely nothing, can be tolerated for a day.

Ballots, Not Bullets.

When workmen learn their lesson,
Which is not to kill and destroy
The things which their hands have fashioned

Like a weak and wanton boy,

Then the world will not be startled
By tragedies great or small—
By the killing of kings or babies—
There will be no slaying at all.

You can make or unmake a ruler
By a single dash of your pen;
Then why should you battle like cravens
When you can battle like men?

By a harmless bit of paper,
As stainless and white as a dove,
You can banish from earth all tyrants
And fill it with beauty and love.

So sheathe your murderous daggers,
And use your ballots instead,
Bringing peace and plenty and freedom
To lands where freedom is dead.

—Alice Sorenson, San Francisco.

As to Compulsory Arbitration

A FEW OBJECTIONS TO MR. WIENSTOCK'S PLAN, BY R. A. DRAGUE.

Under the present wage system in which the employers own all the tools of production and the worker owns nothing, and the laborer's existence depends on being employed by the capitalist, the worker is in a large sense a slave. By laws enacted and penalties provided which you impose upon him by your proposed compulsory arbitration, you will not enlarge his freedom but you will force him into deeper slavery.

Capital is power. It largely owns the press and creates public sentiment in its favor. It sits supreme in the Senate and all the law-making bodies of the country. Before it courts bow in humble submission. It directs the police forces, the army and navy; it modifies the utterances of the pulpit; it shapes the policies of all great political parties; its influence is irresistible in all the affairs of modern society.

Labor is cheated. Carrol D. Wright says says the laborer earns on an average \$1,888 per year, but he receives but \$347 per year. Twenty thousand children in San Francisco cannot go to school because their parents are too poor to properly clothe them. There are hundreds of thousands out of school in the United States for the same reason. Labor has no powerful allies. It owns no newspapers, its representatives sit in no law-making bodies, it has no money, it has no political influence. It is hunting a job, it is glad to be employed even a part of the time, it is naked and hungry and its wives and children, by the millions, are crying for bread. It would stand no show in a so-called court of arbitration into which it was compelled to go and engage in an unequal contest with its all-powerful capitalistic antagonist.

Compulsory arbitration in the United States when capitalism is in the saddle would only rivet tighter the chains about the workingman. He will never be free till he frees himself through the ballot box. He will never get a Court of Arbitration in which he will stand any show for fair play if he abstain from political action and leave to his employers the whole work of creating that court. He will never materially better his condition by leaving all the law-making to the capitalists while he seeks only to get a slight increase of wages or a few hours less work per day. He will

never be free so long as he sends nobody to Congress but lawyers and bankers and capitalists, or their servile representatives.

He will be free when he votes in sufficient numbers to place in power that young giant world party which at last year's election cast eight millions of votes in Europe and America. That party, whose fundamental principles are the common ownership of all the means of production and distribution, and the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of exploitation.—Alameda Encinal.

A Question on Our Municipal Ticket:

May I ask, how long ago did the Socialist party make it obligatory upon Socialists to be trades unionists before they could be nominated for office? Are the Socialists of San Francisco more interested in trade unionism than they are in Socialism? Must a person be a trade unionist first and a Socialist afterward? Is the Socialist party a tail to the trade union kite? With less than 3,000,000 organized working people, affiliated and unaffiliated with the A. F. of L. in the United States, where there is at least calculation 30,000,000 workers, is it meet that we should disregard the 27,000,000 non-unionist votes, in order to make ourselves solid with the 3,000,000? Especially after the wonderful intelligence these 3,000,000 exhibited last fall by voting against the only union candidate in the field—Eugene V. Debs.

Is it necessary that the working class must first be organized into trade unions and waste their lives in fighting for the continuation of the "wages system," before they can be organized at the ballot box to overthrow that system? Will it tend to strengthen their confidence in us if we encourage them to fight for something they don't want—the wages system? Will they not refuse to follow our advice for them to go to the ballot box, when they learn that we have sent them on one wild goose chase—trades unionism? And finally, after their experience and failure at the bloody fields of Homestead, Buffalo, Croton dam, Parma, and the Wardner bull pen, if they are not now ready to receive the truth without gloves, nor equivocation, when, in the name of all that is good and great, will they be? If, after 40 years of gradual decrease in the amount of products received (in proportion to that produced) they have not learned that the trade union movement is a will-o'-the-wisp, when in the name of common sense will they learn it? Will they learn the ballot route to freedom, as long as they think there is any other route? Experiences of the past should teach us that we can not depend on the trade union movement for the emancipation of the working class—although I was myself of that opinion, that we should, not long since. It seems to me we should take no part in the struggles of groups, or individuals, over jobs, but should continuously call the attention of them all to the necessity of abolishing the job system. I notice a tendency on the part of the Socialist party generally to think more of organizing a trade union than they are of organizing a local of the party. The only reason I can give for this is that they are "easy money."

I honestly and sincerely deplore this condition, as it seems to me to smack too much of the methods used in the past by political tricksters and opportunists, who gather around every growing movement and debauch its purity.

I sincerely hope I may be mistaken, but it appears to me that I can already feel the power of these leeches that have, like the barnacle,

fastened themselves upon the foundations of our Socialist party ship. If we awake in time and trim our sails, and stand out towards the clear and open sea of independent activity, and avoid all entangling alliances with groups or factions by calling upon them all to turn from their misleading paths and strike a blow for liberty at the ballot box, we have every assurance of the buoyancy of our party ship and a final victory over capitalism. Otherwise, I fear for the life of the Socialist party.

GEO. A. EASTMAN.

Detroit, Mich.

What the Socialists Have Done in France

As soon as the Socialists were elected they met for business. Elected by a class, the working class, they had to serve that class. Especially the successful bourgeois candidates received a lesson from them. Since the downfall of the empire the municipalities were, and still are in many places, in the hands of the Opportunists and Radicals, veritable reactionists. Both of them had profited considerably thereby, but none of them had ever done anything for the workingmen. As Lafarge declared with good reason, the municipal councils had in most cases been only instruments for them to make or increase their political or material fortunes.

It must be acknowledged that they never had any qualms about squandering the funds of the communities and giving themselves to all manner of intrigues. The future of the communities was pledged away and debts were contracted. Lille furnishes an absolutely characteristic example: When the Socialists entered the city hall they found that their predecessors had permitted the construction of gigantic works costing 1,200,000 francs without having one sou in their treasury, without raising and booking a single credit.

There was a scandal when this mare's nest was discovered. The same state of things developed elsewhere. In Rouilly-sur-Seine, in Croix, in Ivry-sur-Seine, in Armentieres, in Roubaix, in Sainte Savine, everywhere the Socialists found themselves face to face with lamentable financial situations,

With the entry of the Socialists of the Parti Ouvrier Francais into the municipalities a new era commenced for the working-men. The finances were put on a solid footing, order and regularity were introduced in the administration. Reforms were realized in hygiene, in school matters, in public works, etc. Today it is possible to take a brief view of the work accomplished by the Parti Ouvrier. It is considerable and should be known.—Sept. Review.

John Burns and the Trusts

My greatest hope for future peace and assertion of labor's rights is in awakening the public to the scourge of such institutions as trusts. They have it in their hands, and if rightly managed the ballot can be made just as effective as the bullet.

Whether the employers be successful or not in the present strike the men's protest has brought America one step nearer to the conviction that the only solution of the difficulty is municipalization of the monopolies and nationalization of the trusts. Till that is accomplished workers must resist every encroachment on their rights and improve their organizations and get more and more command over the appointment of rulers.—John Burns.

Minutes of the State Executive Committee

SOCIALIST PARTY.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party was held September 7, 1901, at 309 Hearst Building.

Present: Andrew, Gafvert, Smith, Scott and Reynolds.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications read from D. N. York, T. C. Harthorn, G. D. Van Pelt, N. A. Richardson, S. Edgar Alderman, A. B. Lee, J. B. Hoover, A. F. Snell and W. E. Parsons; also, the resignation of John M. Reynolds as State Secretary.

The Secretary reported receipts for dues since last meeting as follows: Redlands Local, \$5; Los Angeles, \$5; San Bernardino, \$2; Long Beach, \$2; Oakland, \$5. Total, \$19. For Delegate Fund: Los Angeles Local, \$5; Dixon Local, \$2; Propaganda Fund, John M. Reynolds, \$1. Total Receipts, \$27.

The resignation of John M. Reynolds as State Secretary was accepted to take effect October 1, 1901. J. George Smith was elected to succeed John M. Reynolds as State Secretary.

A set of books for the use of State organization was ordered to be procured from the National Executive Committee.

The following initiative, received from Local Los Angeles, and seconded by Locals Riverside, Redlands and San Bernardino, was ordered to be referred to the party membership. The vote is to be canvassed on September 28, 1901:

Resolved, That the State Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of California, shall call a State Convention to be composed of representatives from organizations affiliated with either of the factions that took part in the convention held at Indianapolis, on July 29th, to form a State organization in accordance with the platform and constitution there adopted.

This convention shall be held in the city of Los Angeles on October 19th, and the basis of representation shall be one delegate for every fifteen (15) members in good standing or major fraction thereof.

The Secretary was ordered to send the above to all Locals.

Five dollars were ordered to be paid on the account of the State Organizer, Scott Anderson.

The meeting adjourned to September 28th. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Sec.

A Protest Against the Convention

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1901.

To the Editor of ADVANCE:

The referendum of Local Los Angeles is to be voted upon September 28th. The Socialists of California are to decide whether they desire to have a State Convention or not on October 19th.

The State Constitution states that referendums submitted by one local and seconded by two others must be put to a vote of the party without change or comment by the State Executive Committee. This has been done.

Discussion of the proposition is in order. It seems to me that there are some good reasons why the proposition should be negated, because:

1. Any desired amendment or change in the State Constitution can be secured by a referendum. Just as this proposition is submitted so every other can be. When three Locals

subscribe to any measure it must be voted upon by the whole State membership.

2. This method—the referendum—is preferable to a convention because all matters receive more thorough consideration than is possible in a convention, which must hurry through its business and generally follow some set program initiated and put through by a small faction of the resident Local.

3. The referendum of each proposition separately (or of a few propositions) is preferable to the submission of a whole constitution because it is easy to judge wisely upon simple propositions and difficult to decide on complex matters.

4. The referendum to the party causes each proposition to stand or fall on its own merits; while the acts of a convention (even though faulty) are likely to be accepted, more because they carry the authority of the convention than because of their own intrinsic value.

5. The method of change by referendums is preferable to a convention because it is the more democratic method.

6. We as a party are poor and cannot afford to send delegates to conventions, while we can through the mails decide all matters necessary to be considered at a very small cost.

7. The party now justly owes Comrade Gray of San Jose for the expenses of our delegate to Indianapolis. Let us pay this before going to more expense of railroad fares and hotel bills.

8. The party justly owes Comrade Levin for his expenses in defending the right of free speech at Eureka. Let us subscribe to this before we undertake additional costs.

9. The party justly owes Comrade Scott Anderson, who organized Locals Dixon, Sacramento, Watsonville, Highlands, and Sawtelle, and toured the State for the cause.

10. The ADVANCE needs the money which would go to the railroads if a convention is held. It is a very important matter that it should be sustained.

11. It will be necessary to hold a convention next year because of the State election, so that we should wait until that time.

12. San Francisco and Sacramento have local elections to take care of, and certainly need assistance, instead of being called upon to send delegates to Los Angeles.

The referendum should be defeated.

SUBSCRIBER.

Against the Convention.

The proposition from Los Angeles for a State convention in the middle of October and at Los Angeles seems to me highly inopportune. In the first place, there is no immediate necessity for a convention. The present State Committee can worry along for a few months more. Considering that there are over thirty locals organized and under their jurisdiction, they have not proven themselves so utterly incapable of directing affairs that we cannot wait a few months more before turning them over to the tender mercy of the braves south of the Tehachapi. No harm will result if we wait until Christmas. But if, on the contrary, the war-dancers of the South are determined to go on the war-path immediately and succeed in getting a convention in October and in Los Angeles, harm will result.

