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Which is the Workingman's Ticket?

Men and Principles.

Fellow-Workingmen and Citizens:

On November 5th you will exercise the sacred right of the suffrage and by your votes elect to office the men who will administer the city government for the next two years. It is highly important, therefore, that you should carefully consider the qualifications of the various candidates and judge wisely of the principles they represent. The ballot is your best means of protecting your rights and should be used to the end, that the interests of the great majority of the people—the working class—may be most profitably advanced.

There are four political parties in the field this year and the workingmen are to choose which of them has the men and principles most nearly expressing the interests of labor. In doing this we must consider the records of the various parties during the recent trouble between the capitalist and working classes. By their actions and declarations we can judge them.

THE CLASS WAR.

Never before in the history of San Francisco have the distinctions of class, the antagonism between the employers and the workingmen, been so clearly drawn as during the past six months. Workingmen have organized for the purposes of self-defense and betterment of their conditions and the employers have organized to destroy the labor unions. To crush trades-unionism the employers have not hesitated to use the most vile and tyrannical means. The issue has been placed plainly and forcibly in the public view. In this class struggle between the capitalists and the workingmen, as the Rev. Father Yorke has clearly pointed out, the capitalists have never failed to use the government for their own ends. The putting of policemen on the drays—an uncalled-for and unwarranted act—prolonged the strike for many days, provoked the violence that subsequently occurred, and finally caused the men to accept the unfavorable settlement of the strike. Naturally, workingmen are beginning to think that it will be greatly to their interest if they can get control of the government and prevent its use against them.

The question then arises, Which party will be most likely to use the powers of government on behalf of the workingmen, and prevent its being made an implement in the hands of the bosses to oppress labor.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We have had actual experience with the Democratic Party. During the prolonged labor troubles, it has had complete control of the City Hall, and all the weight of the city government has been thrown on the side of the bosses—not a solitary thing has been done to

aid the workingmen. Mayor Phelan, his appointees on the Police Commission, and his partisans in the Board of Supervisors took absolutely no step to help the workingmen win their contentions; but, on the contrary, they conspired with the Employers' Association to use the police in such a manner as to most effectively aid the bosses. It is only due to the good sense of the men who kept the peace so well that Chief of Police, Shoot-low Sullivan, did not cause bloodshed by his intemperate and brutal advice to his regular and "special hirelings. The mere fact that Phelan dare not face the voters for re-election shows that he fears the vengeance of the working-class. But will Tobin, his understudy, and the creature of his political machine, be any better? Is it not true that Tobin does not even make a pretense of being a man of the people, but, on the contrary, glories in his capitalist snobbery? Workingmen will not vote the Democratic ticket if they know what is bad for them.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We may now touch briefly upon the Republican party—the party of Judge Sloss, who declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional. Its nominee is A. R. Wells, an old man seventy-three years, who forgot to die some time ago. But, being in his second childhood, he is just the serviceable tool the Southern Pacific Republican machine needs. He can be easily influenced to do what his political masters want. What they want is illustrated by the derisive hoots and jeers which met an unsophisticated delegates when he offered to their convention a resolution censuring the Employers' Association for refusing to arbitrate. Every one knows that the railroad will not allow any of its employees to organize, spending large sums of money for "spotters to detect all attempts and immediately discharging the offenders. It is equally well known that the railroad interests run the Republican party, that not even Martin Kelly could influence it when he opposed the railroad for his own ends. When, furthermore, it is known to be composed of all the capitalists in the city and to be their political handmaid, workingmen will realize that their interests can not possibly be subserved by it. It is the friend and ally of their foes. They must vote against it.

ITS UNDERSTUDY.

The fact that both of the old parties are opposed to the interests of labor has become so evident and the necessity for working-class control of government has become so imperative that great numbers of men were openly declaring that they would vote for nothing but a straight Labor party. And a few individuals began organizing one.

Here the shrewd politicians of the Republican party saw their opportunity. It was true the Democratic party was discredited, but their own standing with the working-class was not the strongest. Why not boost this Labor party to split the Democratic vote and insure a Republican victory? But even this would not be sufficient to serve their ends. A bona-fide Labor party would be a troublesome affair. The Labor party they wanted must be a fake affair—Labor only in name—to win votes; and Republican or capitalistic in its nominees and principles to be "safe." When the Labor Convention met, therefore, it immediately developed that there was a clique seeking to secure control.

THE CLIQUE IN CONTROL.

The leader in this clique is J. Shakespeare Parry, a cigar-dealer, who broke into the Pile-drivers' Union last spring on the strength of having been a workingman several years ago before he discovered politics to be more profitable. This Parry was candidate of the Republican Primary League for election as delegate from the 29th Assembly District to the Republican Convention. He received the warmest support from Spreckles' "Call" and De Young's "Chronicle," the two most rabid anti-labor dailies in the city. He was defeated, however, but to make up for that, he was given an opportunity to serve his masters, the Republican party, elsewhere—he was elected delegate to the Labor Convention, where he immediately assumed control. First, he got himself elected to the Platform Committee and was made its chairman. To assist him here he had the support of noisy Gallagher, a defeated candidate of the Republican Primary League from the 29th District. Two platforms, each declaring the existence of a class war and the necessity of the working-class taking control of the industries through the government of the country were introduced to the committee.

Before considering these it adjourned from the Machinists' Headquarters to meet in secret session at the headquarters of the 31st Assembly District Republican Club, the key to which another member of the committee—possibly another defeated Primary League candidate—had in his pocket.

When the committee got through, all special reference to classes or to the struggle between, or the ultimate object of the Labor Party had been stricken out, and instead we have all nominees pledged to administer the laws "with equal impartiality (not unequal impartiality) irrespective of class, parties or persons." In other words, the Labor party is not pledged to look out especially for the interests

(Continued on page 4.)

Labor's Politics.

What may we expect of the Labor Movement in the years that lie ahead of us? It would not be the part of common sense for us to paint ourselves glorious pictures of the "good time coming," or to imagine vain Utopias for labor. How slow human progress is we have seen in the struggle of history. I shall therefore outline to you what I believe to be the natural and attainable program of the working classes of America.

THE QUESTIONS BEFORE US.

The four great features of the past century are but four aspects of the progress of humanity to freedom and perfection. Each one of these great features contains a principle that will find fruition in the twentieth century. The prospect of the new century is a completion of the old.

Four great questions then confront us:

Shall the great triumphs of inventive skill of a mechanical age "get into the saddle and ride mankind"? or shall man, getting into the saddle, ride machinery, making possible a grander and richer manhood?

Shall popular government become the tool of demagogues and wily politicians, who put each other in and out of office, using the great working classes, the army of toil, as mere pawns? or as the snowflakes, each a tiny feather, drop silently in millions and cover the earth with its robe of white, is it not possible that the ballots, each but a scrap of paper, may so drop from the hands of the millions of American toilers, as to cover the land with the spotless robe of liberty?

Is the rising tide of desire for practical Christianity, which marks the closing years of the century, going to be met with the sneer, rejection and crucifixion by the pharisees within the church, and refusal by the masses outside of the church? Are we going to go through the weary rounds of religious formalism, winking at social injustice, and letting the oppressed and half-enslaved masses suffer at our temple doors?

Is the great labor movement going to fall into the routine of organization for organization's sake, creating office and place and power for the few? or is the Labor Movement going to awake to the new program which a new age demands?

LABOR'S INNINGS.

Comrades of the great army of labor the world over today, let me say to you that the labor movement is just beginning to arise. The answer to the questions which confront us depends upon the laboring populations of the world. The problems of the twentieth century cannot be settled except by the masses toiling in farm, and factory, and mine. To them is given the highest honor ever given to any class in the history of the world.

Despots, with millions of slaves under their heels had their innings in the ancient times. They tracked the world with blood. Kings and aristocrats, with serfs crouching abjectly at their feet, have had their innings. Their record is one of treachery and tyranny.

Capitalists backed by millions and millions of wealth, are now having their innings. The suffering and want, and distress in the midst of such abundant resources, is the supreme disgrace of modern capitalism.

No civilization can continue, no form of society is final, that builds its glory and power on the bodies of an oppressed or suffering class. Humanity is the body of God. The Christ suffers in the pain of distressed multitudes, and our treatment of humanity is our treatment of the eternal.

Workingmen, to you who are today the social justice into the commercial and industrial affairs of the civilized world. The world has passed through the kindergarten stage of religion. We can not play at it any longer: Rites and ceremonies and holy days are all good for those who need them, but the time has come for practical Christianity, or nothing!

The coolest study of history, the sanest study of social science, the soberest study of it is filled with the triumph of the working classes of the world, the enthronement of Toil, and the establishment of Social Justice, by guaranteeing to every man the right to work and the produce of his toil, and that under conditions of the highest and fullest individual liberty consistent with the freedom of all.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE STRUGGLE OF TOIL.

The Labor Movement and the condition of the working classes have forced the search for practical Christianity upon the Church. Not a new discovery in theology by the theologians, but a newer revelation of social needs



coming from the prophets of labor, has forced the church back to the real teachings of Jesus. I make no apology for the deepening of my religious experience by my touch with the labor movement. Historians now tell us that every religion in the world arose not from attempts to define God, but from attempts to relieve human suffering. Every religion worthy of the name grew out of a social need. The Old Testament has one supreme character—Moses, the greatest labor leader of all history who wrought what he did for the world through offering himself to lift his enslaved brethren. The New Testament has one supreme character, the ideal of the world—Jesus of Nazareth—who came to set at liberty the bruised.

Is not the whole labor movement a movement for brotherhood? And brotherhood is Christianity. Is it not a movement for Justice? Is not the struggle that every man guarantees the means of life, an earnest moral effort? Is not the labor movement a movement to guarantee food to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and freedom to the bound? That is Christianity.

The Church of Christ stands today without a program unless it proceeds to incorporate the teachings of Jesus on brotherhood and

And no man can proceed to apply Christianity in the world today without coming up against our competitive system with its climax, monopoly of the sources of life, and the incipient slavery of the people. In other words, Christianity must face and solve this Labor Problem. This is why the new gospel of brotherhood is in its very nature an ally of the labor movement.

WORKINGMEN, UNITE!

Trades Unionists, you need no new principles on which to work out this sublime task that lies before you—to better the social and industrial conditions of the working class. That remains your task today. You believe aright that "in union there is strength." A closer and more solid union of the working classes is the imperative demand of the hour. You believe in the organization of that unity. Proceed, therefore, as never before to organize. Time was when the union was local. Conditions forced the national union. Today it must become international. Time was when the skilled artisan alone was sought by the trades union. Today we must have the labor union—a conscious organization of all the workers, skilled and unskilled, male and female.

