

ADVANCE

WHOLE NUMBER, 377

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901.

\$1 PER YEAR.

The Issues of the Campaign.

Workingmen and Citizens:

The Socialist Party appeals to you to carefully consider how you will cast your vote at the coming election. All kinds of issues are being raised and your vote is being solicited for all manner of reasons by the various candidates. We desire to state briefly why you should Vote THE SOCIALIST TICKET STRAIGHT.

The Candidates.

In the first place, since you are accustomed to thinking of men rather than principles, we boldly put forward our candidates and challenge comparison with the others. Every nominee on our ticket is a union man except the two candidates for Police Judge. Many are or have been officers and holders of important trusts in their organizations. Thus, as a workingman's ticket, ours is beyond reproach. It is far better than either the Republican or Democratic, and when compared with the so-called "Labor" ticket it presents a list of men who have been tried in the union movement and found true. Wells and Tobin are out of consideration as workingmen candidates. Both are ranked with the bosses, the employers' class. Let us, therefore, compare Schmitz, the so-called "Labor" man, and Charles L. Ames, the Socialist candidate.

Schmitz' Pusillanimous Program.

Schmitz claims election because he is a workingman; but in all his speeches says he will not be mayor for any special class, but will deal evenly between all classes. What does this mean? He intends to seek your votes because he is of your class, yet when he gets your votes and gets elected he says he will do no more for you than for the bosses. In order to make his chances of election better, to make small the opposition of the Employers' Association, he promises a "safe, conservative business administration," which simply means that when the Labor Unions and the Employers' Association come in conflict under his administration, as they did under the last, he will not use the powers of the city government on the side of labor, but will maintain a let-alone policy, leaving the employers free to lock the workers out, imposing privation and hardship upon them in a tyrannical endeavor to starve them into submission to the bosses' terms.

Chas. L. Ames' Manly Declaration.

Contrast, workingmen, with the weak-kneed, vote-seeking statement of Schmitz, the bold, uncompromising declaration of Charles L. Ames, the Socialist candidate: "In accepting this nomination I become the candidate of the only party in America whose platform and principles point the way to the emancipa-

tion of the working class. . . . I pledge myself to the unqualified support of the platform of the Socialist Party and the interests of the working class." There is nothing here about "giving the employer a fair show"—to starve you into submission—nothing here about "equal impartiality," when you are engaged in conflict with your bosses. The platform, which Mr. Ames subscribes to, pledges him "to look out for the interests of the working class above and against all capitalist interests of whatsoever nature or kind." There is nothing here that leaves any doubt as to how he would administer the city's business. It would be to help the workingman—every measure and every act would be judged by the standard of the interests of the working class—to be adopted if it advanced them, to be rejected if it did not.

The Necessity of Working-class Control.

Possibly, fellow-workingmen, you are startled because the Socialist Party declares itself a class party, as its nominees stand pledged to the interests of one class against all comers. If you will consider, however, you will see that this is the only possible thing. All other parties are capitalist class parties. The Republican and Democratic parties are avowedly looking after the business or capitalist interests, but as they need workingmen's votes to win they speak of the harmony of interests of labor and capital. But whenever that harmony is disturbed by strikes and boycotts, both of these old parties side with the bosses and send police and militia to club and shoot "Brother Labor" back into "harmony" with capital, at the same old terms of overwork and under-pay. Recognizing that the old parties are capitalist parties, many workingmen seek for a labor ticket to vote. In other words, they want a class ticket of their own—one that will support labor against capital, not capital against labor.

"But There Is No Peace!"

We appeal to you, workingmen, have not the events of the past year shown conclusively that there is no harmony between the capitalist employer and the workingman? Take only a few of the most prominent troubles—the millmen's strike, the cooks and waiters', the butchers', the machinists', the painters', the teamsters', culminating in the gigantic battle between the City Front Federation and the Employers' Association. What do these things mean? Did not the workingmen organize? Did not the capitalists, the bosses, organize? Did they not wage a class war against each other? Yes, and again, yes! It was necessary, it was inevitable that each side should do so. The struggle between the working class and the capitalist class cannot be

avoided. Even now we have only armed truce; both sides are resting on their arms, waiting a favorable opportunity to renew the fight. During the coming two years this class-struggle will break out anew. Where will the city government stand? We know that during the past year it has helped the bosses. We know that Wells and Tobin will continue that policy. Will Schmitz be different?

No Equivocation or Cowardice.

Schmitz, the candidate of a party whose only excuse for existence is that both the old parties support the capitalist class, declares that he will not be the mayor of the working class but of the whole people. This is equivocation and cowardice. How can he represent the interests of the Employers' Association and City Front Federation at the same time when their interests are diametrically opposed? No such straddle is possible. For us or against us! The indifferent and impartial are either foes or friends so cowardly as to be useless or worse. The issue of this campaign is clearly and solely, "Shall the city government be run in the interests of the working class or the capitalist class?" Only the SOCIALIST PARTY has declared unequivocally and boldly that it stands for the working class. The Republican, the Democratic and the Union Labor Party seek to straddle—proclaiming they will guard the interests of both with "equal impartiality," like the backwoodsman who was equally impartial to his wife and the bear, encouraging each in their battle, "Go it, Betsy; go it, bear."

Be Not Again Deceived.

Workingmen, be true to yourselves. Do not vote a ticket on which no reliance can be placed. The Union Labor ticket is composed of politicians from the defeated factions of the Republican and Democratic parties. They are ignorant of your needs. They offer you no progressive plan of action. Their whole campaign is, "Vote for me, because I am a workingman." Not because they represent principles which will free you from the domination of the bosses; not because they are pledged to use the government to aid you in your struggle against the organized capitalist class; but merely because they are or have been workingmen, they seek your vote. Don't throw away your vote on them. It will do you no good. They are just as bad in their ignorance and lack of courage as the old parties in their adhesion to the bosses.

Vote the Socialist Ticket Straight.

The Socialist Party knows what your needs are. Its candidates, all union men, are pledged

(Continued to page 4.)

An Address to Workingmen.

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

A WORKINGMAN'S PARTY.

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

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CAPITALIST AND LABORING CLASSES.

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

CAPITALIST CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

ONLY WORKINGMEN FOR OFFICE.

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

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM.

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

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

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

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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

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

THE MAYOR.

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

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

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

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

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

stand that their first duty is to protect the interests and rights of workingmen and afford safety to all.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND SANITARY ORDINANCES.

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

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

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

INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION.

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

USE OF REVENUE FROM INDUSTRIES.

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

EQUALIZATION OF SALARIES.

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

HOMES FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE.

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

and such other matters as may assist in planning proper and convenient houses.

PALACE OF THE PEOPLE.

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

LICENSE CONTROL OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYERS.

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

REPEAL OF DOLLAR-TAX LIMIT.

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

NO TAXATION FOR SMALL HOMES.

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

AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER WHERE NECESSARY.

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

APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALIST FLEECINGS.

16. The State constitution and revenue laws should also be so enforced by the city assess-

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

NO CAPITALIST PUBLIC OWNERSHIP MOVEMENTS.

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

Some Things that Do not Tend to Discourage Anarchy.

The Philadelphia "North American" classifies the following persons, for instance, as "breeders of anarchy":

"The members of a legislature that openly sold a United States Senatorship to a man who escaped conviction of the crime of misappropriating public money by pleading the statute of limitations—a legislature whose general scorn for common honesty gave it a disgraceful eminence even in a State accustomed to corrupt legislatures.

"A governor who became the accomplice of a band of politicians and speculators and conferred on them by his official signature the legal privilege of stealing the streets of the State's cities.

"An attorney general who made one of a gang of marauders that tried, with the legislature's help, to steal the coal lands of the State.

"A justice of a supreme court, appointed by the Governor whose former law partner he was, and who secretly revealed to that Governor in advance how each justice would vote on a case in which the Governor was politically interested.

"The Mayor of a great city who turned blackmailer in the effort to protect himself from newspaper criticism, who habitually jobs in contracts, gives away enormously valuable franchises to his confederates, connives at the existence of illegal and profitable dens of vice, and from being a bankrupt when he entered office, is reputed to have become a millionaire."

The Pittsburg "Post" (Dem.) adds approvingly:

"This does not require much explanation. It can all be found within the limits of Pennsylvania. And there may be added as the greatest of anarchists the political machine that carries elections by fraudulent methods and educates the baser sort of the population in the science of repeating, personation, forgery, perjury and ballot box stuffing. Who are anarchists if they are not?"

The Issues of the Campaign.

(Continued from page 1.)

ed to measures which will directly benefit you. It stands uncompromisingly for the working class as against all capitalist interests, and therefore deserves your support. It is the only real, *bona fide* labor party in the field.

If you are a union man, vote the Socialist ticket straight.

If you wish to rebuke the organized capitalists, vote the Socialist ticket straight.

If you wish to benefit yourself by building up a party which is pledged to look after your immediate interests, and whose ultimate victory will mean the emancipation of labor from the yoke of wage-slavery and the establishment of social justice to all,

VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET STRAIGHT!

The One Issue.