In the first place, Los Angeles is a long, long way from the center of the State, clear down in one corner, so that practically all the northern locals would be unable, without great expense, to get representation. Fresno or San Jose, or any intermediate point would be far more just. But when considering a locality, why not San Francisco? San Francisco is the largest local in the State. It has the greatest vote and is more near the center of the State.

Furthermore, San Francisco is in the midst of a hot campaign. Besides the old-line capitalist parties (Republican and Democratic), there are two so-called labor parties; one that scab organization known as the S. L. P., the other a mushroom growth, but one which, though composed of workingmen, is not a labor party in principle, the Union Labor Party. The first labor party is receiving aid and funds from its confederates in Los Angeles, and has already opened the sewer-gates of its vilification upon us.

Will our comrades in the South force us to spend our money in sending delegates to distant conventions when the S. L. P. is receiving funds to fight us here? But more formidable than the opposition of these mephitic falsifiers of the S. L. P. is the case of the Union Labor Party. By wise, careful tactics we have fortified our position and strengthened our arms of attack. We are as well-prepared to fight as could be, but we need the munitions of war, in the shape of funds. If we can circulate the literature we hope to, if we can carry on the aggressive campaign we have planned, we shall poll 5,000 votes in San Francisco, this fall. But we must have money; we must not be hampered with delegates' expenses. Will the California locals, for the sake of two months' time, withdraw support from and cripple a local engaged in a desperate struggle with the combined hosts of capitalist reaction? Or will they wait until the present battle is over and reorganize and lay out the campaign of 1902 after the campaign of 1901 is over?

If the convention were held in San Francisco the delegates attending might help in the local fight, but even so that would be an expensive way of doing propaganda. Convention delegates assemble to do business, not propaganda—or ought to.

Sacramento is in the same fix as 'Frisco and has its first municipal battle on. An October Los Angeles Convention bars out the entire north of the State.

It is regretted that Los Angeles did not display more wisdom, or less selfishness, in its proposal. Not only does it initiate a call for a convention, but it proceeds to incorporate in that call the time, Oct. 19th, and the place Los Angeles. We are in favor of a convention, but not at the time and place specified, and therefore must vote against the whole proposition. When the Los Angeles proposition is defeated, as it surely ought to be, we may then call for a convention, call for nominations for time and place, and exercise care and deliberation in our choice, instead of having the whole proposition—convention, time, and place—jammed down our throats by the star aggregation of kickers in the hamlet of the fallen angels.

Let every comrade that wishes to see a fairly representative convention vote down the resolution from Los Angeles! Let every local that does not wish to cripple Sacramento and San Francisco in their hour of need vote down the proposition to hold a convention at the ends of the earth when a hot campaign at the center demands all the time and money and energy the Socialists of California can put into it.

Fraternally,

Cameron H. King, Jr.

"Advance" Fund.

Emil Jess, \$10; C. H. King, Jr., \$5; Wm. Funkler, Campbell, Cal., \$1; Karl Marx Club, per I. Rosenblatt, \$1.50; John M. Reynolds, 50c; M. and S., \$2.50; Branch 2, Brewers' Union, San Jose, \$7.20; O. Seiffert, \$4. Total \$31.70.

The Strong and Sturdy Fisherman and the Weak Little Philanthropist of Mars.—A Fable.

Once upon a time a strong and sturdy fisherman of the planet Earth decided to take his family to the planet Mars. Upon arriving there he naturally turned his attention to his old occupation, that of fishing. One bright morning, after arranging with the owner of a boat for its use, he pushed it out from the shore of one of the many islands of Mars with the intention of spending the day catching fish in the open water. When the shades of evening began to fall, he had the pleasure of counting twenty-five fish, the total result of his day's labor. Turning the boat islandward or toward his home, he pulled for the shore, happy in the thought of being welcomed by his wife and children and of sitting down with them to enjoy what a kind Providence had provided. When he reached the shore, great was his surprise to be approached by a weak little man who demanded all the fish he had caught except five, or in other words, eighty per cent of the strong and sturdy fisherman's day's work. Said the fisherman, "Who are you, and upon what authority do you demand eighty per cent of that for which I worked?" The weak little man replied: "I am a sea lord, inherited the title and privileges from my father, who was a sea lord before me, and his father before him. The law of our land gave them the power, as it does me, to collect eighty per cent of all that comes to the shore where I or my agents are stationed." "But," said the strong man, "do you not know that you are robbing my wife and children? Five fish will not pay for the use of the boat and feed my family properly; and further, the fish are mine." The weak little man cast a sort of a sorrowful look at the strong and sturdy fisherman as if he doubted his sanity, and answered: "That may be your way of looking at it and perhaps a correct view to hold on the planet Earth, but you must not forget that you are in Mars. So far as your wife and children are concerned, if you will write to the secretary of the "Home for Unfortunate Mothers," your wife will be waited on by good, kind-hearted people, who will teach her Christian fortitude in times of trouble, and if you'll make your case known to the "Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children," it will either provide your children with employment here or send them to the planet Jupiter, where they will have an opportunity of becoming a sea lord like myself. My wife is vice-president of the first society and my daughter president of the "Refuge for Destitute Children," and the minister of our church is an active worker in both, so don't worry about your wife and children, they won't starve. Now please give me twenty fish, and stop your grumbling. You workmen from Earth waste too much time growling and complaining, and going out on strikes instead of being thrifty and sticking to your work. Don't you know that you are ruining the fishing industry of this planet by your foolishness? The business is going to Jupiter, where the sea lords cannot collect quite as much as we do." "But tell me," said the strong and sturdy fisherman, did your grandfather, or whoever occupied your place first, create the water or the fish?" "Now, see here," said the weak little man, "that is some more of your earth talk. No, neither my grandfather nor those from whom we received the privilege, created the water or the fish any more than your landlords created the earth. When you were on earth you paid a landlord for the use of it, and, doubtless, tried to become a landlord yourself, so what is the use of wasting your time and

mine talking about who created the sea and the fish. I want twenty fish and want them quick, or I will soon show you whom the sea and the fish belong to."

The strong and sturdy fisherman looked for a few minutes at the weak little man, and as he thought of his wife and children, he had a keen desire to let one of his strong arms swing in the direction of the weak little man's nose and take all the fish home, but second thought gave him a glimpse of the power—Church and State—behind the weak little man, and showed him that such action on his part would perhaps put him in prison, disgrace and starve his family. He gave up the twenty fish and said, "I must admit that your right to the sea and fish is just as tenable as that of the landlord to the Earth, and my trip to Mars has proved to me that you and he occupy the same position exactly, which is properly defined by the word, 'THIEF,' and I am going back to Earth to tell my fellow-workers to cease waging war against the capitalists and fight against the system that enables a few to charge for the use of the earth that God created for all the children of men, thereby impoverishing them as you have made me poor by taking my fish."

Said the weak little man: "You are a bold, bad, wicked man. Haven't I told you that I came by my privileges honestly, and that I am a member of good standing in the Thodmedist church of Mars, and that my sympathies are with the poor, and that my wife and daughter devote a great deal of time to their interests, yet you have the audacity to hint that I am a thief."

"Hint it," said the strong and sturdy fisherman. "The fish in your possession which I caught prove it. I don't care how you came by your privileges; your function is identical with that of the potato-bug or leech. Give me my fish, and your daughter's society would be without a job, so far as my children and children of parents who are anxious and willing to work for them are concerned, and the old clothes your societies are willing to send to my children or to me you could either wear yourself or have them given to children whose parents were sick or unable to work, and not the children and wives of strong, able-bodied men, who could provide for their families if they were not robbed by just such bogus philanthropists as you are."

"Good-by, I will give the boatman two fish for the use of his boat, and the remaining three I will take to my family to make the best of while you feed sumptuously (perhaps assisted by your beloved minister), on the twenty fish which I caught, and no doubt you will have the impertinence to ask God's blessing to rest thereon."—The Pilgrim.

The candidates for President having qualities sufficiently well balanced to suit the Democrats cannot be found. Dooley suggests advertising for a man with the following qualifications:

"WANTED.—A good active, energetic dimmycrat, strong iv lung an' limb; must be in favor iv sound money, but not too sound, an' anti-impeeryalist, but fr holdin' onto what we've got, an injim iv thrusts, but a frind iv organized capital, a sympathizer with th' crushed an' down-throdden people, but not be anny means hostile to vested intrhrests; must advocate sthrikes, govermint be injunction, free silver, sound money, greenbacks, a single tax, tariff fr rivinoo, the constitootion to follow th' flag as far as it can an' no farther, civil service rayform iv th' lads in office an' all th' gr-reat an' gl'orious principles iv our gr-reat an' gl'orious party or anny gr-reat an' gl'orious parts thereof."

The Opinion of a Genuine Labor Leader.

"There is one particular feature in the labor movement which deserves attention at this time," said Edward Boyce, President of the Western Federation of Miners in the "Pacific States Citizen," "and that is the number of laboring men, and those who pretend to advocate the cause of organized labor, who are continuously advising the laboring people to be conservative in all their actions. The word "conservatism," when used in this connection, means cowardice, and is used for no other purpose by those people I refer to than to hold the laboring people in bondage, and, if possible, to instill into their minds the desire for subjection. The conservative man or woman in the labor movement of today is the most dangerous element that labor has to contend with and will, if permitted to continue in their campaign of compromise, destroy the labor movement."

There is no reason why laboring men or laboring organizations should be conservative at this time when we see that the most radical men in all movements are placed in charge. The 'radical' general in the army is advanced before his conservative and doubtful brother officer. The 'radical,' uncompromising man in politics is advanced to the head of his party. The same is true of the "radical," uncompromising men in the commercial line, which is evidence by the case of Mr. Schwab, who is now at the head of the steel trust. Such cases as these can be cited all along the line and be a shining example to the laboring people and especially to those who advocate the cause of organized labor. No reform was ever gained by conservative measures, and if the laboring people intend to throw off the shackles of organized greed, nothing short of radical action will ever do so. By uniting and organizing their forces all along the line for the purpose of one grand movement along the line of education is the only salvation of the laboring people. We want intelligence to guide us in all our actions, and at the same time let us rely upon ourselves and our own resources."

Baron Carnegie and His Retainers.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been making a presentation of a year's wages to his servants at Skibo Castle, in commendation of his retirement from business. There is no record of any one of Mr. Carnegie's workmen at Homestead ever retiring from business and making a presentation to his servants in the same way. Of course, there was the usual flunkey address of thanks and congratulations, for at Skibo Castle Mr. Carnegie is quite the grand seigneur. The servants express their gratitude for "the kind thought which has prompted: you to celebrate your retirement from business by sharing your prosperity with us by making us the happy recipients of such a handsome gift as a year's wages is to a workman. We beg to assure you that we will return to our respective duties with renewed vigor, resolved to do our best to further your interests, and hope thereby to make your visit to your Highland home as pleasant as possible. Allow us now to take this opportunity to wish you, Mrs. Carnegie, and Miss Margaret a long and happy life, and that you may long enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the fruits of your many benefactions is the prayer of your humble servants." All quite in the medieval style! Our modern money lords have much in common with the feudal lords of old time; they know how to divide and govern, and to retain on their own side those who should make common cause with their serfs.—London Justice.

Chief of Police Sullivan to the Police Force.

AND THE RESULT.

I am dissatisfied with the conduct of you men toward the strikers. I have gone about the city and seen my police chatting with strikers. You have neglected your duty by being too lenient with the strikers. I want to warn you that by so doing you are not carrying out your instructions.

The strikers must be driven off the streets. You must see that this is done. Keep them from congregating on the street corners. Drive them to their homes and see that they are kept there. The strikers must not be allowed on the streets.

I propose to go over your beats myself and see that you are doing your duty in this respect.

I will not permit my men to speak with or be on friendly terms with any of the strikers.

I want you to keep a watch on the saloons and other public resorts where the strikers and union men congregate.

Drive the union men from those places to their homes and make them stay there.

Keep a record of those saloons and report all such places to me. We will look out for those saloons when this strike is over.

Let me impress this order on you: Keep the streets clear of union men. You are only getting eight-hour watches and should not

If any of you men do not feel disposed to carry out these orders you can send in your resignations and go and join the strikers. I am going to have policemen who will obey me.

If you do not carry out these orders you will probably have a chance to join the labor unions and the ranks of the strikers.

