

ADVANCE

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WHAT IS A SCAB?

No word in the English language is held in more abhorrence than the word "scab." No other cry will so quickly rouse all the fierce passions of a worker. No other name carries so deep disgrace. Why is this? What has the man to whom it is applied done that renders him a creature of such contempt? "Only taken a chance to work," says the average newspaper.

"Acting like a free man," says the capitalist apologist. Judge, police and public press rush to defend him. Ministers of the gospel justify him. All the enginery by which "public opinion" is ordinarily made, declare that he is an honorable man.

Nevertheless the trade-unionist, who is usually all too willing to let these people make up his mind for him in other things, persists that of all creatures that cumber this earth the scab is the most contemptible, the most detestable, the most to be hunted out. Cross-questioned he will admit in theory that the scab has a right to hunt for a job, but the next time he sees the scab trying to exercise that privilege he fires a brick at him. And he is more nearly right in the last than the first instance. For the scab is truly the most damnable object our present civilization has produced. But while in the depths of his mind the laborer who is worthy of the name, recognizes this fact, it would puzzle him to give a "reason for the faith that is in him."

Let us look at it this way. Society is today divided into two great classes, between whom there is and must continue to be, while capitalism shall last, eternal and bitter war. The one class who own and control all the means of life, the government, press and platform, are compelled by competition to seek continuously to reduce the other class to the point of mere existence. The laboring class who perform the work and must sell themselves to the ruling class, are compelled, because of the fact that social progress and private property in improved machines is making vast numbers of them unnecessary in the process of production, to fight among themselves for any opportunity to live. If they are to rise an atom above the slaves' portion, they must unite and fight side by side against the class of exploiters.

Every man, therefore, who is not born into

the class of capitalists is born into the army of wage-workers. He is forced from the day of his birth to become a part of this mighty army arrayed in this bitter, never-ending class struggle. He does not enlist as a volunteer. He does not even have the chance of the lottery drawing to escape the draft. He is enrolled by the very fact of birth. His entrance into the world without property, carries with it the articles of enrollment among the class of wage-slaves.

Here, then, is war into which the combatants are drafted by the inevitable law of birth. The gage of battle is life and death to the workers and their children. But in this battle one straggler can ruin the cause. All must stand together or the battle is lost, for wages are fixed by what the weakest can be forced to take, not by what the strongest may demand. A desertion from this army, then, is the most deadly of treason. It is as if every man had the key to the fortress within which all were fighting.

If, then, death is the recognized proper penalty for the traitor in every army the world has ever known, what shall we say of the penalty due him who plays the traitor to the army of industry? In any ordinary soldiery, the private can carry little assistance to the enemy. He has generally entered the army of his own free will. He never has such tremendous interests at stake as in the industrial struggle. On the contrary he is generally fighting some quarrel of his economic masters and enemies, whose decision is of no consequence whatever to him or his class.

Does it not now become plain why the scab is, of all the traitors the world has ever known, the most damnable. He betrays an army whose members are his fellow-workers and whose cause is his own. He betrays men and women and babes to a lingering death in city slums and factory dens. He curses unborn generations with the slave's portion. He damns a race to continued bondage and fasten fetters upon babes yet unborn.

Yes, the trade unionist is right who vents upon the scab the fiercest punishment within his power. And yet stop a moment. Who is there that has not seen the strongest trade-unionist forced to act the part of the character he loathed with every fibre of his body? Why is this? Let us look a little closer into this struggle. It is a guerilla fight. At times all the forces of capitalism are concentrated upon single divisions of the workers. Again the ranks of labor are scattered by some act of

social advance. A new machine destroys an entire trade. A change in the production causes an industry to disappear. Then it is that men find themselves cut loose from the old ties that have bound them. Their union and trade it represents are alike a thing of the past. Wife and babies are clamoring for food. It is easy to say that a man had better die than scab. Many a man has said this and meant it, too. But how about the little ones? When they are starving, that is another matter. And so another man finds himself between these two horrible alternatives. Shall he betray his class or his family? And who shall judge him if the cries of those who are nearest to him sound louder than the appeals of class interests and trade loyalty?

Look again at this class struggle. What is there in it that forces these horrible choices upon men? Is there no place where all can unite? Is there no battle ground where the fight can be waged without offering such frightful temptations to treason?

If all the workers have a common interest against the possessing enemy, why is there not some point where that interest can be expressed? At the ballot box the line can be drawn clear and distinct. Here the fight can be fought to a finish, and here is the *only place* where complete victory is possible.

Here there is no excuse for deserters. No alternative of starvation confronts them. It is the strategic point where desertion is the most dangerous and treachery the most despicable. It is the place where the most telling blows can be struck, the place where the worst treason can be perpetrated.

Capitalists have long recognized this, and spend infinitely more energy in securing traitors here than what they will expend at the workshop. But strange as it may seem, the laborers have not yet come to recognize the treachery of the "political scab." A man may still vote for slavery and be accepted with honors among union men. But if he attempts to accept that slavery for which he has voted against, he is at once the target for all possible manner of attacks.

Is it not about time that union laborers got over this inconsistency? Is it not almost time that the greater crime is seen as well as the less? When laborers once come to realize that by ceasing to play the traitor at the ballot box they can abolish all scabs in the workshop, then there will be some consistency in their attacks upon the poor devil who sells out his fellow slaves for a chance to eat and live. But when they do come to their senses in this regard they will find no scabs to attack anywhere.—A. M. Simons.

Watchman, What of the Night?

Watchman, what of the night?
Storm and thunder and rain,
Lights that waver and wane,
Leaving the watch-fires unlit,
And the flash of the lamps now and then
From a palace where spoilers sit,
Trampling the children of men.

Mourners, what of the night?
All night through without sleep
We weep, and we weep, and we weep,
Who shall give us our sons?
Beaks of raven and kite,
Mouths of wolves and of hound,
Give us them back, whom the guns
Shot for you dead on the ground.

Captives, what of the night?
It rains outside overhead,
Always a rain that is red,
And our faces are soiled with the rain;
Here in the season's despite,
Day-time and night-time are one,
Till the curse of the chain
Break, and their toils be undone.

Liberty, what of the night?
I feel not the red rains fall,
Hear not the tempest at all,
Nor thunder in heaven any more.
All the distance is white
With the soundless feet of the sun.
Night with the woes that it wore,
Night is over and done.

—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

Affairs in Russia.

TRANSLATED FOR "ADVANCE" BY R. FELDMAN NOEL.

The truth about the extreme brutality displayed by the Cossacks during the late student riots is gradually coming to the knowledge of those beyond the reach of the Czar's police. Here are a few facts concerning the trouble at St. Petersburg on March 4th.

Before the demonstration by the students began there was not a policeman or a cossack in sight; the evident intention being to throw off their guard the malcontents and gather them all into one trap, as Bismarck wished to do with the revolutionists of Europe during the commune of Paris. Since early morning the people began to gather near the Kazansky Sobor (a large cathedral). Fully ten thousand people, consisting of students, men and women, lawyers, writers and laborers, were in the assemblage. About noon one of the students began to read from a manifesto, copies of which had been freely distributed to the crowd. This manifesto set forth the reasons for the demonstration and protest. The cheer that greeted the conclusion of the reading seemed to be the signal for the cossacks. They rode from every gate and side street into the crowd, trampling men, women and children under their horses' hoofs. There was no effort to disperse the crowd. The brutal soldiers rode in a circle, much as the vanqueros do around stampeded cattle on the American plains, using sword and quirt, till not a man or woman in all that vast multitude stood upright. The cossacks then drove their horses upon the upturned faces of their victims. The fiendishness of the cossacks stands without a parallel, and it was only when the truth leaked out that they had been set mad by vodka (whisky), given them by the higher officials, was it understood.

The policemen fell to work when the soldiers had completed their bloody work. They dragged the young women students by the hair of the head across the square and threw them into buggies and drove off with them. Some not utterly crushed staggered to their feet and vainly tried to escape, holding, in some cases, their cheeks, that had been laid open by the cossacks' swords, together that they might not bleed to death. The cossacks made a special effort to murder the ringlead-

ers. One was dragged to his feet and lashed with the lead-tipped quirt till he fell on the pavement and neither moved nor breathed. A large number of mechanics gathered together with the intention of plunging into the seething mass of humanity to aid their fellow workers. Without warning, volley after volley was poured into them from the guns of a reinforcing army and hundreds fell to rise no more. No one even now has the least idea of the number of these workingmen who were killed. It is another secret to be dragged from the officials when the final revolution comes.

The chief of police, Kleygels, is entirely responsible for this massacre, and to show in what esteem he is held by the Czar, the latter granted him a private audience and with his own "royal" hands pinned a large medal on his murderous breast.

"I (the writer) saw this brute calmly smoke a cigarette in the midst of the carnage, and when a student with his face split open begged him to interfere and save a sixteen-year-old girl who was being fearfully misused by the drunken cossacks, saw him playfully puff the cigarette smoke into the bleeding wound and tell the student to go to the devil."

The government sets much store by public opinion in Russia, as elsewhere, during riots. Every effort is put forth to turn the shopkeepers and the working men against the students. To that end, in the late trouble Kleygels resorted to a trick that explains more than volumes the subtlety of his muscovite character. He sent his police, dressed as students, to the various cathedrals of St. Petersburg, and ordered them to desecrate the altars and other holy things. The police pulled the garments of the priests and tweaked their beards, and laughed and danced and sang bawdy songs. They kicked the images and put cigarette ashes in the holy water. This had the desired effect. The Russian character is essentially religious and prayerful. Anything approaching blasphemy arouses their hatred. And when the report of the supposed students' actions spread over the city, the real students had not a friend to whom they could appeal.

Just one more incident, then I close. This is so horrible that only the good it may do by stirring up a feeling in America against the Russian government impels me to mention it. The young women students who were caught at the demonstration of March 4th were stripped naked and whipped through the streets. It is almost impossible to believe such a thing could happen in this twentieth century, and possibly some doubt may linger in the minds of some; but when we have Professor Belalubsky banished from Russia because he protested against this one act, there need be no longer a doubt.

A Word About the Class Struggle.

The principle of the class struggle, and Socialists have made of this a principle, is a moral principle in every respect. It makes for the betterment of the whole of mankind, not a part, and that which adds to the sum total of human good and human happiness is strictly ethical. The history of the world is the history of struggles between classes; and the preaching of what has always been a fact, and the recognition of what has always made for progress is not only lawful but the duty of every man. A great many worthy people decry this part of the Socialist propaganda, which shows a lack of knowledge, not only of past history but of the every-day events chronicled in the newspapers. Every strike is an expression on the part of one class that it wishes to get enough of the products it produces to con-

tinue existence. Every law made to curtail the liberties of the workingmen, every time the government, by injunction, is enforced, it is the expression of another class that it wishes to entrench itself more firmly. Every workingman who studies the social problem and raises his voice in protest against the wrongs inflicted on the poor is impelled by something that stirs within, not him personally, but within his whole class, though he may be the only one capable of giving intelligent expression to it. Every politician who comes forward and voices the sentiment of patriotism, implying that God looks with more favor on one of his creatures born in America than on another with a soul equally dear to him, born in England or Germany, plays on the emotions of the unread that his class may be benefited.

The class struggle injected into American politics by the Socialists is epoch-making. The feeble issues of high or low tariff, free silver or gold standard for the benefit of the people, will have no place in party platforms in the near future. The cry of imperialism and anti-expansion, too, will mean nothing to the intelligent voter. These are springs to catch woodcock, and it would be a serious reflection on the good sense of the voters if they allow the governing class to imagine they will forever rest them in the woodcock stage of mental development.