Your principles remain your basis of action. In order to better the condition of the working classes they must be organized into unions, into one solid combine, unbreakable, of the workers of the world.

He is no trades unionist who cares simply for his own town, or his own union, or his own country. He is the true trades unionist whose heart beats in sympathy with the struggles of his toiling brothers in every trade, and in every land. In the words of the great Karl Marx, I would say, "Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain!"

Government of the people, by the people, for the people—the power of the ballot—is to be the weapon by which labor is to get all its just demands in the new century. The ballot is yours. The ballot is a means to an end. It is nothing in itself but a piece of waste paper, but rightly used it becomes the seed which will bring forth the ripe fruits of human liberty.

And this leads me to say that now, since the ballot is in the hands of the toilers, the time has passed for anarchistic bomb, or brutal violence, or bloody riot in the attainment of the demands of labor. So also mere wordy attacks upon great capitalists, monopolists and multi-millionaires are useless. These men are the products of a system which continues to exist at your permission. These commercial barons and industrial kings are diligently looking after their own interests and the interests of their class. They take care of their interests through a proper use of politics. In order to look after their interests through politics, they must get the working classes to vote for capitalistic political programs. If the competitive and monopolistic system of society is a curse to labor, it is the fault of labor. If the present system continues for the next quarter of a century in America, with private accumulations on the one hand, and seas of poverty on the other, DON'T BLAME THE CAPITALIST CLASS that leads you to the polls to make

programs law. You have the ballot. You can fill every city council, and every state legislature, and Congress, and the President's chair with a representative of the working classes. You, therefore, must solve your own problems. You must solve them with the ballot.

The working classes must unite at the polls and nothing under heaven can defeat you once you are awakened to your duty. But if you go like slaves to the polls, then you will remain slaves in the labor market. It is for you to act, and if you will not, then you must bear your chains until your folly gives place to wisdom. Experience must be your stern but safe teacher.

ONE PLANK OF OUR PROGRAM.

It remains for me to suggest a principle of social action by which we can solve our problems and set labor free. The age of machinery has brought on problems and will keep us in problems until we grapple with that age of machinery. Man is either a god or a slave, a king or a subject. Today machinery is in the saddle and rides mankind. The vast mechanical devices of the nineteenth century have not lightened the burden of the masses but have in some ways increased it. It is for us to get into the saddle and ride machinery. It is for us to make things our obedient slaves. I would not attack the property of any living man. I will leave that to the great trusts to do. They don't talk about it; they do it. But, comrades of toil, I would elect every official in America on a labor platform, and I would put as the supreme plank of that platform, "THE COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP BY THE PEOPLE OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION."

WHAT DO I MEAN?

I mean that we, the working classes of America, should proceed to inaugurate a system of society in which we will own and use for the whole population such resources of the earth, and such machinery, as will put every man to work, and guarantee him the full product of his toil and make him free from the chances of wage-slavery. I would proceed in cities, in states and in the nation to take steps to make every toiler free from the power of private wealth.

Private monopoly and millionaire purses are only possible through the helplessness of the toiling masses to employ themselves. Let the organized hosts of labor proceed simply to look after the common interests of the whole people and to guarantee opportunity to every man through collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and let the private wealth of the millionaire look after itself. It exists because of the system. Make yourself free and it will vanish as the dew before the morning sun.

Comrades of Labor, organize. Unite at the polls in the just cause of labor, and proceed to organize industry for the good of all, and no longer for the greed of a few. I bid you greet the twentieth century with firm resolve and hopeful heart, confident that the right will win and freedom reign again from shore to shore. In the pursuit of Justice, the future is yours.—Rev. J. Stitt Wilson.

You consider Socialism a dream; so you vote to continue the present nightmare.—Ex.

You are afraid a man would not work under Socialism; so you vote to let him be worked by the present system.—Ex.

The Portland Oregonian says: "Socialism is in the air. It has conquered the ranks of labor and permeated the schools of learning."

An Urgent Appeal

Comrades of California:

Local San Francisco has a very important and a very difficult campaign now on. For the past year the formation of trades-unions and the consequent intensification of the class struggle has roused a distinct class spirit amongst the workmen of this city. To enlighten that spirit, to teach these workmen that not merely solidarity is needed, but that their united action must take the form of Socialist politics, if it is to be of any real benefit to them—such is the task cut out for us this coming month. The task would have been easy and the Socialist vote would easily have risen to five or six thousand were it not for the formation of a fake labor party. This so-called Union Labor Party, notwithstanding its principles are conservative and capitalistic, will draw heavily from the radical sentiment which has been created by our agitation unless we can, by the written and spoken word, lay bare the false pretences and foolishly inadequate program it has made. We need money. We must have funds to put before the working class of San Francisco the reason why the Socialist Party is the only genuine labor party in the field. Every effort possible is being made to beat us back, by persecuting some, by endeavoring to seduce others, and by using a few fool fanatics to make it appear that we are divided, to discourage all. The Union Labor Party is being manipulated by the Republicans to head off the Socialist movement. If it surpasses the vote of the Socialist Party, if it takes away our supporters and polls a large vote in this election, it will undoubtedly attempt a State organization and the entire Socialist movement in California will be retarded by this new buffer for the capitalist class.

The Union Labor Party designed by the capitalists to supplant the Democratic party as a new Delilah to shear the locks of the Samson of Labor. Shall this be, comrades? We appeal to you to strengthen our hands against the enemies gathering about us. Give us the means to strike home good strong blows for the cause of truth and justice. Enable us to save our fellow-workers of San Francisco from the false charms of this new political seductress. Save yourselves and the entire State from the strong, because insidious, opposition of a rival for the support of the radically inclined electors, by crushing it in its beginning and destroying its chance of winning office, which is the only real tie that binds together those leading it. We can defeat it if we have your aid. We can swing back into our own ranks all who so far have been misled by the Labor Party. We can double our vote and establish ourselves firmly in a position from which we cannot be beaten and our of which we cannot be tricked. Send us your contribution. Send as much as you can possibly afford and send it immediately to Oscar Johnson, 49 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal. Credit for all money will be given in these columns. Fraternally,

CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COM.,

C. H. King, Chairman.

Thos. Bersford, Secy.

If you are in a position to do so help the locked-out brewers of New Orleans. This union is always the first to help a sister union in trouble. The bottlers who are engaged in the local fight against the bosses are affiliated with the Brewers' Union. They are fighting Rapp & Sons. Don't drink beer bottled by this firm. It is unfair.

Rotten Type of Civilization.

From a statement by the committee of the London school board:

"At times, when there is no special distress, 55,000 children in a state of hunger, which makes it useless to attempt to teach them, are in the schools of London alone."

The Devil reads that to his wife, and says: "No use going up today, my dear. I could not improve on that."

Wise Devil. His work is certainly well done.

Fifty-five thousand children are so hungry—in ordinary times—that their brains are too weak to think, too feeble to hold knowledge. Later, fifty-five thousand—minus those killed off—young men and women with dwarfed souls, stunted bodies, perverted moral nature. Among them some thousands of hopeless drudges, some other thousands of criminals—the ablest of the lot, no doubt—some imbeciles in workhouses—elaborate breeding of other thousands to starve and steal and drudge.

Millions for the workhouses, millions for the prisons, millions for cells to hold the insane. Millions for palaces, millions for cannon, and not a shilling for the children with starved bodies and brains.

There are thousands of ill-fed, hungry children in our schools. There are teachers who cannot get their honest dues. There are thousands of mothers scrubbing and slaving a few hours before and a few hours after their babies' birth.

It would have been dread "paternalism" to help these children or these mothers. It is all right to build up speedways, bridle paths—to fatten in all ways the fat bodies of public thieves.

Some day the Devil may laugh himself to death—then, perhaps, with his evil influence gone, we shall improve.

It is a rotten type of "civilization" as it stands—New York Journal.

Party Meeting.

The regular party meeting was held October 9, 1901, Comrade Culman in the chair.

Two new applications for membership were received.

Comrade Conti donates a fine rubber stamp for party use.

Comrade Noel will be chairman at next Thursday's propaganda meeting.

Comrade Appel has resigned as news agent and Comrade Rosenblatt elected to succeed him.

It was moved that we hold a monster meeting at Metropolitan on Sunday evening, October 13th, with J. Stitt Wilson as speaker.

Comrades Noel, King, Jr., and Beresford were elected a committee to draw up resolutions for a convention.

Fraternally, B. P. OBER, Sec.

Our Lecture Course.

The following speakers will appear at the Academy of Sciences Hall, 819 Market street:

Oct. 17th—G. B. Benham—Social Possibilities.

Oct. 24th—Edward B. Payne—Social Contrasts.

Oct. 31st—Anná Strunsky—"Wm. Morris." Nov. 7th—Cameron H. King, Jr.—Employment of the Unemployed.

Nov. 14th—Frank Simpson—Evolution of the Hired Man.

Nov. 21st—Chas. Van Norden—Fallacies of Socialism.

Nov. 28th—James F. Morton—The Novel—st as Prophet of Social Change.

WHICH IS THE WORKINGMAN'S TICKET?

(Continued from page 1.)

of the working-class, but to act impartially between the Employers' Association and the Labor Council—seeing that the property rights of the bosses are not interfered with if it takes a policeman to every dray, and that the right of workmen to quit their job and go hungry is unmolested. The Labor party says: "We will not use the policeman's club to drive you back to work; we will wait for the lash of hunger."

THE UNDERSTUDY'S DECOY.

To carry out this program the proper men must be in control, so E. E. Schmitz, the fiddler, was nominated for Mayor. Mr. Schmitz was associated with John D. Spreckles in the Republican Primary League, being a director of that good capitalist body. Mr. Schmitz was so devoted to the success of the Labor Party so enthusiastic for its success that, despite the request of its Executive Committee, he voted the Primary League ticket in the 41st Assembly District at the Primary election, and thereby prevented himself signing the petition to put his own nomination on the official ballot. Mark this, you workmen, who, so often deceived by the false promises of the old party politicians, are now inclining toward the support of the Labor Party. Its nominee for Mayor, E. E. Schmitz, was a director of the Republican Primary League, whose principles call out the support of Labor's avowed enemies, Spreckles' "Call" and De Young's "Chronicle." Not only that, but so good a Republican politician is he that, notwithstanding the Executive Committee repeatedly asked all who sought the success of the Union Labor Party not to vote in the primaries, as it would debar them from signing the labor petition—nevertheless, so little was Schmitz devoted to the success of independent political action by Labor that he voted the Spreckles' ticket at the Republican primaries.