I do not want you men to speak to any one of what I have said.—Daily Paper.

Here is the result of this brutal order of a brutal police chief. The two clippings are also from a capitalist daily paper. Comment on them is unnecessary.

Policeman Herlihy, in the garb of a long-shoreman, went along East street Saturday night to provoke trouble. He had his riot club concealed in his coat sleeve, ready to follow Chief Sullivan's and Captain Wittman's instructions to drive strikers from the public highways.

Five union pickets who did not know Herlihy approached him and asked him if he belonged to the union.

"No," answered Herlihy; "I don't."

"Where are you working?" one of the pickets asked.

"At the Broadway wharf," the policeman replied.

Then there was a mix-up. Herlihy's club came into use and one of the union men received a blow which cut his scalp and necessitated medical attention.

Herlihy declares that the union men attacked him before he struck a blow. Sargeant Blank and another policeman were close by and the union pickets were arrested. The incident.

The union men arrested Saturday night were Hans Johnson, Olof Olsen, James Fitzgerald; William Hebbard, M. J. Martin, Henry Johnson, John Freel, Charles Kron, J. D. Driscoll, Thomas Spencer, John McCarthy, J. M. Johnson, John Lowe, Charles Nelson, Charles Lindstrom, Gus Johnson, George Gandy, John Pohm, Aleck Magnin, Nels Strangerman, Charles Anderson, Louis Faru, Edward Anderson.

Policeman O. H. Knight, charged with clubbing James Maddison last Monday on

East street, went on the stand in the Police Court yesterday morning and testified that he did not strike Maddison on the head, but merely gave him a few taps on the shoulder. Maddison was present in court, his head covered with bandages hiding his scalp wounds. Today the surgeons of the Harbor Hospital will testify to the battered condition of Maddison when he arrived at that hospital after the trouble.

Coached by Joseph Coffey, Chief Sullivan's special counsel, Knight, tried to justify his free use of the club by his fear of a riot. He admitted that there was no riot on the day in question, but said "there might have been."

"Maddison wouldn't budge when I ordered him to move, but my club soon did the business," said Knight. Previous testimony had shown that the policeman did not so much as speak to the man who was so mercilessly clubbed. The case will be closed today.

Letter of Acceptance

OF CHARLES L. AMES, SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

As the Socialist candidate for Mayor of San Francisco I feel deeply the responsibility attached to the candidacy and to the office.

As a Socialist, I am opposed to the present wage system in industry, and am in favor of the ownership and control of all industries by the people. I know the absolute necessity for the united effort of the workers in political action upon Socialist lines and I urge my fellow-workers to such action.

In accepting this nomination, I become the candidate of the only party in America whose platform and principles point the way to the emancipation of the working class, and whose future success will make possible immediate benefit and ultimate justice for the people. If elected to the office of chief executive of this city, it will be my duty to use all means within my power to hasten such legal enactments as are desired and designated by the Socialists of San Francisco, and my aim will be to support the platform of the Socialist party, and advance the interests of the working-class.

For the reasons given above and that social justice may replace industrial exploitation, I pledge myself to the unqualified support of the Socialist Party and the principles of Socialism.

Charles L. Ames,
Of Paperhangers' and Fresco Painters' Union, No. 131, San Francisco, Cal.
Sept. 7, 1901.

The Socialist Party.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party has received the following donations in answer to its letter of appeal in behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers: New London Socialist Club, New London, Conn., \$3; Newcastle Socialist Club, Newcastle, Penna., \$3.64; Socialist Sympathizers, \$25; Coopers' International Union, No. 3, St. Louis, \$10; A Socialist, San Francisco, Cal., \$1.

The fund is now opened and we hope the Socialist press will take it up and push it. No better work could be done at the present time in identifying the Socialist Party with the trade union movement. If you open your columns weekly to this appeal we feel assured that your "Strike Fund" will grow larger, from the generous response, not alone of Socialists, but of union men also, who read Socialist papers, but have not yet joined the party.

Note.—All contributions sent to the National Secretary will be forwarded to the Amalgamated Association and receipt duly acknowledged.
Yours Fraternally,
Leon Greenbaum, Nat. Sec.

Emancipation.

Far more insurmountable than the tyranny of the powerful is the spirit of servility, the habitual indolent thoughtlessness of the oppressed. In this so easily enslaved human mass, the inherited slavery of thousands of years enters the very flesh and blood, and becomes a tradition. Here the human blood-suckers find no determined resistance; if only in part the bare necessities of a narrow egoism are satisfied, one submits humbly to the last of slavery. Such disposition to servitude is the surest and strongest basis for the ruling despotism.

The fight against this spirit must be the first effort of all associations, agitators and papers who take part in the battle for emancipation. It is not sufficient to form an association; an association is of value only when its members know what they want, only when they are not held together by a mere formal bond, or small purpose, but when they show intelligence, solidarity and brotherhood.

Why is it that many organizations, which apparently have a large formal following, have no mark of initiative or energy when it comes to the field of action? Because only an external bond holds them together; because the members put before themselves as an aim only a small end, for which reason only a small business-like spirit rules the organization, which stifles all refreshing initiative, and allows no broad spirit of solidarity to develop. Numbers will not do it; it is also here where the lively spirit counts.—Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Party Meeting.

A regular monthly meeting of the party was held at Labor Bureau Hall, Wednesday, September 7th, Comrade Appel in the chair.

Nine new members were admitted. Organizer reported two good street meetings and the printing of 2,500 platforms and "Address to Workingmen."

The Financial Secretary reported 180 members in good standing in Local San Francisco.

Business Manager of ADVANCE, Comrade Liess reported the greatest number of subscriptions to ADVANCE in the month of August of any month in the history of the paper.

Comrade Noel tendered his resignation as Secretary of the party, his duties as editor of ADVANCE taking all his time. Comrade Ober elected to fill vacancy.

It was moved and carried that "The Worker" and "The Workers' Call" be requested to exchange bundles with ADVANCE for selling at propaganda meetings. A committee was appointed to interview owners of Academy of Sciences Hall to protest against non-union painters being used on the building.

Committee appointed to revise and have printed membership blanks.

The following comrades were put in nomination for Board of ADVANCE Directors: Comrades Culman, Lyons, Molitor, Barreau. Election to take place next meeting.

Joseph J. Noel, Sec.

As the pote says: "Opporchnuity knocks at ivry man's dure wanst.' On some men's dures it hammers till it breaks down th' dure, an' thin it goes in an' wakes him up if he's asleep, an' iver afterwar'd it wurrucks fr' him as a night watchman. On other men's dures it knocks and runs away, an' on th' dures of some men it knocks, an' whin they come out it hits them over th' head with an ax."—P. F. Dunne.

William Edlin has retired from the editorship of the "Haverhill Social Democrat," which is now called "The Clarion."

Karl Marx' Economic Teachings.

By KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated for the "Advance" by Kaspar Bauer.

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER II—THE PROCESS OF PRODUCTION.

In the preceding part, our field for inquiry has been the market of commodities; we have seen how commodities were exchanged, sold and bought; we have also seen how money performs a multitude of functions and that money is transformed into capital as soon as it finds the commodity *labor-power* in the market. The capitalist has bought the commodity labor-power, and, with his new acquisition, he withdraws from the market, where as yet it is of no value to him. He takes his commodity into the *work-shop*, where he can use it, where it can be and is consumed. Let us follow him into the work-shop. Let us learn the field of the *circulation of commodities*, and look around in the field of their *production*. Here the following takes place:

Labor-power in use is labor itself. The purchaser of labor power, i. e., the capitalist, consumes labor power by setting the seller of it to work, by letting him produce commodities.

As we have already seen, the labor which produces commodities is of a two-fold nature: it is the source of use-values and of exchange values. Labor as the source of use-values is not a peculiarity of the production of commodities. It has always been that, no matter what may have been the particular form of human society. As such the elementary factors of the labor-process are: (1) the definite activity of man himself, i. e., work; (2) the subject of that work; and (3) the instruments of work. *Work* is definitely aimed human activity; it is the reacting of man upon raw material in order to give to it the form in which it will satisfy his wants. The elements of such activity are already discernible among the lower animals, but only at a relatively high stage of human development does it become definite activity, exercised in order to attain a definite aim. Work is not merely work of muscles, but of brain and nerves also. As Marx appropriately says: In production it is not the exertion of the human organs which actually work alone that is required; besides that the undivided attention of the worker during the whole length of the process of production, in order to attain a definite aim, is constantly demanded. That holds true to a greater and greater extent the less the worker likes his particular work; the more repugnant his task and the less his work is adapted to his physical or mental powers. The worker expends activity upon a subject, that is called the subject of labor; during the expenditure of this activity he employs means to help him. These means are things which, by their mechanical, physical or chemical qualities, enable him easier to accomplish the definite aim in view. He directs them in their working upon the subject of labor. These means are the *instruments of work*. The result of the expenditure of human activity upon the subject of labor, with the help of these instruments of work, is the *product*. Instruments of labor and subject of labor together form the *means of production*.

If a furniture maker makes a table he consumes wood. If the subject of labor is not furnished directly by nature, as, for instance, wood is found in the primitive forest, if the expenditure of human labor was necessary for

its possession—for instance, the cutting of the trees and transportation of the logs—then the subject of labor is called *raw material*. In our illustration the wood, glue, paint, varnish, etc., etc., necessary in the making of the table is raw material. Wood is the *essential material*, glue, paint, etc. etc., "finishings." Planes and saws, etc., etc., are *instruments of work*, and the table is the *product*. Whether a use-value appears as raw material, instrument of work or product depends entirely upon the particular function in the process of production, and on the position it occupies, with a change in the position these particular functions also change. A herd of cattle, for example, can function as product (of the cattle industry), as instrument of labor (draft animal), and as raw material (sausage-making).

THE INSTRUMENTS OF LABOR ARE OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN RACE. IN THE FIRST PLACE, THE MODE OF PRODUCTION AT ANY TIME, DEPENDS ENTIRELY UPON THEM, AND EVERY PARTICULAR MODE OF PRODUCTION DETERMINES ITS OWN PECULIAR SOCIAL RELATIONS WITH A CORRESPONDING JURIDIC, RELIGIOUS, PHILOSOPHIC AND ARTISTIC SUPER-STRUCTURE. The means of production, under any and all modes of production, together with labor-power, always form the necessary elements of the production of *use-values*, i. e., the process of production. The *social character* of this process, however, differs with the different modes of production.

Now, let us see what shape that process assumes under the capitalist mode of production. The production of *use-value* by the producer is only a means to an end, and the end is the production of commodity-values. A commodity is a combination of use value and exchange value; consequently the producer cannot produce exchange values without producing use-values. The commodities produced by him must satisfy some desire, must be of use to some one; if they are not, he cannot sell them. The necessity of every commodity having to be use-value is, however, only a necessary evil, as far as the producer personally is concerned, it is not the end to be attained in his trade. The process of producing commodities is consequently at the same time the process of the production of *use-values* and *commodity values*; it is the combination of the labor-process and the process of the production of values. This holds good for commodity-production in general.

At this time, however, we are to examine the process of production within a certain form of commodity-production; we are to examine the production of commodities with the aid of *purchased labor-power* for the purpose of realizing *surplus value*.

Under such conditions, what is the aspect of the labor process?

At first the interference of the capitalist does not materially affect it.

For the sake of the illustration, let us assume a weaver who works for himself. The loom belongs to himself; he himself buys the yarn which he uses; he can work when and

how he likes; the product of his work is his property. But poverty strikes him. He must sell his loom. How shall he earn a living now? There is nothing left except to apply to a capitalist for work, hire out to him, and weave for him. The capitalist buys the labor-power of the weaver, also the loom and the yarn, and sets the weaver to work weaving into clothes the yarn all belonging to the capitalist. Perhaps the loom which the capitalist bought is the very same that our weaver in his poverty had to sell. Even if that is not the case the weaver weaves in the same old way; outwardly the process of production has not changed. And yet two great changes have taken place: The weaver no longer works for himself but for the capitalist, who now controls the worker and takes good care that he does not work too slow or careless, etc., etc., and the product—the result of the labor of the worker—no longer belongs to the worker but to the capitalist. This is the immediate effect upon the process of production of the control of capital of the process of production. What shape, on the other hand, does the value forming process assume?