The advocates of the class struggle do not suggest the grappling at the throats of the upper class by the under. They merely point out what exists that the workingmen may no longer be hoodwinked. That the workingmen may learn these two classes have no interests in common.

They point out the necessity of showing a united front to the enemy and convincing them we wish something more material than good rhetoric and brave promises. This will compel them to make concessions, for our ignorance is their strength, but once the knowledge of the class struggle infiltrates itself into the consciousness of the people the people are no longer ignorant.

Two More Victims of Capitalism.

STARVED FOR TWO DAYS AND THEN SOUGHT RELIEF IN DEATH.

Too old and feeble to work, too proud to beg for the bread he could not earn, Efile Alatorre, a destitute Mexican, last night attempted to end his life in Washington Square Park. Seated on one of the benches he plunged a pocket knife into his abdomen and then slashed his throat, making a deep and ragged gash.

As he lay on the operating table at the Harbor Hospital, Alatorre told a simple, but pathetic, story of why he wished to die. He is sixty years of age, poor and friendless. Formerly he worked as a cook on one of the steamers running out of this port, but increasing age and sickness forced him to abandon his occupation, and he went to the country for a while. He maintained himself as long as his money lasted, and then he went to the hospital at San Leandro. Alatorre left the institution and came to this city. He had been two days without a particle of food, and, finally, in despair, he went to the park and decided to end his life.

This is a plain, unvarnished tale. An humble cook, yet too proud to beg. All the overwrought literary hysterics that would serve the popular mind as an epitaph for Mr. McKinley has nothing braver or nobler than this. A true man, if a cook. A hero at sixty, after a life of labor, without the protection his life of labor demanded.

The body of the Rev. R. T. Marrack, who disappeared from his home on Saturday, was found floating in the surf yesterday at Land's End, near Point Lobos. He suffered from melancholia and a recent illness, coupled with the fact that his employment was to terminate this month, made him despondent. On Saturday morning he left his home without a word, and nothing was heard of him until his son Reginald identified his body last night at the Morgue.

Here is another example of the rewards to be secured under the capitalist system. The fact that Mr. Marrack was a gentleman of refinement and education, with a firm trust in the good God, did not keep him from suffering that fearful sinking of the heart one always has when told his services are no longer required. What a pitiful condition for men to be placed in. What a sad commentary on our civilization. When will the men with intelligence come forward and crush this accursed system that makes slaves of us all.

A Consideration of the Public Schools.

I believe there are many sincere and honest in their efforts to kill the public schools—that they believe the schools breed mischief. But having this good opinion of their honesty must not blind me to what I consider their poor judgment. St. Paul made light of his learning, and yet it was this learning that enabled him to be interesting. I can overlook and make allowance for all of his other blunders, but it would have been as reasonable for him to have condemned his eyes and his powers of speech as to condemn the very thing that made his speech worth listening to.

Mary Baker C. Eddy condemns the senses, and yet we find her making use of these senses, in writing her book. She uses good language, and in many cases she makes good arguments within prescribed limits, to substantiate her claims, and all because she had read much, had learned much from books. Books are the true reflectors of the minds of men.

I once heard of a man who condemned his eyes after he had seen the magnifying power of a microscope, forgetting that, without eyes, the microscope amounted to nothing. Our friend Livesey could not gain the public ear in his attack of the public schools were it not that he has read a great deal and has been schooled sufficiently to make his talk interesting. The public read what he has to say for very much the same reason one reads a well-written novel, for its grammatical correctness and style of expression. The public have no idea or intention of destroying the schools. If there is any improvement in the educated child or man over the uneducated one, then all we can say is that there is room for yet greater improvement. If there is ever to be any great improvement in the marriage system, or if we are to ever have freedom in love matters, it will come through educated minds, not from unlettered.

There is not a sane man living but would gladly give his ignorance for another man's knowledge of books. A word to the wise, etc., has been heard before; it will be remembered here. All we learn over and above the bare ability to read and write is fuel under the boiler. How much attention do you think a man would gain who could neither read nor write, but was loud in his condemnation of books and schools? It would please the big trust companies immensely to have all men left in ignorance, for such men are easily controlled. The uneducated man as naturally regards the educated man as his superior as the child does its parents—they both look to this source for

wisdom and guidance. I think it was Cleveland who informed the employers in this country that they had more to fear from the educated American than they did from the ignorant foreigner. And who will dispute the correctness of his observations?

Adam had no advantage over the lower animal, only in shape or form, until he was enabled to see that there was both good and evil. It was necessary for him to see this difference, even though he should choose to follow the evil course for a time, for eventually nature will make it so painful for the evil doer that he will forsake his course.

The Socialist can tell Mr. Livesey, and others who attack the public school system that the public schools are not responsible for the tramp, as they seem to claim. Improved machinery, concentration of wealth and improved methods of carrying on industry—these are the true parents of the tramp. I said the schools were not responsible for the tramp, but indirectly they are; invention has kept pace with the unfolding of the mind, and the public schools have done more to unfold men's minds than all other things combined. These unfolding minds have invented great industrial machines, and those have taken the place of the tramp. I will admit, however, that the tramp could have a job if he would take it for his board and clothes. It was foreseen that the educated American would not work for nothing and board himself, so great swarms of uneducated foreigners were brought here, to take the place of those who feel and ought to feel that they are as good as those who employ them, as good as kings and lords.

The brain was given to man to think with, and it was intended that he should learn all that can be taught him, for it is only those who are wise enough to make a choice, who are responsible for their acts. Ignorant parents are not wise enough to see the value of education, hence it cannot be left to them to give the child instruction in books. Each individual child has natural rights that must and shall always be respected, regardless of what he will do with this new light. I demand light for all, and equally, and then we shall hold them responsible for their use of it.

FRANK REED.

Eureka, Cal.

Party Meeting.

San Francisco, September 18, 1901.

Editor ADVANCE: The regular party meeting was held September 18th, Comrade Costley in the chair.

Propaganda meeting for Thursday evening is postponed, out of respect to the President of the United State—Wm. McKinley.

Two new members were admitted.

Vote taken to hold convention at Los Angeles, October 19th—47 to 3 against the measure.

Secretary is requested to send communication to all Locals in State, asking them to vote against holding convention at Los Angeles until after the campaign of this year.

Moved that "regular party meetings" be held every week in place of C. C. C. meetings. Carried.

A Campaign Executive Committee of nine were elected to carry on the political affairs of the party between meetings, and to report the same at the regular party meetings.

All applications for membership to be read at two successive meetings before being voted upon.

A committee was elected to confer with Liberty Branch on a question of unity.

The "Campaign Executive Committee" is instructed to obtain the resignations (in blank) of all the nominees on the party ticket, the same to be filed with the Secretary; that said committee present a list of eighteen candidates, at the next party meeting, to be elected as Campaign Fund Collectors, and to get out banners, letter heads, etc., for campaign and party use.

Receipts of the evening: Dues, etc., \$4.25; Campaign Fund, \$16.50. Total, \$20.75.

BENJ. P. OBER, Sec.

Up-to-Date Highwaymen.

"It is not to be assumed that there is anything admirable in the highwayman who holds up a stage-coach. He may be handsome and debonair; he may sometimes spare the ladies' purses while compelling the frightened male passengers to part with their wealth. He may appear to impressionable persons to be a fascinating fellow—perhaps the scion of some good family gone wrong—but for all that he ought to dangle at rope's end just as soon as the law will permit. It is true that the highwayman does very little injury to the public when his operations are compared with the gigantic schemes to swindle by which the unwary are continually victimized. Wall street probably dips deeper into the pockets of the unsophisticated every year than all the highwayman that ever carried on business in this country, from colonial days to the present time. The armies of the 'Christian nations,' which recently invaded China carried away more plunder than all the stage-robbers of history. But Wall street and the armies of the 'Christian nations' do their looting under the protection of the law, whereas the highwayman is outside the pale of the law and must be sternly discouraged. Highway robbery has declined as an industry, not, perhaps, because men are better than they were in the last century, but because holding up stage-coaches is a crude and ineffective way of acquiring wealth. There is no use for a man to risk his neck in such perilous enterprises for the sake of a few hundred dollars when great fortunes are made, without breaking the statutes, by modern methods of 'holding up' the public."—Baltimore Sun.

Special Notice.

The City Central Committee, at its last regular meeting, authorized the business manager of "Advance," Comrade Liess, to appeal to the State for funds to help the paper. Owing to the increased size and the fact that the former management left a mortgage hanging over the paper, it is a serious matter for the consideration of all comrades throughout the State. The comrades everywhere should make an effort to pay this off. Without the "Advance" in California our party would not be as fearless and aggressive as it is today, nor would it have the cohesiveness and strictly proletarian character so essential to the welfare of the Socialist movement. The paper is undoubtedly the point of crystallization for the organization in the State, therefore the comrades throughout the State should make an effort to pay off this debt. Let every one give as much as he can, no matter how little, it will be accepted and duly credited. We are in considerable difficulty at present. A ready response will be appreciated. Our paper needs your help.

Send all contributions to Emil Liess, Manager of "Advance," 134 Murphy building, San Francisco, Cal.

Industrial Democracy.

During the capitalist period, it suffices for Socialism to establish the possibility of the emancipation of the working-class and to work for that emancipation. This is no occasion to waste time in working out and settling the details of the organization of the future society. Each epoch has its task. Let us not have the presumption to lay down rules for those who are to come after us, and let us be content with present duties. The point upon which Socialism trains its guns at present, though recognizing the utility that it has had in the past, is the capital-form; but let us not forget that the substance beneath this form will be every whit preserved. When an office is taken away from an office-holder, the individual is left without a hair the less. In the same way, in taking from the means of production their function as capital, everything that functions today under that form will remain intact. Socialism then attacks the capital-form, the form only, and it attacks it only in so far as the economic phenomena authorize such an attack. Everything which constitutes the substance of capital will be preserved, the capital-form alone will disappear and along with it that power that it involves of exploiting the labor of others.

What will be the fate of the capitalists?

Capital appears to be a collective power or force, by its origin, since it springs from the accumulated surplus-labor of a collective body of laborers, by its functional activity since it also requires a collective body of laborers to enable it to enter upon its functions, and by its mode of ownership since, if it is private property, it tends more and more to be the private property, not of an individual, but of a collective body, a company or trust. To make public property of the means of production, which are capital when they are able to exploit the labor of others and which are capital only on that condition, is simply to generalize the collective or social character which they already have.

Is the holder of a share in a mining or railway company or any sort of stock-company justified in speaking of "his" property? Where is his property? In what does it consist? What can he show if some one asks to see it? A machine? A piece of real estate? No, simply one or several bits of paper which represent only an infinitesimal fraction of an undivided whole should become an integrant portion of the national property? Would there be such a great difference between "his" property, as it now is, and his quota or share in the national property? Just as the capitalists understand well enough today how to avail themselves of the national forests, for instance, for fresh air, pleasure excursions afoot and a wheel, recreation, etc., so, after the socialization of the material capital, they would use this newly nationalized property as means of labor or production.

This, then, would be a true democratization (this is not an English word but is borrowed from the French) of property. The process, ordinarily called by this name, the dispersion of shares, stocks and bonds, is only the process—called legitimate—of extracting good hard cash from all pockets, even those most scantily supplied, centralizing it, monopolizing the real possession of it in exchange for a certificate of nominal ownership, making it breed or expand, and permitting to flow back in interest, dividends, etc., only tiny crumbs until the day comes when the poor investors cease to get even these microscopical returns. This pretended democratization of property results simply in the formation of a financial aristoc-

racy creating scandalous fortunes out of the good dollars of the small investors, and if these dollars, when the paper accepted in their stead is no longer worth anything, are lost for their former possessors, they are not lost for everyone.