Mr. Schmitz only deserted the Republican party when he got the nomination for Mayor from the Labor party. Indeed, he did not desert it then. He is simply aiding it to victory by splitting the radical vote, being thus of more use to Spreckles and the Employers' Association than he ever could be as a mere Director of the Republican Primary League.

We have not space to deal with the other candidates. Nor can we take up the County Committee elected. We will merely mention that J. J. Daughney, for Tax-Collector, was a Republican Primary League candidate for the 29th District, and that the County Committee elected J. Shakespere Parry as its chairman. We can thus be perfectly sure that its actions will be wise and conservative according to the standard of the Republican party, the Employers' Association and the San Francisco "Call." It will be a good decoy-duck for the capitalists to prevent real independent working-class political action.

THE ONLY WORKING-CLASS PARTY.

Fortunately, however, the workmen are not obliged to choose between the Democratic and the Republican and the Republican's Labor party. There is in the field a party which stands unequivocally "for the interests of the working-class above and against all capitalist interests of whatsoever nature or kind." It has nominated men who have stood by their fellow-workmen through thick and thin—men who have several years past been proclaiming that Labor must use the ballot for its own welfare; men who have fought the every-day battle of Labor in the trades unions and have

received the rewards of merit of election to offices of secretary, treasurer, president, and other places of trust and responsibility. These men have been tried and found true, and therefore the Socialist party nominated them.

CHAS. L. AMES FOR MAYOR.

On the succeeding pages will be found an exposition of Socialist principles and the detailed municipal program of the Socialist party. Socialist speakers stand ready to defend all and any part of it, in debate, and challenge comparison with the platforms of the three capitalist parties. Our candidate for Mayor is Charles L. Ames of the Paper-hangers and Fresco Painters' Union, No. 131, a man whose record is beyond reproach. He stands avowedly as one who will make the interests of the working-class his first and chiefest concern. He has made no entangling alliance with the bosses and does not talk about the rights of the boss and the "consideration due other classes" in society. He stands pledged to aid the working-class in all its struggles against the capitalists.

He and his colleagues on the Socialist ticket are the only men who stand so pledged, and every workman who wishes to see Labor victorious in its struggle with the capitalist class should VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET, STRAIGHT. C. K.

Labor's Power in Franchise.

Henry D. Lloyd, who has gained prominence as a student of social problems and a political reformer, delivered an address last night before the Labor Council. He reviewed the labor situation of the world, and also made a plea for compulsory arbitration, which he said he believed in as a remedy for grievances between the wage-worker and his employer. He also declared in favor of co-operation on the part of the toilers. He told of his observations in England, where many co-operative factories and stores are conducted.

In Italy he said the wageworkers have built one of the grandest hotels, containing 565 rooms, at which rooms were furnished for 5 and 6 cents a night and meals for the same price. This hostelry has all the comforts and modern conveniences of the finest patronized by people of large means.

The speaker also referred to the achievements of the wage-earners of Switzerland in using their political power to loan the public funds in amounts ranging from \$2 to toilers at nominal rates of interest.

He said the workmen of Germany and Belgium were making great advances in improving their conditions through the use of their political powers, and he declared that the American toilers would make no rapid or satisfactory progress until they united and used the franchise.

The Stitt Wilson Meetings

Comrade J. Stitt Wilson is doing his usual rushing business. The Academy of Sciences hall has been found incapable of accommodating the people that crowd to hear him. For this reason the Metropolitan Temple has been secured for the balance of the course. The meetings will take place at the Metropolitan Temple Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings, October 12th, 13th and 14th. If you have a friend half-converted, or at all interested in Socialism, be sure to have him hear Comrade Wilson. Before you leave him at the end of the lecture, ask for his application for membership in the party. Unless he is deaf you can have his signature.

Comrade Wilson leaves for Sacramento at the conclusion of his series of lectures in this city.

Unionism and Labor Politics

The Nashville "Daily News" publishes the following interview with Frank L. Robinson, one of the Louisville delegates to the recent International Typographical Union convention:

"Progressive trade unionism is the order of this rapid age. Unions of the various trades are pointed to as the only means by which the workers may secure any benefits from the employers, in the way of increase of wages or shortening of hours. If workmen attempt to stand alone they are at the mercy of employers, but when they combine into unions they are enabled to gain some advantages. The progressive unionist, however, is not content to limit his efforts to the industrial field or the economic plane, nor is he satisfied with a few cents per day increase in pay or the shortening of the working day to the extent of an hour or two per week. He strikes out boldly in a conquest of the political powers of government, in order that the affairs of state may be run in the interest of all the people, instead of as now in the interest of the few who happen to be in possession of the machinery of production.

"Every machine, every railroad, every steamship, and everything used in the industrial field of endeavor is the product of the co-operative toil of the working class. Yet they do not own what their labor has produced. Why? Simply because another class, and one which has had but little or nothing to do with the production of the utilities referred to (so far as useful labor is concerned) have set up a system of laws which not only permits, but sanctions the exploitation of the workers, and results in taking from them without equivalent return, about nine-tenths of what their labor produces.

"It is conceded that the union is our only weapon at this time to defend our interests on the economic plane, and it is equally true that workmen must also enter the political field to defend our interests more effectively. So long as we are herded to the polls to vote for our economic enemies as represented by the old parties, that long will we be driven from pillar to post by the injunctions and orders of servile courts, and become targets of the militia whenever it suits the purpose of the Capitalist class to have the militia called out to 'settle strikes.'

"The sweep of economic evolution is so incalculably great at the present time that it will result in sweeping the working class into abject servitude and slavery if we as trade unionists do not arouse ourselves, and enter the political arena, not as hangers-on of the old parties, but with an understanding of our mutual interests and mutual dependence, help to build up a class-conscious workingmen's party, and through it capture the powers of government.

"Whether we wish to enter politics or not (and most of us do not) that is our only alternative. Perhaps this will not be conceded by some, but the attitude of the courts, the state governments, and even the national government itself toward the working class, is so contemptuous at times that the foregoing proposition cannot be successfully controverted. If not convinced as yet, the working class will, at no distant day, be fully convinced by the logic of events.

"Hence, I say to my fellow-unionists: Let us keep and foster the union, but at the same time look for a more effective means of defending our class interest.

"It can only be found, as I said, a moment ago, in a class-conscious workingmen's political party."

An Address to Workingmen.

The Socialist Party of San Francisco (heretofore known as the Social Democratic Party), in municipal convention assembled publishes the following as its declaration of principles in relation to the present class struggle between Labor and Capital.

A WORKINGMAN'S PARTY.

The Socialist Party is composed of workingmen and those in sympathy with the objects of the labor movement. The interests of the working class are its sole interest; it is organized for the purpose of opposing the efforts of the employing and capitalist class to subjugate and oppress the workingmen. The Socialist Party relentlessly attacks the control exercised by the capitalist class over the offices and powers of the municipal, state and national governments, by means of which that class maintains its industrial supremacy over labor. The Socialist Party declares that the workingmen must themselves obtain and hold all the offices and powers of government in order that the rights of the working class may be sustained and protected against the attacks of the employing and capitalist class and that this can be done only by a proper use of the ballot.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CAPITALIST AND LABORING CLASSES.

Never in the history of the United States has the direct conflict of interest between the capitalist class and the laboring class been made so manifest as in San Francisco during the past few months. The capitalist class in many different forms, but recently and conspicuously in that secret conspiracy known as the "Employers' Association," have confederated for the purpose of disrupting and destroying all organizations of labor in order that the workingman, being deprived of the support and aid of his fellow worker, may be more easily subjugated to the despotic will and power of his employer; that he may be rendered powerless in opposing long hours of labor and be forced by his necessities to accept the lowest wages. Knowing that at present the working class are strong only in their unions, and that united effort alone makes them able to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, the Employers' Association, in its greedy and infamous desire to reduce wages and lengthen the hours of labor, have determined to destroy that strength and to break up labor unions or render them completely powerless for good by depriving them of those useful weapons—the strike and the boycott. In these attempts the Employers' Association has been aided and abetted by the entire capitalist class.

CAPITALIST CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

The capitalist class is in full possession of all the executive and administrative departments of this city. The Police Department and all other departments of the city government are merely the tools of the capitalist class, and are used, whenever necessary to subdue and oppress the laboring class, in spite of the protest of workingmen, and in direct opposition to their welfare. The courts are also subservient to every capitalist command. By their decisions against the eight hour day and other labor laws, and by issuing injunctions against strikes and boycotts while upholding the Employers' conspiracies and infamous black lists, the courts have shown their utter contempt for the rights of labor and exhibited the basest servility to their capitalist masters. The working class, in its continuous struggle against the capitalist class, cannot expect to receive and will not receive any aid or assist-

ance from any department of the city government as now constituted—executive, administrative or judicial. The workingmen must rely upon themselves to preserve their own freedom and independence and to protect their own interests. The Socialist Party again repeats the undeniable and certain truth that the only remedy lies in the ballot, and if the workingmen would free themselves from virtual slavery and overthrow their oppressors, they must at once by their votes obtain possession of all the offices, and take complete control of all the departments of the city government. These offices must be filled by class-conscious workingmen who can be relied upon to support the workingman's interest as against the interest of the capitalist class. After the capture of the municipal government, the efforts of the working class must not cease until it has control also of the State and National Governments.

ONLY WORKINGMEN FOR OFFICE.

In view of the preceding known and undisputed facts, the Socialist Party declares that it has not and will not nominate for any municipal, city or other office any one who is not a well-recognized and faithful supporter of Union Labor; that it pledges its nominees to look out for the interests of the working-class above and against all capitalist interests of whatsoever nature or kind, and to insure good faith and the fulfillment of these pledges, each and every one of its candidates has deposited before election his resignation, duly signed and attested by him, and left undated, to be hereafter dated, presented and filed by the Socialist Party at any time after his election, should he neglect to carry out his pledges or fail to give satisfaction to the working-class and the Socialist Party.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM.

The Socialist Party of San Francisco affirms its adherence to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party of the United States, and points out to the wage-worker that his only safety lies in abolishing the capitalist system. The capitalist class now owns the land and machinery which the workers must use to produce even the wealth actually necessary for their own support, while the value of what the workers do produce for their employers is far greater than the wages paid. It is this surplus value or profit which the employer takes that has built up the capitalist, the millionaire and the trust. The possession of the land and machinery gives the capitalist almost absolute power over the very existence of the laborer. It enables the capitalist to levy upon the workers a tribute for the use of these things and to reap from their product a profit. It renders the workers industrially dependent upon the capitalist class and reduces them to a condition little above that of slavery, while it has enabled the capitalist and trust magnates to become the ruling and governing class and to seize and hold the reins of government. The Socialist Party declares that in order to overthrow this domination of the capitalist class and to free themselves from the economic dependence upon it, the people must acquire and collectively own and operate all the means of production and distribution; that not only all public utilities, but also all the land and machinery by which production is carried on or distribution made, should belong to and be operated by the workers; that in this way only can the laborer expect to get his full social share of the value he produces and be relieved from giving up all his product to the capitalist while he receives in the shape of low wages but a trifling share of the wealth he has created. Socialism means that the worker shall have his full social share of the value he produces and that no capitalist shall

make a profit out of the workingman's sweat and toil.