Let us first find out what the value of the product, which is produced as a commodity for the capitalist, with the aid of purchased labor-power and purchased means of production.

Let us assume that the capitalist buys labor-power for one day. The means of subsistence necessary for the subsistence of the worker can be produced in 6 hours of socially necessary labor-power. Let us assume that these 6 hours are represented in \$3, and that the capitalist buys the labor-power at its value—that he pays the worker \$3. Let us assume that the capitalist considers cotton-yarn as a use-value which is very much in demand and which consequently can readily be sold. He therefore concludes to go into the yarn producing business. He buys instruments of labor—for the sake of simplicity we will assume that one single loom represents these—and he also buys cotton. One pound of cotton, let us suppose, contains 2 hours of labor, or \$1. One pound of yarn can be spun out of one pound of cotton. Every time that 100 pounds of cotton are spun up, one loom is also used up; consequently one one-hundredth of the loom is consumed by every 1 pound of spun yarn. Every loom represents 20 hours of labor, or \$10. 2 pounds of cotton are consumed within every hour of labor. In 6 hours, consequently, 12 pounds are consumed; normal, average socially necessary conditions of production always presupposed.

How much value will be bound up within 1 pound of yarn under those conditions? First, there is the value of the cotton and loom consumed in its production. This value is embodied without change into the product. The *use-value* of the cotton and the loom is now changed; their *value* remained the same. This becomes clear if one looks at the different processes of labor necessary for the production of the final product as necessary, continuous parts of one and the same process of production. Let us suppose that the spinner is at the same time cotton-planter; and that the cotton is spun up immediately after it is harvested;

the yarn now appears as the product of planter and spinner-labor. Its value is measured by the socially necessary labor-time required for the production of the cotton and its transformation into yarn. We see that the value of the cotton appears in the yarn; the same holds true of the value of the consumed spindle. For the sake of simplicity we will leave out of consideration minor necessities in the production of cotton.

To this transferred value there must yet be added the value which the process of spinning itself adds to the yarn. 2 pounds of yarn are spun up within one hour of labor. Let us suppose that \$1.00 represents 2 hours of labor. One hour of labor is consequently equal to one-half \$1.

The value of the 1 pound of yarn therefore is equal to the value of 1 pound of cotton (\$1), plus 1 one-hundredth spindle (one-tenth of \$1), plus 1-2 of an hour of labor (1-2 of \$1); or, to express it in dollars: 1 plus 1-10 plus 1-2 equal \$1.60.

According to our illustration, within 6 hours 12 pounds of yarn are produced with a value of \$16.20. But how much did it cost our capitalist to realize this \$16.20? He had to furnish 12 pounds of cotton, equaling \$12.00, 12 one-hundredths spindle, equal to \$1.20, and one labor-power, or \$3.00; altogether, \$16.20.

So far, then, he has produced for nothing, without gain to himself. The commodity labor-power which he purchased has not so far netted him any surplus.

But our capitalist is not the man to be bluffed! He has bought the use-value labor-power for the whole day, not only for a part of it; he has purchased it fairly and squarely at its full value, consequently he must have the right to the full and complete use of it. He does not dream of saying to the worker: "I have purchased your labor power with an amount of money equal to the 6 hours of labor. You have worked 6 hours for me, so we are square, you can go home." What he does say is this: "I have purchased your labor-power for the whole day; it belongs to me all day, so, my dear friend, lustily keep on working as long as you can, and don't you waste any time for it belongs to me." And in place of working the worker for 6 hours per day he works him for perhaps 12.

Then he figures again, and results this time are more satisfactory for him. He now possesses 24 pounds of yarn at a value of \$32.40. His expenditures are: 24 pounds of cotton, \$24.00; 24-100 spindle, \$2.40; and 1 labor-power, \$3; total, \$29.40. A pleased look overspreads his face as he lays his account book aside. He has cleared \$3.00, or as he would himself express it, "made" \$3.00. He has "made" them, he has realized surplus-value without violating the laws of exchange of commodity; why shouldn't he smile! The cotton, the spindle, the labor-power, all have been purchased at their market value. If he realized surplus value it was done through the consumption by him, not as means of subsistence but as means of production, of his purchased commodities and through the consumption of the use-value of the purchased labor-power beyond a certain point.

Under the system of commodity production the process of production is always a process of production of value; irrespective whether that process is carried on with one's own or purchased labor-power, but only if the process is prolonged beyond a certain length of time does it also become a process of production of surplus value, or process of exploitation. In order to produce surplus value the process of production must last longer than is necessary

for the re-production of the value of the purchased labor-power.

The farmer who tills his own field, the artisan who works for himself, can work beyond the time required for the production of the means of subsistence needed by them. They, too, produce surplus-value, their labor can become means of exploitation. As soon, however, as the process of exploitation is carried on with the purchased labor-power of some one else it becomes capitalist process of production, and this process is in its very essence and nature of necessity and with forethought a process of exploitation.

(Continued next week.)

Wages

There are thirty-six professional grave diggers in Los Angeles receiving from \$1.75 to \$2 a day. One man can dig an average of two graves in ten hours, and this day's labor—two holes in the ground—are sold by the cemeteries for \$12. This price does not purchase the ground, remember; that is another story, but is simply the value of a day laborer's work with pick and shovel. The man gets \$2; the company pockets \$10. Give us this day our daily bread, O Capitalist!

Underneath an oil derrick, in the Beaumont field, Texas, four men were at work. Suddenly the drill rope ran slack and with a roar the hole vomited forth cable, tools and all, followed by a mighty gush of oil. Higher and higher it rose, while the men were flying for their lives. On a piece of rising ground they stopped and viewed the fortune that had been found for the stockholders. But they must go back, for the well must be capped, and underneath that pulsating column of oil three lives were choked out—drowned in the flood of wealth—wealth that did not raise a single man's pay on the rig, for dozens of men were willing to take their places at the going wage.

The fortunes of a gusher, the strike of a bonanza, the bounteous flood of fruit, grain and produce which may at any time bring "prosperity" to the country—what have these things to do with the wage-workers whose labor is sold in the open market?

The big ditch was finished and the men from the camps were rolling their blankets and getting their time checks cashed at the Elsinore bank. Some were bound for Los Angeles, others for San Francisco, where they would meet and talk over experiences with men from the railroad camps, mines, grain fields, orchards, beet fields, and the like; one and all sucked into the large cities to hibernate through the winter, after being wrung dry of energy by the camp bosses. They have no families—these great moving masses of men—and so, when they offer themselves for sale, knowing that there are plenty of others to take their places, they will work for a living. Ten-cent Japanese restaurants feed them. Two or three dollars a month hires a room to camp in, and, when inclined to be dressy, they array themselves as shown in the following "ad" of a Los Angeles clothing store:

"Suit, all wool.....	\$5 95
Hat, late style.....	85
Shoes, durable.....	1 25
Shirt, dress.....	45
Suit of underclothes.....	75
Tie.....	15
Hose, wool or cotton.....	10
	<hr/>
	\$9 50

Now, among other startling things discovered by Carroll D. Wright, and other sociological experts, is the fact that the married man has to work for the same wage—has to sell

his labor for the same price—as the single man. Consequently, in order to enjoy the riches that we have enumerated above—the single man's subsistence—the married man's wife must go to work and earn her own bread and butter. In this way one more laborer is thrown on the market and it follows that the children—baby wage workers—must also earn their daily bread, for their mother's is barely sufficient for herself. And so we find them in the orchards, sweat-shops and cotton factories.

Well has the "Worker's Republic" said, "Wages, what are they? Wages are but the equivalent for the rations of the latter-day slave—the fodder for the human beast of burden." JOHN MURRAY, Jr.

Strike Fund.

The following is the account of the strike fund in aid of the steel workers on September 7th:

Previously reported.....	\$42 64
New Hampshire State Com.	10 00
Caroline H.Pemberton, Dublin,	
N. H.	1 00
German Branch, No. 3, Baltimore,	
Md.	2 00

Total, Sept. 7th.....\$55 00
Socialists have organized at Escondido, Cal., and Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Dr. Thos. E. Will of Ruskin College, Trenton, Mo., has been invited to deliver four addresses on Socialism at Centerville, Ia.

The boys of Cornell University, N. Y., are going to debate on Socialism.

Socialists of Georgia, Colorado, Oregon and Nebraska are trying to form a State organization.

Iowa State organization decided to use printed matter in conformity with that issued by the national organization.

Nebraska comrades will meet in convention at Omaha, on Sept. 21st.

Applications for charter from Indianapolis, Ind., and Centralia, Ill.

State Committee of California decided to change name to Socialist Party.

Iowa has formed State organization; W. A. Jacobs, Secretary; headquarters, Davenport.

During the first four weeks following the opening of National Headquarters requests were received from over 150 workers for instructions upon organization.

Nearly 2,000 letters containing circulars and letters have been mailed from National Headquarters since they were opened.

The National Committee has now on hand a full stock of printed supplies, including due stamps, State and local charters, blank applications for charter and for membership, and two styles of membership cards, one for the due paying system, the other for an attendance system. The National Committee has also printed a neat little leaflet containing instructions upon organization, which may be had free upon application to the National Secretary.

LEON GREENBAUM,
Nat. Sec. Socialist Party.

Special Party Meeting.

Special party meeting called for the purpose of voting on the resolution from Los Angeles and reorganization, next Wednesday evening, September 18th, at Labor Bureau, 915 1/2 Market street.

In the bakeries of La Rochefoucauld in France it is said that women enter the ovens when they are 301 degrees.

[ADVANCE



Organ of the Socialist Party of California.

Published Weekly by Local San Francisco Social Democratic Party, at 134 Murphy Building, San Francisco, California.

Subscription price, \$1 per year; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

In bundles of not less than five copies, per week, 1 cent per copy.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party (Social Democrats) of California, having for technical reasons unanimously resolved to discontinue quarterly subscriptions to ADVANCE for all members in the State, i. e., to renew and pay for them, those of our California comrades who have received ADVANCE, without paying for it are fraternally requested to renew their subscriptions by themselves.

SUBSCRIBERS ATTENTION!

If you find your address on paper marked with a blue pencil cross, your subscription has expired.

If your label on paper is marked with a red cross, your subscription will expire with next issue.

New times demand new measures and new men;

The world advances and in time outgrows The laws that in our fathers' days were best; And doubtless, after us, some purer scheme Will be shaped by wiser men than we, Made wiser by the steady growth of truth.

—James Russell Lowell.

There are four distinct theories for the attempted assassination of Mr. McKinley: Yellow journalism, anarchism, strikes, and the man who actually did it.

Don't forget the locked-out Bottlers of this city. They need your assistance, financial and moral. If you drink beer refuse to touch anything put up by Rapp & Sons. This is simple.

We are pleased to welcome two new friends to the cause of class-conscious Socialism, and they are worthy ones. These are the "Pacific Coast Citizen," published at Portland, Oregon, and the "Undercurrent," published in Redlands, Cal.

Among the other functions of Mr. McKinley since the dastardly attack on him at Buffalo is to serve as a barometer for the stock exchange. One of the local bulletin boards had it: "Pulse 98, temperature 100, respiration 28; stock exchange firm."

Vice-President Roosevelt, inventor of the famous policeman's club, guaranteed to crush in the head of a striker with one blow, has just returned from Minneapolis, where he told the strikers that labor and capital are brothers—no doubt he meant stepbrothers.

"Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo, O., is proving his Socialism by supporting the Democratic ticket in Ohio. A great many people, who have no more solid foundation for their Socialism than a moral phrase or two, may be expected to do likewise.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has put to a vote the demand for political discussion

in the unions. The Socialists wish no more than the success of the referendum. The dull-est Socialist is a match for the cutest ward heeler of the Democratic or Republican party in a discussion of principles.

It is passing strange, the unanimity that obtains in the pulpits regarding the fate which should overtake the would-be slayer of Mr. McKinley. Hanging is suggested by a majority, though not a few prefer shooting the culprit so full of holes he will resemble a sieve. For men of peace, these preachers have a peculiar affinity for war.