The only object toward which the political action of the working class can be consistently directed is the collective ownership of the means of production which the collective labor of the working class has created. Private ownership, always and everywhere, means, exploitation of labor, concentration of wealth, class rule and poverty for the workers. Competition compels combination, and the only alternative to profit-grinding private monopoly is the Co-operative Commonwealth. When the people own the means of production which they create and use, then and only then will ALL be workers and ALL enjoy the product of their labor; only then will men cease to be masters and slaves and become equal freemen. This is the program of the Social Democratic Party, and this is the issue that we accept in every campaign.

Jobbery in political office, police corruption, protection of vice and crime are only incidents in the criminal conduct of the capitalist class. Capitalism breeds corruption, it incites crime, it fosters vice. Capitalist parties can no more eliminate corruption or prevent crime or suppress vice than a tree can refuse to bring forth fruit after its kind.

Whoever owns the means by which I live is by reason of that fact my master, and for him to call himself my equal and fellow-citizen is mockery. We have today a small class of people owning as their private property the only means whereby all the people must live—lands, factories, railroads, all the instruments of production and distribution. The capitalist class is more truly a ruling class than was ever any titled aristocracy or sceptered despot; with all their powers these latter have had social responsibilities and have acknowledged public duties. But dominant capitalism has no other law than its own private profit interests, and is absolutely without duty, morality or mercy. Capitalists rule because they have the power to say to every workers in the land: "You shall not be permitted to work and produce your living unless at the same time you produce profits for us." They use this power more ruthlessly, treacherously, vulgarly and murderously than any other ruling class that has ever despoiled, disgraced and degraded the human race. The black lexicon of infamy contains no words which carry to the understanding mind any such horrors as are expressed by "dividends" on stocks and "interest" on bonds.

Every divided-bearing stock and interest-bearing bond is a chattel mortgage on a slave. In little more than a generation capitalism has substituted for the chattel deeds to black workingmen a stock-and-bond title to every

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workingman, woman and child in Christendom, black and white alike. And every bond means a bondsman.—Ben Hanford in "Worker."

Ultimate Wholesale Socialism.

Former United States Senator Pettigrew is a picturesque figure in office or out of it. The Los Angeles "Herald" (Republican) reports him as saying in a recent interview in that city that "anarchism is the effect following a certain cause. Remove the promoting cause and anarchy will cease. This can be effectively done by passing such good laws as will enable the competitive system again to hold sway in this country, instead of continuing in the present groove of capitalistic concentration.

"The competitive system," continued Senator Pettigrew earnestly, "has been the very basis of our national life, but the present trust system can only ultimate in a wholesale socialism. The aggregations of capitalistic power are becoming so great that the people will live to the situation and determine to administer these great industries for the common benefit."

This interview is conspicuously displayed by headings in large type: "Specific for Political Ills," "Wise Laws the Only Cure for Discontent and Anarchy," etc. As there is no possibility of rescuing and perpetuating the competitive system, and as there is but one way in which trusts can be made to serve the people, the country may as well get ready for "ultimate wholesale Socialism."

Of Course They Would Not Accept.

The following challenge was sent to the new labor party and was turned down. The question is a vital one. The workers can decide which party is the one that best represents their interests by the fact that the so-called labor party refused to meet us in debate. To the County Central ommittee of the Union Labor Party.

Gentlemen: I have been instructed to issue to the representatives of the Union Labor Party a formal challenge to debate the following question: "Which Political Party Best Deserves the Support of the Working Class?" Should you accept this challenge kindly let us know the name of your speaker. We will then elect a speaker to meet him, engage a hall and make other necessary arrangements. Respectfully yours,

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Per THOMAS BERESFORD.

Special Notice.

Make no mark opposite the places containing the words, "No Nomination," on our ticket. this is absolutely necessary if you wish your ballot counted. There is no nomination for city or district attorney on our ticket. Make no mark opposite these places. The board of election commissioners have decided that ballots marked opposite the words "No Nomination" will be thrown out.

CHAS. L. AMES FOR MAYOR.

Tell Your Friends

TO ATTEND

The Grand Final Rally

OF THE

SOCIALIST PARTY

AT THE

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE

Saturday, November 2nd., 8 P. M.

Music! Oratory! Enthusiasm!

Let Everyone Come!

M. W. WILKINS will speak at the grand final campaign rally in Metropolitan Temple, Saturday evening, November 2d. Don't fail to hear him!

J. STITT WILSON will speak at the grand final campaign rally in Metropolitan Temple, Saturday evening, 8 p. m., November 2d. Bring your friends to hear him!

GEO. S. HOLMES will speak at the grand final campaign rally in Metropolitan Temple, Saturday evening, at 8 p. m., November 2d. Be sure to attend!

HOW TO VOTE AND HAVE YOUR VOTE COUNTED.

Socialist Ticket

Mayor, CHARLES L. AMES,	X
Auditor, N. C. ANDERSON,	X
For City Attorney, NO NOMINATION.	
Sheriff, JOHN MESSER,	X
Tax Collector, LUDWIG BERG,	X
Treasurer, OSWALD SEIFERT,	X
Recorder, EMIL ROUGK,	X
County Clerk, SCOTT ANDERSON,	X
For District Attorney, NO NOMINATION.	
Coroner, N. J. B. SCHULTZ,	X
Public Administrator, C. G. PERAULT,	X
Supervisors,	
1. WALTER E. WALKER,	X
2. NICHOLAS V. HANSEN,	X
3. I. ROSENBLATT,	X
4. JOHN CARTER,	X
5. HENRY WARNECKE, JR.,	X
6. LYMUS VAN ALSTINE,	X
7. WILLIAM COSTLEY,	X
8. HUGO LOTZIN,	X
9. FRANK H. CRANFORD,	X
10. OLAUS GAFVERT,	X
11. LOUIS W. LINDGREN,	X
12. GEORGE GUTHRIE,	X
13. EMIL SCHAEERER,	X
14. LOUIS N. VEZINA,	X
15. JACOB MAYBLUM,	X
16. GEORGE STEIN,	X
17. HENRY HILKER,	X
GEORGE NISBET,	X
Police Judges,	
1. CAMERON H. KING,	X
2. W. C. SHEPARD,	X

Leave place vacant where it says, "No Nomination"; otherwise your vote will be thrown away.

The Powers of Citizenship.

The focus of attention of the civilized and intelligent world is the organization of capital, and its corresponding effects on society. When Carl Marx, Wm. Liebknecht and their associates declared, about fifty years ago, that the concentration of capital into a few hands was a natural law in the competitive system, and was therefore irresistible and inevitable, they were laughed at by the political economists, the wisecracks of capitalistic economics, and even up to twenty or twenty-five years ago it was still held that the only industries or commercial enterprises that could possibly be carried on on a natural basis were insurance and banking. But since the rapid and stable growth of the trusts the conclusions of the "wise men" have been given the lie and the wisdom and correctness of the views of the founders of scientific Socialism have been demonstrated by the logic of facts.

The Socialist contends that the law of economics which impelled individuals to unite their capital and form a firm, which caused the firms to grow into stock companies and corporations, has caused the corporations to grow into the "trusts," and will cause the various trusts to grow and enlarge in their own field and finally evolve into a grand trust, or combine, which will eventually control all the means of production and distribution.

This natural law, in a few words, is the tendency of bodies to move along the lines of the least resistance. When the capitalists find that by co-operating in producing and exchanging they get larger and surer dividends than by independently operating they will continue to co-operate, the "trust smashers" to the contrary notwithstanding. And when we have gained control of the productions of our brain and brawn by an intelligent use of the ballot, we will do the same thing for the same reason, that of economy.

It is to be hoped that no one is so foolish as to expect the shoemaking industry to be carried on by the individual shoemaker, who traveled from house to house in bygone days making each shoe completely as it was needed, or to see the big wagon-making concerns to dissolve under the hot air of Democratic orators and revert into the type of the original smithy, of poetic fame, with his single forge and kit of tools. Yet that is, in principle, what the smashers cry for. And why do we not expect these returns to individualism? Is it not because by systematizing and specializing this work it can be done quicker?

The privately owned trust holds the same position in industry that the king and his court of the eighteenth century held in politics. Both sovereigns in their respective realms. Now, when our forefathers sought to get rid of the despotism of King George and his clique and became a self-governing set of men they did not attempt to destroy the unity of the States, but they perfected his Government by establishing the franchise, the right of each individual to have a voice in his own government. It was by their efforts and their blood that we today have the right and the power to change or alter, add to or abolish, the laws under which we live. Since we have the power to govern ourselves and to do away with tyranny and despotism, it necessarily follows that if the conditions of life are unfavorable to us, if the sacred rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are no longer ours, it is because we allow it to be so.

To demolish, or to attempt to demolish, the trusts is anarchy. Just so, as if Jefferson or Hamilton and their contemporaries would have advocated the destruction of the State government because it was instituted by the

British. The trusts are the latest and highest result of the development of society. The development of man kind from a warring and incongruous lot of individuals to a co-operating, collective body. Its bad features lie in that, today, it is privately owned. The private ownership of the trusts permits a few individuals to determine the conditions of life for a great number. So likewise with the privately controlled state. The proper solution of the trust question can be found in the solution of the kingdom question. The taking away of the right to govern from the few and giving it to the many.