Let the stocks representing part-ownership in a company lose all value—this is an occurrence that the shareholders and bondholders of the Panama canal, for example, can tell you is not unknown in our bourgeois society—and the shareholder finds himself, in this instance, permitted to enjoy all the blessings of expropriation without any indemnifying compensation; sometimes even he has the delicate attention of an invitation from the Receiver or the Courts to pour some more money into the hole where his former savings disappeared. Now even in this case the owners of this sort of personal property do not make too much ado about the matter. Why should they complain any more bitterly on the day when there will be, as it were, only a substitution of one kind of stocks or shares for another, when they will all become stockholders and bondholders of the great society (the Co-operative Commonwealth), instead of being shareholders and bondholders in one or several little societies or companies?

By this transformation they will gain complete assurance against risk of loss—a real enough danger today when, after the actual control of property passes into the hands of financial magnates, the revenue of the nominal owners, the stockholders, etc., falls to zero or nearly zero, thus cutting off their means of existence or enjoyment. They will lose only one thing: the power of dominating the labor of others and of appropriating its fruits; while they will have the privilege of enjoying the commonwealth and the advantages springing from its co-operative employment.

Healthy adults will take for their own use, provided they work, their share of the social products. If they are already accustomed to any kind of work, they will find no hardship in this obligation to perform useful labor; if they are not accustomed to it, they will acquire the habit and will find their health greatly improved thereby in every respect. If they are old and infirm they will be liberally provided for by society.

What they can reasonably expect and insist upon having is the sustenance of life (in a broad sense), and this they will have, as you see, in any case. The socialization will not result in such a change in the distribution of wealth as is often caused by watering the stock of a company. It will simply extend to all, those who hold stocks at present included, those advantages which a minority alone enjoys today, and it will benefit all, but stockholders especially, by doing away with those risks which capitalist exploitation forces every one to run.

Finally, Socialism will rob no one. I would ask those who assert the contrary, what description should then be given to those transactions in the goods and property of the nobility, the clergy and above all of the communes, performed by our great radicals in the French Revolution, by those whose work has become a "compass" for our guidance. Just as soon as we cease simply substituting one privileged class for another, just as soon as we enable all without exception to enjoy the same advantages, no one will be robbed or deprived of anything. Simply, inequality in the enjoyment of privilege will have been abolished, another privileged class will have vanished from the stage. Yes, the capitalists will lose, along with their special privileges or rights over the means of production, that character-

istic or quality that makes them capitalists; but, I repeat, they will have exactly the same rights as all others to the use and enjoyment of those means of production, from that time forth the inalienable property of society. With capital dethroned, the principles of the Republic will at last be applied with controlling power to the field of economics, just as they are to the field of politics, and political democracy will have ceased to be farce, for it will have developed into its perfect flower, INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.—From Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism.

The Socialist's Position.

The assassination is not mourned by the average citizen because the sufferer is Mr. McKinley. It is because he is the president. Had it been Farmer McKinley or Laborer McKinley instead, the news would have been received with little concern and would be forgotten the following day—and everybody knows this is true. Therefore our grief is mainly because he is president; but the office cannot be killed, the constitution provides for that. Then is there not a great deal of insincerity about our sorrow? Is it not rather strange in this day and age of the world's history, in this nation where it is supposed no classes exist, that we should go into a paroxysm of grief at the death of a "ruler" when we dress in gala attire and rejoice with exceeding joy at the news of a battle where hundreds of workmen on either side have been killed and many more wounded, leaving dependent ones fatherless, husbandless? And think of this general joy being housed in the same country as the grief of the relatives of the dead and mangled!

About two years ago when the sad news dispatches were laden with reports of battles lost and won in the Philippine Islands, and returning transports brought the dead bodies of soldiers, wounded men, and men insane from fevers, the death of Gen. Lawton was announced. At once the whole country was interested. A popular subscription of a large amount was given the widow and she was also granted a pension of \$3,000 a year. But when the common soldiers were killed in bunches of ten or a hundred, as the case might be, who cared seriously except the immediate relatives? And yet all did the best they could—gave "the full measure of their devotion."

On the same day the President was shot the news came from San Francisco that a workman whose name has even now escaped us, fell from the building where he was at work, seventy-five feet to the ground, killing him instantly. He left a wife and three children penniless and helpless. Why do we so soon forget this pitiful story while we grieve so earnestly for the wife of the President who knows nothing of poverty, and who would be provided for by the government, in case of her husband's death, with a large pension for life, coupled perhaps with a popular subscription. We would all consider it our duty as a people to provide for her, but the Socialist, and he alone, considers it the duty of the people to provide for the poor carpenter's wife as well.

Reader, it is this very difference between the ideas of the Socialist and those who oppose his teachings—this very conception of justice and equality—this recognition of the equal rights of all—that forces ignorant and contemptible newspaper editors to call him dangerous.—People's Paper.

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

Workingmen, Read This!

On July 16th the Employing Draymen of San Francisco violated their agreement with the teamsters, their employes, and threatened to lock them out unless they practically disrupted their union. The teamsters declined to break up their union, and were promptly thrown out of employment. The excuse made by the employing draymen was that their customers, who are members of the so-called Employers' Association, ordered them to disrupt the union under penalty of losing their business, and even went so far as to begin the organization of a syndicate draying company, composed of the leading jobbing firms of San Francisco, which threatened the business of the draymen. There is no dispute about these facts. They have been admitted in writing by both the Employers' Association and the Draymen's Association, and, furthermore, since that time many propositions have been made by the Draymen's Association to take back the teamsters who were locked out on condition that the teamsters would surrender their union. Feeling that the destruction of the Teamsters' Union meant the destruction of all the labor unions of San Francisco, the City Front Federation of Labor went to the assistance of their imperiled brethren and refused to work for members of the Employers' Association until justice was accorded to the locked-out teamsters, and the solemn obligations entered into by the lockout were once more carried out.

We learn from a publication devoted to the interests of the Employers' Association that they have half a million dollars in their treasury to break up unionism in San Francisco, and will put up five times as much more if it is needed. Part of this money is being spent in bringing men from the interior of the State and from the East under extravagant offers of high wages and short hours, to take the places of the locked-out members of the union organizations.

We ask our fellow-workingmen not to be deceived by these offers. If the union is disrupted, the men from the interior at unusual wages will be forced to accept \$2.00 a day and twelve to fourteen hours' work, which conditions prevailed in San Francisco before the unions were formed. Furthermore, if the unions are disrupted the old employes, forced by necessity to accept their old places, will certainly be given the preference on account of greater experience over the newcomers. We ask the workingmen of the Coast, therefore, to keep away from San Francisco. We warn them that the promises of the Draymen's Association will not be kept. Our justification for that warning is that the solemn compact entered into between the Draymen's Association and the teamsters was deliberately violated by the Draymen's Association under orders from the Employers' Association.

The Employers are banded together admittedly to destroy unionism. What chance has the workingman to better his condition, to shorten his hours and educate his children decently without a union to keep up the standard of wages? Look at the starvation wages paid in the sweatshops of New York, only because the men who run those dens find their employes without the protection of a union. Look at the condition of the sand teamsters of San Francisco before the union was formed. They were then paid \$1 a day and forced to accept any food their employers' boarding-houses offered. After the union was formed the minimum wage was fixed at \$2, and they boarded where they pleased.

We appeal to all classes of workingmen to stay away from San Francisco now and give

us a fair field in our fight for the protection of unionism against the Employers' Association. Certainly in the future the fight we make ourselves now will benefit you as much as us. If you help the Employers' Association to destroy our unions, you take away the only thing that protects your own wages. If you stand shoulder to shoulder with us now, we will establish such a scale of wages and such conditions of life as will inure to your benefit as much as ours.

Look back and see what unions have done for trades that enjoy their protection, and you will realize what folly it would be for you not to help us now.

Workingmen, please help us by staying away from San Francisco.

By order of

City Front Federation of Labor.

Notes from All Over the World

Socialists in Georgia, Colorado, Oregon and Nebraska are trying to form State organizations.

Iowa has formed State organization with W. A. Jacobs as Secretary, and headquarters at Davenport.

Texas Socialists will hold a convention at Dallas, October 9th, to consider the action of the National Convention held at Indianapolis.

Boston City Council offered to donate \$1,000 to the C. L. U. toward making the Labor Day celebration a success. The unionists refused to accept the money.

Speaking about injunctions, Judge John H. Baker of the United States Circuit Court, at Indianapolis, has decided that strikers have no right to even visit non-union men at their homes to peacefully persuade them to leave work. We told you so.

"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 party victory. After untold ridicule and prosecution it has become the corner-stone of the most powerful political party in Europe today."—Globe (Capitalist paper).

The formation of the international match trust has resulted in 700 workers being thrown out of employment.—J. P. Morgan has given orders that the business of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Burlington and tributary railroads be centralized, which means that hundreds of the office and transportation workers will have to walk the plank.—Orders have gone forth from New York to dismantle small mills of the billion-dollar trust during and after the strike. Great is capitalism!—Cleveland Citizen.

The Kansas Labor Commissioner has issued a report showing that wages of railway employes have decreased from \$596 in 1898 to \$523 in 1900—a loss of \$74 in the yearly earnings of railroad men. Of course, freight rates remained "stable," and dividends prove that there must be prosperity in the land, as the railway workers of Kansas contributed nearly \$2,000,000 to the coupon-clippers through the air-line reduction route. Everybody, therefore, must be happy in Kansas, and voting for the two old parties is still in order.

All labor in England is stirred up at the decision of the House of Lords in declaring that picketing is illegal in times of strike and that strike funds of unions may be attached by em-

ployers who can prove that they suffered loss because the employes quit work. The unionists are trying to devise ways and means to get around the decision and will probably abolish their strike funds. A large and increasing number of the union men are announcing their intention of joining the Socialist movement and forcing the government to recede from its position through a display of political power.—Cleveland Citizen.

Report of National Secretary.

St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1901.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party,

Comrades: In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, I hereby submit a report of the financial and other business of this office, for the month of August, 1901.

Received: Aug. 9, Geo. D. Herron, donation to equip National Headquarters, \$200. For following amounts pledged at Indianapolis Convention to defray expenses of Party: Aug. 9, Geo. D. Herron, \$25, Carrie Herron, \$25; Aug. 15, Local, Davenport, Iowa, \$5; Aug. 20, Connecticut State Committee for September, \$10; Local, Butte, Montana, for Aug., \$1.70; Local, Girard, Kansas, Aug., Sept. and October, \$1.80; Local, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. and Sept., \$1.20; Local, Chattanooga, Tenn., August, \$1.00. Donations in August in response to appeal for funds to defray expenses of party: Aug. 28, Local, Fremont, O., \$3.50; Local, Cleveland, O., \$5; Local, Covington, Ky., \$1; Local, Vineland, N. J., \$1; George D. Herron, \$100. Total, \$381.20.

Expended: Rent of Nat'l Headquarters, \$16. Equipment, as follows: Six chairs, \$7; one small roller top desk, \$9; one book case, \$11; window shades, \$4.65; one large roller top desk (oak), \$20; one letter press, \$2.50; one small table, \$1; one leather upholstered office chair, \$5; one ten-foot oak office table, \$10; one water filter, \$1.69; bucket, duster and tray, 45c; map United States, 90c; hauling furniture and effects, 70c; stationery ac. for ink wells, envelopes, etc., \$2.40; postage, \$17.02; stenographer's services, \$3.85; Chas. H. Vail, ac. services, \$50; Freight N. E. C. effects, Springfield, Mass., \$3.25; telegrams, \$2.80; fifty copies "Worker," N. Y., containing account Convention, 50c; 150 copies Missouri Socialist, containing account Convention, \$1.50; National Secretary salary, \$83.33; express transcript convention proceedings, 65c; exchange money orders and checks, 30c; Aug. 31, balance cash on hand, \$125.71.