The German Socialists propose to instruct their delegates to the next convention that in future only workmen shall be nominated by the party for any office. This is a healthy sign. The pink tea brand of Socialist is quite unnecessary—especially running for office. We have demonstrated this in San Francisco. Every candidate but two is a member of a trades union.

The "Call" is in a peculiar position. It wishes to lay the attempted assassination of Mr. McKinley at the door of the "Examiner," because of the noisy pictures Opper has been guilty of, showing McKinley abusing the common people, and yet the cowardly fear of an upsetting makes it hound the anarchists. In one issue Hearst gets the entire blame; in the next it is Emma Goldman.

The teamsters and the machinists and the City Front Federation are still on strike. There seems to be no desire on the part of the masters to make the least concession. It is a case of using the weapon of starvation to bring the men to terms. We hope it will do more than that. We hope it will stir them into the habit of thinking and that they won't get over it till they elect members from their own class to office.

We are all victims of superstition of one form or another, but the superstition expressed by Bishop Potter, that it would be impossible for the worker to get along without the capitalist, is about the most absurd of any. It is on par with that other superstition of the Pottery of bygone days, that without a raging devil and a pit full of burning brimstone God would not be necessary. For, as some who were beguiled by this amiable superstition asked, "Where would God put the people who disbelieved in him?"

To a few workmen who wished to shake hands with him, after they had asked him if he were not afraid, Vice-President Roosevelt said, "No, sir, and I hope no official of this country will ever be afraid. You men are our protection, and the foul deed done on the afternoon of Friday will only make you the more vigorous in the protection of the lives of those whom you elect to office. Such men as you can work with the ballot—the salvation of the country, without resort to violence." He is right. We can work with the ballot. And what is more comforting, we are going to work with the ballot.

There is an effort on foot to associate Vice-President Roosevelt with the attempted assassination of Mr. McKinley at Buffalo. Certainly there is a possibility of truth in such a charge; nevertheless we refuse to entertain it. We say this with a knowledge of Mr. Roosevelt's character: His love of blood, Spanish or American, wild or domesticated. His failure to ride into the President's chair in 1900 and the thought that he may be forgotten in 1904 might have some influence on him in the mat-

ter, but nevertheless, until the truth is sweated out of Mr. Zolgosz, we desire to suspend our judgment.

As long as the wage system lasts, as long as a Morgan may dictate to 50,000 or 100,000 human beings and tell them when and where they shall work and how much they will get for it, as long as the system that permits the sweat-shops of Chicago to exist, where the Italian pant-makers earn \$1.50 per week, is in the world, poor, blind human beings will crawl from their festering dens and smite with bloody hand the representatives of the class that upholds such a system. The capitalist class is responsible for the attempted murder, as it is responsible for the degradation of the entire working class.

Stockton, September 7th.—The combine controlling the ice business in this part of the State, at a meeting held in San Francisco yesterday, ordered Yolland & Co. of this city to discharge Robert Knowles, because he had severed his connection with the Stockton Ice and Fuel Company without giving notice. This is the fate in store for all the free men in this land of the free. As soon as the trust comes there is regimentation and sacrifice of individuality. The least offence is punishable with the severest penalties, starvation and death if needs be, to bring the wage slave to his knees. When a man is forced from work he is forced from the means of earning a living, and when a man cannot earn a living he may starve, may he not? And the logic of the ice combine, and all other combines, answers, he may!

Edward Isaacs borrowed \$10 from James B. Brooks on October 10, 1899. He agreed to pay interest of 20 per cent a month for the little favor.

Every month for half a year he paid the interest, and then discovering that he had paid out \$12 interest on a \$10 debt, he suspended the monthly payments.

Suit was instituted and Justice Cook decided in the defendant's favor, saying that the exorbitant interest should not be allowed. Appeal to the Superior Court was taken and Judge Hunt yesterday reversed the judgment, saying that California had no law against usury and that the interest agreement was valid.

When an apologist for the capitalists asks you where capitalism came from, show him the above. There is a partial explanation of how the wealth of the world came into the hands of a few men.

Mr. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Steel Workers, has received another rebuke. The steel trust magnates refuse to consider his demands. The conference at New York lasted as long as Schwab had any patience left—and no longer. Then Shaffer, the man with the backing of the entire trades union movement, including the A. F. of L., was dismissed like a lackey. We wonder if the millions in the Amalgamated Steel Workers' Union and in the American Federation of Labor were organized into a class-conscious political party, if Mr. Schwab's patience would not endure a few hours longer. We think it would and while we are wondering, it might be useful to wonder if Mr. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Iron Workers' Union will again address workmen from the same platform as Mark Hanna, and advise them to vote the Republican ticket, as he did in Chicago last Presidential election.

Given a civilization where the rights of the workers are trampled under foot, where

The machinery of government is used to the destruction of hope in the breasts of the wealth-producers and crush, break, destroy as they may, the men thought to be responsible will be singled out by ignorant and illy balanced fanatics and murdered. Retribution stalks behind every capitalist and every upholder of the capitalist system. The murders in the mines and factories and strikes of members of the working class, cry aloud for vengeance. To this cry misguided fools, unable to grasp the true import of the forces that knit together society, bend the ear and go forth to slay. The short-sighted government officials and lawmakers equally misguided and equally blind, imagine that by exterminating these fanatics their problem is solved. Both the official and the fanatic begin at the wrong end. They leave the cause intact. Mr. McKinley's murder and the murder of the Vice-President, together with the taking away of all the trust magnates in the country, would have no other effect than to leave the places to be filled by other presidents, vice-presidents and magnates. In the same way the extermination of all the anarchists in the country would have no other effect than to make room for another collection of impossibilists. The root of the evil is the wages system. Exterminate that in a legal, common-sense way and there will be no occasion for red-handed murder stalking abroad in the light of day.

Two Items Worth Considering.

In the report of the party meeting published in this issue, you will find an official statement from Oscar Johnson, Financial Secretary, that one hundred and eighty members are in good standing in Local San Francisco. This is most gratifying. The union of Socialist forces, nationally, has been responded to by an increased membership, locally. It has also stirred up an enthusiasm among the old strugglers of the party who had an abiding faith when they were plodding along, depending upon each other for that moral support so necessary in a movement which saps so much vital energy. Countless thousands have plunged into the Socialist movement, ready to lay down their lives. Many have done so. Many wear the martyr's crown and thousands of others deserve it, without one to offer it, or the honor that belongs with it. These are the silent workers, the earnest, faithful men who attend to the innumerable details of the party. These are the men who are living their lives in the thick of the fight, learning the great truths of Socialism by struggle and perseverance. These are the men who, after years of labor, beget a clear vision. They cease to be dreamers and utopians; they "live" class consciousness. Often the rural and semi-rural members of the party come in to a party meeting or a convention and in a few minutes undo the good it has taken these men years to build up. The one hundred and eighty paid-up members of Local San Francisco, together with the fifty or sixty that have lapsed, should make a special effort to learn the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism. The day of the utopian and the dreamer, the day of the changing "principle," the day when a man could toy with the Socialist movement and be a Socialist one week and an enemy of it the next—a trades-unionist when it brought him prestige and a few filthy dollars and a Socialist again when the wave of trades-unionism had subsided—is passed forever. Straight work and straight men are demanded. Let the new members come to the front and help to bear the load so ably borne by our older comrades. There is work for every man. This city should be and could be flooded with lit-

erature every week if every comrade would take a district and apply himself to it. This alone and attending the meetings will help these new members to a keener appreciation of what Socialism is and of the struggle we are engaged in. There will be less reason to oppose a proposition made by the really class-conscious workers of the party. A better understanding of the men and their character and of the amount of energy they expend trying to build up a genuine proletarian movement in San Francisco will follow the effort to do some of the work.

The other item relates to an official communication from Comrade Emil Liess, business manager of ADVANCE. He reported that the month of August just passed had brought more subscribers to the paper than any month in its history. July was an improvement on the previous months and August almost trebled the record for July. This is good news. It shows that the comrades all over the State are waking up to the fact that we have one of the very best Socialist papers in the country. A high standard in the quality of the articles allowed in the columns of ADVANCE will begin to have a good effect on the propaganda. When a man is not ashamed to give a copy of the paper which represents his principles to his neighbor, the chances are he will refer to it to back up some argument, and a possible convert is induced to read something on Socialism.

The articles printed are for these new ones, though a great many are for the comrades who have passed through the Socialist kindergarten. By combining these two necessary features in a party paper, much good may be done. We believe the comrades appreciate this as the business manager's report shows. It rests with them to help the ADVANCE just a little more and everything will be well. As announced in a special notice last week, the former management left the paper \$400 in debt. Every comrade throughout the State should make this a personal matter. It is the only thing that hinders the progress of the paper. When that is cleared off the paper will be even more improved in appearance, and in the quality of the reading matter. You can help the paper—will you?

A Modern Inquisition.

"It is no genuine regret that has brought this sudden and complete change in Czolgosz. There has been good and sufficient reason for it. The thirty-third degree, originated in some old Spanish dungeon and perfected by former Superintendent Byrnes of New York, is the cause of the prisoner's woe. Buffalo adopted it long ago, and Czolgosz has been given the advantage of its splendid cruelties. Every device known to the professional police officials has been used on the man who shot the President. Every refinement of torture, without actually resorting to physical thumb-screwing, the rack or the hot spike, is said to have been used on the man who boasted:

"I hope he will die; I am an anarchist."

He has been waked up in the middle of the night and plied with questions. Completely played out, he has fallen asleep again. Only once he lost consciousness, to be aroused again and again and again, until his eyelids refused to do the will's bidding and the torture of the mind left the body weak and the nerves whirling. There is no secret of this outside of headquarters. A police official said last night that Czolgosz would give up the secret of the murder plot or go mad.

"They will play the hose on him if necessary," said this official. "When that hellhound was saved by the police in front of the

Temple of Music he was saved for something surer than the pistol shot. He will be a raving maniac if he does not tell the name of every 'red' that ever breathed sedition, let alone the names of those who helped him to the terrible deed of Friday."

Superintendent of Police Bull and District Attorney Penny gave the prisoner another set of questions to answer today—very early. He was taken from a cell and for an hour was plied with questions, first by one and then the other. When they got through with him he staggered back to the dungeon with a face like a dead man's and his nerve gone—bereft of all the bravado that marked the course of his incarceration."—Examiner.

Think of the possibilities in this. A man tortured in this fashion might be tempted to swear to anything and against anybody. There is also a suggestion of the place where morals arise and how far constitutional measures may be carried. The cruelty of the old Spanish inquisition was condemned by the forefathers of the present bourgeois class. As soon as that class became strong enough it enacted laws against the immoral thumb-screw and the rack. There is a provision in our constitution against all forms of cruelty being practiced on criminals. This is merely an echo of the time when the framers of the constitution were in fear of jailers. But the memory of the ancestor has but trifling effect on the descendant. The descendant is STRONG enough to have a moral code to suit his own convenience; the constitution, to the contrary, notwithstanding. If the constitution said something against boycotts, or if it were imagined it did, then, because the class that would do the interpreting had the power to declare the boycotts unconstitutional, they would be unconstitutional. The cruelty exhibited shows how effective a moral code or a constitution may be when they are backed up by the strength of a class, and how ineffective otherwise.

All the venom of the capitalists is displayed in the above quotation from the "Examiner." There is a fiendish disregard of common decency which will conform to the opinion that our civilization is only thinly veneered savagery. The evidence of "righteous indignation" by the inquisitors is nothing more than a survival of the hunting instinct.

Book Reviews.

The "International Socialist Review" for September has a number of articles that are timely. "The Children of the Working Class" is one of these. It is an attempt to show what the Socialists of France are actually doing for the children in the municipalities that have been captured by them. This article alone is worth the price of the magazine.

There is an apparent effort to get away from abstract discussion and to get closer to the historical present in all the contributions this month. No doubt it is in compliance with the general demand. Despite this demand, there should be always room for one article of a nature that will appeal to people who are not gifted with historical bias or with any too great affection for contemporaneous affairs. The newspapers supply really more than enough to surfeit one with such productions. The magazine should establish a balance, running to neither one extreme nor the other.