If the adult men see the truth of this and act accordingly by supporting a Socialist at the polls, assisting in attaining thereby the public ownership and control of all the means of production and exchange, we will once more have demonstrated our intelligence as men, and civilization will have added its greatest stride in the onward march.—Machinists' Journal.

Socialist Party Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$180.35; S. Schmulowitz, \$1; A. H., 50 cts.; F. R. Whitney, \$1; Local San Bernardino, \$2; Nace Ferlin, San Diego county, \$1.50; Klaus Olsen, \$3; J. Bearens, 50 cents; A. J. Morris, 50 cts.; W. C. Rush, \$2; A. Cohen, 50 cts.; Liberty Branch, \$6.50; Geo. Guthrie, \$2; Local Vallejo, \$6.25; Local Riverside, \$2.80; Comrade Fisher, Benicia, \$1; J. P. Hansen, Benicia, 50 cts.; Wm. Gnauch, Benicia, \$5; Local Benicia, \$2.50; J. B. Compton, Williams, Colusa Co., \$2; B. Frese, Lemoore, \$1; B. F. Swenson, Dixon, \$1; J. J. Padrick, Miramar, \$1; Hugo Breiter, 25 cts.; August Borchard, 25 cts.; J. Kelleher, 50 cts.; H. F. S., 50 cts.; Jack Stack, 25 cts.; Ernest Scholer, 25 cts.; J. Schmidt, \$1; John Jansen, 50 cts.; G. Frank, 25 cts.; Henry Sattler, 25 cts.; J. Plugrad, 50 cts.; Henry Thieler, 25 cts.; M. I. Thompson, 25 cts.; A. Jago, 25 cts.; J. Mayblum, 50 cts.; Ed. Strohmeier, 25 cts.; Will J. Thorpe, 25 cts.; Frank J. McGuire, 25 cts.; Joseph Hagen, 25 cts.; Percy J. Cole, 25 cts.; D. B., 25 cts.; Thos. Pemberty, 25 cts.; G. Lamaack, 25 cts.; S. Engel, 25 cts.; M. Wistos, 25 cts.; H. Hirvonces, 25 cts.; P. Brede, 25 cts.; Rogulski, 25 cts.; Westman, 25 cts.; Noy, 25 cts.; Johnson, 25 cts.; F. E. Grothan, 25 cts.; Martin Y. Delarose, 25 cts.; A. R. Cederbloom, 25 cts.; D. L., 25 cts.; S. Silverman, 25 cts.; C. G. Freund, 25 cts.; Johnston, 25 cts.; Holmes, 50 cts.; C. H. Johnson, 25 cts.; E. Jones, 25 cts.; C. E. Kramien, 25 cts.; B. Kloepper, 50 cts.; E. Morgan, 50 cts.; J. Schafer, 25 cts.; A. Lewetzow, 50 cts.; A. Jensen, 50 cts.; Herman Heider, \$2; Olaus Gafvert, \$1.50; Frank Reed, Eureka, \$2; Philip Cowen, Santa Rosa, \$2.35; C. P. Christenson, Lincoln, \$1.50; John J. McLean, Independence, \$2; J. G. Smith, Oakland, \$5; Waldron, Junction City, \$1; Frances, city, 25 cts.; from Santa Cruz: C. Witney, \$1; W. Degener, \$1; J. Grahmer, 50 cts.; J. Vulner, 50 cts.; L. F. Struckmeyer, 50 cts.; T. B. Pilkington, 25 cts. Total, \$260.75.

OSCAR JOHNSON, Fin. Sec.

49 Sacramento St.

Our Progress.

As an evidence of our progress in this country the following table is sufficient to prove that nothing can stop us. Just as sure as the years pass just as sure may an increase in our power and numbers be expected.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1890.....	13,331
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1894.....	33,133
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1898.....	130,368

Karl Marx' Economic Teachings.

By KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated for the "Advance" by Kaspar Bauer.

(Continued from last week.)

If the necessary labor time—that is, that part of the work day during which just enough value is produced to compensate the capitalist for value expended in the purchase of the commodity, labor-power—is a definite quantity, the rate of surplus value can be increased only by extension of the work-day. If, for instance, the necessary labor-time amounts to six hours per day, and this amount does not change, a circumstance which under given conditions of production does not occur; then the rate of surplus value can be increased through the extension of the work-day. We have to consider the effects of this circumstance in the fourth chapter.

But it is impossible to prolong the work-day ad infinitum. The attempt of the capitalist to prolong it finds physical barriers in the exhaustion of the worker; it finds moral barriers in the workers' demands for freedom of action as a human being; and political ones in the shortening of the work-day by the State. Let us suppose that the work-day has reached the limit beyond which, under given conditions, it cannot be prolonged; suppose the limit to be twelve hours. The necessary labor-time is six hours, and the rate of surplus value is 100 per cent.

The question which the capitalist asks constantly is how to increase this rate. The answer is very simple. If the necessary labor-time can be forced down from six hours to four hours then the time of surplus labor rises from six to eight hours; the length of the working day remained the same, but the relation of its two component parts—that is, of necessary and surplus labor-time—is changed. And with it changed the rate of surplus value. By forcing down the necessary labor-time from four to six hours during a work-day of twelve hours the rate of surplus value rose from 100 to 200 per cent.—it doubled.

Surplus-value may result not only by absolute prolongation of the work-day, but also by shortening the necessary labor-time. Surplus accruing from extension of the work-day Marx calls absolute surplus-value; on the other hand, that surplus value which accrues as the result of the shortening of the necessary labor-time and corresponding change in the relation of the magnitude of the two parts of the work-day, he calls relative surplus-value.

The constant aim of the capitalist to increase surplus-value by the last method is nowhere better revealed than in his attempts to "squeeze" wages, to force them down. But since, under given conditions, the value of labor-power is a definite magnitude, this attempt can only result in an attempt to force the price of labor-power below its value. Important, however, as this fact may in practice be, we cannot now take further notice of it, as we are here concerned with the basis of the economic movement and not with its external forms of appearance.

For the time being we must proceed upon the assumption that everything goes along smoothly and normally; that price corresponds to value and also that the price of labor-power is equal to its value. Our inquiry does as yet not take in the question of how wages can be forced below the value of labor-power and the consequences thereof, but simply how the value of labor-power may be decreased.

Under given circumstances the worker has certain needs; a certain amount of use-values is necessary for the existence of himself and family. These articles of use are commodities, their value is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor-time expended in their production. All of this is known to us however; and does consequently need no further illucidation. If the average necessary labor-time needed for the production of these articles of use decreases, there will be a corresponding decrease in the value of these products and a consequent fall in the value of the labor-power of the worker and of the necessary part of the work-day, the part devoted to the reproduction of this value, without decrease of the habitual needs of the worker. In other words: if the productivity of labor increases, the result, under given conditions, is a decrease in the value of labor-power. Only under certain conditions, however, for only then, or in so far as the increase in the productivity of labor shortens the labor-time necessary for the production of the means of subsistence habitually used by the worker. If the worker is in the habit of wearing shoes instead of going barefoot, the value of labor-power would be reduced if the time required for the production of a pair of shoes were reduced from twelve hours to six. If, however, the productivity of the labor of diamond-cutters or Irish point-lace makers would double it would have no effect upon the value of labor-power. An intensification of the productivity of labor-power is only possible through a change in the mode of production, through an improvement of the instruments of labor or of the methods of working. The production of relative surplus-value, therefore, is determined through a complete change in the labor process: This complete change and higher and higher perfection of the mode of production is an imperative necessity for the capitalist system of production. The individual capitalist is hardly conscious of the fact the cheaper he produces the lower will be the value of labor-power and the higher, other things being equal, is the rate of surplus-value. However, competition forces him continually to further improve the process of production. The struggle of getting ahead of his competitors moves him to introduce new methods, which make it possible for him to produce just as many commodities as before in less than the average time required. Competition in turn forces his competitors also to introduce the new improved method. The exceptional gains made as long as these methods were the exception disappear as soon as they become the rule; but just in the degree as this acts upon the production of the necessary means of existence does it result permanently in a more or less great reduction in the value of labor-power and a corresponding increase of relative surplus-value.

This is only one of the reasons why capitalism constantly revolutionizes the mode of production and in that way continually increases relative surplus-value. If the productivity of labor increases, there follows a corresponding increase in the rate of relative surplus value with a fall in the value of commodities. Here we see the beginning of what is apparently a contradiction, the capitalist restlessly striving to produce cheaper and cheaper, to give his commodities less and less value in

order to be able to pocket more and more value. And something else equally contradictory looms up: the greater the productivity of labor under capitalism the more surplus-labor given up by the worker to the capitalist. The aim of capitalist production is to enormously increase the productivity of labor, to reduce to a minimum the necessary labor-time, and at the same time to prolong the work-day as much as possible. We have seen in Chapter IV how they prolonged the work-day; let us see now how they reduce the necessary labor-time.

(To be continued.)

How Morgan Made Money

HEADS I WIN; TAILS YOU LOSE.