L. GREENBAUM, Nat. Sec.

The Joining of the "Factions."

At a recent meeting, Local Los Angeles, S. D. P., surrendered its separate existence; and later a resolution was passed as follows:

"Resolved, That Social Democratic Branch No. 3, with headquarters at Chicago, and Social Democratic Local Los Angeles, with headquarters at Springfield, hereby surrender their separate and independent existence and merge and amalgamate into one organization; and

"Resolved, That this amalgamated body be known as Local Los Angeles, Socialist Party, and that all property belonging to each organization be turned over to the new one, and be it further

"Resolved, That we affiliate with the present State organization of the S. D. P., until a State convention is held to organize the Socialist Party, with national headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.; and be it further

"Resolved, That this organization assumes all obligations of the old ones," etc., etc.

A. T. SNELL, Sec'y.

Los Angeles.

Karl Marx' Economic Teachings.

By KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated for the "Advance" by Kaspar Bauer.

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER II.

We are already acquainted with the twofold character of the labor which produces commodities. We know that it is, on the one hand, a definite, necessary use-value, producing form of labor, and otherwise one simple, average human labor, which form commodity-values. Corresponding to the twofold character of labor, the process of production under the domination of commodity production is also twofold. It is, on the one hand, combination of the *process of labor* and the *value-counting process*, and on the other, as capitalist process of production it is combination of the *process of labor* and *process of exploitation*. We have familiarized ourselves with both elements of the labor-process in our last chapter: means of production and labor-power; we have also come to understand the parts which these two elements, as parts of capital, play in the process of exploitation. We have seen that the part taken in the production is vastly different from the part that labor-power takes in that process. We have found that the value of the consumed means of production reappears in the value of the product. This value is transferred to the product during the labor process by labor. But how is this possible? Labor must at the same time perform a double-headed feat; it must *create new* and *transfer old* value. This can be explained only through the twofold character of labor. Labor, in its quality as value-producing common human labor, creates new value; in its quality as definite, necessary use-value, producing form of labor, transfers the value of the means of production to the product.

Only through the definite form of labor spinning can the value of cotton and spindle be transferred to the yarn; the value which the spinner creates as spinner can, on the other hand, also be created through other labor. For instance, if our spinner should take up carpentering; as carpenter, of course he would not produce yarn; he would not transfer the value of cotton to yarn. The twofold character of labor as value-creating and value-transferring labor becomes much clearer if one considers the effect of a change in the productivity of labor upon the formation and transference of value. The magnitude of the value produced within one hour of labor does not change, whether, if, other things being equal, the productivity of labor rises or falls. The amount of use-values produced within a given time, however, grows smaller or larger according to the productivity of labor.

For instance, let us suppose that a discovery or an invention would double the productivity of spinning. But let us suppose that the productivity of cotton planting and raising remained the same. One pound of cotton, to stick to our former figures, is equal to two hours of labor, or \$1.00. Formerly, two pounds of cotton were spun up within one hour, but with the new invention four pounds are now consumed within that time. The same new value, which formerly was added to the two pounds of cotton within one hour is now added to the four pounds, according to our figures, 50 cents. Twice the former value, however, is transferred to the yarn through spinning—formerly \$2; now \$4.

It is apparent that the power of labor to preserve or its power to transfer value depends upon a quality different from its value-producing power.

Since production of any sort is impossible without means of production, all commodity-producing labor is not only value creating, but also value producing; and not only in the sense that it transfers the value of the consumed means of production to the product, but also in the sense that it keeps the value of these means of production from being destroyed. Everything upon earth is perishable. The means of production, even if unused, are doomed to perish, fall into decay, sooner or later. Some of them become use-less the quicker if they are not used than if they were kept in use; that is the case with different machines. As the use-value of a commodity disappears, its commodity-value declines. If the consumption of the instruments of labor takes the place normally of the process of production, the value lost by them reappears in the value of the product; but should the instrument of production be consumed outside of the process of production, its value is gone forever. The capitalist himself usually overlooks this side of the process of production, but it is brought home to him if, as the result of a crisis, he is forced temporarily to cease production. Marx cites the example of an English cotton-manufacturer who estimated the loss of value of his machines and buildings during an industrial crisis (1862) through non-use at \$30,000. The way in which different instruments of labor transfer their value differs materially. Some of them lose their appearance entirely in the process of production, for instance, raw material and incidentals; others preserve their appearance. The cotton which is spun up loses its appearance; the spindle, on the other hand, does not. Raw materials and incidentals give their whole value to the product, machines only part of it. If a machine is worth \$1,000, and under normal conditions is worn out inside of 1,000 days it transfers value to the amount of \$1 per day to the product produced with its aid within that time.

Here, too, the twofold character of the process of production is apparent. How can a machine give up the one-thousandth part of its value to the product? It is certainly not that the one-thousandth part of the machine is used during the process of production! That contention has been made. The answer is that the whole machine is in use in the process of production as far as it is process of production only, but that only parts of it are consumed as far as it is process of exploitation. As use-value the whole machine enters production; as value, only parts of it.

Contrariwise, it is possible that the whole value of a means of production is transferred to a product, but only part of its substance. Let us suppose that under normal circumstances 115 pounds of cotton are needed to make 100 pounds of yarn; that the amount of use-less waste in this instance is 15 pounds. We will see that in reality only 100 pounds of cotton enter into the yarn, yet that the value of 115 pounds of cotton are transferred to it.

The value transferred to the product by the

means of production during the labor-process is equal to the value lost by them during that process; they can never transfer more value to the product than they possess themselves, no matter how good their use-value may be. The attempt of capitalist economists to deduce surplus value and its different forms, interest, rent and profit, from the use-value of the means of production, is therefore absurd.

The value of the means of production consumed in the process of production reappears unchanged in the value of the product.

Labor, however, does not only preserve value, it also creates new value. Up to a certain time the labor which creates new value only compensates the capitalist for value expended in the purchase of labor-power. If the labor-time continues beyond that time, labor creates surplus value.

The part of capital which appears transformed as means of production—i. e., raw material, incidentals, and instruments of labor—does not change in value in the process of production. I therefore call it the constant part of capital, or, shorter: constant capital," says Marx.

"The part of capital which is transformed into labor-power, however, does change its value in the process of production. Labor-power produces its own equivalent and besides that surplus-value, which may be smaller or greater according to circumstances. It is continually changed from a constant amount into a variable one. Therefore I will call it the variable part of capital, or, shorter, variable capital. The same elements of capital which form the point of view of the labor-process, present themselves respectively as the objective and subjective factors, as means of production and labor-power present themselves from the point of view of the process of creating surplus value, as constant and variable capital."

The magnitude of value of constant capital is to be taken as a constant magnitude only in reference to the process of creating surplus-value. The magnitude of the value of constant capital is not changed by the part it takes in the process of production. The relation between constant and variable capital, too, may change. Of that, however, we will speak later.

(Continued next week.)

New York, Sept. 18.—As Magistrate Cornell was leaving the Essex Market court today he was accosted by a man who spoke sneeringly of a mourning band which the magistrate wore on his left sleeve in memory of President McKinley. The magistrate at once arrested the man and took him back into the court, where he said he was William A. Davis, a shoemaker, of Troy, N. Y. Magistrate Cornell sentenced him to Blackwell's Island for two months.

Here we have the offended party acting at once as arresting officer, prosecuting attorney, witness and judge. Everything goes in this free republic of ours. We do not wish to be prophets of evil, but if the time has come when a man may not express an opinion of a piece of black ribbon without being railroaded, how far are we from the proscriptions of the Roman Scylla?

For the Convention.

Los Angeles, Sept. 17, 1901.

Editor ADVANCE—

Dear Comrade: Please permit a few of the "war dancers of the South" to answer the objections raised by Comrade King, Jr., to the call for convention initiated by Los Angeles Local. The comrade is very unfortunate in his choice of language, which is highly inflammatory. He seeks to make this a sectional question—North to South—which is contrary to the spirit of the movement and incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial from a legal view of the premises. Stripped of all these unnecessary, the question resolves itself into the following propositions:

Is a State Convention necessary or desirable at this time (October 19th), and if so, should it be held in Los Angeles?

"We are in favor of a convention," says Comrade King, Jr. Well, so are we, and the fact that the initiative of Local Los Angeles has been seconded by all the prominent Locals of the south is proof that we are all agreed that such a convention is desirable. We of the south consider the need of the State paramount to any local consideration. It is essential that we perfect the union of forces, and arrange our State organization properly before we can render as a whole proper support, financial and otherwise, to any section of the party engaged in a municipal campaign. This being so, the sooner it is done the better, and hence the call for an early convention (October 19th) is very opportune. The election in Frisco does not take place until November, nearly a month from this date, and the advantage to them from this convention will more than offset the expense incurred. If the gain is greater than the loss, will the northern comrades say nay? As far as the expense of the convention is concerned, the southern comrades will, under the circumstances, undoubtedly bear the brunt of it, notwithstanding the fact that they paid all the expense of sending a representative to the Unity Convention, besides maintaining the expense of propagandists in the field and contributing their share to the State Organizer's expense, as well as contributing to the northern delegates to the National Convention.

Now, as to the place of convention. The distance from San Diego to Los Angeles is 125 miles, embracing Locals in Escondido, Chula Vista, Del Mar, Santa Anna, Long Beach, Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino, Highlands, Hemet, Pasadena, Alhambra, Sawtelle, with an approximate membership of 350, and Los Angeles itself with a membership of 125, making 475 members to this point. Add to this the comrades of Ventura, Oxnard, Santa Barbara, Lompoc and others, all nearer to Los Angeles than San Francisco, and you can see not only the justice, but the wisdom, economically and otherwise, of holding the convention here. As against this, there is San Francisco, Eureka, Sacramento, Oakland, Alameda, San Jose in the north, with a membership of 300, or 400 at the most. The greatest to the greatest number, and the whole before the parts is the principle here.

"Let every comrade that wishes to see a fairly representative convention," vote for the resolution of Los Angeles.

Fraternally, F. J. SPRING,
CHAS. H. ROSS,
JAMES S. ROCHE,
W. A. COREY,
JOHN MURRAY, JR.
LEMUEL D. BIDDLE.

Against the Convention.

The comrades of San Francisco and of Sacramento are engaged in a desperate political struggle. In both these cities the Socialist Party has nominated candidates to be voted for at the coming municipal elections. There is a great need for money to carry on the expenses of these campaigns, especially in San Francisco, where not only the two great capitalist parties will make nominations, but also a so-called Union Labor Party and the S. L. P. will each put forth a ticket.

It is of the utmost importance that in San Francisco the Socialist Party should not go behind, but should at least poll as many votes as it did at the last election, and, if possible, exceed that number. This can be done if the comrades throughout the State will aid us with funds to carry on a vigorous campaign.

But comrades are not rich and they cannot be assessed and taxed too often for party purposes.