A few of the things worthy of mention are a poem by F. I. Bamford of Oakland, entitled "The Socialist Convert," which is far above the average of magazine poetry, and an article by Caroline Pemberton, dealing with labor conditions in South Africa. Another is a contribution by I. Cowen on "Trades-unionism in America."

The Justice of Private Property

What is the principle of justice as regards property? Of *justice*, mind, not love—which is above justice. Justice demands that a man shall have that which his labor has produced, provided that other men enjoy the same opportunity as he.

Justice demands that a man shall make what use he chooses of that which is his own, provided that he does not use it to the injury of others.

Take the case of a hunter who kills a deer. The deer is his. His labor has won it. He has a right to eat it all, and to make a coat of its skin.

But suppose there is but one deer, and there are two men. It would not be just for one man to rise before the other, and go and kill the deer. It would be just for both men to set out hunting together, and for the man who killed the deer to keep it.

If the killer of the deer ate it all, and let the other man die of hunger, that would be quite *just*, but it would not be humane.

But what should be said of a man who first of all took the wood from its owner by force. Then set the owner to catch the deer. Then took the deer and ate them, giving the hunter only the offal, and of that not enough to maintain life?

And what would be said of a priest of the religion of justice and mercy who justified that action on the plea that "God had not given the land to any one man," and that a "laborer is entitled to that which his labor produces?"

Then as to the making use of one's earnings. If the killer of the deer said to his fellow-man, "I will give you enough meat to keep you alive until you have made nets to catch fish, on condition that you give me nine fish out of every ten taken, and that the nets are mine," that would not be just, because, in the first place, the lender would be demanding a payment in excess of his loan, which is usury, taking increase; and in the second place he would be enslaving and starving his fellow-men for ever, which would be criminal injury.

A religion of love and reason would say that the strong, and the swift, and the clever should do more work, brave more risk, and take less reward than the weak, and the slow, and the dull.

This is the principle of self-sacrifice and mercy which makes the men give way to the women and the children when the ship is wrecked or the house on fire. It is a principle exemplified in the lives of Christ and his apostles; but *not* exemplified in the sweating dens of England.

What is the principle of justice as to the use and ownership of the land? The land is the common heritage of all, just as are the water and the air. There is no reason why land should be held by individuals any more than air or water are held by individuals—except the bad reason that the land is easier to steal.

We admit the universal right of all men to the air, to the seas; we have Socialism in rivers and bridges and roads; why not admit the universal right of all men to the land, why not have Socialism in mills, in railways and in ships?

If a man cultivates a barren field and gets crops from it, the crops are justly his, provided that other men have the same opportunity as he. But if there is but one field and there are two men, it is not just for one man to take the whole field and cultivate it. It is just for him to take half the field and to take the crop he grows thereon.

And if the other man's crop fail and he has

no food, it is just to let him starve. But it is not humane to do so; nor is it wise.

But it is wise for the two men to aid each other in the cultivation of the whole field, and then to share the crop; and it is noble and it is well that the strong should be generous and forbearing towards the weak.

These are the simple principles of right, of justice, of wisdom and of mercy; and they apply to all the relations of men towards each other.

One would expect to find the preachers echoing the sentiments of Christ, and inculcating those simple principles of justice and love and sacrifice. But instead we find the preachers declaring that the rich shall relieve the poor out of their abundance; but that before they give to the poor they shall maintain their own position.

But the Socialists will have none of that. They will begin at the other end. They will say the last shall be first, and the first shall be last. They will not rest satisfied while one willing worker has no work, while one idle loafer

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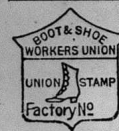
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lives on other men, while one child lacks bread, or one woman is exposed to ruin. They will first have the people fed and clothed, and taught and cherished, and not till then will they put one cathedral stone upon another, nor grant one ounce of gold for royal or pontifical crowns.

When a captain, a passenger, a chaplain and a dozen sailors are adrift in an open boat, there is no thought of keeping up positions. The bread and the water are equally shared out; the captain commands, but he does not steal rations from the common stock.

Study the words of Christ and the Apostles, and you will find that the true dignity and honor of the great and the strong are in their sacrifice, not in their clothing and their wages. It is the duty of the brave to lead, of the able to rule, of the strong to work. It is the right of the colonel to die first, and of the captain to quit the sinking vessel last.

What would be said of an Atlantic liner if, while the crew were dying of typhoid fever and starvation, the captain, the chaplain, the passengers and the ladies were feasting in the cabin, or dancing on the quarter-deck?

Yet the ship of State is just such a ship, and in it are such things done.

What would be said of a man who sold his children's bread and clothing, and spent the money on plate and jewels for the church? But such men are the holy rich men of England.

Observe the magnificence and ostentation of our Church and State. Observe the luxury and display of our Parliament Houses, our town halls, our palaces, our art galleries, our ships of war; contrast these things with the slums, the work-houses, the prisons, the coal-pits and the workshops of the poor. Can you reconcile the splendor and the poverty, the vanity and the misery, to the principles of justice or of wisdom?

I say that while women are weeping and children are starving; while industrious men and women are herding like beasts in filthy and fever-haunted hovels, to build art galleries and churches, town halls and colleges, is like putting on a muslin shirt over a filthy skin, a diamond crown upon a leprous head.

I say that the religion and the culture which demand riches and blazonry while vice and misery are at their side, are like painted harlots hiding their debaucheries with rouge and their shame with satin and spices.

I say that the cant and affectation of piety and culture which lisp sentiment and chant hymns in drawing-rooms and chapels while flesh and blood are perishing in the streets, and while the souls of our sisters creep shuddering to hell—I say that this religion and this culture, these maudlin, sickening things, with their poems and sonatas, their chants and benedictions, are things false and vain, and nothing else but lies.

ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

Oakland and Alameda Picnic

The Oakland and Alameda sections will give a joint picnic at Leona Heights, Sunday, Sept. 22d. All comrades and friends of the movement are respectfully invited to attend.

Notice

All Party meetings and meetings of City Central Committee take place at Labor Bureau Hall, 915 1/2 Market street.

J. Pierpont Morgan's position seems to be to allow employees of the trust to own stock, provided they buy it. Possibly he would let the men own automobiles on the same terms.—The Chicago News.

Notes from All Over the World

As an effect of the San Francisco strike 1,300 loaded cars are standing on the railroad sidings.

The word has gone forth in the best organized State in the country, Montana, that unionism must be crushed.

Why should a public official ride on a railway pass? It is enough that he be carried on the neck of the public.—Washington Post.

In address before the Penn. Society, Prof. Hering of Notre Dame College, Ind., told his hearers that it was high time they took up the study of Socialism.

Leading writers in France and Italy admit that every economic and political tendency of today is in the direction of Socialism. The new movement is being widely discussed in European journals.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch says Morgan is "the most effective Socialist worker in America," that he is undermining the system for which he stands, and is unconsciously verify-

ing the theories of the leading Socialist thinkers.

Shaffer is praying for the success of the strike, but Mr. Morgan is religious, too, and has ample means to follow up his petitions with substantial contributions for the advancement of good works.—Post Dispatch.

L. P. Wild, of Washington, one of the original organizers of the People's party, has written an open letter to the reform press, in which he states that there is now nothing left for progressive Populists to do but join the new Socialist party.

In East Helena, Mont., members of the Western Federation of Miners were discharged for being union men, and the belief is growing that it is the first gun of the combined smelter bosses to disrupt all forms of labor organization. A fierce struggle may soon be inaugurated.

Socialists of Holland have just won another seat in parliament in a special election, and stand a first-class chance in still another district in which a parliamentary election takes place in a few days. There is great joy in labor circles and corresponding dejection in capitalistic ranks at the outcome.

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The Socialist Spirit.

Beginning with the current number the "Social Crusader," which has been published as the editorial and news letter of the "Social Crusade," changes its name to the "Socialist Spirit." It will continue to be edited by Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth, which will insure its literary quality and earnest outlook. Comrade Wentworth has called to his aid an editorial fellowship which promises to be of great value to the Socialist movement. William Maily, late associate editor of "The Worker," New York, and John Spargo, English Socialist writer and speaker, have both been specially engaged to make personal investigations of matters vitally affecting the movement, and present them in interesting fashion to the readers of "The Spirit." Comrades George D. Herron, William T. Brown of Rochester and Leonard D. Abbott are also actively interested, and will contribute special articles. The subscription price will remain at 50 cents per year, and sample copies may be obtained at any time by addressing the office, 609 Ashland Block, Chicago. The September number contains, beside editorial matter, special articles on "The Fellowship of the Socialist Spirit," setting forth the work to be undertaken and including interesting biographical sketches of Comrades Maily and Spargo; "Christianity and the Military Spirit" and "The Navy and Its Influences." Comrade Maily has been for the past month constantly among the men of the great steel strike at McKeesport, Pittsburg, Monessen and Wellsville, from which points he has written valuable weekly letters to "The Worker." His special article for the "Socialist Spirit" for October will be on the subject of the strike and will embody his personal experiences and impressions among the striking workmen.

Circuit Speakers Fund.

Editor ADVANCE: Local Los Angeles having been appointed a committee, to collect funds, by circuit speakers, Murray and Roche, reports as follows for month of August: Marsales, 50 cents; Slocum, 50 cents; Snell, 50 cents; Cantor, 25 cents; Levison, 25 cents; P. K. Wood, \$1; P. D. N., \$2; C. C. Reynolds, \$1; D. B., 50 cents; Darrah, 50 cents; Mooney, 50 cents; Fairbrook, 25 cents; Henck, 25 cents; Ross, 25 cents; Kranke, 50 cents; Levin, 15 cents; Gill, 25 cents; Cantor, 25 cents; Porter, 50 cents; Diver, 50 cents; Zoraster, 50 cents; L. H. Edminston, Riverside, \$1; C. H. Edminston, Riverside, \$1; Local Long Beach, \$2.50; Local Redlands, \$2; Local Los Angeles, \$2.60. Total, \$20.

Fraternally, *Circuit Speaker Committee,*
By P. D. N.

The First Issue of "The Comrade"

Jack London, well known not only to the Socialists of California, but also to those of the East, has contributed a poem, entitled, "The Worker and the Tramp," to the first issue of "The Comrade" that will make its appearance in a few days. A very timely contribution is Richard Le Gallienne's poem, "Is This America?"—A Song of the Strike. J. Spargo is the author of a very interesting article about Francis Place, the "father of Trade Unionism," and "How Labor Triumphed in Richmond, Va.," is described by John Taylor Chappell. William Maily will make many friends with his little sketch, "Butties." M. Winchevsky, Geo. D. Herron, M. Hilquitt, Peter Burrowes, Leonard D. Abbott and Herbert N. Casson will also be represented in this first issue of the first illustrated Socialist magazine in America.

Our Southern Propagandists.

Santa Barbara, Cal.

Editor ADVANCE: Relying upon some camphor snuff to aid me "in a pinch," I succeeded in keeping my head clear enough to make a street speech here Saturday evening, to a fair audience. Yesterday (Sunday) Murray and I spoke before the Spiritualists in their hall at Summerland. These good people everywhere are in perfect sympathy with us and in many instances are active comrades in the ranks—a fact which impressed itself upon us in Los Angeles a long time ago. Being honest in their spiritual belief they know full well that the economic conditions are a barrier to investigation along their line, and hence they join with us in our effort to overthrow the competitive system. Today I am in bed as the result of my effort, and my general condition is such as to compel me to discontinue the journey. Having practically pledged ourselves to a meeting in Goleta this week we will keep the engagement and then go direct home to Los Angeles. I have notified Comrade P. D. Noel of our Propaganda Committee so that subscriptions to the Expense Fund be discontinued. The municipal platform adopted by the Frisco comrades is a credit to the party. The ADVANCE truly says it is "a well-wrought work of art." Then the nomination at this time of trade-union members is a master stroke—aside from the wisdom of having representative working-class candidates at all times. Under the circumstances the Union Labor Party has no excuse for existence and should "die aorning." If, however, it enters the field it will perish of inanition, I am sure. Like the infant, its epitaph should be—

"So soon it is that I am done for
I wonder what I was begun for."