It is just possible that when J. Pierpont Morgan and a few other sincere hardworking millionaires and monopolists add a little more to their frugal hoard we may be permitted to note the end of the steel workers' strike. Mr. Morgan, as we have had occasion to remark heretofore, has ever an eye on the main chance, and overlooks neither opportunity nor possibility. What to some would read business calamity, to thrifty Mr. Morgan spells an augmented ability to keep want from knocking at his door. If present indications are to be relied upon, it will be many years before Mr. Morgan feels the pinch of poverty, for, in the language of the lowly, "he has caught them going and coming."

When employes became conversational, and asserted that they were entitled to unionize the mills as capitalists had unionized their money, Mr. Morgan, being the holder of certain evidences of a working interests in the United States Steel corporation, parted with options on the same at a high price. The strike came. This is not to say that Mr. Morgan or his representatives in this country could have headed it off, but it is certain that they did not, and the steel stock which Mr. Morgan had owned and parted with went down to 35 for common and 86 for preferred, being a great falling away.

Then Mr. Morgan and allied interests called in the money or their stocks, and the optimistic, who had bought high sold low, in order to relieve themselves of further care. Thereupon the peace sign was made, and a talk with Morgan and Schwab on one side and Shaffer on the other, was had. The rumor went forth that they effected a compromise, and steel stock went up to 46 for common and 96 for preferred, eleven points on the volatile and ten on the more solid and more slowly moving. Other great fortunes were thus made; the alert bulls, seeing their opportunity, cut in at the advanced prices.

On the day following the convention between Capital and Labor the imminent settlement of the trouble had become as nebulous and uncertain as before, finding their enthusiasm expensive, turned dully to the other side of the market. Yet be not without hope, you men who desire business peace and who wish to see the wheels moving and the men with the pay roll box appear on Saturday to requite long lines of workmen. When Mr. Morgan and United States Steel have worked Mr. Schwab and other holders of the whip-saw to their utter satisfaction, then again, as Mark Hanna declared on a memorable political occasion, peace will reign and the government live.—Philadelphia North American.

What Is Capital?

It requires no explanation to show that of all producers the seller of labor is most unfavorably situated under the system of competition. Where would the sellers of other wares be if they could not keep their produce back when the demand was slack? The seller of labor cannot do this. He must sell. Hunger compels him. Further, when the price of labor rises, it only makes the lot of the workers ultimately worse, for it brings about an increase in the number of the workers. Neither need we explain how it is that no charitable employer can alter this. Whoever attempts to do so is struck down by the dagger of competition.

Under free competition the relation of an employer to the employed is the same as to any other merchandise. The worker is work, and work is the cost of its production. This is the leading feature of the present age. In former times the relations were those of man to man; after all, the relations of the slave-owner to the slave, and of the feudal lord to the serf were human. The relations in former times were human, for they were those of rulers to be ruled; they were relations between one man and another man. Even the ill-treatment of the slaves and serfs proves this; for anger and love are human passions; and those ill-treated in anger were still treated as men. The cold, impersonal relation of the employer to the employed, as to a thing which is produced like any other ware on the market, is the specific and thoroughly inhuman feature of the Middle Class Age.

The Middle Class hate the idea of a State; they would replace the State by a Middle Class society permeated with free competition; for in a State workers are still treated as men, whilst under the Middle Class regime the workers are like any other merchandise, and are only taken into consideration to the cost of production.

Ancient civilization is shown by what Plutarch wrote of Marcus Crassus and his slaves. "He (Crassus) used to attend to their education and often gave them lessons himself; esteeming it the principal part of the business of a master to inspect and take care of his servants, whom he considered as the living instruments of economy. In this he was certainly right if he thought, as he frequently said, that other matters should be managed by servants, but the servants by the master." Contrast this with the words of a Liberal Professor: "Swiss manufacturers boast that they can manufacture at less cost than the Germans because the Swiss have no compulsory education."

* * * * *

We have seen that wages, on the average, are reduced to the necessary means of subsistence. But if this be the reward of labor what becomes of the excess of the prices paid for the articles produced over the cost of subsistence of the workers whilst the articles are being made? This excess is divided between the employer and other capitalists, pure and simple, such as the holders of land, bankers, etc.

We said that there is not a single drop of the sweat of the workers that is not paid back to capital in the price of product, and that every pound in the hands of the employers produces another pound. With this increase the power of capital increases, so that every effort, of the workers enables the capitalist to compel the workers to further toil. And it is possible to reduce the prices of the products and thus cheapen the means of subsistence, then the increase of the workers does

not increase with the increased produce of labor, but the power of capital does.

Take all those who have worked together in the production of some article—those who have worked with their brains as well as those who have worked with their hands; add together what they have received for their work and they will not be able to recover the product of their labor! And when machinery is employed, thus causing a greater production with the same amount of labor, then it becomes more and more impossible for the workers to buy back with their wages the product of their work, and they become poorer and poorer.

* * * * *

But the profit of capital is the reward of abstinence. Truly a happy phrase! European millionaires are ascetics, Indian penitents, modern St. Simons Stylites, who, perched on their columns, with withered features and arms and body thrust forward, hold out a plate to the passers-by that they may receive the wages of their privations! In the midst of this sacro-saint group, high above its fellow-mortifiers of the flesh, supreme ascetic and martyr, stands the Holy House of Rothschild. That is the real truth about our present society! How could I have hitherto blundered on this point as I have?

What debauched rascals, what impure rakes, the workers must be, since they manifestly receive no reward of abstinence. Doubtless the truth is that these are they, not the others, who secretly keep mistresses, and own villas and country houses where they indulge in frightful orgies!

But, joking apart—for its is no longer possible to jest about this, and the bitterest irony involuntary breaks into open revolt!—it is time, it is high time, to drown the squeaking pipe of these eunuchs by the deep voice of a fully-developed man. Is it possible when the profit of capital is due to what we have seen, when capital is the octopus which sucks up the entire surplus of the toil and sweat of the worker, leaving him only the bare necessities of existence—is it possible that any one can still have the courage to speak in the presence of the workers of the profit on capital as the reward of the abstinence of capitalists who mortify themselves? Yes, there are those who still have the hardihood to flout the workers, to insult these luckless proletarians, with these jeers, with these monstrous sarcasms. Has conscience, then, died out from among us? Has shame taken refuge with the brutes? LASSALLE.

Two coal stokers working on a Morgan steamer went insane through over-work and one of them attempted to commit suicide while the trust magnate was out here at the Episcopal convention, helping Bishop Potter devise ways and means to reconcile labor and capital.

Another Socialist has been elected to the Parliament of Holland. The district of Lochem was carried against the Liberals, where a workingman defeated one of the richest men. Holland Socialists now hold seven seats in Parliament.

You want to know how genius will be rewarded under Socialism; you probably don't know that under the present system Milton received \$25 for writing "Paradise Lost."—Missouri Socialist.

Socialist Party of Virginia put up a state ticket, and a hard fight will be made against the Democratic conspiracy to abolish free speech and disfranchise workingmen.

The Last Public Address of a Temperance Worker.

When Frances Willard delivered her last public address at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in October, 1897, in Buffalo, she said, in part:

"Look about you. The products of labor are on every hand; you could not maintain for a moment a well-ordered life without them. Every object in your room has in it, for discerning eyes, the mark of ingenious tools, and the pressure of labor's hands. But is it not the cruelest injustice for the wealthy, whose lives are surrounded and embellished by labor's work, to have a superabundance of the money which represents the aggregate of labor in any country, while the laborer himself is kept so steadily at work that he has no time to acquire the education and refinements of life that would make him and his family agreeable companions to the rich and cultured? The reason why I am a Socialist comes in just here.

"I would take, not by force, but by the slow process of lawful acquisition through better legislation as the outcome of a wiser ballot in the hands of men and women, the entire plant that we call civilization, all that has been achieved on this continent in the four hundred years since Columbus wended his way hither, and make it the common property of all the people, requiring all to work enough with their hands to give them the finest physical development, but not to become burdensome in any case, and permitting all to share alike the advantages of education and refinement. I believe this to be perfectly practicable; indeed, that any other method is simply a relic of barbarism.

"I believe competition is doomed. The trusts, whose single object is to abolish competition, have proved that we are better without than with competition. The moment corporations control the supply of any product, they combine. What the Socialist desires is that the corporation of humanity should control all production.

"Beloved comrades, this is the frictionless way; it is the higher way; it eliminates the motives for a selfish life; it enacts into our every-day living the ethics of Christ's gospel. Nothing else can bring the glad day of universal brotherhood.

Notes from Everywhere.

A cable from Rome says in registering electors every workingman qualified as being opposed to the old monarchical or government parties. Capitalism is fast losing ground in Italy.

Over 300 delegates attended the conference called to meet in Omaha to organize the Socialist Party in Nebraska. A state ticket was nominated and the progressive Populists all over the State are going into the new party.

L. R. Whitlock, People's Party Presidential elector of Vermont, and D. H. J. Munson, national committeeman for the same state, have wheeled into line with the new Socialist party, and say that all the former Populists of Vermont are now advocating Socialism.