The cost of railroad fare alone to a party convention at Los Angeles, if only one delegate from each local in the State attends, will amount to nearly, if not quite, \$500. For instance, consider the railroad fares to Los Angeles from the following sections alone; and there are many others. To Los Angeles from San Francisco, \$12; from Oakland, \$12; Alameda, \$12; Sacramento, \$14.50; Colusa, \$16.45; Vallejo, \$12; Benicia, \$12; Stockton, \$13; Eureka, \$17; San Jose, \$11; Dixon, \$13.50; Santa Cruz, \$9.20; Santa Barbara, \$6; Watsonville, \$10; Tulare, \$5; San Diego, \$5. Total for one representative only from each of these sections, fare one way only \$180.95; return fare, \$180.95; or total railroad fare, \$361.90. Beside this is the hotel rates and other expenses. This amount of money put into the campaign in San Francisco, instead of being given to the railroad company and hotels, would enable us to poll 5,000 votes in this city, and place us in a position to poll a very large vote in the State at the general election next year.

If a convention must be held, why not select some more central place, such as San Jose, which would reduce the expense one-half.

Fraternally, L. VAN ALSTINE.

Reply by Comrade King, Jr.

The proposition is undoubtedly: "Is a State convention necessary or desirable at this time (October 19th), and, if so, should it be held in Los Angeles?"

The Los Angelenos say that it is necessary to perfect union and at the same time we see a communication announcing that they have perfected unity in Los Angeles, and affiliated temporarily with the present State Executive Committee. Steps are being taken here to combine with the Liberty Branch of the Chicago S. D. P., and as Los Angeles and San Francisco were the only two places where separate factions existed and amalgamation is taking place without a convention, reason No. 1 is shown to be incompetent.

The election in 'Frisco does not take place one month after October 19th. Our campaign closes November 2d, two weeks after October 19th, and we need every cent and every man we can lay hands on. We see no advantage greater than the loss we will suffer if a Convention is held at that time and place. To be properly represented, San Francisco would have fifteen delegates, which, at \$25 round trip, would be \$375.

And Sacramento is in the same fix. Why not wait until Christmas?

Fraternally, C. H. KING, JR.

How Some Women Earn a Livelihood

If you were a young girl just turned eighteen; if you had in your heart all the fair dreams of coming womanhood; of your soul looked forward to a sweetheart, to marriage, to little ones to nurse and rear, how would you like to be placed at a buffing wheel to earn your daily bread?

What is a buffing wheel?

It is a circular piece of felt welded together to revolve on a shaft 3,500 revolutions a minute.

It whirls so rapidly when in use that it appears to be stationary.

This buffing wheel is for the purpose of polishing metal. The handle bars and nickle finishings of your bicycle have been held against this whirling felt.

The faucets and tubing of the handsome bathroom of the modern flat are brought to that silvery shine, no doubt, in the hands of some young girl in the dingy factory room.

Some of the bathroom furnishings will weigh twenty-five pounds, rather heavy for a girl. She works ten hours a day—a long time for slender arms to hold up such a load.

She holds the rod against the swiftly whirling wheel and her hands clench it as you hold the reins over a runaway horse. Why? Because the wheel loses the contact for a few seconds and then catches it again with a zip that fairly tears the metal from the grasp.

If you lose hold of your work there is no escape in jumping. You are going to get hit somewhere, most likely in the face, as the good workman bends over close to see results.

Women have lost teeth; some have had their entire lower jaw torn away. Not much chance for marriage after that.

But the worst of buffing business is not the danger of machinery, though that looks appalling enough. It is not the jar and tear to the nervous system which is the result of the effort to get the necessary friction for a high polish.

The worst danger is in the fine, imperceptible dust from the brass and the spray of acids used for the polish. The young women who work at this trade tie handkerchiefs over their hair and about their throats. They sometimes wrap their fingers in rags.

The eyes, nostrils, lips are unprotected. There have been devices invented for protection, such as a fine wire mask with cotton lining. But no one uses it. Men are reckless who are long in the trade. Women are good imitators.

However, the brass or copper dust makes a sore wherever it enters an abrasion of the skin. Girls in this trade do not last long.

The dust is always sifting in the pores. It pollutes the blood. It makes eruptions on the face and runing sores on the body.

This startling testimony was given to the building material trades council by C. B. Meyers, the business agent of the Metal Polishers' Union.

He declared that there were fifty girls in Chicago who worked at this trade who could never marry. He said their blood was polluted with verdigris.

M. J. Deutsch, Secretary of the council, called at the factory employing the largest number of girls. He was shocked at the appearance of them. He notified the factory inspector's office and received the reply that the factory was entirely complying with the law, and nothing could be done to prevent the girls working at the trade.—Sibyl Wilbur in the "Socialist Spirit."

ADVANCE



Organ of the Socialist Party of California.

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

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

SUBSCRIBERS ATTENTION!

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

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

The anxiety of the Board of Trade to inflict the militia on San Francisco can be measured by the same Board's anxiety to break the strike.

The Bottlers on strike in Berkeley have organized a co-operative bottling establishment, where they will work for themselves instead of for masters.

This is a step in the right direction. Every effort by the workers to manage their own affairs is educational. They must learn some time.

The officers of the City Front Federation say that unless there are soon some signs of a settlement of the labor troubles lodging-houses for the men on strike will be opened.

The Socialists of Indianapolis, Ind., have organized and have a ticket in the field. Since the convention that city has given evidence of an awaking the capitalists should pause to consider.

The worst feature of Mr. McKinley's taking-off is the fact that it drives the Socialists into the explaining business. A man is always at a disadvantage when he explains. This the capitalist press recognizes.

Comrade Thomas Beresford, author of one of the best books on scientific Socialism, "The Philosophy of Happiness," "Facts" and other pamphlets, has just completed a new book entitled "Useful Principles of Logic."

Algernon Lee is in harness again on the "Worker." He had a vacation for a short time and we missed his scholarly editorials. It is only from a resumption of these that we know his days of idleness are over.

Chicago is to have a department store that will remain open day and night. There will be three shifts of clerks, working eight hours each. There are about 40,000 people working downtown whose night trade is relied upon.

So many soldiers have died at the Presidio on their return from the Philippines that the military cemetery is overcrowded. Several hundred bodies lie unburied at the Presidio morgue and every passing day adds to the number.

If Mr. McKinley had had the least suspicion he was half of the mediocre the newspapers, in their efforts to prove him a genius, make him out to be, he would have made a special effort to die peacefully in a feather bed after his term of office had expired.

It must not be forgotten that the man who sent the troops to Idaho where miners were treated worse than dogs in that devil's workshop of a place, the "Bull Pen," deserves but little sympathy from the working class. That man was William McKinley.

Comrade J. Stitt Wilson and his colleagues have returned to California. This is a powerful aggregation of oratorical talent. When they enter a town they stay till they have aroused the spirit of Socialism. For dates for lectures in California, address J. Stitt Wilson, Berkeley, Cal.

The "New York Tribune" says, "The capitalist and captain of industry in these latter days has set himself to demonstrate that the theories of the Socialist are sound."

We have always contended that the "captain of industry" with inclinations towards forming a trust is the best friend of Socialism.

Sacramento has nominated a ticket for the municipal election. Comrade Alderman will put up a vigorous fight for mayor. The paid traducers of Socialism on the capitalistic press have already discovered his ability as a writer. The local gives evidence of coming to the front as one of the best in the State.

The Socialist Party has filed its nominations. All Socialists in the city are warned against signing any petitions for any other Socialist party as such an act is not only illegal, if the signer voted at the primaries, but would tend to split the Socialist vote in this city. There is only one Socialist Party—that is the Socialist Party.

Meal tickets have been distributed to the officers of the various unions in the federation and they, in turn, pass the pasteboards to the men of the organization who apply for them. The men are not asked to pay for tickets, the unions contributing to the support of the restaurant in proportion to the number of their members patronizing it.

A restaurant exclusively for the benefit of members of unions affiliated with the City Front Federation was put in operation yesterday morning at 150 East street. It has been conducted for a number of months as a private business and was purchased by the federation. A. Anderson, treasurer of the Marine Cooks and Waiters' Association, is in charge, and a corps of able sea cooks have command of the range.

Every day brings a fresh crop of stories that the strikers are growing discouraged, that they are going back to work, that they refuse to be led by incompetent leaders, etc., but still the merry policeman rides beside his solitary "scab," and guides him around the hills and through the "cuts," unconscious that the strike is over. It is circumstantial evidence that the stories emanate from interested quarters, where the wish is father to the thought.

For some time we have been informed almost daily by the capitalist press that the German Socialist movement was on the verge of sacrificing its revolutionary program and substituting the middle class reform tactics of one Bernstein. At the last convention held in Erfurt by the Socialist party, about ten days ago, Mr. Bernstein and his middle class reform methods were turned down by a unanimous vote. The German movement refuses to be sidetracked.

There is a report in the press that the steel strike has been settled. The terms of settlement are not mentioned. What makes us suspicious is that the report always finishes by saying the men are going back to work by thousands. If the men are really returning to work in great numbers, is it possible that they are doing so without knowing the terms of agreement between the trust and the Amalgamated? And if the men know the terms of agreement, is it possible the associated press news bureau could not discover what those terms are? We are afraid the report is loaded.

Oakland, September 16th.—Beer Bottlers, who were locked out at the inception of the teamsters' strike, have purchased the bottling department of Raspiller & Company's American Brewery, West Berkeley, and have incorporated as the American Bottling Company, articles having been filed in the County Clerk's office this afternoon. It will be run co-operatively. This is the most effective way to break strikes. It teaches the benefits of co-operative effort to the workers. It teaches men how unnecessary the masters are. It is an object lesson in independence. It contains the germ of Socialism.

The strike in San Francisco remains in about the same condition. Efforts have been made by the various boards of trade to have martial law declared. But Gov. Gage, with his eyes on next year's election, says "No.; if you controlled as many votes as the water front Federation, I might consider it. I am afraid there has been too much politics discussed during this strike for me to risk sending the militia. Make me United States Senator and I'll do it." As soon as sufficient pledges are made by the political bosses to send Gage to the Senate, San Francisco will be discovered existing under a reign of terror. There's a lesson in practical politics for the workers.

The Paris judge who made harsh comment on a woman for spending \$3,000 a year in care of a pet dog, may be excused for his bitterness as this woman also squandered \$15,000 on horses, \$3,000 on hats and regarded a new corset every month as an indispensable thing. Probably if she had to earn one-tenth of this sum she would be the first to see the need of retrenchment.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The same comment might be made on every useless expenditure by members of the capitalist class, including a few by Mr. De Young, editor of the "Chronicle." But why have comment at all unless there is something worth while back of it—some remedy. The "Chronicle" offers none.

Some months ago the Laundry Workers of Los Angeles went out on strike, and, supposedly, lost. They, however, started a co-operative laundry, and the association laundry proprietors are now reaping some of the benefits (?) of their action in refusing the just demands of their employees. The Crescent laundry, one of the largest laundries in the city before the strike, was taken possession of re-

cently by creditors and scarcely brought ten cents on the dollar. It is said the Troy laundry is already being besieged by creditors and is daily expected to go under. The "Labor News" says that all the association laundries of Los Angeles will fall like a row of ten pins. Here, indeed, is a lesson for organized labor.

The Suicide Club and Its Efforts to do Politics and Other Things.

"Yesterday was the first day under the statute for filing lists of nominees for the city offices by political parties or by petition. Two petitions were filed with the Registrar of Voters, one by the Socialist Party and one by the Social Labor Party. The latter filed a petition naming a full ticket. The petition bears 3,000 signatures; some are genuine, but others are known to be fictitious, according to the investigation made by the Registrar's clerks. Some of the signers gave their residence in Oakland, Half Moon Bay, Turlock and other places in the interior of the State. Many signers appear to reside in one place, though the premises are not large enough to accommodate three persons. Restaurants and saloons appear to be the favorite places for residence for a large number of the petitioners. One small restaurant on Hayes street, though not provided with sleeping apartments, serves as a residence for about a dozen of the signers.