The Socialist Party declares that this result can be obtained if the workingmen will, in municipal, State and National elections, support the Socialist ticket and elect their own class into the control of all the branches of government, and it requests your earnest consideration of its platform.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

The Socialist Party of San Francisco, in convention assembled, reaffirms the principles of its National and State platforms, and declares that its aim is the organization of the working-class and those in sympathy with it into a class-conscious political party with the object of capturing the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of capitalism, the private or capitalist ownership and control of the means of producing wealth, into Socialism, the public or social ownership and control of all the means of producing and distributing wealth—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

While realizing that the working-class can not possibly attain satisfactory economic conditions under the present system of private capital, competitive wage-labor and capitalist exploitation of the proletariat, yet as a partial alleviation of the misery of the laboring class and as an aid to obtaining working-class mastery of the public powers, the Socialist Party pledges its nominees if elected to enforce the following:

THE MAYOR.

1. The Mayor shall be a representative of the working-class, devoted to the interests of that class and all his appointees shall be known supporters of Socialist principles.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

2. (a) The Board of Public Works shall be reformed so that competent workingmen shall manage all the work for the city, whether upon the streets, public buildings or otherwise. (b) That all such work shall be done by day's labor and not by contract. (c) That employment shall be given to all the unemployed in the city who are citizens of the State over the age of twenty-one years, and who have resided in the city for two years immediately preceding application for such employment. No one shall receive as wages less than the minimum standard fixed by the charter (that is, \$2 per day), and if employed at any recognized trade or skilled labor such employe shall receive the prevailing rate of trade union wages in the occupation or trade in which he may be employed. No more than eight hours shall constitute a day's labor. (d) Union labor to be employed in those trades in which organization exists. (e) The streets shall be kept clean and in good condition, sewers constructed where necessary and kept in repair. (f) Owners of vacant lots as well as those occupied shall be required to construct and maintain sidewalks in front thereof. (g) Playgrounds and parks shall be established particularly in working-class districts.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

(3) The Board of Police Commissioners shall be composed of men in complete sympathy with the labor movement and the needs of the workingman. (b) That it will so control and instruct the police that peace and order may be preserved and all kinds of vice rigorously suppressed. (c) But they shall not be the tools and hirelings of the capitalist class and shall clearly understand that their first duty is to protect the in-

terests and rights of workingmen and afford safety to all.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND SANITARY ORDINANCES.

4. (a) The Board of Health shall provide for proper sanitary supervision and inspection of the city. (b) Free medical attendance at free dispensaries, hospitals or homes of applicants with free drugs and medicines. (c) There shall also be provided free Orphan and Foundling Asylums, and also invalid and maternity hospitals for women. (d) There shall be rigid enforcement of sanitary conditions for labor and efficient factory inspection. (e) The labor of children under school age shall be prohibited. (f) All unsanitary tenements shall be destroyed. (g) Free public bath houses shall be maintained.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

5. (a) The Board of Education shall be so controlled that ample room shall be provided for scholars attending school, and the present overcrowding shall be stopped. (b) New school houses and kindergartens shall be provided where necessary. (c) Competent and well-paid teachers shall be employed and they shall be secure from meddling of politicians. Capability and merit, and not political "pull" shall be the only qualifications required. (d) Free school-books and free noon-day meals and full support when necessary shall be furnished to all children attending the public schools. (e) Education of all children shall be compulsory.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

6. (a) The city shall proceed to acquire by condemnation, purchase or new construction and in the shortest practicable time all public utilities, water-works, street railways, electric light and power plants, telephone and local telegraph lines and such other industries the ownership or construction of which, at the present time, may, by the vote of the people, be decided upon. (b) No more private franchises for such public utilities shall be granted neither the Geary street railway nor any other present franchise extended.

INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION.

7. (a) Municipal industries shall be managed by the employes, co-operatively under the control of the city administration. The employes shall elect their own superior officers when such officers are not elected by a general vote of the people. (b) No employe shall be selected or discharged for political reasons.

USE OF REVENUE FROM INDUSTRIES.

8. Revenue from municipal industries to be used as follows: (a) A fixed salary for each employe. (b) A pension fund to be set aside for sick or aged workers. (c) Improvement of public service to be made from income. (d) Public service to be made as cheap as possible.

EQUALIZATION OF SALARIES.

9. There shall be an increase of the wages of subordinate employes and reduction of the present exorbitant salaries of higher city officials.

HOMES FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE.

10. (a) The city shall, as fast as is practicable, and as soon as it can raise the moneys therefor by taxation or bond issue, prepare plans, procure lots in convenient places and construct neat, commodious, comfortable and sanitary houses for the lodgment of the workingmen and women of the city, letting the same to such persons at a rent not more than sufficient to return three (3) per cent per annum on the original cost. (b) Workingmen to be

invited to submit plans and suggestions as to the form of construction, desirable localities and such other matters as may assist in planning proper and convenient houses.

PALACE OF THE PEOPLE.

11. (a) Provision shall be made for the construction of a permanent municipal building of steel frame and fire-proof construction of not less than twelve stories, with all modern conveniences, to be known as the Palace of the People, and to embrace all the features of a Labor Temple and Maison de Peuple. (b) Such building shall be centrally located and shall contain the free public library and free reading rooms, also, chess rooms, bowling alleys, gymnasiums and similar amusements, to be free to the public. (c) It shall contain a large public auditorium and concert hall, capable of seating comfortably not less than five thousand persons, suitable for the accommodation of political conventions, grand operas, concerts and other performances. (d) It shall contain assembly halls, lecture halls and headquarters for the free use of labor, industrial and scientific societies, trades union organizations and political parties, or political organizations of recognized legal standing, and contain rooms for mining, agricultural, industrial and commercial exhibits and museums, and such other accommodations as may be of advantage to the public.

LICENSE CONTROL OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYERS.

12. Licenses, the cost to be merely nominal, shall be required to conduct any works, shops, stores, mills, restaurants, hotels, or other business in the city and such licenses may be revoked or withdrawn or suspended whenever the owner, proprietor or manager of any such business, occupation or place, shall conduct the same in a manner dangerous to the safety or detrimental to the health of employes, or act wrongfully or unfairly toward his employes, or toward the public at large or against the interest of the people residing in the city.

REPEAL OF DOLLAR-TAX LIMIT.

13. The limit of taxation for municipal purposes to one dollar on every one hundred dollars of assessed valuation as now provided in the charter being insufficient at the present time to provide for the wants and necessities of the city and to pay its expenses, that clause of the charter should be submitted to the people for amendment that the limit of taxation may be increased to a sum sufficient to conduct the government of the city properly and carry out the plans proposed for the betterment of the conditions of the working-class.

NO TAXATION FOR SMALL HOMES.

14. (a) The Legislature should be appealed to by the city government and people generally for the submission of an amendment to the State constitution which will relieve from all taxation every homestead in which the owner thereof or his family actually resides and which does not exceed in value \$3,000, in the same manner as church and Stanford University property is now exempted. (b) Household furniture to the amount of \$500 shall be exempt from taxation.

AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER WHERE NECESSARY.

15. As to any of the measures proposed, which are now unattainable under the provisions of the present charter, the Supervisors shall prepare and present proper amendments to the charter which will authorize such measures and as soon as possible submit them to a vote of the people for their adoption.

APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALIST FLEEINGS.

16. The State constitution and revenue laws should also be so enforced by the city assessor and tax collector that all vacant and unused land should be assessed and taxed at the highest value of the nearest adjoining land occupied or in use, and all the franchises, mortgages, bonds, property and wealth of the capitalist class should be assessed and taxed at the highest value thereof, to the end that the capitalist class may be compelled to surrender in the form of taxes as large a part as possible of the wealth which they have fleeced from the workers, and that such moneys may be appropriated toward the carrying out of measures for the benefit of the working-class and the final attainment of Socialism, which aims not at mere Reform, but contemplates a complete industrial Revolution.

NO CAPITALIST PUBLIC OWNERSHIP MOVEMENTS.

17. In advocating these palliative measures as ameliorative steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working-class against capitalist public ownership movements. They are attempts by the employing class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security for exploitations in other industries and with the end in view of applying the revenues from publicly-owned utilities for the payment of public expenses, thus lessening the rates of taxation on the property of the capitalists, and in no instance are capitalist public ownership movements forwarded for the improvement of the economic conditions of the working-class.

The Trade Union Victory and Its Relation to Socialism

BY E. T. ZANT.

The labor movement in this city is full of hope and promise. Labor has established the right to organize and deal with employers collectively. There are two phases of the labor movement: One is the trade union, the other is the Socialist. The first the economic—industrial or every-day matters and relation between the workers and their employers; the second the construction of new relations and the political rights. The first is just as important as a method of reaching the second, as the second is a method of reaching the ultimate end, which is that labor shall get all of it.

What can the world expect from a depressed, subjected, discouraged, hopeless mass of people? The union promises something today and now, something which the unthinking, shortsighted can see and understand. Its rewards are immediate; but they must fight for it. They must sacrifice; think and construct ideas; build up their organizations, and learn discipline. Every gain made encourages them onward and establishes more confidence, and every fight makes them stronger.

This transforms the individual into a more hopeful, self-reliant and independent man, and puts him on a plane accessible to Socialistic argument, and to actually realize his own importance, to the extent of claiming all that is his own. The unions are cultivating the soil, preparing for the sowing of the seed of socialism.

In the class-war now raging the Socialist takes the place of the architect, and the unions the place of the workmen in the construction of a building. The architect anticipates, theorizes, plans ahead. The workmen do all the necessary work. They lay brick

upon brick, stone upon stone, without an idea of the complete structure, but they are just as much a factor in the building as though they had realized the complete structure from the beginning. In the future society I can conceive that the industries will be conducted through and by the industrial organizations now known as trade unions. Now we have them as a protection against further encroachment of capital; rejuvenating hope; re-kindling a spirit of resentment and independent thought, and the construction of a framework for conducting future industries.