The miners of France are actively preparing for their great national strike, which is to be inaugurated soon. A sensational report says the miners are arming and will brook no interference of troops. They demand legislation in their behalf and will also strike against a scab union that the operators are forming to destroy the bona fide union.

ADVANCE



Organ of the Socialist Party of California.

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

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

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

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CHAS. L. AMES FOR MAYOR.

Remember, a straight vote. There is only one party for the workingmen to stand with. That is the Socialist Party.

Don't forget that Oscar Johnson keeps the "Advance" on sale at his store, 49 Sacramento street. He is also secretary of the party and takes donations to the campaign fund.

The San Francisco Labor Council has raised all boycotts levied on the firms in the Employers' Association, as a result of the settlement of the City Front Federation strike.

Don't forget the monster meeting at the Metropolitan Temple Saturday, Nov. 2d. Everybody turn out. Bring a half-dozen friends. Stitt Wilson and other able speakers will be on hand.

The Challenge will appear hereafter as a monthly. The postal authorities object to an excess of laudation cumbering the mails, even if paid for at the current charge on third-class matter.

Workingmen, don't be fooled by the old tricks of the old parties. You have been promised everything under the sun and you got nothing. Wake up. Study the platform of the Socialist Party.

Don't mark your ballot opposite the place left vacant on our ticket. We have no nominees for city or district attorney. It will cause your vote to be thrown out if you make any mark opposite these places containing the words, "No nomination." Tell this to your friends.

Mr. Payot, of Payot, Upham and Company, the most notoriously non-union concern in the city, is running on the Democratic ticket. This is as it should be. Every enemy of the working class will be found in the Democratic Party, if he is not found in the Republican Party, or in that tail to the Republican Party's kite, the non-union Labor Party.

Martin Kelly stands by Schmitz. Martin is the gentleman with a reputation judicially placed at \$1.00, and a character worth half this sum. His connection with Republican politics is worthy of record by the Police Gazette, and his adhesion to the new labor party stamps that party unfit for consideration by a sincere and honest citizen.

Our island possessions have demonstrated once more that they have been effectually pacified. Ten American soldiers dead, six wounded proves the demonstration a success. And the tears of the mothers of these martyrs to expansion also attest to the success of the demonstration.

Our respects to the would-be American-Bernstein will be paid after election. There is a vital point in tactics to be considered, and it deserves serious consideration. At present the campaign draws too heavily on our energies to do what might be termed controversial work. However, we can do the subject of middle class tendencies more justice by weighing well our arguments and a few weeks more or less cannot matter.

P. H. McCarthy has delivered another body blow to trades unionism in this city. He is responsible for the defeat of the cooks and waiters, the butchers and the teamsters, and the Water Front Federation. There is no disguising this fact. Had he played the part of a man, and a consistent trades unionist, and stood by these various unions in their hour of need, trade unionism in this city would be master of the situation. But how can a clown without the least sympathy for the workers be supposed to stand by them when they are in trouble? This man is a capitalist in heart and soul—if he has either—and his latest action compelling all trades affiliated with the building trades council to withdraw from all other central bodies proves it. It is the death knell of peace among the men to whom peace is absolutely necessary. Organization bias is one of the most regrettable evidences of the stone age of human development, and not a few workingmen are cursed with it. The two central bodies will fight; the men will take sides, and meanwhile the capitalists, assisted by the devil, will laugh.

Work! Work!!

What the Socialists of San Francisco want to do is to work. There is enough and to spare for everyone. The campaign waits for every moment of your time. Hundreds of voters do not know we are on the official ballot. Hundreds more if shown that the scab labor party is not only a menace to the labor movement but an insult to the men asked to vote for it, would weigh your statements and investigate the claims of the new party and finding that party shallow would turn to the Socialist party as the only party of the working class. There are circulars and cards and papers to distribute, street meetings to be held, mass meetings to attend. Now is the time for action. The next ten days mean much to the Socialists of San Francisco. There is only one Socialist party in San Francisco. There is only one labor party. We know what the political crooks and ward heelers amount to with their promises. We have had sufficient experience, and experience guides. The scab labor party is controlled by this element; it is manipulated by the off-scourings of the Republican party for the benefit of the Republican party, and incidentally to line the pockets of these political misfits with saint seducing gold. The regular Republican party you are already acquainted with. There is nothing to be hoped for by the workers from this organization. The Democratic party is also a party of the capitalist class. The working class can expect nothing from it any more than it received in the recent strike—a few heads crushed in and a defeat.

We cannot expect to turn men to a serious consideration of our principles unless we work.

Whoever betrays the movement at this time, whoever for personal spite would cause the least retrogression, whoever sulks because his ambition did not culminate in placing him in the forefront of the movement, is no more than a traitor to the great cause of Socialism. Every man calling himself a Socialist must work for the next ten days. Meet the organizer at the Labor Bureau, 915 1-2 Market street at 7:30 any evening and have him direct you what to do. This means the women as well as the men. Everybody come out. We have a glorious fight; we can make it a glorious victory. To add to our former vote, however slight, will be a victory, considering the odds against us.

The Local Fight.

We have been compelled to devote the columns of "Advance" to the local situation since the campaign opened. It is a peculiar fight we have in this city. We have a labor party in the contest, and to the unthinking we appear to fight the workers. This new party is, however, everything but a workingman's party. It was designed by the Republican party and Republican politicians are in control of it. Even the candidate for mayor voted the John D. Spreckels primary league ticket about four weeks before he accepted the nomination for mayor from the new party. Other leaders and candidates from the new party did exactly the same thing. The chairman of the county committee was a delegate on this same Republican Primary League ticket from the 29th assembly district. Other evidence proves that the party is nothing more than a scab party of the most villainous kind. It is run for the benefit of a few office seekers. Its principles are the most utter rot. Even the Populists would wear an apologetic blush at offering them to the people. It teaches the people reaction, and will result in nothing more or less than discouraging those workers in the unions who were inclined toward independent political action. If it were a genuine labor party our duty would be to support it. If it stood for principles that would result in benefitting the working class we should support it. But as long as we know it as the worst enemy of the working class that has appeared in the political arena of San Francisco for many years, we unhesitatingly attack it. It takes a great deal more to make a labor party than a name.

And our old fight with the Republican and Democratic parties is even more pronounced. They are mouthing the usual clap-trap phrases that have led the poor unthinking workingmen to the shambles time and time again. The glories of the declaration of independence and the imperishable constitution are stuffed down their throats by paid orators.

These are the conditions that confront us in this city. To offset them we have a corp of street speakers. Every evening on the corners of Grant avenue and Market street, Fifth and Market streets, Post and Kearney streets and elsewhere these faithful workers are contending against overwhelming odds. The capitalist party hangers on and their touts are throwing obstacles in the way of our propoganda. We have just weathered a storm of garden truck and over-ripe eggs. Every night interruptions occur, and occasionally there is a fight. But nothing daunted we preach and we teach. Comrades Holmes, Beresford, King, Zant, Noel, Hilker, Anderson, Barnaby, Costley and others have rendered good service. Comrades Johnson, Messer, Lyons, Rosenblatt and Appel contribute not a little to the success of these meetings by their faithfulness in attending and caring for the distribution of literature. Our series of meetings beginning

in the Academy of Sciences hall and culminating in three monster meetings at the Metropolitan Temple was the greatest success San Francisco Socialists have enjoyed in several months. Our regular Thursday night meetings in the Academy of Sciences are well attended and much effective propaganda is done. These things are gratifying, but even more can be done. Every comrade should make it a special order of business with himself to attend these meetings on the street for the next ten days. Throw all other engagements to the one side and devote the next ten days to work for our party. Much depends upon us from now until election day. Tell everybody that we are on the official ballot. Tell everybody that we are the only political party against the capitalist class, that we are the only party not a capitalise party.

But if you wish your work to be effective, if you wish your labor to count for the most, come to the Labor Bureau at 915 1-2 Market street every evening at 7:30 and meet Comrade Beresford. He will direct you to where you can be of the most service. Ten thousand extra copies of ADVANCE and about fifty thousand leaflets and cards remain to be distributed. When these get into the hands of workingmen, our vote will be satisfactory. Come out and work.

Conversations of the Candidates.

Mr. Joseph Sadoc Tobin (candidate for mayor on Democratic ticket).—The red coat I wear playing golf or chasing the elusive fox may be discarded when I am after the mule that votes. They are different animals and are each pursued in a different garb.

E. E. Schmitz (candidate for mayor on new Labor Party ticket, and orchestra leader).—Very good, my friend, but with a few old-fashioned airs, and endless variations, played on a fine new instrument, I can lure these same voting mules to my side. True, I must tell them my songs are new and my fiddle is new, and that my orchestra has other members than Abe Ruef and Martin Kelly.

Asa R. Wells (Republican nominee for mayor).—But red coats and old tunes with new variations cannot compete in effectiveness with a healthy lot of enemies as a vote-catcher. These same voting mules will love me for the enemies I have made. "The Call" hates me, "The Chronicle" hates me, the saloon men hate me, the church people hate me, the defeated machine hates me, the Employers' Association—

Schmitz.—Sh! Don't bring that ghost back to earth. I am anxious the voting mules should forget it. My grand-stand play is conservatism. I cannot be conservative if I oppose the Employers' Association and I cannot capture the voting mule who works with his hands and thinks with his feet (possibly I should say hoofs), if he imagines I don't oppose that association. Let us forget it.