Little attention is paid to the charter requirements concerning the qualifications of the candidates. For instance, Nathan L. Griest, the candidate for City Attorney, is a recent arrival from Colorado, though the charter requires an aspirant for that office to be a resident of this city for at least five years. Other charter provisions are likewise ignored, and little attention is paid to the qualification of candidates for offices which demand professional men.—S. F. Chronicle, Sept. 17th.

From the above it would appear that the Suicide club is "up against it." We will anticipate their remarks by saying that the hirelings of capitalism did not discover these errors at our request. They are so very obvious no man could escape them. A few lessons in election law would not come amiss for the club. And while these lessons are being learned by one division (and we know from their nature there is more than one division in the organization) another division could be studying the requirements for issuing leaflets that contain more vilification and untruth than the case warrants. One of these requirements would be the placing of the union label on the leaflets, with the object of inducing working men to read them.

About the vilification and untruth little need be said. These things are to be expected in politics. There seems to be little sense of honor or honesty left in men when they enter into the business of asking other men to vote for certain principles or candidates. This much, however: If an organization having a dues-paying membership of 180 in this city alone, and has official recognition as a political party, and keeps up a sixteen-page weekly paper, is bogus, what must that organization be which has less than one-third the membership, no paper, and has suffered reorganization two or three times within a year?

That is looking at the two organizations as organizations only. As far as the principles or the end sought by both organizations, they are identical. The suggestion that the Socialist party took its name for the purpose of misleading people into the belief that it is a Socialist party, it too absurd for consideration. It is not the name that determines the principles and it is the principles that determine the party. Our platform, the platform of the So-

cialist party, will bear analyzing, line for line, with the platform of any Socialist party in the world. We stand for the organization of the working class into an independent political party. We are the uncompromising enemies of the capitalistic class. On our ticket none but union men are placed, only where the law demands professional men.

This is more than our friends of the Suicide Club can say. About three or four are members of unions; the balance of the ticket is made of avowed enemies of that portion of the working class which seeks to better its economic condition by organizing into trades unions.

A word that may suggest thought to this Suicide Club in conclusion: It is sufficient to be branded as impossibilists without having the added stigma of perverters of the truth.

The Arch-Bishop and Anarchism.

There is a studious attempt by press and pulpit to confound anarchism with Socialism since the deplorable attack on Mr. McKinley. A local instance of this may be cited. The city central committee drew up resolutions condemning the assassination of the President, also the assassination of innumerable members of the working class in the various strikes throughout the country in the past twenty years; attempt was made to show wherein Socialism differed from anarchism, explaining briefly the causes for anarchism being a destructive force and Socialism a constructive force, yet only one of the daily papers would publish a line of the resolution. To the credit or discredit of the "Examiner," be it said, the "resolutions" appeared so garbled and twisted, the author fainted when assured they were his handiwork. So much for the press.

The silence in the pulpit as to the difference between anarchism and Socialism gives almost proof enough to suggest a conspiracy. And when the silence is broken the proof is almost conclusive. Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, sent the following to the priests of his diocese:

"I would request you further to impress upon the faithful the constant teachings of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, against the errors of socialism.

"Pope Leo XIII denounced the pest of socialism and anarchy in his very first encyclical letter, and on many later occasions. These teachings of the Sovereign Pontiff are directed to the working classes and to the peoples of the various nationalities."

This is not voiced in ignorance; malice drips from every word. The shield and buckler of the church is the ignorance of the working class. The "exalted" are desirous of leaving the ignorance intact, and couple continually the words anarchism and Socialism.

It has been proven after long years of struggle in Germany, France and Italy, that the working class is determined to get ALL, it produces if the heavens fall. Despite internal dissension, despite the cowards who go into the proletarian movement for the sake of disrupting it, despite the fierce attacks from the outside, the onward sweep of the working class to supreme command of the government is not stayed. This the archbishop knows, if he knows the history of the most Catholic countries of Europe (and he does know), and this is what he fears.

Here conditions are a little different. The knowledge, with which every continental European is born, that classes exist in society, is not so widely known in America. Every effort has been put forth in the schools and newspapers and churches to instill into the

workers that they are of the same class as the capitalists. The three agencies named are in the pay of the latter class, and for its own security it doles out a liberal share of the products robbed from the working class, to keep them going. Priggish ideas once gained are the hardest imaginable things to get rid of. Workingmen, otherwise sane, will read of the gay times at Newport and Tuxedo, of the banquets costing fifty dollars a plate at Sherry's, and although he may be eating a bit of cold luncheon in a draughty building at noon, he will imagine he is of this better class and speak lovingly of "our millionaires."

This is what the archbishop is banking on. He wishes this foolish workingman to beget a feeling of antagonism for Socialism. And knowing his psychology, knowing that he is the most conservative person in the world, without a destructive thought, if he can be got to entertain for a moment the idea that Socialism and anarchism are the same, and then be pointed to the destructive deeds of the anarchists, he will be secured as a member of the militia or the League of the Cross to shoot the Socialists. Ignorance makes armies and drill corps. Ignorance makes the quotation from the archbishop a force to hinder the progress of the world.

But progress has been made by society despite the bulls and encyclicals by popes. The knowledge which Galileo possessed when he incurred the pope's disfavor in the olden time is the common property of mankind today. The chattel slavery that was justified by all the churches and all the ministers, and upheld by "Holy Writ," has passed from the world. Galileo's knowledge might have become the common property of mankind a few years earlier if no pope had interfered. So chattel slavery could have been banished from the earth before the days of Lincoln, had the church cooperated with the lovers of freedom instead of fighting them. But despite the pulpit and the press, in the long run progress was made. The same obtains today. Less than twenty years hence archbishop Corrigan will be writing letters to his priests telling them that Socialism is a blessing and was always advocated by the pope, that the latter's encyclicals were not understood, etc., and that Socialism is the rock upon which the church is founded, only—and here is the opening for more encyclicals—IT must conform to the pope's idea or be anathematized. This is the game of the church through all ages. It is a struggle for power over the minds of men. To aid always the strong against the weak. To adapt itself to circumstance and be ready when the change comes to change with it, to retain and beget more power.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. J. W.—The front page article to which you refer was written by the editor. His policy is evidenced in it as, to a greater or a less extent, it is exhibited in all the unsigned articles in ADVANCE. Everything that is not signed is written by the editor.

American Mother.—We pay no attention to anonymous communications.

Oakland and Alameda Picnic

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

All Party meetings and meetings of City Central Committee take place at Labor Bureau Hall, 915½ Market street.

A Circular from a Trade's Union.

Do not believe what you have seen in the press. The strike is still on at the National Cash Register Company's Works, Dayton, O. One hundred and ten polishers and buffers and nine brass molders are locked out. Sixty "scab" polishers and buffers and twelve "scab" molders are now employed by the company.

The press of the country has published that the strike at the National Cash Register Company's Works, Dayton, O., is off, and that the men have all returned to work. Several papers prejudicial to organized labor printed the fact, and some commented editorially on it. That famous "rat" sheet, the New York "Sun," sent a reporter to Dayton to write the company's side, and he did it so well that the company themselves stated it was "fishy." Some of the papers prejudicial to organized labor assumed to make Mr. John Paterson a second "Abe" Lincoln, and told what he had done for the employes. But did the employes ever do anything for Mr. J. Patterson? Yes. They made him what he is. They made him independently rich by their labor, and what is their reward?

The National Cash Register Company hired a foreman for their brass foundry—a man prejudiced against union men and the principles they advocate. He has been responsible for more strikes than all the other brass foundry foremen in the country; a man who had a select crew of "scabs" that followed him. He allowed no union man to work where he was if he could help it, and this is how he acted at the National Cash Register Company's Works.

Since being employed by them, in 1896, he has succeeded in disrupting two of our brass molders' unions, besides the present one, and this is the method he pursued in this case: He drew a line in the brass foundry and made all brass molders toe it. He stepped on one side of the line and called his "friends" to line up with him. There were thirty-three men in the foundry—twenty-two union men, eleven non-union men, or followers of the foreman. When the line was drawn he said, "Boys, follow me." The eleven non-union men followed suit with their boss (they are now scabbing it), five broke from the union, thus standing sixteen non-union to seventeen union. He then said to the seventeen union men, "I will get even with you." This occurred twelve months ago, and when the strike took place, April 28, 1901, there were only six of the union men left. He used to have a meeting at his home previous to drawing the line. To these meetings all those whom he thought were prejudiced against unions were invited. One rebelled at these meetings, remarking that unions were all right; this man he immediately got rid of.

The Cash Register Company are very severe against men that drink—a charge of your having been drinking is sufficient for dismissal. The molders take a glass of beer after their hard day's work, so these men who believed and were faithful to union principles were discharged on the charge of drinking, although some of them were total abstainers. It is also reported that this foreman, to get rid of a union man, went to his pocket and obstructed a bottle of medicine, because he saw the molder taking it. He had it analyzed and found it contained five per cent of alcohol—sentence, "Discharged for drinking in the shop."

The manufacturers of Dayton, O., including the National Cash Register Company, some time ago started, with the aid of one Turner, from Cleveland, a Manufacturers' Information Bureau, to spy on the wage-earners and the Register Company was well represented, A. J. Lauver, Assistant General

Manager, receiving the reports from the spies, while William Day, Charles Flanders and T. Meyers (the Guard of our local now on strike) did the reporting. On the report of those spies good union men were discharged.

Our local and the members there objected to this villainous method of getting rid of union men. The brass molders had two grievances—one against the foreman for his method of getting rid of their members, and the union men, through the spy system. We tried for two months to have these men reinstated, but the foreman would not have it, and finally they were compelled to strike. An effort was made to fill their places, and the polishes were called out. Several attempts were made to settle, but the firm would not listen to the reinstatement of the men. Today they are running a "scab" shop, but in the polishing and brass foundries, four in the brass foundry being "colored scabs."

Justice for union men in Dayton seems to be dead. A police judge fined a man fifty dollars for calling a man a "scab," while the city

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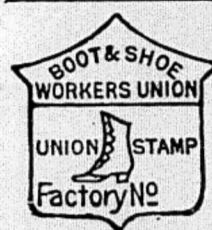
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Demand Boots and shoes with this Stamp on Sole or Lining. Don't patronize dealers unless they sell these goods.

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is tied up with injunctions. Men have been prohibited from discussing their grievances in the street. They are restrained from requesting men not to take their places, thus depriving their children of bread. It can readily be seen that the condition of the working people in Dayton is most pitiable, between injunctions, attachments, judicial tyranny, imported "colored" "scabs" and special police, who will arrest men for being on the streets, while a subservient judge will act his part.

Not being content with the methods of extermination already mentioned, they have sued the members of our local for two thousand five hundred dollars. They have attached all their homes in judgment of the claim, as well as what little money they had on deposit to support their wives and families for a rainy day. Thus innocent children are punished and made to want because their father or brother was a union man.

Those suits have almost disrupted the Central Labor Union of that city, while the manufacturers compel each individual that goes to work now to sign a paper as individuals, detrimental to the interests of organized labor.

Friends, when methods like this have been resorted to where is "Justice?" Alas, it is dead!

Shall this method continue, and must workmen, in place of getting justice, become chattel slaves? Shall vengeance such as this continue on the young, the aged and infirm, through no fault of theirs, only that their husbands and fathers believed in the precepts of organized labor?