Then the trade union movement in this city is of great importance to the welfare of the Socialist movement. The trade unions of San Francisco and vicinity are in the best position they have ever been in; not that there are more members in good standing than there were four months ago, or that there is as great harmony as there was at that time. But trade unionism as such has gone through one of the fiercest battles it has ever encountered and has come out whole as to all essential points; the minor details will adjust themselves in a little while. The experience has established greater discipline within the ranks, strengthened the weaker members, and has made trade unionism a thing of greater importance, not only to the members, but to the public at large. We respect that which we fear; a thing gains respect when it has the power to enforce its edict. For to meet such a formidable foe as the Employers' Association, with its avowed purpose of destroying trade unionism in this city and using its power of refusing materials to any concern that recognized the union, and defeating that foe, causing it to retreat from its position; and removing its coercion of individuals and leaving them to make their own terms with union employees, is one of the most signal victories organized labor ever gained in San Francisco.

What will the effect be? That the working people in this city will be raised to a higher plane, to more independent thinking—more confidence in their own ability; to more and better organization and desires; for we know if a person accomplishes his desire, it inspires greater and higher desires. All of which is necessary to the accomplishment of Socialism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Father McGrady Defends Socialism.

Father McGrady, pastor of St. Anthony's church, Bellevue, Ky., who has taken an active part in Socialistic propaganda, has challenged the Rev. Father Wimsey of St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati, Ohio, to a debate. Father Wimsey, when denouncing anarchy in a recent sermon, attempted to lay something of the blame upon Socialism, and Father McGrady has been quick to resent this slur upon the cause to the furtherance of which he has devoted so much time and effort by voice and pen. In the course of his challenge Father McGrady says: "Socialism works for the highest interests of humanity. In denouncing Socialism, and by inclusion, the brotherhood of man, you are fighting against the very people from whom you derive your means of support. It is chiefly out of the hard-earned pittance of the toilers that men of your stamp build costly churches to a Redeemer whose most sacred social teachings you outrage. * * * I hereby agree to hire a hall and pay all the expenses of the debate. I am moved to challenge you in this fashion out of love for my fellow-man and from a genuine desire to illumine your ignorance, to the end that you may, in turn, lead your flock out upon the great highways of light and truth."

Beer Bottlers' Minutes.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Kuhl in the chair.

The Minutes of the last general meeting were read and approved.

The Minutes of the executive meetings of September 17th, 20th, 23d, and 27th were read and approved.

The Minutes of the Local Executive Committee were read and laid over to new business.

A communication from the National Union was read and laid over to new business.

The Secretary gave his report and reviewed the situation and it was received as progressive.

New Business: The matter of boycott circulars was referred to the Executive Committee.

The application of Hartwick of Tacoma, Wash., was indorsed.

It was resolved that lock-out benefit of our deceased brother, H. E. Kelly, be paid to his widow while the lock-out lasts.

It was also resolved that a voluntary subscription list be opened for the benefit of Comrade Kelly's widow, and that the charter be draped for thirty days.

A communication from the National Union was discussed and placed on file.

Resolutions of respect and condolence were ordered sent to the widow of our departed comrade and also spread upon the Minutes.

Secretary was instructed to visit the unions along the water front to ask their members to push the boycott on Rainier Beer.

At the meeting of the locked-out Bottlers, held Friday, October 4th, it was voted unanimously to refuse to go to work with scabs. The boycott committees reported that the boycott on John Rapp & Son was being vigorously pushed. That Rainier Beer was becoming very unpopular amongst union men because of the unfriendly attitude of John Rapp towards Organized Labor in general.

We are confident of winning this fight, which was forced upon us by the Beer Bottlers' Protective Association. We are receiving ample support from our National Union and are determined to stay out until we can all go back to work with the same conditions as prevailed before the lock-out.

VALENTINE BRITTON, Sec. Local 102.

"The Brewery Workers' National Union, in convention assembled in Philadelphia, after a short and warm debate, endorsed the Socialist party and the platform recently adopted by the unity convention in Indianapolis. There were only thirteen votes against the resolutions, which we are somewhat proud to report, was introduced by an Ohio delegate. This action was not unexpected. The brewery workers have the most progressive and liberal organization in the country. They don't organize on narrow craft lines. They unionize every worker in and about a brewery. That's why they are strong. And there never is any other affiliated union in trouble. At the stalwart brewers are the first to respond with financial and moral aid. Other unions might well emulate the brewers and practice genuine unionism, which means political as well as economic action. Once more we doff our hat to the tried and true brewery workers!—Cleveland Citizen.

Senator Clark, the Democratic "working-man's friend," has defeated the mine workers, who went on strike in his United Verde mine for an eight-hour day. Boss Clark owns the whole town and threatened to starve out everybody.

Socialism

Like a huge specter, Socialism, once regarded as a passing Utopia by press and people, now rises to confront the monarchs of Europe, and challenge the road to political victory. Emerson somewhere says: "Set a thought adrift in the world and all the powers of the universe cannot arrest it. It has proved so with the thought of Karl Marx and Lasalle. After untold ridicule and prosecution it has become the corner-stone of the most powerful political party in Europe today.

The recent election for the Reichstag at Meinel-Heidkrug was a most significant example of the rapid increase of Socialism in Germany of late years. Since 1898 the Socialist vote has increased 50 per cent in this district, and is the latest instance of the growing power of the collective party in the empire. The Democratic-Socialist party is today the strongest political party in Germany. It has been steadily growing for the last thirty years. At the general election for the Reichstag in 1871 the Socialist candidates polled 124,655 votes; in 1881, 311,961; in 1890, 1,427,298; in 1893, 1,787,738; in 1898, 2,100,000 votes. Where will it end?

In the growth of Socialism in Germany is found a lesson for workingmen all over the world. It has shown what peaceful association can do in the teeth of the greatest despotisms in the world. When the first Socialist speakers appeared in the large German cities the emperor thought to tread the propaganda out of sight under the savage heel of militarism. The meetings were forbidden and all Socialist gatherings outlawed. But this did not discourage the leaders. Instead of resorting to violence and fighting the police they kept on agitating in quiet ways. After a long period of suppression there was but one hall in Berlin that could be hired for a Socialist meeting, all out-of-doors gatherings being dispersed by the sabers of the police.

When it was attempted to hold meetings in this hall two burly police lieutenants invariably appeared on the platform, and with drawn swords sought for some pretext to close the meeting, for at their dictum no discussion was permitted and the hall had to be vacated immediately. Such treatment was long endured in patience, the Socialists prudently avoiding bloody heads and unnecessary friction. The law still holds today that no Socialist meeting can be held in any state of the empire without the presence of two or three police officers in uniform who, seated on the platform next to the speaker of the evening, take stenographic notes of the substance of every speech. This has become often no more than a form, however.

The Socialists now have able organs among the press, but most of their editors have spent the greater part of their lives in jail. They have also 365 singing societies, who lose no occasion to sing the Socialistic songs on every public occasion. The Socialists are also the proprietors of many restaurants where soldiers are permitted to enter, though the army is strictly forbidden to patronize such places. They have adopted the great Irish invention of boycotting, which they wield with powerful effect. Furthermore, out of the great fund of the organization they have built a Socialist college, where their full-propaganda is taught. They also own theatres in Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover and many smaller towns. Their theatre in Berlin seats 4,300 people.

Herein is found a lesson for the workingmen of the world. Avoid violence, and trust entirely to social agencies, and all the powers of error cannot avail against truth and justice.—Boston Globe.

ADVANCE



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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.

The immediate success of Socialism depends on the energy of the Socialists.

We are afraid Mr. Tobin has gone in with considerable bravado for the termination of his political career.

The "Undercurrent" of Redlands is one of the brightest little Socialist papers in the country. There is no middle class claptrap allowed in its columns.

Don't forget that J. S. Parry, chairman of the county committee of the new Labor Party was a candidate for the J. D. Spreckles' Republican Primary League Club at the recent primaries.

There is an excellent chance for work on the streets and in the halls for every Socialist with the ability and the desire to work. Come to the meetings; if you cannot talk you can distribute literature.

The substantial part of the victory won by the Water Front Federation is that the unions may treat with the employers direct without asking permission from the Merchant's Association to go to work.

The selection by the Democrats of Mr. Tobin as candidate for Mayor is good. He owns a bank and can supply the push with funds. He is also such a fashionable ass it will be a pleasure to see him thoroughly whipped.

An enterprising burglar visited the home of J. D. Spreckles and helped himself to a few diamonds and other geegaws. We sincerely believe that it was a member of his own political party, who wished to make good his campaign expenses.

Comrade Oscar Johnson keeps the ADVANCE on sale at his store, 49 Sacramento street. He also takes yearly subscriptions for ADVANCE. He is the Secretary of Local San Francisco. Dues can be paid to him and donations to campaign fund.

Ten thousand extra copies of this week's ADVANCE have been printed for distribution. Local affairs have been touched upon for the benefit of the local campaign. Comrades desirous of securing copies of this campaign number should call at this office Monday.

Political economy is the science of producing and distributing wealth. The way that

wealth is owned will determine the way the science will be taught. Consequently the way Bishop Potter and his cohorts will teach political economy to the producers of wealth, the working class, in their effort to reconcile labor and capital, will be determined by the interests of J. P. Morgan, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, etc., the takers of the wealth produced, the capitalist class.

The world is still deceived with ornament. In law, what plea so tainted and corrupt, But, being reason'd with a gracious voice, Obscures the show of evil? In religion, What damned error, but some sober brow Will bless it, and approve it with a text, Hiding the grossness with fair ornament?—Shakespeare, "Merchant of Venice," Act iii.

What think you master Christians of the Episcopal Convention of these words from a master poet, when you consider the special train of palace cars and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Don't forget when you are talking to a victim of the New Labor Party that, aside from the lack of principles, the new party is not worth considering in the matter of men. Schmitz, the candidate for Mayor, voted for J. D. Spreckles' Primary League Republican Club. Think what Spreckles did to union labor during the recent strike. Think what the Republican party has always done to organized labor. A man cannot vote for the Republican party one week and be worth placing at the head of a workingman's ticket the next.

William E. Heidecker, representing James A. Murray of Pittsburg, has presented to the Municipal Council of St. Petersburg a memorial offering to take over the entire surface traction of this city and to form a company under Russian law, with a capital of 100,000,000 rubles. The lines will be largely extended and electrified. The prospects of a favorable answer are excellent. We are heading for the entire subjugation of Russia. Once the actual amount of wealth lying around loose in the land of Czar is known to J. P. Morgan, no Episcopal convention will ever keep him with us. And it is as easy to get as wealth in America. The dear public is almost as stupid and as easy to fleece.