Chorus of all candidates: Let us forget it!

Tobin.—How inconvenient I find my graceful English. I must take to reading the "Examiner" and learn how not to converse intelligently.

Schmitz.—There is also a regrettable English accent about your clothes.

Tobin.—Yes, the rhinoceros effect is de-classe south of the slot. And yesterday I inadvertently turned up my trousers on receipt of a telegram that it was raining in London.

Wells.—I was once in London. It was raining, and—and—and—

Tobin (to Schmitz).—He is in his dotage.

Schmitz.—He is certainly out of tune.

Tobin.—It is second childhood; the mere oblivion; sans teeth, sans taste—especially

taste. Look at his wearing apparel. I question if he ever had an imported coat on his back. He is certainly a most convenient opponent. I am half inclined to think he was put up by the machine to insure my election.

Schmitz.—No. To insure mine.

Tobin.—Well, to insure our election. It does not really matter which of us is elected. You are my friend, I know.

Schmitz.—And always will be—as long as you own a bank.

Tobin.—In this campaign I find the American Constitution does me the greatest service. Of course that document has little application in local affairs, but—

Schmitz.—It is quite as effective as my pompadour hair—

Tobin.—The principles of that immortal effort of our immortal ancestors—

Wells.—Please don't grow rhetorical. The well-rounded phrases do no more than vex the dull ear of a drowsy man. I have heard the same thing since I was a boy.

Tobin.—You abuse our patience, old octogenarian. Hold your peace.

Schmitz.—Gentlemen, let there be harmony.

Wells.—Pardon me; I forgot for a moment that we are engaged in politics. The voting mule, as our good friend Schmitz aptly calls the American sovereign, must get his accustomed dose of soft-boiled phrases. He has been used to them so long he would imagine there was no campaign without them. Go on, Mr. Tobin, I know the story is a good one.

Tobin.—I said my blood is the blood of Americans and where I die it will be with the principles of the American Constitution on my lips.

Wells.—Good. And there was much applause. I have used the same repeatedly. It captures the foreign vote. When a man shouts loudly of his ancestors among us, and of his Americanism, he usually does it to divert attention from the Castle Garden records.

Schmitz.—I do more. I shout that the American flag is engraved on my heart—

Wells.—Your liver, you mean.

Schmitz.—And that death itself will not separate me from my patriotism.

Tobin.—You imply a star spangled banner section in heaven?

Wells.—With a supreme court handing down decisions in favor of the whole people, against the whole people?

Schmitz.—Let us not discuss heaven.

Wells.—The saloon men's votes would be more appropriate.

Schmitz and Tobin (in chorus).—They are mine!

Wells.—And the bankers' votes?

Schmitz and Tobin.—They are mine!

Wells.—And the Employers' votes?

Schmitz and Tobin.—They are mine!

Wells.—And the workingmen's votes?

Schmitz and Tobin.—They are mine!

Wells.—But the employers and the bankers were fighting the workingmen a few weeks ago in a strike. How can their interests be identical at the polls? How can these two enemies vote the same ticket?

Schmitz and Tobin.—Idiot! Dotard! Why do you stir up this class hatred? It is criminal—at election time.

Wells.—I was just trying you, gentlemen. I have been longer at this game of fooling all the people all the time than you. I was trying you to see if you had your lesson by heart. I am a good Republican; you, Tobin, a good Democrat; our friend Schmitz here, a good John D. Spreckles—primary-league-Republican-union-labor-party candidate, and we are all three all right.

Tobin (to Wells).—I am glad you have discovered that Schmitz is one of us.

Wells.—One of us? He is more.

Tobin.—I must invite him to Blingum.

Wells.—After the election?

Tobin.—Of course. Everything is after the election.

All three candidates, in chorus.—It does not really matter which of us is elected, the rights and interests of the capitalist class will be protected and the working class will be fooled as usual. Hurrah for the voting mule! Hurrah for our victory over each other at the polls!

An Urgent Appeal

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

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

CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COM.,

Thos. Bersford, Sec'y.

PARABLES FOR THE TIMES. DRAWERS OF WATER.

It fell upon a day that I would instruct my Son, therefore I read unto him from the book of "Equality" these words, saying, "There was a certain very dry land, and all the water was brought together in one place, and there did the capitalists make a great tank for to hold it."

"Why didn't the people make some tanks?" asked the boy.

"Because," said I, "banking laws prevented them; don't interrupt." And the capitalists said unto the people:

"For every bucket of water that ye bring to us, that we may pour it into the tank, which is the Market, behold! we will give you a penny, but for every bucket that we shall draw forth to give unto you, ye shall give to us two pennies, and the difference shall be our profit, seeing that if it were not for this profit we would not do this thing for you, but ye should all perish."

Said my son, "Why didn't the people drink the water instead of putting it into the tank?"

"Because," said I, "it didn't belong to them at all; do be quiet." "And it was good in the people's eyes, for they were dull of understanding. And after many days the water-tank, which was the market, overflowed at the top, seeing that for every bucket the people poured in they received only so much as would buy again half a bucket."

"I would think," said the boy, "that these people would have drawn water for themselves and left the tank to rot."

"I told you before," said I, "that they were not allowed. Please let me go on." And the capitalists said to the people:—

Again interruptd my boy, "Weren't any of the people capitalists themselves in a small way?"

And I said, "Be quiet, please."

"See ye not the tank, which is the Market, doth overflow? Sit ye down, therefore, and be patient, for ye shall bring us no more water till the tank be empty." And the saying went abroad, "It is a crisis."

My boy asked me, "Why didn't the people get together and say we won't have any more of this plan?"

"Because," said I, "each one was trying to get ahead of the rest instead of helping them. That's a foolish question."

"And the thirst of the people was great, for it was not now as it had been in the days of their fathers, when the land was open before them, for every one to seek water for himself, seeing that the capitalists had taken all the springs, and the wells, and the water wheels, and the vessels, and the buckets, so that no men might come by water save from the tank, which was the Market."

"Why did they want to take the wheels and the buckets," said my son, "when they could have charged two pennies for drawing from the springs?"

"Because," said I "I'll answer this question another time. You're spoiling my story."

"Well, pa," said the child, "didn't the capitalists really begin by getting the springs? If they didn't, they had no more sense than the story. If I—"

"Well, you see, my boy," said I, "the trouble with you is that you are not fitted to discuss this matter, because you haven't read 'Das Kapital.'"

* * * * *

You see it is no use to teach little fools, whose questions are embarrassing.

SELF HELP.

This was not the kind of landlord that fills the flowing bowl. It was a Benevolent Com-

pany that wanted to get credit from the dear public for Benevolence—if there wasn't any extra charge. So it encouraged Thrift in its men.

The disadvantage of encouraging Thrift in "your" men (even if you own a savings' bank, in which they deposit what they save by denying themselves necessities) is that the thrifty can hold out longer in a strike, unless indeed you can get troops to suppress the strikers.

So this goodly Company began to work on the land that the dear public had granted to it (of course, the Company itself didn't work, but its "hands" did). Then it sold to the workmen the land which their presence had made valuable, and loaned them back the money to put up what they called "houses" on their land.

After awhile there was a strike against a reduction in wages, and some of the workmen wanted to look elsewhere for work. But they had their little homes there, so they could not leave, therefore they had to accept the reduction.

Ah! what a beautiful thing it is to help the poor to homes! It blesseth him that gives and him that takes—the mortgage.—Bolton Hall, in "Pilgrim."

Capitalism Protects Itself.

The following letter was addressed to the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company by the Ohio State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, after Comrade Thompson had been discharged for being a Socialist. There is food for reflection in this. And we hope some of the brotherly-love, win-them-by-kindness, don't-preach-revolution socialists will consider this matter well. If there is not evidence of an attempt to coerce a man into working for the capitalist system, no matter how much he may hate it, then our judgment is at fault. This action is a partial answer to the freak who asks how Socialism will come. It will come by enduring blows and delivering them.

Dayton, O., Oct. 5, 1901.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

Gentlemen: We are informed that you have terminated the contract of Mr. Harry C. Thompson as cashier of your Cincinnati agency, stating: "We are positive that it would not be for the best interests of this company to retain in its employ a person holding the views of a Socialist, or who belongs to any party organization which aims to destroy the conditions under which only it is possible for institutions like our own to exist and prosper."

Mr. Thompson is the nominee of the Socialist Party for Governor of Ohio. This action of yours is of more importance than its personal effect on him; though all people who hold human life and character as sacred as we do, will join with us in stating that it is a matter of very serious import. If a representative corporation attacks a representative individual for his views upon economics and government, we desire that the issue which you have so clearly stated should be fully considered.

The Socialists believe in insurance, but are convinced that the evolution of human life and needs call for a readjustment of the manner and results of its operation. If the interests of the people are not identical with those of the corporations, it is only a question of time before the corporations must give way. We believe in evolution and the power behind evolution.