The "Socialist Party is the "survival of the fittest"—North, East, South and West.

The irrepresible Van Rensaellaer made another "grand-stand play" in Los Angeles by calling a convention to reorganize the "Socialist movement," on August 26th. A committee from our Local appeared on the scene with the result that Mr. Van Rensaellaer and his convention collapsed and fifteen of those present made application to join "Us." The "Chicago Branch" was not taken in by Van's little game, but will amalgamate this week with the "Springfield" comrades. The dynamic of the Socialist movement is class-consciousness. Against this nothing can prevail as Mr. Van Rensaellaer and his kind will finally learn. Comrade Herron hits the nail squarely on the head when he says: "Socialism needs no religion imposed upon it from without. What it needs is to be shot through with its own spiritual passion—a passion that none but a class-conscious Socialist can appreciate or feel.

JAMES S. ROCHE,
For Murray and Roche.

Labor Day, 1901.

Financial Report.

Los Angeles, September 7, 1901.

Editor ADVANCE: Local Los Angeles reports as follows for funds collected to send Comrade Spring as delegate to the Unity Convention, and the disposal of same:

Receipts: Collected in Los Angeles, \$81; Profit from dance, \$43.55; Local San Diego, \$8; Local Riverside, \$11.50. Total, \$144.05.

Disbursements: Delegate's expenses, \$116.70; Donation to Circuit Speaker Roche, \$10; Donation to Delegate Ryan's deficit, \$5; Donation to National Committee, \$5; Turned back to treasury of Local Los Angeles, \$7.35. Total, \$144.05.

Fraternally,
A. F. SNELL, Rec. Sec.

Socialist Resolution

Whereas, On the 6th day of September, 1901, one Leon Czolgosz made a cowardly and murderous attack on Wm. McKinley, President of the United States, and

Whereas, Certain daily newspapers continually slander Socialists by insidiously implying that Socialists sympathize with violent and lawless deeds; and

Whereas, Our fellow-citizens of the working class are frequently imprisoned, maltreated and shot down by Pinkerton and sheriff's officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the County Central Committee of the Socialist Party of San Francisco, Cal., condemns the substitution of private vengeance for public law, and place ourselves on record as being opposed to all deeds of violence, whether they be committed by insane persons called anarchists or by capitalist mercenaries; and

Whereas, A certain class of persons studiously attempt to confound anarchism with Socialism; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we desire it to be known that Socialist doctrines are diametrically opposed to anarchism; Socialists aiming at industrial self-government by the people, and anarchists being the enemies of government in all its forms. Socialists are not fighting individuals and do not think that the present murderous system can be overthrown or even modified by assassinating the representatives of capitalist government. While we aim at the overthrow of capitalist exploitation of the workers, our weapons are the peaceful and legal ones of education and the ballot.

B. P. OBER,

Sec. County Central Com. of San Francisco.

Washing the Air.

"In a public library in Chicago there has recently been introduced a so-called "air-washery" that will clean all the air introduced for use in the building. The great quantity of soot and uncleanness that exists in the air in Chicago threatened to destroy the expensive books in the library, as also the beautiful decorations on the walls and the ceiling, and it was necessary to do something to remove this danger. The "washing" makes away, not alone with soot and dust, but also with bad smell and bacteria, so the visitors are gaining just as much as the books. The "washing" is not intricate; the air is sucked through a channel, in which water is also let in, and this simple method purifies the air and takes away all uncleanness. If any impurity still remains, it is removed in the next department when the humid air will, with the aid of powerful fans, be forced through a series of sieves.

That this method removes great quantities of dirt and uncleanness can be seen by the water turning black, and if a hand is kept a short time in the apparatus it also becomes black when withdrawn. When will we take such measures to protect our lungs in our own homes as we now do to protect inanimate books and wall decorations?"

The above was found in a late Swedish paper and may both be news for many at present and of use in the future.

OSCAR JOHNSON.

Socialist Party Campaign Fund.

The following contributions have been received: L. W. Lindgren, \$54; R. K. Swope, Santa Clara, \$7; A. B., 50 cents; A. Goldman, 50 cents; B. P. Ober, 50 cents; James Setter, \$1; R. R. Whitney, 50 cents; Victor Anderson, \$1. Total, \$10.

OSCAR JOHNSON, FIN. Sec.

A Discourse on Free Speech.

BY PAUL KETCHUM.

The learned justice of the United States Court, sitting in Cleveland, solemnly announces from the bench that strikers must not establish pickets to persuade their fellow-workmen to join them.

Thus Judge Wing decrees that the constitutional guarantee of free speech shall be set aside. His prudent judgeship issues an injunction prohibiting the men talking to each other on questions of vital interest to them and in support of his attitude says: "Persuasion of itself, long continued, may become a nuisance and unlawful."

It seems a very interesting statement, from the wisdom of the United States Court.

To whom does it so easily become a nuisance? To the managers and stock-holders of the billion dollar steel trust, as a matter of convenience.

Seemingly without apparent effort, a justice of the United States is found ready to issue an injunction against free speech, with the wishes and at the behest of the steel trust.

Of course, the persuasion of a workman, trying to induce his fellow to compel recognition of the union, by the billion dollar steel trust, very easily becomes a nuisance, and should at once be abridgd or abolished by this overwise Daniel.

Will the learned judge please enjoin the temperance orators on the ground that their "persuasion becomes irksome?"

Will Judge Wing, while he has the business in hand, issue an injunction broad enough to entomb the Mormon church whose Elders, in every section of the country, are taking advantage of the constitutional provision guaranteeing free speech, and seeking to persuade women to join their church?

There is greater reason for asking that these Mormon Elders be enjoined by the United States Court, for their method of persuasion is found, not only extremely tiresome and annoying to every decent citizen, but is a stench in the nostrils of every true American and an "offense that smells to heaven." Nevertheless, they are permitted to ply their nefarious vocations unmolested, because the constitution guarantees them the right of free speech.

It is perfectly clear to every American citizen who earns his living by brain and brawn, that he should thoroughly scrutinize the bench in its decisions of questions that come before it for adjudication.

All argumnt based on the rights which the constitution guarantees, no doubt sounds extremely ludicrous to the trust management and the judiciary whom they control.

I should like to give them an argument on cause and effect; to appeal to their reason with something that would penetrate the dense stupidity of their ethics, and unseal their minds to a true state of their metaphysical being.

To eradicate an evil from the body-politic, you first strike the basic principle from which the evil springs. The trust managers are endeavoring to obliterate the effect, while the cause remains intact, and constantly renewing its tenacity. Whenever and wheresoever you forbid the freedom of speech, telling men they must not use moral suasion, you at once open the way, and virtually tell them that they must use force; by violating the law and the constitution, you justify them in using force.

These corporate millionaires have tremendous interests at stake—hundreds of millions of watered stock are in jeopardy, if they allow the wise judges to issue injunctions with an over-free hand.

They will force measures that are extremely dangerous. The injunction of today is a very useful implement for corporate trusts, to drive men to extremes, regardless of constitution or laws. But tomorrow's results may change the aspect of affairs. Men with the acumen of J. P. Morgan, cannot be over-cautious in considering the practicability of using this club to force men to yield to his peculiar methods, and his utopian ideals of humanitarian lilities.

Wise statesmanship takes due account of the sentiment-called public opinion.

It is the controlling force in the interpretation and enforcement of law.

The moral is the main thing to be attended to by those who educate the minds and consciences of the people—who, blazing out the path and making clear the way, up which all the nations must come in God's appointed time, to meet the higher civilization of the brotherhood of man.

It is true that men will continue to expend money more freely to satiate their revenge, or promote their avarice, than any other object; they exercise the most rigid parsimony in works of justice or charity, or the promotion of the public welfare of the community.

May the time be not far hence when the restless and impassioned spirit of man shall be at rest; when Victory shall sit on the right hand of Justice, giving every man his due and marching forth hand in hand to coronate Truth!

That is the rising of the Sun of Righteousness the flood-gates of light shall be unbarred; the reign of discord cease and confusion's voice unheard.

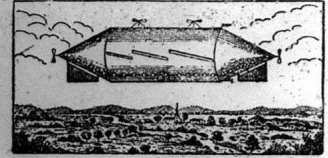
That organized labor at last has taken a rational step in the right direction, that is, to withdraw its members from the militia, has enraged the mouthpieces of organized exploitation, and "serious consequences" are predicted, because "labor unions have placed themselves squarely in opposition to law and order." It is of course not in the least astonishing that these drones anxiously try to uphold their parasitical existence by shooting down their workers, but for them to expect that the producers should continually assist them in their carnage is beyond comprehension.—Free So-

Advance Co-operative Bakery.

All our readers, comrades and sympathizers with the cause of organized labor should deem it their duty to help to make the "Advance Co-operative Bakery" a great success. You can do so by asking for bread only that bears the Union Label. The "Advance Co-operative Bakery" is the only bakery in the city that is owned and conducted by class-conscious trades union men, the only bakery whose bread bears the Union Label.

Every working-class family in the city needs at least one loaf of bread each day. If every reader of ADVANCE would see to it that his wife or housekeeper asks for "Advance" Union Label bread, the success of our Comrades of the Co-operative Bakery will be assured. The bakery, whose advertisement you find on our last page, is now prepared to fill orders from all over the Mission, and within a few days will be able to take in orders from all parts of the city.

Drop a line, or telephone, to "Advance Co-operative Bakery and Confectionery," 1527 Mission street (Telephone, Jessie 2311), so that the management can map out the different delivery routes for the city.



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San Francisco Trades Union Directory