Comrade Harry C. Thompson of Cincinnati, candidate for Governor of Ohio on the Socialist ticket, has been discharged by the Union Mutual Insurance company in the following words: "WE DO NOT CARE TO DISCUSS THIS SUBJECT AT ALL, BUT WE DESIRE TO TERMINATE YOUR CONNECTION WITH THIS COMPANY IMMEDIATELY, AS WE ARE POSITIVE THAT IT WOULD NOT BE FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF THIS COMPANY TO RETAIN IN ITS EMPLOY A PERSON HOLDING THE VIEWS OF A SOCIALIST OR WHO BELONGS TO ANY PARTY OR ORGANIZATION WHICH AIMS TO DESTROY THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH ONLY IT IS POSSIBLE FOR INSTITUTIONS LIKE OUR OWN TO EXIST AND PROSPER."

Such things must be as long as the system that is based on wage slavery exists. Comrade Thompson is one of the many who have suffered for their convictions.

The first gun in the anti-free speech war has been fired in Virginia. All public protest against the trusts and the servants of the trusts in the halls of Legislature must be stopped. Here is what Senator Thurston, a

Republican politician of national fame and a forcible writer, has to say of the failure of the constitutional convention to introduce in the bill of rights the usual guarantee of free speech: "Free speech is the safeguard of the liberties of the people. The criticism of those in power is essential to the honest administration of public affairs, and it is better for the general weal that there should be exaggerated criticism rather than a suppression of free discussion."

And this happened in the State that gave Jefferson and Henry to the cause of liberty and in face of the following guarantee in the constitution of the United States: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press; inasmuch that whatever violates either throws down the sanctuary which covers the others."

The Potter and His Clay.

The Chicago University has brought into prominence some unique specimens of humanity and its professors allow themselves to be put to many base uses; but the fact that they are going to be an adjunct to Mr. Rockefeller's correspondence school of economics proves they are worthy of standing well in an institution under the control of the Standard Oil Company. This correspondence school of Mr. Rockefeller's is to teach the working class such economics as will accord with the twenty per cent quarterly dividends of the oil trust. The economic need is stirring the masses to action, and the capitalists realize that something must be done to swerve the tendency towards the co-operative state into channels more in accord with their well-being and security as masters of the world. To this end workingmen will be furnished literature, with the promise of a diploma on appropriate sheepskin (though an ass's skin would be still more appropriate), as an inducement to study the same. The Chicago professors are expected to dole out the needed amount of misinformation which it is prayerfully hoped will be efficacious in the swerving process. They are hired for just this purpose; only it has been discovered that the audience which can be gathered together in the University halls is not large enough. In other words, it has been discovered that, despite the superhuman efforts of the reactionary professors in writing books and the oratory of paid politicians, the people are getting an inkling of the truth. This frightens Mr. Rockefeller, and it also causes Mr. J. P. Morgan sleepless nights. To help the latter get his much-needed rest Bishop Henry Cadman Potter, who came to San Francisco in a train of palace cars furnished by Mr. J. P. Morgan, has evolved an idea almost identical with that of Mr. Rockefeller. His theme is the reconstruction of Capital and Labor. He imagines that these two inanimate forces are at war, and in deep sincerity and in genuine kindness of heart the head of the Episcopal Church wishes to make lasting peace between them. He has read "Looking Backward," and does not like it. He thinks its economics are unsanitary—br something. He has an aversion to paper clothing. And in the simplicity of his heart he imagines there is nothing more to Socialism than may be found between the covers of Bellamy's air-balloon classic. Of Marx he knows nothing, and cares less. That is why he imagines there is a conflict between Labor and Capital, and it makes him desirous of reconciling them. If he were told that it is a war between the capitalist class and the

working class, if he were told that the working class is growing tired of lugging a lot of parasites around on its back, and that it will not, cannot stop the war till it has dislodged its parasitic load, he would open his saintly eyes in well-bred wonder. He imagines that the world is rushing towards the paper-suit ideal which he abhors at a fearful pace. He thinks it all comes from Bellamy's having turned his idea loose on the world. Being, from the nature of his position, superficial, he is denied the ability to analyze effects and get to their cause. And the result is he wishes to combat idea with idea. He imagines the workers are merely clay and as he considers himself a skillful Potter he does not fear for the result. His correspondence school of economics for the lower orders will be ably supported by J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan is generous to a fault—where he can subservise his own interests. His palace on wheels, for instance, the use of which Bishop Henry Codman Potter had to cross the continent, gives evidence of a generous heart—and considerable skill in diplomacy. Perhaps Mr. Morgan saw the need of this school to reconcile Labor and Capital. His companion in arms, Mr. Rockefeller, saw the need of it for the Baptist College of Chicago; why should not Morgan see the same thing for an Episcopal convention at San Francisco? The coincidence is not at all impossible. And the workers being clay, where could a better potter be had than Bishop Potter? Perhaps this is considering the origin of the idea too curiously. Let us give Bishop Henry Codman Potter every credit for it, and tell him as old Omar Khayyam might tell him were he in San Francisco—

Not by feeble, puny effort here,

By single man, nor yet his thought so clear,

Or muddy, as this Potter's is,
Can the old world move towards the goal so near.

Nor yet can it be coddled for a day,
Nor swerved by charming rhetoric from its way.

The world moves on despite the WORD,
For men are something more than shapes of clay.

Rout Anarchists with a Volley of Eggs.

"The band of alleged anarchists who assembled nightly at the corner of Grant avenue and Market street and shout forth a tirade of un-called for abuse on the national administration were treated to a volley of eggs last night by a crowd of indignant citizens. When their meeting was called to order last night one of their number ascended the platform and started to make a 'dynamite' speech.

"Several patriotic citizens went across the street to a market and bought six or seven dozen eggs. These they distributed to other patriotic citizens who deplore anarchy and at a signal from one of the leaders the alleged anarchists were made a target for eggs which flew thick and fast. The meeting quickly dispersed.

"The speaker, who made his escape up Grant avenue, is said to have resembled the 'Yellow Kid,' several dozen of the eggs having struck him."

This quotation is from that prostitute of the dailies, "The Call." This third-rate paper glories in the unlawful attack on citizens exercising the right guaranteed by the Constitution, of free speech. Policemen were within twenty yards of the speaker when the attack was made. If the speech was incendiary, why was the speaker not arrested? And this cowardly sheet, hiding its own vile and unwholesome anarchism behind the cry of "anarchy," would

have it appear that the speaker ran away. The writer knowing what he should undoubtedly do under the same circumstances, made the victim of the assault flee from danger. But the men attacked are made of sterner stuff. With all their faults they are fighters. They will stay with a proposition till they see the finish, and when the finish comes they are as brave and fearless as they were before. It is with considerable pleasure we pay this tribute to the members of the S. L. P., the men attacked in the article quoted. They are Socialists, they are fighting for the working class with such light as they possess. We think they are wrong, but that does not lessen our respect for them, and we wish to say to the heavy-witted John D. Spreckles and his corps of panny-a-liners, that in a fight of this kind the Socialists will forget their personal differences and present a united front. No amount of persuasion or force will make us give up our right as men to speak our minds on the street corners. This attack may mean the first of a series, tending to culminate in a riot so the excuse may come into existence for putting an end to street speaking. If so, we say it will be a failure. While the newspaper attack is made on the S. L. P., it is also aimed at us. We had our share of the eggs the following evening. The reason for this is not far to seek. We are becoming a dangerous factor in city politics. Our most effective propaganda is done on the street corners. The hangers-on of the capitalist class and the editors of the reptilian press realize this, and with the vulgar instincts that belong to such creatures, they use the first crude methods that come to hand in the effort to hinder our work. We care not. We have the truth. As long as there is a man in our organization we shall guard that truth.

"Advance" Among the Trades Unions.

The latest addition to our list of subscribers is one to give pleasure to every Socialist working among the trades unions. The International Wood Workers' Union, No. 15, subscribed for its total membership of three hundred odd members. This is a substantial gain in every way, but when it is considered that the Union adopted ADVANCE as its organ without a word of protest, the gain is more apparent. The men will read the paper. They are bound to catch the spirit of class-conscious Socialism from its pages, and they will become workers for the great cause of emancipation.

While we are at this question, it might be well to supplement our remarks on the official report of the business manager for August with the statement that September was even a better month financially. In the past three months ADVANCE has had three times as many subscribers as any other three months in the history of the paper, aside from the accession of the wood-workers to our ranks.

Our policy of kindness and friendship towards organized labor, without sacrificing our dignity or our right to criticize the action of the leaders, has a good effect on the common members. They can see that we are manly and fearless, scorning to sacrifice our principles when the need for exposing a scoundrel is imminent. This last clause wins us respect among our enemies, and it can be proven when it is known that the Wood Workers' Union is in that group of trades dominated by the ward-heeler, P. H. McCarthy, a man we have exposed on several occasions. Our success, however, is more than half due to the tireless workers, in the trades unions and out, who have such determination and character nothing can discourage or overcome them. We take this occasion to thank them.

The Aim of the Socialist Party.

With the Republican party and the Democratic party success at the ballot box is the end; with the Socialist party it is the beginning. The two old parties are content with conditions as they are. They do not wish the wages system to pass away. They do not care for the cries of suffering by hungry women and children when there is a strike. They do not care for the blood that is lost by the men who contend for a shorter work day or a slight addition to their wages. They do not care to do away with the system that makes of workingmen beggars for the privilege of working. They are the parties of the capitalist class. In their ranks can be found all the enemies of the working class. It is not a personal matter with the members of the capitalist class to have enmity towards the working class. They cannot help it. Their condition in the economic world demands that they fear the upcoming of the working class; that they fear the increase in intelligence and power. The workers produce the wealth of the world. Some day they will demand all they produce, and the capitalists not producing anything will be without. This the capitalists fear. It is their constant nightmare. They may be compelled to go to work, and the thought appals them. Many agencies are employed keeping the workers in ignorance of the true condition of affairs, chief of which is the capitalist political party, simulating love for the workers to secure office. That done, all is done; unless it be to order out the militia during a strike or enroll special policemen from the ranks of the criminal class to shoot and kill the men with courage enough to demand a larger share of their product. This is the end of all capitalist party success. The Democrats in office have been guilty of as many outrages against the workers as the Republicans. Cleveland, a Democratic President, ordered the troops to Chicago during the great A. R. U. strike. McKinley, a Republican President, ordered the troops to Idaho where the infamous bullpen outrages were perpetrated. The Republican mayor of St. Louis organized the posse comitatus during the street car strike, and the tears of the heart-broken widows of the workingmen who fell; and the sorrows of the weeping orphans, tell of the black-hearted cruelty by that posse.