The "Literary Digest" for Sept. 28th contains several articles which show that economic questions are becoming of greater national

importance each day and are not matters of concern only to what you consider an insignificant Socialist Party. History records many an evolution and revolution of the common people against which rulers and money-interests have set themselves in vain. Socialists are the patriots and Abolitionists of the present struggle.

We would be glad to discuss this question with you as with any other people; but do not know that this would be welcome to you. Therefore we simply ask that you kindly inform us if you wish your action in this case to be interpreted as beginning a class war. Socialism means that the interests of the whole people are paramount to those of a few individuals.

Yours very truly,

OHIO STATE EXECUTIVE COM.,

W. G. Critchlow, Sec'y.

Monarch of Finance

The new century has already disclosed many surprises, but the development of a monarch of finance is most surprising of all. If we accept the apothegm that "money moves the world," J. Pierpont Morgan is today a mightier potentate than the Czar of Russia, the Kaiser of Germany or the King of Great Britain. In order to obtain a true estimate of Morgan's power it is necessary to measure him by foreign standards. His power is not national, like that of czar, kaiser or king. It stretches across the Atlantic, and is potential in both hemispheres. We have seen the rapid expansion of that power in the United States, but its manifestation abroad amazes Americans.

An idea of the scope of Morgan's financial power is shown in the alarm he has inspired in foreign money markets. A prominent London financier is quoted as saying that unless Morgan sees fit to arbitrate the Northern Pacific matter, "nothing can save the London market from a serious smash." Berlin and other European money centers sympathized with the feverish condition in London. On the will of this one man, and he an American, hung the stability of financial markets in the old world.

If the American money monarch has already reached so potential a stage, what may be expected in the future? If Pierpont Morgan can shake the financial underpinning of the world, as we have seen, what limit will there be to the power of his successor on the throne of finance?

Morgan is not a financial "freak." He is a product of financial evolution that has been going on for years. Here in the United States we have witnessed the rapid growth of such power, resulting from great wealth and combinations of capital. Goulds and Vanderbilts, Carnegies and Rockefellers, have been in the public mind during two or three decades. Morgan has been a conspicuous financial factor only a few years, but the position he now holds entitles him to the eminence accorded him abroad.

While we are talking about the doom of monarchies and the erection of republics upon their ruins, we seem to be bulding up, in "the ideal republic," a monarchy of money more nearly absolute than the power of the Czar.

The interesting question is whether the evolution of the money monarchy will go on at the present ratio, or whether it will reach its culmination and collopse. Morgan is a Napoleon of finance, and he may be nearer Waterloo than he suspects.—Los Angeles Herald.

You think that Socialism, though heavenly, is a long way off; so you vote for something which, though hellish, is near.—Ex.

Constitution of the Socialist Party.

"The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party, except in State where a different name has or may become a legal requirement.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

"There shall be a national committee, composed of one member from each organized State or Territory, and a quorum of five to be elected from the membership of the locality of the seat of the committee.

"The members of this committee shall be elected by and from the membership of the States or Territories which they respectively represent by referendum vote. Their term of office shall not be more than two years, and they shall take their seats in the month of January.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

"The duties of this committee shall be to supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary, to represent the party in all national and international affairs to organize unorganized States and Territories, to call national nominating conventions and special conventions called by referendum of the party and to submit questions to referendum, to receive semi-annual reports from the State committees and to make reports to national conventions. Any member of the National committee not a member of the local quorum may require the Secretary to submit to a vote of the whole National committee questions as to the removal of the local committee or the secretary; also for its consideration of any part of the work of the secretary or of the local committee, or any business belonging to the National committee.

"The National committee shall elect a committee of five from the party membership of the locality selected for the party headquarters, to supervise and assist the secretary as the National committee shall require and direct. Said committee of five shall form part of and be a quorum of the National committee, but shall be subject to removal at any time by the National committee. On the question of removal the said local quorum shall have no vote. This committee shall neither publish nor designate any official organ.

"The National Secretary shall be elected by the National committee, his term of office to be for the period of one year, beginning February 1, 1902, and be subject to removal at its discretion.

"In States and Territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such State or Territory, respectively, the State or Territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the number residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such State or Territory, and the National Executive Committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective State or Territorial organizations.

"Expenses of the National committeemen in attending meetings shall be paid from the National treasury.

"The National Secretary shall be in communication with the members of the National committee, the officers of the organized States and Territories, and with members in unorganized States and Territories. The secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of \$1,000 annually.

HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters shall be located at St. Louis. But said headquarters may be changed by the National committee, subject to a referendum of the party.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

"Each State or Territory may organize in such a way or manner, and under such rules and regulations, as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions with this constitution.

"A State or Territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, and each branch to consist of not less than five members. Each State and Territory so organized shall receive a charter.

"The platform of the Socialist Party adopted in convention, or by referendum vote, shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all State and municipal organizations shall, in the adoption of their platforms, conform thereto.

DUES.

"The State committees shall pay to the National committee every month a sum equal to five cents for every member in good standing within their respective territories.

REPORTS.

"The Secretary shall prepare a monthly statement of the financial and other business of his office, and when approved by the local quorum of five shall issue the same way as the National committee shall direct.

"The National committee shall prepare a semi-annual report of all the financial and other business of the party and issue the same to all State and Territorial organizations.

"The State committees shall make semi-annual reports to the National committee concerning their membership, financial condition and general standing of the party.

"The National committee shall also arrange a system of financial secretaries' and treasurers' books for locals, the same to be furnished at cost to locals upon application.

AMENDMENTS.

"This constitution may be amended by a National convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party or by a referendum without the action of such a convention, and it shall be the duty of the National committee to submit such amendment to a referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different States.

REFERENDUM.

"All acts of the National committee shall be subject to referendum vote after the same manner as provided in the preceding section.

"All propositions or other matter submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without comment.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

"The basis of representation in any National convention shall be by States, each State being entitled to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every hundred members in good standing."

A Circular Letter.

To the Unions of the Western, Southwestern, and Inter-Mountain States—Greeting:

The strike of the transportation workers' unions having been settled, the boycotts arising from this strike have been raised.

This applies to the following firms: Tillman & Bendell; Murphy, Grant & Co.; Levi Strauss & Co.; Neustadter Bros.; Dunham, Carrigan, Hayden & Co.; Del Monte Flouring Mills; Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co.; Wellman, Peck & Co.; and the Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar.

You having been notified of the levying of these boycotts, fairness demands that you should also be notified that they have been raised.

Before closing we wish to call your attention to the fact that during the progress of this fight union-label goods gained a strong foothold in many places. We would ask you to ever keep in mind the fact that the union label steadily, silently, and peaceably—without strikes and boycotts—works for the betterment of labor's conditions. The union label, more than any other agency, tends to prevent such ruinous strikes as the one just concluded in San Francisco.

ASTHMA CURE FREE!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



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

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

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,
Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether.

Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

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

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past twelve years. Having exhausted my own skill, as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the 1st of November. I very soon noticed a radical 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,

O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

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.

Home address, 235 Rivington street.

S. RAPHAEL.
67 East 129 St., City.

Feb. 5, 1901.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

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

Minutes of Labor Council.

Reports of Unions.—Cigarmakers: Decided while Iron Trades' strike lasts to continue strike assessment; Hamman Gutstadt, an old member of the Union was called to Washington by Pres. Gompers to take charge of agitation throughout the country which the A. F. of L. will carry on for the enactment of laws to exclude Asiatic laborers. Typographical Union: Payot of Payot, Upham & Co., an unfair printing office, is running on the Democratic ticket for Supervisor; would urge that delegates make this fact known in their union as Payot is running for the simple purpose to fight the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label, if elected; ask that Secretary communicate with the Lander's Shoe Company, which, over protest of the Union sent their catalogues to non-union printing offices. French Laundry Workers: Headquarters now at Room No. 8, 9354 Market street. Iron Molders also reporting for the Iron Trades' Council. All unions still out for the nine-hour day; again requests that delegates and union men generally in writing letters to National Unions or friends, add a postscript to the effect that the Iron Trades' unions are still on strike and that the lying statements of the employers should not be believed; this will help to keep men away from San Francisco and bring victory nearer to the Iron Trades' Unions; also takes great pleasure in thanking unions for the liberal contributions so far, rendered and urge continuance of same. Bakers: Ruediger & Loesch boycott still on; visited customers of Ruediger & Loesch; good progress except with the following, who refused to discontinue buying bread from boycotted bakery: Jim's Creamery, Fourth, near Townsend; Graff Branch Store, 2861 Sixteenth St., near Folsom; Branch Store, 386 Utah, near Seventeenth; also at 3012 Sixteenth street, near Mission; Restaurant, 1650 Market St.; Branch Store, 353 Castro St. Ship Joiners: Still out with the Iron Trades' unions; two Joiners imported by the Union Iron Works from New York turned out to be union men and joined the Local here. Glass Blowers: Are raising money for the strike fund. Barbers: Asked that union men request the Barbers working card. Bottlers: Boycott against Rapp & Son, Bottlers of Rainier Beer, still on; Enterprise, Wunder, American and Schwartz Weis Beer are bottled by union men.