Do you think that our protest against the iniquities we have mentioned is a crime? Do you think we have a right to tell our friends? Do you think we have a right to protest against wholesale discharges by a boss because we associate with our fellow-workmen, who care for us when sick and provide respectable burial when dead; for opposing the spy system, the most infamous method of extermination yet heard of, and never resorted to in the Middle Ages; for fighting for our homes, attached for damages we were not guilty of, not having been involved in the strike, but because we are Union men; for insisting that our wives and children shall not starve, through an injunction attachment against the little money we may have saved? Let the "Goods" alone, and request your friends not to purchase them, or patronize those who do, until freedom, justice and equality shall be allowed to all—not as we are today, deprived of our rights as American citizens by a prejudiced judiciary and bigoted manufacturers.

Thanking you for this favor, we remain,
Fraternally yours,
METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS, PLATERS, BRASS MOLDERS AND BRASS WORKERS UNION.

(It is with pleasure we give the above circular space. Here may be found what "profit-sharing and sanitary surroundings for the workers" really amounts to. These "model" shops point to the working class the truths Socialists have always advocated, that nothing may be hoped for from the capitalist class till the working class gains possession of all the means of production. To do this it must take possession of the government.)

"Advance" Fund.

Previously reported, \$31.70; Miss A. Dol, 50 cents; Wm. Pritschau, Jr., Boelus, Neb., \$1.50; F. Wm. Pritschau, Boelus, Neb., \$1; J. A. Waldron, Junction City, Cal., \$2. Total, \$36.70.

Will the Warning Be Heeded?

Signs are not lacking that the volcanic discontent and energy which produced the French Revolution may not simply convulse one country and shake others, but which will make tremble, and will possibly tumble down, the present social structure of the civilized world. We say signs are not lacking, but in many cases understanding is lacking, and the signs of the times are not understood. It was ever thus. Warnings are usually given in vain to those who are in danger. In the peace of false security the French nobility slumbered on until escape from the headsman's knife was impossible. And even now there are many who, while admitting that the conditions of life at present existing are not satisfactory, maintain in spite of history and reason, that things have always been thus, and will always remain so. Those who see more clearly are scoffed at, and their warnings are treated as vaporings of disordered brains. It was ever thus.—Philadelphia Evening Telegram.

After being requested to do so by the secretary the Iowa State organization decided to use printed matter in conformity with that issued by the national organization.

Liberty, be it known, is for those only who dare strike the blow to secure and retain the priceless boon. It has been written that the "love of liberty with life is given" and that life itself is an inferior gift; that with liberty exiled life is a continuous curse and that "an hour of liberty is worth an eternity of bondage." It would be an easy task to link together gilded periods extolling liberty until the mind, weary with delight, becomes oblivious of the fact that while dreaming of security, the blessings we magnified had, one by one, and little by little, disappeared, emphasizing the truth of the maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—Eugene V. Debs.

New machinery is making great inroads on the hand cutters in the granite industry, and the unionists are discussing the question of controlling the devices by bringing every worker into one organization. The granite cutters are reaching out for everybody from the tool sharpener and the lathe tender to the man who puts the finishing touches on the work. So "trade autonomy" is receiving another black eye.

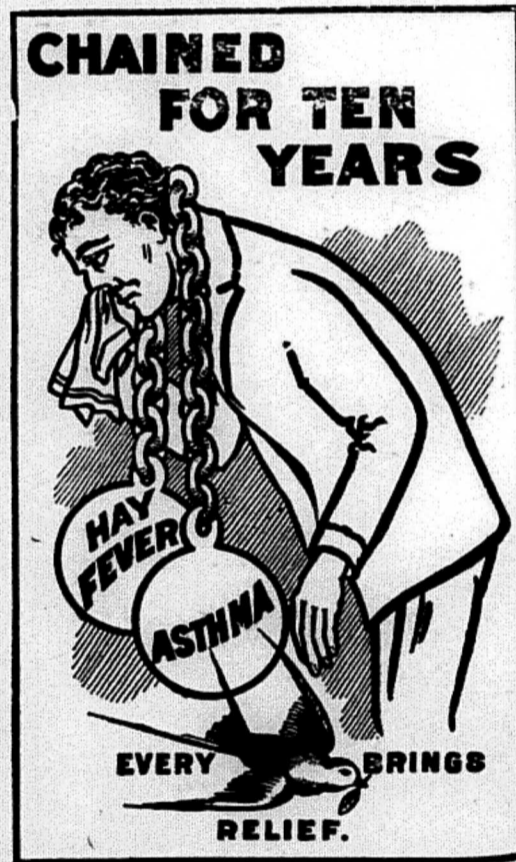
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The REV. C. F. WELLS of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. 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 astonishing and wonderful.

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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 improvement. 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 disease.

Yours respectfully,

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DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for twenty-two years. I have tried numerous remedies, 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.

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Platform of the Socialist Party.

(Social Democrat.)

AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Socialist Party of America in National Convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working-class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We therefore consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people, in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds from this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, to be administered under the control of the working class.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and State and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Prosperity Secure.

"The return of peace in the steel industry is an event that must cause a glow of pleasure even at such a time as this. It means the removal of the only really serious menace to American prosperity. It means that the country can go forward unchecked in its splendid career of industrial conquest.

The settlement of the steel strike ought to reassure these timid investors who have feared that business would go to smash as the result of the terrible event which the nation is mourning. The murder of President McKinley was shocking, horrifying, but it gave less substantial cause for a business panic than the anthracite strike, the failure of the corn crop or any one of half a dozen influences which the national prosperity has triumphantly surmounted. As a factor in the market, the settlement of the steel strike should far more than counterbalance it."

This is from a daily paper. There is no escaping the economic basis here, yet in a few days the editor will get into his usual esoteric mood and deny what he here sets down. There is absolutely no criterion whereby to determine the moral worth of an editorial writer for the capitalist press. They seem to know the truth; they seem to understand the chief factor in human progress, as is evidenced here; they seem to grasp how insignificant a part the individual plays in society, yet they deny the truth, they exalt the idea and they lick the boots of the individual, and say, without him, especially if he employs them, the world would stand still. Thank heaven, the time is rapidly approaching when every man can speak the truth, no matter who it offends. And, being secure of a living, the truth will be spoken by editorial writers and others. This happy change, however, will not occur under this capitalistic system, where wages are paid for intellectual prostitution.

Our Fellows.

"Many a wealthy man lives in a fool's paradise. He is not willfully indifferent to the sufferings of others. He is only ignorant. As he dictates to his stenographer, he does not know that her mother is dying from consumption, for the lack of the railway fare to Colorado. She is to him as much a part of his office furniture as the telephone. He does not know that the paper upon which his letters are written was made in a Holyoke factory, by half-naked slaves, who get less than 10 cents an hour. He does not know that his clothes were made in a New York sweat shop, and that little 5-year-old tots pulled out the bastings. He does not know that the chair he sits in was made by the women carpenters of Michigan, who toil among boards and shavings and whirling belts and saws for \$8 a week. He does not know that the glass out of which he sips his ice water was made by a dying glass-blower, killed by the unhealthy conditions of his trade. He does not know as he watches the curling smoke wreaths, that his cigar was made by a young Jewess who suffered from nicotine poisoning; or that the match with which he lit it was dipped by a pretty Swede girl, who died shortly afterward of 'phossy jaw.'"—Pennsylvania Grit.

Workmen Secured by the Union Iron Works by Fraud.

Eighty-six laborers and skilled workmen from the East entered California yesterday morning on the Central Pacific overland. They were en route to take the places of striking workmen in San Francisco and Port Costa. Labor union representatives of this city had news of their coming and a committee of them met the train at Emigrant Gap and lost no time in trying to persuade the Easterners not to proceed to San Francisco. In the party were sixty-one white men and twenty-five negroes.

The local union men did not have much trouble in inducing the white men not to come to San Francisco. The negroes, however, would not listen to the committee and nothing could be done with them.

Between Emigrant Gap and Roseville Junction, just east of Sacramento, twenty-five of the white men said they would seek work in the towns and orchards in that section. At Sacramento sixteen more were induced to abandon the train. Later in the day an employment bureau in the Capital City got jobs in the country for them. A few more got off the train before it got to Benicia, so that of the sixty-one white men of the party only eleven reached this city. Nine of them are being cared for by the Sailors' Union and two by the Machinists' Union.

A man named Simpson, an agent of the interested local employers, came West with the party of workmen. He tried in vain to prevent the white men from deserting him. The negroes remained with him and they are now herded on one of the docks at the water front.

The two men being cared for by the Machinists' Union are the only skilled workmen in the party. They were obtained by W. J. Gray, an agent of the Union Iron Works in New York. The others were to do teamster and longshoreman work. The two machinists came from New York. The negroes hail from Cincinnati and the other white men from Dayton and other Ohio points.

After scouring the East to get 400 men, Gray, Simpson and other agents for local employers could not get more than the eighty-six men mentioned to come West with Simpson. These agents advertised extensively in Eastern papers, and from what some of the men in yesterday's party say, they grossly misrepresented conditions here.

The two New York machinists say they were informed that no strike was on in San Francisco; that the Union Iron Works was already employing 5,000 men and needed 3,000 or 4,000 more to catch up with contracts that had been delayed. They were required to put up \$25 each, which was to be returned after they had worked six months. Their railroad fare and tourist berth, amounting to \$112 each, was paid for them. They were given a receipt from Gray, as agent for the Union Iron Works. It states that the \$25 put up by each man is on account of their transportation. E. B. Goss and Frank Ehlert are the two machinists in question.

Mr. Goss in talking about his experience said: "We were all deceived—basely deceived. The advertisement stated that 'no professional strike breakers' were wanted, and when we applied we were assured that the strike in San Francisco had been settled and that machinists and laborers were more in demand than ever. The agent, a man named Gray, told us that the Union Iron Works needed 3,000 or 4,000 men to catch up the contracts that had lain idle during the strike. He said the Scotts wanted 8,500 altogether, and that they had about 5,000. He was particular to inform us that the strike was over."

STRIKE FUND.

The following was received to aid the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers: Aug. 7, New London, Connecticut, Socialist club, \$3; Aug. 28, New-Castle, Penn., Socialist Club, \$3.64; Aug. 31, Socialist Sympathizers, \$25; Aug. 31, Coopers' Int. Union No. 3, St. Louis, Mo., \$10; total received and forwarded to Amalgamated Ass'n, \$41.64.

Other Business.

I also submit herewith a report of the business other than above transacted during the month of August, as follows:

1. Equipment of National Headquarters.
2. Aug. 10th, Address issued and sent to all Secretaries of State and local organizations announcing opening of National Headquarters and assumption of work.
3. Aug. 15th, issued letter of appeal and advice to Socialists with regard to the steel strike and sent same with official circular letter to eight hundred unions in the strike field.
4. Aug. 20th, circular letter to all Secretaries of State and Local organizations with regard to new printed matter and supplies.
5. Aug. 23d, circular letter to all Secretaries of State and Local organizations regarding finances of National Committee.
6. Aug. 24th, circular letter to Socialist organizations in Kansas, relative to charter for State organization.
7. Aug. 27, Circular letter to towns in New England States arranging lecture tour of Comrade H. G. Wilshire.
8. Aug. 31st, circular letter to party workers regarding printed matter, instructions on organizing and finances.
9. Aug. 31st, circular bulletin to Socialist papers with regard to strike fund in aid of Amalgamated Association.

In addition to the above mentioned, 102 letters were written in answer to communications received from comrades in thirty States and Territories. The total number of pieces of mail matter sent out during the period covered by this report was 1,554. A set of books and accounts have been opened. Property of the National Organization has been insured. Printed matter has been designed for the use of National State, and local organizations, consisting of State and Local charters, letter heads, membership cards, due stamps, application blanks for charter and membership, and a leaflet containing instructions to organizers. Telegram was sent to convention of International Typographical Union at Birmingham, Ala., applications for local charters were received from Girard, Kansas, and Atlanta, Ga.; for exchange of charter from Chattanooga, Tenn., and to replace lost charters of Local Butte, Montana.