- BAKERS and Confectioners International Journeymen, No. 24. Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, at 117 Turk street. Marcel Wille, Secretary.
- BAKERS and Confectioners International, Journeymen, No. 106. (Drivers). Meets every Wednesday, 6:30 p. m., at 117 Turk street. Herman Vogt, Secretary, with Liberty Bakery, cor. Jones and O'Farrell streets.
- BAKERS and Confectioners International, Journeymen, No. 117. (Italian), 117 Turk street. Marcel Wille, Secretary, 117 Turk street.
- BAKERS (Cracker) and Confectioners International, Journeymen, No. 125. Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Garibaldi Hall, 423 Broadway. C. E. Pursley, Secretary, 2109½ Mason St.
- FARBERS International Union, Journeymen, No. 148. Meets every Monday, 8:45 p. m., at 32 O'Farrell street. I. Less, Secretary, 927 Market street, room 207.
- BOOT and Shoe Repairers Union, Custom. Meets 1st Tuesday in each month at 102 O'Farrell street.
- BOOT and Shoe Workers Union International, No. 216. Meets every Monday at 909 Market St. F. Maysenhelder, Secretary, 522 Eighth St.
- BOOKBINDERS Protective and Beneficial Association. Meets 1st Friday at 102 O'Farrell street. L. G. Wolfe, Secretary, 765 Fifth St., Oakland.
- BOILERMAKERS and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of, No. 25. Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at 102 O'Farrell street. H. McNesby, Secretary, 320 Harriet street.
- BOILERMAKERS and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of, No. 205. Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Potrero Opera House, Tennessee St. John Honeyman, Secretary, 831 Texas St.
- BOILERMAKERS and Iron Ship Builders' Helpers, No. 9052. Meets Wednesdays at 121 Eddy St. Walter J. Cullen, Secretary, 1320 Harrison St.
- BLACKSMITH Helpers (Machine), No. 8922. Meets Tuesdays at 102 O'Farrell St. John Quigley, Secretary, 142 Silver St.
- BLACKSMITHS, No. 168, Ship and Machine, International Brotherhood of. Meets Fridays at 102 O'Farrell St. G. Clarke, Secretary, 62 Rausch St.
- BREWERY Workers International Union of United, No. 7. Branch 1 meets 2d and 4th Saturday; Branch 2 meets 2d and 4th Thursday; at 1159 Mission St. Ludwig Berg, Secretary, 1159 Mission St.
- BREWERY Workers, International Union of United, No. 102. Bottlers. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., at 1159 Mission St. A. R. Andre, Secretary.
- BREWERY Workers, International Union of United, No. 227. Drivers. Meets 2d and 4th Monday, 8:30 p. m., at 1159 Mission St. A. Rudolph Speck, Secretary.
- BROOMMAKERS International, No. 58. Meets 1st and 3d Thursday, at 1159 Mission St. Geo. F. Daley, Secretary, 3514 Twenty-sixth St.
- BLACKSMITHS International Brotherhood of, No. 99. Carriage and Wagon. Meets every Wednesday at 117 Turk St. W. W. Clarke, Secretary, 320 Lexington Ave.
- BLACKSMITH Helpers and Finishers, No. 9106. Meets Wednesday nights at 1159 Mission St. John B. McLennon, Secretary, 525 Connecticut St.
- CARRIAGE and Wagon Workers International, No. 66. Painters. Meets every Thursday at 1133 Mission St. T. J. Finn, Secretary, 1622 Mission St.
- CARRIAGE and Wagon Workers International, No. 60. Wood Workers. Meets every Tuesday at 117 Turk St. Fred Hoese, Secretary.
- CARPENTERS and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood, No. 483. Meets every Monday at 915½ Market St. A. E. Carlisle, Secretary.
- CIGARMAKERS International Union of America, No. 228. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 368 Jessie St. J. A. Ramon, Secretary, 368 Jessie St.
- CLERKS International Protective Association, Retail, No. 432. Meets every Tuesday at Pioneer Hall, 32 Fourth St. Leo Kaufmann, Secretary, 1084 Golden Gate Ave.
- CLERKS International Protective Association, Retail, No. 410. Shoe Clerks. Meets every Wednesday at 102 O'Farrell St. J. E. Kelly, Secretary, 28 Kearny St.
- CLERKS Protective Association, Drug, No. 472. Meets Fridays at 909 Market St. H. Schwartz, Secretary, 1718 Geary St.
- CLERKS, Ship, No. 8947. Meets Thursdays at 5 Market St. Room 17. W. O. Ferrall, Secretary, 315½ Capp St.
- COOPERS International Union of N. A., No. 65. Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy St. Secretary, W. T. Colbert, 280 Lexington Ave.
- CORE Makers' International Union, No. 68. Meets at 1159 Mission St., Thursday. Secretary, Walter Green.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team, No. 85. Brotherhood of Teamsters. Meets every Thursday at Teutonia Hall, 1332 Howard St. John McLaughlin, Secretary, 210 Langton St.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team, No. 228, Sand Teamsters. Meets every Wednesday, at 1159 Mission St. M. J. Dillon, Secretary, 5 Homer St.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team, No. 224, Hackmen. Meets every Thursday at 102 O'Farrell St. John Dowling, Secretary, 27 Fifth St.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team, No. 226, Milk Drivers. Meets every Wednesday at Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom St. A. Diejeau, Secretary, 935 Market St., Room 17.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team, No. 256. Meets at B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy St., Tuesdays. Secretary, James Jordan, 530 Castro St.
- ELECTRICAL Workers of America, National Brotherhood, No. 151, Linemen. Meets every Monday at 102 O'Farrell St. J. F. Leonard, Secretary, 1227 Filbert St.
- ENGINEERS, International Union of Steam, No. 64. Electrical and Steam Engineers. Meets Fridays at Odd Fellows' Hall. W. T. Ronney, Secretary.
- GARMENT Workers of America, United, No. 131. Meets every Thursday at 117 Turk St. Ed. Corpe, Secretary, 3382 20th St.
- GARMENT Workers' Union, International, Ladies, No. 8. Cloakmakers. Meets every Tuesday at 915½ Market St. I. Jacoby, Secretary.
- GLASS Bottle Blowers Association of the U. S. and Can., No. 3. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Eintracht Hall, Twelfth, nr. Folsom St. Phil. J. Dietz, Secretary, 1347 Eleventh St., Sunset District.
- GLASS Workers, American Flint Association of the U. S. and Can., No. 138. Meets 1st Tuesday at 121 Eddy St. H. Johnson, Secretary, 1017 Howard St.
- HATTERS of North America, United, S. F. District. Meets 2d Friday, January, April, July, Oct. C. H. Davis, secretary, 1458 Market St.
- HORSESHOERS of the U. S. and Canada, International Union, No. 25. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 909 Market St. John McCloskey, Secretary, 202 Oak St.
- HOTEL and Restaurant Employes, No. 30. (Cooks and Waiters Alliance). Meets every Wednesday, at 8:30 p. m., at 316 O'Farrell St. W. L. Caudle, Secretary, 12 Carlos Place.
- LAUNDRY Workers International Union (Shirts and Waists), No. 23. French. Meets every Wednesday at Universal Hall, 812 Pacific St. J. Dussere, Secretary, 12 Montgomery St., Room 12.
- LAUNDRY Workers International Union, Steam, No. 26. Branch No. 1 meets 1st and 3d Monday at 1159 Mission St. Branch No. 2 meets 2d and 4th Monday at 1749 Mission St. Secretary, 927 Market St., Room 302.
- LEATHERWORKERS on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood. Meets every Friday at B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy St. A. H. Kohler, Secretary, 1519 Polk St.
- LITHOGRAPHERS International Protective and Beneficial Association, No. 17. Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, Alcazar Building. R. L. Olsen, Secretary 1007½ Lombard St.
- LABORERS' Protective Association, No. 8944. Meets Sundays at 2:00 p. m., 1150 Mission St. John P. Kelly, Secretary, 117 Gilbert St.
- LEAD Workers, Manufacturing, No. 9051. Meets at 117 Turk St., Tuesdays. Geo. A. Fricke, Secretary, 220 Ash Ave.
- MACHINISTS, International Association, No. 68. Meets every Wednesday at 32 O'Farrell St. R. I. Wisler, Secretary, 927 Market St.
- MEAT Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated. Meets Tuesday at 117 Turk St. Hermann May, Secretary, 10 Walnut Ave.
- METAL Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Workers Union of North America, No. 128. 1st and 3d Monday at 1133 Mission St. J. J. O'Brien, Secretary, 749 Howard St.
- METAL Polishers, Buffers, Platers and General Brass Workers of North America, No. 158. Brass Finishers. Meets Thursday nights at 1133 Mission St. W. J. Ballard, Secretary.
- METAL Workers International Union, No. —. Copper Smiths. Meets 2d Saturdays at 117 Turk St. W. H. Pohlman, Secretary, 1128 Sacramento St., Vallejo, Cal.
- MILKERS Union, No. 8861. Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Tuesdays in March and June at 526 Montgomery St. A. Iten, Secretary, 526 Montgomery St.
- MOULDERS Union of North America, Iron, No. 164. Meets every Tuesday at 1133 Mission St. Martin G. Fallon, Secretary, 2429 Folsom St.
- MAILERS, Newspaper, No. 18. Meets 1st Thursday at 102 O'Farrell St. Alfred O'Neil, Secretary.
- METAL Workers United, No. 27 (Machine Hands). Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 1159 Mission St. D. J. Murray, Secretary, 18½ Ringold St.
- METAL Workers International Association, Amalgamated Sheet No. 26. Meets Fridays at 121 Eddy St. L. F. Harris, Secretary.
- MUSICIANS' Mutual Protective Union (American Federation of Musicians), No. 6. Meets 2d Thursday, at 1:30 p. m. Board of Directors, every Tuesday, 1 p. m. at 421 Post St. S. Davis, Secretary, 421 Post St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers, of America, Brotherhood of, No. 134. Varnishers and Polishers. Mondays at 117 Turk St. J. C. Patterson, 405 Thirteenth St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Brotherhood of, No. 136. Meets at 117 Turk St., Mondays. Carl Trost, Secretary, 806 Taylor St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Brotherhood of, No. 131. Paper Hangers. Meets every Friday at 915½ Market St. T. J. Crowley, Secretary.
- POULTRY and Game Dressers, No. 9050. A. F. of L. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, 620 Bush St. Thos. W. Collas, Secretary, 31 Essex St.
- PAVERS' Union, No. 8895. Meets 1st Monday at 120 Ninth St. M. Murphy, Secretary, 1510 Harrison St.
- PATTERN Makers meet at 55 Third St. E. A. Donahue, Secretary, 55 Third St.
- PRINTING Pressmen's Union, No. 4. Web Pressmen. 1st Monday at Becker's Hall, 14 Third St. A. J. Brainwell, Secretary, 1814B Mason Street.
- PRINTING Pressmen's Union, International, No. 24. 1st and 3d Monday at 32 O'Farrell St. W. Griswold, Secretary, 2027 Pierce St.
- PORTERS and Packers, No. 8885. Wednesday at 117 Turk St. Will T. Davenport, Secretary, 1811 O'Farrell St.
- PILE Drivers and Bridge Builders, No. 9078. Saturday at 26 Sacramento St. J. V. Beck, Secretary, 922 Natoma St.
- RAMMERMEN'S Union, No. 9120. 1st Thursday, 120 Ninth St. P. Geraghty, Secretary, 434 Hickory Ave.
- SEAMEN'S Union, International. Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Every Monday at 7:30 p. m., East and Mission Sts. A. Furuseth, Secretary, East and Mission Sts.
- STABLEMEN'S Union, No. 8760. A. F. of L. Every Monday at 102 O'Farrell St. Chas. P. White, Secretary, 405 Natoma St.
- SHIP and Steamboat Joiners Union, No. 8186. A. F. of L. 3d Wednesday at 20 Eddy St. Thos. Westoby, Secretary, 328½ Fremont St.
- SHIP Drillers' Union, No. 9037. A. F. of L., Thursday at 1159 Mission St. B. P. Byers, Secretary, 21 Valencia St.
- SHIPWRIGHTS and Caulkers, No. 9162. A. F. of L. Meets at 1320 Howard St., Monday. Secretary, G. W. Bishop, 59 Converse St.
- STREET Sweepers, No. 9029. A. F. of L. Meets every Wednesday evening and 1st Sunday at 2 p. m., at 376 Brannan St.; entrance on Third St. Wm. Coakley, Secretary, 1142 Mission Street.
- STAGE Employes National Alliance, Theatrical. (Theatrical Employes Protective Union), 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2 p. m., at Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason St. Carl Taylor, Secretary, 414 Mason St.

STEAM Fitters and Helpers, No. 46. National Association of Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of America. Tuesdays at Pioneer Hall, 24 Fourth St. R. A. Koppen, Secretary, 50 Elliott Park.

TANNERS' Union, No. 9018. Meets Wednesdays at 8:00 p. m., at Twenty-fourth and Potrero Ave. R. H. Kreuz, Secretary, 42 Valley St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union, International, No. 21 (Compositors). Meets last Sunday, 2 p. m., at 32 O'Farrell St. H. L. White, Secretary, 533 Kearney St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union, International, No. 8 (Photo Engravers). Meets 1st Tuesday and 3d Sunday, at 14 Third St., Becker's Hall. Thomas Wall, Secretary, 14 Third St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union, International, No. 29 (Stereotypers). Meets 3d Monday at Shields Building. H. D. Pohlmann, Secretary, care S. F. Chronicle.

UPHOLSTERERS' Union of North America. Carpet Mechanics. Meets every Thursday at 909 Market St. John J. Joell, Secretary, 910 Natoma St.

UPHOLSTERERS' Union of North America, No. 28. Evey Tuesday at 7 City Hall square. F. A. Rice, Secretary, 127 Precita ave.

UNDERTAKERS' Assistants, No. 9049. Meets 1st Wednesday at 102 O'Farrell St. J. W. Malady, Secretary, 2666 Mission St.

VINEGAR and Purveyors' Union, No. 8935. Mondays at 117 Turk St. Mary Campodonico, 29 1/2 Scott Place.

WOODWORKERS International Union of North America, No. 147. Picture Frame Workers. Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 909 Market St. L. Cassel, 2901 Mission St.

WOODWORKERS (Box Makers) Amalgamated No 152. Meets Mondays, 1159 Mission St. John Cornyn, Secretary, 836 Powell St.

WOOL Sorters and Graders' Union, No. 9025. Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at 117 Turk St. W. H. Shepherd, 1214 Larkin St.

A Chicago judge has decided that because a striker approached a scab workman with the remark: "Say, can I talk to you a minute," the said striker violated an injunction and can be punished for contempt of court. Oh, if only Czar Nicholas would study up the injunction game, what a rare snafu he would have!—Cleveland Citizen.

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