Reports of Committees.—Executive Committee: Conferred with Horse-shoers' Union on difficulty in Overland Transfer Company. 2d, Conferred with Retail Delivery Drivers on trade matters. 3d, Action of Building Trades' Council in forming a material teamsters' union, a purely local union in opposition to the locals of the International Team Drivers' Union, was discussed, and the Secretary instructed to keep National Headquarters fully informed. Report received.

New Business.—Withdrawal of Carpenters' Union, 483, from the Labor Council was accepted; a rising vote of thanks was given to retiring President Goff, delegate from Carpenters' Union, 485, for his effective services as President; Law and Legislative Committee was also instructed to draft suitable resolutions to be presented to delegate Goff; motion passed that it is the sense of this Council that we congratulate Union 483 for its loyalty to unionism and hope for its speedy return to the Council; delegate Goff stated that Carpenters' Union, No. 483, was forced to resign from the Labor Council because the recently adopted constitution of the Building Trades' Council forbids any of its affiliated unions to belong to the Central Labor Council; unions of the Building Trades Council struck against mem-

bers of No. 483; the general officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, by the law of the Brotherhood and the A. F. of L. bound to support No. 483, did not give that support and 483, to save itself from disintegration, decided to temporarily withdraw; Secretary was instructed to give to the Press a statement on this matter; notice was given that the vacancy of the President's office will be filled at the next meeting. Matter of having men who can speak the Latin languages to do organizing work among the Latin Workers was referred to the Organizing Committee.

Secretaries of Locals in California.

Benicia, good standing, Wm. Gnauk.
Riverside, good standing, A. B. Lee.
Colusa, good standing, Frank Wulff.
Redlands, good standing, D. H. York.
San Bernardino, good standing, N. A. Richardson.
Long Beach, good standing, George Steen.
Tulare, good standing, Wm. Carpenter.
Vallejo, good standing, R. A. Patterson.
Santa Ana, good standing, E. S. Nash.
Los Angeles, good standing, A. F. Snell.
Alameda, good standing, J. C. Stamer.
San Francisco, good standing, B. P. Ober.
San Diego, good standing, E. B. Helpingstine, care of Chieftain.
Alhambra, good standing, S. Wallace Nieman.
Joseph O'Brien, San Jose, good standing.
Chas. McDearmid, Hemet, good standing.
Dixon, good standing, C. C. Donoho.
Sacramento, good standing, S. Edgar Alderman, 1421 Q street.
Watsonville, good standing, F. R. Bradbury.
Oakland, good standing, O. H. Philbrick, 1841 Myrtle street.
Merced, good standing, James Hegessy.
Sawtelle, application filed, Corwin Phelps.
Escondido, prospective, J. B. Hoover, Rich-

Wanted.

From our readers the following back numbers of ADVANCE: 363, 364, 365 and 368. By sending them to our office you would greatly oblige the Manager of ADVANCE.

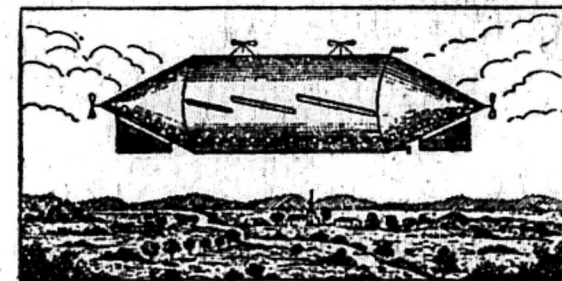
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Party Meeting.

EDITOR ADVANCE: At the regular meeting this date, with Comrade Leiss in the chair:

1. New application received.

Financial Secretary reports receipts: Last week, \$285.55; this week, \$94.55. Total, \$380.10.

Comrade Leiss will act as chairman of Metropolitan Temple meeting to be held Saturday night, Nov. 2, 1901. The following speakers will take part: Comrades Holmes, Stitt Wilson, Scott Anderson, Wilkins, C. S. King, Sr., and M. W. Wilkins.

Comrade J. M. Reynolds will be chairman at the next propaganda meeting.

Fraternally, B. P. OBER, Sec'y.

P. S.—We will pass the next party meeting. The comrades are requested to spend next Wednesday evening on the streets at the various meetings.

California Notes.

Comrade Joseph O'Brien has been elected secretary of Local San Jose.

San Jose has seconded the request to the State Central Committee for a referendum on holding a convention in this State, December 6, 1901.

Comrade Harry Ryan of San Jose, who represented Northern California at the Indianapolis Convention, and Comrade Lila Gard of Campbell, were married by Comrade Leiss in San Francisco, Saturday, Oct. 19th. The comrades all over the State extend a hearty wish that the young couple have a life of happiness.

Mr. Anthony McGinty is all right. His converts to Socialism are of the best. His latest is Comrade Brown of Sacramento, and he is considered a wonder. Not many months ago Comrade Brown was a philistine. He wandered along Market street. His attention was arrested by a crowd and he investigated. The magic of Mr. McGinty's plain and unvarnished eloquence held the crowd in subjection. It also converted Comrade Brown to Socialism. Now the latter is devoting all his time to the cause in Sacramento. He makes street speeches nightly for the Socialist Party. Possibly he is the most energetic Socialist in the movement on this Coast at present. We move a vote of thanks to Mr. McGinty and we further move that he be left alone in his noble work.

A Communication.

Editor "Advance"—

Dear Comrade: In my article last week entitled "The Political Situation in San Francisco," the statement, "dishonest Judge Slack" should read "His Honor," Judge Sloss. While, through a typographical error a portion of the paragraph on page 3 is made to read, "one thousand in one million who never think," etc. It should be, "one thousand intelligent voters are infinitely superior to a million whose horizon is bounded by the relics of savagery and the mystical dead past, who are stolid and stunned and are brothers to the ox."

Fraternally, Joseph H. Alfonso.

Donations to the "Advance" Fund.

J. B. Compton, Williams Colusa Co., \$2; Oscar Johnson, San Francisco, \$5; Charles Reichter, Gualala, \$5.

In Gera, Germany, two Socialists were elected to the Legislature and the gain in votes was very large.

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San Francisco Trades Union Directory

BAKERS and Confectioners International Journeymen, No. 24. Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, at 117 Turk street. Marcel Wille, Secretary.

BAKERS and Confectioners International, Journeymen, No. 106. (Drivers). Meets every Wednesday, 6:30 p. m., at 117 Turk street. Herman Vogt, Secretary, with Liberty Bakery, cor. Jones and O'Farrell streets.

BAKERS and Confectioners International, Journeymen, No. 117. (Italian), 117 Turk street. Marcel Wille, Secretary, 117 Turk street.

BAKERS (Cracker) and Confectioners International, Journeymen, No. 125. Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Garibaldi Hall, 423 Broadway. C. E. Pursley, Secretary, 2109½ Mason St.

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. Pohlman, Secretary, 1128 Sacramento St., Vallejo, Cal.

MILKERS Union, No. 8861. Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Tuesdays in March and June at 526 Montgomery St. A. Iten, Secretary, 526 Montgomery St.

MOULDERS Union of North America, Iron, No. 164. Meets every Tuesday at 1133 Mission St. Martin G. Fallon, Secretary, 2429 Folsom St.

MAILERS, Newspaper, No. 18. Meets 1st Thursday at 102 O'Farrell St. Alfred O'Neil, Secretary.

METAL Workers United, No. 27 (Machine Hands). Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 1159 Mission St. D. J. Murray, Secretary, 18½ Ringold St.

METAL Workers International Association, Amalgamated Sheet No. 26. Meets Fridays at 121 Eddy St. L. F. Harris, Secretary.

MUSICIANS' Mutual Protective Union (American Federation of Musicians), No. 6. Meets 2d Thursday, at 1:30 p. m. Board of Directors, every Tuesday, 1 p. m. at 421 Post St. S. Davis, Secretary, 421 Post St.

PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers, of America, Brotherhood of, No. 134. Varnishers and Polishers. Mondays at 117 Turk St. J. C. Patterson, 405 Thirteenth St.

PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Brotherhood of, No. 136. Meets at 117 Turk St., Mondays. Carl Trost, Secretary, 806 Taylor St.

PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Brotherhood of, No. 131. Paper Hangers. Meets every Friday at 915½ Market St. T. J. Crowley, Secretary.

POULTRY and Game Dressers, No. 9050, A. F. of L. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, 620 Bush St. Thos. W. Collas, Secretary, 31 Essex St.

PAVERS' Union, No. 8895. Meets 1st Monday at 120 Ninth St. M. Murphy, Secretary, 1510 Harrison St.

PATTERN Makers meet at 55 Third St. E. A. Donahue, Secretary, 55 Third St.

PRINTING Pressmen's Union, No. 4. Web Pressmen. 1st Monday at Becker's Hall, 14 Third St. A. J. Brainwell, Secretary, 1814B Mason Street.

PRINTING Pressmen's Union, International, No. 24. 1st and 3d Monday at 32 O'Farrell St. W. Griswold, Secretary, 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. Every 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. Mal-lady, 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.

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