Numerous letters have been received from Socialist lecturers and organizers who are enthusiastic to stump the country. A national lecture and organization bureau would be required in addition to the co-operation of the respective State organizations, in order to utilize the services of these comrades. Such a plan, however, economically administered at National Headquarters, would require extra space and service for handling, which, together with other affairs of immediate importance, involve a financial expenditure out of proportion to the very limited means at the present disposal of the National Committee.

Letters have also been received from scattered points throughout the country, asking for public speakers and organizers, indicating the general desire for agitation. These letters have been duly answered and placed on file for future reference, awaiting such time as means

are at hand to enable the undersigned to comply with said requests.

Yours fraternally,

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

Approved: W. H. Baird, G. A. Hoehn, M. Ballard Dunn, E. Val Putnam, L. E. Hildebrand, Local Quorum of the National Committee.

A Boycott that Should Be Enforced.

San Francisco, September 17, 1901.

To the friends of organized labor, and to the public of San Francisco:

The Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union of America, Local No. 24, of San Francisco, Cal., appeals to you to help them to keep up their six days work a week.

For years we have toiled every night in the week, locked in unhealthy basements, working from 14 to 18 hours a day, when at last, in November, 1900, through the organization of a solid Union, we gained what every human being is entitled to, one day of rest in seven days.

This was only gained through the stand we made as a Union.

Our Union is now threatened by a few unscrupulous bakery proprietors, members of the Employers' Association, who will not allow their men to stay in our organization.

RUEDIGER & LOESCH,
proprietors of the New Vienna Bakery and Restaurant, 107-111 Larkin street, refuse to comply with our Union rules, and as all peaceable means have failed, we ask you to **BOYCOTT** Ruediger & Loesch's New Vienna Bakery and Restaurant, 107-111 Larkin street, opposite the city hall, by not patronizing this firm, until such a time as these people are willing to give their help fair conditions; you will greatly help the Journeymen Bakers of this city. We remain,

Respectfully yours,

THE J. B. & C. I. UNION OF A.,
Local No. 24.

This boycott is endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council.

Advance Co-operative Bakery.

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

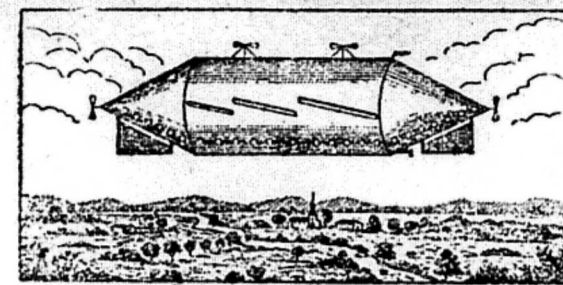
Every working-class family in the city needs at least one loaf of bread each day. If every reader of **ADVANCE** would see to it that his wife or housekeeper asks for "Advance" Union Label bread, the success of our Comrades of the Co-operative Bakery will be assured. The bakery, whose advertisement you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

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

BARBER SHOP. Laundry Office

20 HAYES ST.,

Near Market, - Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel



Fred W. Klotz

1241 Market

near 9th

The best Lunch House in San Francisco. Dinner from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Supper from 5 to 7 P. M. Regular Meal, including coffee, tea, wine or beer, 15 cents. Nothing but union Goods Sold.

H. Warneeke & Co.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

2971 Twenty-first Street

Near Folsom

—A Good Union Made Cigar.—

"The Waldorf"

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San Francisco

J. L. HEDRICH, Prop.

Extra Pale, Culmbacher, Sharp Steam on draught.

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Manufacturers of
Fire and Burglar Proof
Safes and Vaults.

Expert Safe Opening and
Repairing.

General Iron Work.

Assorted Stock of Second hand
Safes and Scales on
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Phone Red 602.



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The only Remedy for a disordered stomach. It cures catarrh, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, disturbed stomach and cleans the head.

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287 Natoma st.,

San Francisco

Workingmen's Sick & Death Benefit SOCIETY.

Of the United States of America Branch 102

Meeting every Last Monday of the Month, 8 p. m.

The Temple, 117 Turk St.

Secretary: A. F. Mayer, 1434 Pine St. Physician: Dr Fred'k A. Rinne, Rooms 3-4, 46 O'Farrell St. Hours, 3-5 and 7-8 P. M. Sundays 4-5 P. M. Dr's Residence: 2901 Folsom, Cor. 25th st. Hours: Before 9 A. M., 1-2, 5:30-6:30 PM.

Telephone Jessie 1715

Turk Street Coal Yard

ROBERT LATHROPE, Prop.

133 Turk Street, cor Jones

Expressing Promptly Done.

J. GEORGE SMITH,

309 Hearst Building, Cor. Market and 3rd sts

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR, U. S. PATENT ATTORNEY (Registered), and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

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.
- BARBERS 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. 410.** Shoe Clerks. Meets every Wednesday at 102 O'Farrell St. J. E. Kelly, Secretary, 28 Kearny St.
- CLERKS Protective Association. Drug. No. 472.** Meets Fridays at 909 Market St. H. Schwartz, Secretary, 1718 Geary St.
- CLERKS. Ship. No. 8947.** Meets Thursdays at 5 Market St. Room 17. W. O. Ferrall, Secretary, 315½ Capp St.
- COOPERS' International Union of N. A., No. 65.** Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy St. Secretary, W. T. Colbert, 280 Lexington Ave.
- CORE Makers' International Union, No. 68.** Meets at 1159 Mission St., Thursday. Secretary, Walter Green.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team, No. 85.** Brotherhood of Teamsters. Meets every Thursday at Teutonia Hall, 1332 Howard St. John McLaughlin, Secretary, 210 Langton St.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team, No. 228.** Sand Teamsters. Meets every Wednesday, at 1159 Mission St. M. J. Dillon, Secretary, 5 Homer St.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team, No. 224.** Hackmen. Meets every Thursday at 102 O'Farrell St. John Dowling, Secretary, 27 Fifth St.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team, No. 226.** Milk Drivers. Meets every Wednesday at Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom St. A. Dijeau, Secretary, 935 Market St., Room 17.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team, No. 256.** Meets at B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy St., Tuesdays. Secretary, James Jordan, 530 Castro St.
- ELECTRICAL Workers of America, National Brotherhood, No. 151.** Linemen. Meets every Monday at 102 O'Farrell St. J. F. Leonard, Secretary, 1227 Filbert St.
- ENGINEERS, International Union of Steam, No. 64.** Electrical and Steam Engineers. Meets Fridays at Odd Fellows' Hall. W. T. Ronney, Secretary.
- GARMENT Workers of America, United, No. 131.** Meets every Thursday at 117 Turk St. Ed. Corpe, Secretary, 3382 20th St.
- GARMENT Workers Union, International, Ladies, No. 8.** Cloakmakers. Meets every Tuesday at 915½ Market St. I. Jacoby, Secretary.
- GLASS Bottle Blowers Association of the U. S. and Can., No. 3.** Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Eintracht Hall, Twelfth, nr. Folsom St. Phil. J. Dietz, Secretary, 1347 Eleventh St., Sunset District.
- GLASS Workers, American Flint Association of the U. S. and Can., No. 138.** Meets 1st Tuesday at 121 Eddy St. H. Johnson, Secretary, 1017 Howard St.
- HATTERS of North America, United, S. F. District.** Meets 2d Friday, January, April, July, Oct. C. H. Davis, secretary, 1458 Market St.
- HORSESHOERS of the U. S. and Canada, International Union, No. 25.** Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 909 Market St. John McCloskey, Secretary, 202 Oak St.
- HOTEL and Restaurant Employees, No. 30. (Cooks and Waiters Alliance).** Meets every Wednesday, at 8:30 p. m., at 316 O'Farrell St. W. L. Caudle, Secretary, 12 Carlos Place.
- LAUNDRY Workers International Union (Shirts and Waists), No. 23.** French. Meets every Wednesday at Universal Hall, 812 Pacific St. J. Dussere, Secretary, 12 Montgomery St., Room 12.
- LAUNDRY Workers International Union. Steam. No. 26.** Branch No. 1 meets 1st and 3d Monday at 1159 Mission St. Branch No. 2 meets 2d and 4th Monday at 1749 Mission St. Secretary, 927 Market St., Room 302.
- LEATHERWORKERS on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood.** Meets every Friday at B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy St. A. H. Kohler, Secretary, 1519 Polk St.
- LITHOGRAPHERS International Protective and Beneficial Association, No. 17.** Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, Alcazar Building. R. L. Olsen, Secretary 1007½ Lombard St.
- LABORERS' Protective Association, No. 8944.** Meets Sundays at 2:00 p. m., 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. —.** Coppersmiths. Meets 2d Saturdays at 117 Turk St. W. H. Pohman, Secretary, 1128 Sacramento St., Vallejo, Cal.
- MILKERS Union, No. 8861.** Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Tuesdays in March and June at 526 Montgomery St. A. Iten, Secretary, 526 Montgomery St.
- MOULDERS Union of North America, Iron, No. 164.** Meets every Tuesday at 1133 Mission St. Martin G. Fallon, Secretary, 2429 Folsom St.
- MAILERS, Newspaper, No. 18.** Meets 1st Thursday at 102 O'Farrell St. Alfred O'Neil, Secretary.
- METAL Workers United, No. 27 (Machine Hands).** Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 1159 Mission St. D. J. Murray, Secretary, 18½ Ringold St.
- METAL Workers International Association, Amalgamated Sheet No. 26.** Meets Fridays at 121 Eddy St. L. F. Harris, Secretary.
- MUSICIANS' Mutual Protective Union (American Federation of Musicians), No. 6.** Meets 2d Thursday, at 1:30 p. m. Board of Directors, every Tuesday, 1 p. m. at 421 Post St. S. Davis, Secretary, 421 Post St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers, of America, Brotherhood of, No. 134.** Varnishers and Polishers. Mondays at 117 Turk St. J. C. Patterson, 405 Thirteenth St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Brotherhood of, No. 136.** Meets at 117 Turk St., Mondays. Carl Trost, Secretary, 806 Taylor St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Brotherhood of, No. 131.** Paper Hangers. Meets every Friday at 915½ Market St. T. J. Crowley, Secretary.
- POULTRY and Game Dressers, No. 9050, A. F. of L.** Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, 620 Bush St. Thos. W. Collas, Secretary, 31 Essex St.
- PAVERS' Union, No. 8895.** Meets 1st Monday at 120 Ninth St. M. Murphy, Secretary, 1510 Harrison St.
- PATTERN Makers meet at 55 Third St. E. A. Donahue, Secretary, 55 Third St.**
- PRINTING Pressmen's Union, No. 4, Web Pressmen.** 1st Monday at Becker's Hall, 14 Third St. A. J. Brainwell, Secretary, 1814B Mason Street.
- PRINTING Pressmen's Union, International, No. 24.** 1st and 3d Monday at 32 O'Farrell St. W. Griswold, Secretary, 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 376 Brannan St.; entrance on Third St. Wm. Coakley, Secretary, 1142 Mission Street.
- STAGE Employees National Alliance, Theatrical. (Theatrical Employees Protective Union).** 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2 p. m., at Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason St. Carl Taylor, Secretary, 414 Mason St.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hope of Capitalism:

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A dispatch from Rome says the Socialists and Anarchists fought to assume control of the Central Labor Council, and that the latter won. The monarchical party cannot count on a single supporter in the new body, and it is only a question of a little time until the Socialists gain control.

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