The Democratic mayor of San Francisco, Phelan, ordered special policemen enrolled to crush in the skulls of the strikers in the recent disagreement between sections of the capitalist class and the working class. Hundreds of such cases could be cited. But why? They will continue as long as the workers are content to allow them and they will not stop till the workers organize to stop them. We see that these outrages are perpetrated against members of the unions. We see that organized labor receives no more respect from the soldiers or police than if they were not organized at all. And why? Because labor is not organized on right lines. The leaders in the trade unions shout "No politics!" and as a result place themselves in a position to do politics for their own benefit. We need go no farther than P. H. McCarthy in this city, who has a sinecure in the city hall, or that other labor leader, T. V. Powderly, who holds a position in the national government, for services rendered.

Now, the Socialist party has no other aim than to organize the workers into a class-conscious political party. The wealth of the world is more than sufficient for all. There is no need of capitalists and workers struggling like dogs over a bone. The capitalists, however, are well content to struggle; they always get the bone. And it is the object of the So-

cialist party to see that the workers get the bone. The workers produce it. They make the bone worth having. To get the bone in possession of the workers, the government, which is now on the side of the capitalist class, must be on the side of the working class. In fact, the working class must take full and complete possession of the government, before it can get the bone now possessed by the capitalists. The old parties and the hangers-on of the old parties, and the fake labor parties that are organized as adjuncts to the old parties, must be taught that the day for hoodwinking the workers has gone by. The lines between the capitalist class and the working class are too plain. The principles of the two classes are too much opposed. There is no clouding the issue. One class stands for individualism and competition, the present system of greed and corruption, strikes and bloodshed. The other class must stand for brotherhood and co-operation, peace and friendship to all men willing to work. To accomplish its ideals, the latter class must, however, organize for a struggle, a struggle the grandest the world has ever seen. It is a struggle for life and freedom for all mankind. Nothing can stop it. It is here. The awakening is now. You can prove that you have awakened by helping to spread the gospel of Socialism, by helping the Socialist party in the present campaign, and in every campaign. The Socialist party is the party of progress; it is the party of the working class, and the only party of the working class. The aim of the Socialist party is to make the tools of production common property. The land belongs to all the people; so do the mines. The railroads are a social necessity. No one can run them so with all the tools of production and exchange. Social property in the means of living is the platform of the Socialist party.

Socialist Party Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$16.50: Wm. Serb, Alden, \$3; John Kelly, \$1; W. H. Eastman, \$1; Max Newman, \$1; John Davin, 50 cts; Carl Herrman, \$1; Richard Kraft, \$1; Adolf Pesch, 25 cts.; S. E. Buchner, 50 cts.; D. K. McRae, 25 cts.; C. King, 50 cts.; J. G. Wells, 50 cts.; F. Witt, 25 cts.; F. Battalora, 25 cts.; G. Main, 25 cts.; John F. Daly, 50 cts.; C. T. Goul, 25 cts.; R. Hanson, 25 cts.; C. F. Reicher, 50 cts.; J. Frost, 25 cts.; Carl Shanly, 25 cts.; Mrs. S. Swift, 25 cts.; I. Rosenblatt, \$1 Nathan A. Alrick, 25 cts.; Louis Sherman, 25 cts.; I. J. Smith, \$1; J. Boyarsky, \$1; Jakob Findman, 25 cts.; Morris Goldman, 25 cts.; Louis Goldman, 50 cts.; Isador Jacoby, \$2; Frank Leites, 25 cts.; N. Rotke, 25 cts.; J. Rothbuch, 50 cts.; M. Gordon, 25 cts.; A. Voter, 50 cts.; N. Edlin, 25 cts.; G. Seallard, 50 cts.; G. Hoper, Sausalito, \$1; Miss Victorine, \$1; C. H. K., Jr., 25 cts. Total, \$66.
Oscar Johnson, Fin. Sec.

CAMPAIGN FUND (ADDITIONAL).

Received on list 67 by Thos. Beresford.

L. D. Hyle, \$5; Neil Ostrom, 25c.; S. Hammer, 25c.; Hyman Strunsky, 50c.; Wm. Neerguard, \$1; D.L. Howard, 50 cts.; J. Lynch, \$1; W. A. Clark, 50 cts.; B. Lebowitz, 50 cts.; F. E. F., \$1; Walter Knight, \$1; Chas. Miller, \$1. Total, \$12.50. Grand Total, \$78.50.

Stitt Wilson Fund.

Ruskin Club, Oakland, \$30; Mrs. A. Sorensen, \$1; Through Mrs. A. Sorensen, Liberty Branch, \$2. Total, \$33.

Oscar Johnson, Fin. Sec.

You think that Socialism is a foreign idea; so you vote to continue the American brand of wage-slavery.—Ex.

WHAT BREEDS ANARCHY?

A Lesson from the Assassination of President McKinley.

BY M. W. WILKINS.

No event of recent date has caused so large a measure of excitement throughout the civilized world as the assassination of President McKinley. It came like a bolt from a clear sky. It has been a source of great surprise and wonder to a multitude of people that such a deed should have been committed in a country reputed to be the freest on earth. It seemed impossible that a chief magistrate, elected by popular vote, should become the victim of an assassin.

Turning from the crime to the criminal, the latter is found to be an avowed anarchist. Seeking for the cause and creed of anarchy, it is discovered to be the child of oppression, nourished by poverty and misery, thriving most prolifically where the hand of government rests heaviest on the common people. Crushed by tyranny, the anarchists have come to hate all law, authority and government, and have women that hatred into their social theory. The anarchist never votes. Even the philosophical anarchists, with a beautiful philosophy and lofty ideals, refuse to take part in constitutional government; while the anarchists of force seek, by terrorism, to right social wrongs, and believe that oppression can be remedied by the destruction of rulers. This life-destroying anarchist appears to be a morbid creation throughout, seeming to lack the faculty of discrimination, for his blow is as likely to fall on the President of a Democratic Republic as on the most supreme autocrat in the world.

This indiscriminate killing by anarchists develops the question: Is there any excuse whatever for the assassination of a public official under our form of government? That serious wrongs exist under our government, bearing heavily upon a weaker class, and that a vast number of people are in a wretched social and economic condition is known to all who have had the mind and will to carefully observe social phenomena, and to really learn the facts as to the condition of the humbler classes, and who have refused to be misled by any superficial claim, that an all-pervading beneficence reigns in the administration of our public affairs.

Every person, however, who has studied the question with the purpose of really understanding social and economic phenomena, is aware that existing economic and social conditions are the natural and necessary results of the economic development under competition. No one person can materially hinder that development, and no one person can be justly held responsible for it. J. Pierpont Morgan and the tramp are equally the product of the economic development. They are the complements and opposites of each other. Wherever you have the first you are certain to have the second. Morgan is an example of extreme success under competition, the tramp an example of extreme failure. As valleys are deep in proportion as the mountains that bound them are high, so the degradation of society's failures is proportioned to the wealth and splendor of the few who achieve great success.

Proceeding a step farther in the argument, and taking the specific case before us as an example: President McKinley was the nation's business agent, elected by popular vote. Whatever he did, good or otherwise, during his first term, was endorsed by an overwhelming majority of voters at the election of 1900. Thus

his acts became their acts. Whatever law, just or unjust, Mr. McKinley executed was enacted by a Congress, also chosen by popular vote. Whatever Mr. McKinley's inner thought may have been as to the right or wrong of a law, his oath of office left him no choice but to execute it.

Since then, the economic conditions are the result of the economic development, and since the government of the nation is primarily in the hands of the people, it necessarily follows that assassination, as a means to the end of righting social wrongs, can never be justified in this country.

The American people have had the ballot for a century and a quarter. If things have gone wrong whom shall they blame but themselves? Almost every voter has contributed his full share to the ignorance and indifference, the prejudice and partisanship which we find reflected in existing social and economic conditions. The great mass of the voters still cling to old political traditions. They rage at results while refusing to consider causes. They damn capitalistic officialdom and still give it the support of their votes. The Socialists alone recognize that the relations of the competitive economic system to the evils which oppress the masses are analogous to the relations of a swamp to malaria. To get rid of malaria we must first drain the swamp. To get rid of social and economic evils we must first get rid of the grab-game competitive system that breeds them.

This brings us to the consideration of some developments from the assassination of President McKinley. The assassin was an anarchist. Anarchists claim that their deeds are inspired by hatred of oppression, by a desire to right social wrongs. From this the ultra-capitalist element draw the sinister inference that ALL who direct attention to social and economic evils, who are not content therewith, and who discuss the cause and cure thereof, are enemies of the government and fomenters of anarchy and assassination. This inference is the natural one from that source for there cannot be intelligent discussion of the evils that oppress the masses without revealing the source of the wealth and power of the capitalist class, and pointing the way to the overthrow of that class. Stern necessity then, imposes upon the capitalists and their hired henchmen the desperate task of keeping the people in the dark as to the character and purpose of ALL who stand for the common weal.

Hence, we see a persistent effort to confound Socialists with anarchists. The Associated Press, editors of capitalist papers, big and little politicians, preachers, etc.—all who parrot for pay the sentiments of legalized parasitism are striving to confuse the public mind on this point. Socialists and anarchists are the antipodes of each other, and no one thinks of grouping them together unless he be an ignoramus, or has a malicious desire to injure the Socialists.

In discussing the relations of Socialists to anarchists there have been honorable exceptions, even amongst people holding positions of influence and power—men who have had the grace to speak the truth. The "San Francisco Chronicle," a most conservative Republican paper, said editorially September 11th: "Anarchists deny the authority of all law, and declare all rulers, hereditary or elected, to be tyrants worthy of death. They are by no means to be confounded with Socialists. Anarchists are the opposite of Socialists." In other words: If the program of anarchy calls for conspiracy and violence, bloodshed and assassination, the program of Socialism calls for the exact opposite.

(Continued next week.)

THE CANDIDATES ON THE SOCIALIST TICKET

- Mayor,
CHARLES L. AMES,
 Member of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers' Brotherhood, No. 131.
 Auditor,
N. C. ANDERSON,
 Treasurer of Painters' Union.
 Treasurer,
OSWALD SEIFERT,
 Treasurer of Hotel and Restaurant Employ-ees', No. 30 (Cooks and Waiters Alliance).
 Tax Collector,
LUDWIG BERG,
 Secretary Brewery Workers' International Union No. 7.
 Recorder,
EMIL ROUGK,
 National Organizer Bakers and Confection-ers' International Union.
 Coroner,
N. J. B. SCULTZ,
 Doctor of Medicine, also member of Typo-graphical Union No. 21.
 Public Administrator,
C. G. PERAULT,
 Member of Machinists' International Asso-ciation, No. 68.
 County Clerk,
SCOTT ANDERSON,
 Sign Painters' Union.
 Sheriff,
JOHN MESSER,
 *Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 30 (Cooks and Waiters' Alliance).
 Police Judges,
 1. **CAMERON H. KING**,
 Attorney-at-Law and Counsel for Garment Workers' Union, No. 8, other labor organ-izations and Attorney for Socialist Party.
 2. **W. C. SHEPARD**,
 Attorney-at-Law and Counsel for Liberty Branch Socialist Party.
 Supervisors,
 1. **WALTER E. WALKER**,
 Past Vice President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 216, and Delegate to Labor Council.
 2. **NICHOLAS V. HANSEN**,
 Mill Wrights' Union, Local 766.
 3. **I. ROSENBLATT**,
 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Un-ion, No. 8.
 4. **JOHN CARTER**,
 Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Brother-hood.
 5. **HENRY WARNECKE, JR.**,
 Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 228.
 6. **LYMUS VAN ALSTINE**,
 Boot and Shoe Repairers' Union.
 7. **WILLIAM COSTLEY**,
 Drivers' International Union (Hackmen), No. 224.
 8. **HUGO LOTZIN**,
 Boot and Shoe Repairers' Union.
 9. **FRANK H. CRANFORD**,
 Carpenters and Joiners' Union, Local 22.
 10. **OLAUS GAFVERT**,
 Financial Secretary House Movers' Union,
 A. F. of L.
 11. **LOUIS W. LINDGREN**,
 Barbers' International Union, No. 148.
 12. **GEORGE GUTHRIE**,
 Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union.
 13. **EMIL SCHAERER**,
 President of Bakers and Confectioners' Un-ion, No. 24.
 14. **LOUIS N. VEZINA**,
 Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 483.
 15. **JACOB MAYBLUM**,
 Cabinet Makers' Union and Ship Joiners' Union.

16. **GEORGE STEIN**,
 Vice President of Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, No. 24.
 17. **HENRY HILKER**,
 Barbers' International Union, No. 148.
 18. **GEORGE NISBET**,
 Tailors' Union, G. W. A., No. 131.

The Right of Private Property

Those persons who accuse Socialists of wishing to confiscate property very conveni-ently ignore the fact that the great mass of the people have no property (except their clothes, etc.) and simply because they have no property and never had a chance to get any (not more than 1 in 20,000 ever rises out of the working class) they are compelled to slave for those who control the property, and as there are no laws to protect the worker from unemployment or starvation, if he cannot find a master, he is often forced to beg or steal; he is then punished for the crime of trying to preserve his life.

What is this private property which Social-ists seek to make Social Property?
 Land and the tools of production, the means of living. Man did not make land.

Capital (i. e., machinery, tools, factories, etc.) is not an individual product; it is a So-cial product; it cannot be operated by its individual owner; it has to be worked by mem-bers of society, otherwise neither the machin-ery, etc., nor its products, are of any value to its owner; furthermore, Property, to be of value, must be kept in repair and produce something. To do this requires labor; but some Capitalists never did a stroke of work, nor did their parents before them; the vast majority of rich people inherited their wealth, it does not require labor (or brains) to inherit wealth. Then how can they be justly entitled to enjoy what they did not help to produce?

Capital cannot rightfully belong to private individuals, because,

- 1st. It is the product of Society.
- 2nd., It is operated by Social labor.
- 3rd. It is Society alone which gives it val-ue (by buying its products).

Now, as these means of living are neces-sary to Society, and as the workers socially produce both the capital and its products, they should socially own both the means and the product.—Beresford's "Philosophy of Happiness."

ASTHMA CURE FREE!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.



The REV. C. F. WELLS of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,
 Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel,
 NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO.,
 Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonish-ing and wonderful.
 After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asth-malene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether.

Very truly yours,
 REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb., 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,
 Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past twelve years. Having exhausted my own skill, as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the 1st of November. I very soon noticed a radical improve-ment. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared, and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing dis-ease.
 Yours respectfully,
 O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,
 Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for twenty-two years. I have tried numerous reme-dies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am grateful. I have a family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.
 Home address, 235 Rivington street.
 Feb. 5, 1901.
 S. RAPHAEL,
 67 East 129 St., City.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., New York City.

Book Reviews.

The first issue of "The Comrade" is here and is good. Stories and sketches abound and most of them are excellent. By far the best story is one by Morris Winchevsky, entitled "Grishka." It has the inevitable tear in it that all Russian Jewish stories possess, but it is handled artistically. William Maily's sketch, "Butties," is worthy. So also is a poem by Comrade Herron, and another by our own Jack London.

The pictures are worth the subscription price alone. The first cartoon, "We Want the Earth," has a color harmony seldom excelled by the capitalist magazines. The half-tone of Liebknecht, that graces a commendable article on the dead soldier of the revolution, is the best we have ever seen of him. Altogether the letter-press, the artistic atmosphere and the care displayed in the selection of copy is something the publishers may congratulate themselves upon. There is, however, a slight error in the editorial department. The following stanza is quoted from Omar Khayyam:

"A book of verses underneath the bough,
A jug of wine, a loaf of bread—and thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
Oh, wilderness were Paradise now."

This is a new reading. The final verse should be,

"Oh, Wilderness were Paradise *now*."

Aside from Fitzgerald's desires in the matter, the measure demands the change. Published by the Comrade Publishing Co., 184 William St., New York. Price, 10 cents.

The "International Socialist Review" for the current month contains A. M. Simons' article on "Anarchy vs. Socialism," which is up to his usual standard of work. The Review also contains a thoughtful article and a timely one on the position of the Catholic Church towards Socialism. Louis Bertrand contributes a brief history of the co-operative movement in Belgium and the everlasting and eternal question of Socialism and Trades Unionism is considered from the Italian point of view. In many respects the contribution from the pen of Henry Frank, editor of "The Independent Thinker," is the most interesting. It concerns Tolstoi and is an attempt to fasten a halo on the Russian writer's head. The author of "War and Peace" is made to do duty as the Wicliff, the Luther, the Savonarola of the land of the Czar. Mr. Frank starts off with the following:

"Once or twice in a century some great soul arises who shakes civilization to its center. In custom, mankind are like the waters of a great sea. They are subject to their calms and storms. For awhile the currents will flow smoothly, swept by calm zephyrs, till anon some furious storm will beat upon them and lash the surface into unwonted anger. Unless some heroic Neptune arises who smites the stagnant waters with his trident of authority and agitates them to their very center they become foul and stenchful, resulting in social degradation and moral deformity. The same law prevails in religion, society and politics. The tendency of all usage is to become stereotyped and unelastic, so that when one arises who undertakes to inject a new force into the body politic, or the religious order, he must needs shatter the entire system before the truth can manifest itself."

Now, this is no more than literary hysterics, and the same continues throughout the article. We can see in this how saints are manufactured, also how hand-made history came into fashion. Tolstoi offers nothing constructive. His ideal man is the primitive man. His

philosophy is no more than the doctrine of Slavophile gone mad. His sufferings and excommunication, and the sufferings of the peasants whose intellect he commends as the standard intellect of the world, have nothing more than a literary value to him. He is the ancestor of the French decadent, who rushes into all sorts of experiences for the sake of the sensation. It is not only stupid but it is criminal to come to a climax such as the following:

"Hence, all mankind must today hail Tolstoi, novelist, litterateur, political agitator, religious reformer and social inspirer, as a universal leader, who, himself deprived of the luxuries of inherited wealth, excommunicated for the sake of his ideas, is the true deliverer

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that points the way to the Pisgah heights of religious liberty and mankind's social enfranchisement."

This not only offends good taste; but it rebukes all the serious effort of men who are working faithfully and honestly towards a different goal than Tolstoi. We are as far in advance of Tolstoi and the need of his leadership as our country is in advance of Russia and the need of Russian machines with which to earn our living.

"The Passing of Capitalism." This summing up of the situation, by Isador Ladoff, is good in spots. Occasionally the spots are far apart. When the author thought Bernstein worth copying he did so. This quotation from "The Passing of Capitalism" suggests the German disturber:

"Another term derived by Socialists from the capitalistic dictionary is the so-called class consciousness.

If liberty is a fetish of the somewhat muddled neophytes of Socialism, class consciousness is the idol of narrow-minded, dogmatic, pseudo-scientific Socialists of the orthodox type. Dogmatism, orthodoxy and narrow-mindedness, however, are dangerous symptoms of spiritual atrophy and degeneration. There has been and is too much of this among the old school Socialists. * * * Class interests in the end are only a little better than individual interests as a motive for conscious evolutionary activity."

Our only reason for giving the book notice is to warn the comrades that it is not fit for propaganda purposes among the proletarians. It might do fairly well among the Populists. "The Passing of Capitalism," Debs. Publishing Co.

"Government: An Inquiry into Its Functions." This is another book designed for the middle class. There is a touch of Henry George in almost every page, though "Coin's Financial School" contributed not a little to the chapter on money. Fiat money, or any other money that would add to the quantity in circulation, would help matters, according to the author. We often wonder why such books as this and "The Passing of Capitalism" are written. There is neither sense nor wit in them. Only a very superficial study of the problems confronting us would drive home a more logical solution in the one instance and a more sensible method in the other. The authors give evidence of no study at all. We sometimes think they rush into print with the ungenerous motive of trying to sidetrack the revolutionary movement by trying to have the revolutionists chase after middle-class ideals. After all, they are only words, and words have but little effect in the long run. "Government," by John S. Crosby. Price, 25 cents.

The Pilgrim for October has articles on "Naval Courts of Inquiry," "An Irish Paradise," and an excellent article from the pen of Frank K. Wentworth on the growth of Socialism in the United States.

We are in receipt of "Vandervildes Collectivism" and "The Concern of All." They will be reviewed next week.

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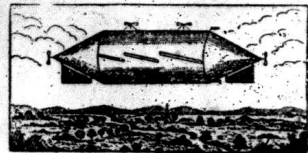
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San Francisco Trades Union Directory

- 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. 69. 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. 476. 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. Dejeu, 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, 107 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. Dusserre, 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., 1159 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. —. Coppermiths. 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 Frost, 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. 131. 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, 2927 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 276 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.

Filters and Mops, No. 25, National Association of Steam Filters and Steam Filters' 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, 543 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.

UPHOLSTERS' 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, 20 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.

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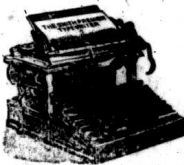
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