

# ADVANCE

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## CHRIST TRIUMPHANT.

In this second year of the twentieth century of Christianity, it would be well to take a look at the world, through the spectacles of the head lines of one of our daily papers. The peculiar quality of man's meekness, his benevolence, his kindness and his love of his fellow man may be gathered by simple taking the brief chronicle of his acts, and considering them in relation to the season in which they occur and the day they were given to the world as news. The record here given is no exception.

"Form Combination in Hardware business. Miller, Sloss & Scott unite with Geo. W. Gibbs & Company as Corporation under the laws of New Jersey. They have taken up the capital stock and propose to exploit the market in the Orient."

"Three Favorites help the players. But all the Winners yesterday were well backed.

"New Contest of the More Will. Thomas R. More Interferes to prevent the probate."

"Diver remains under water for nine hours. Man who explored the wreck of the Maine breaks a world's record."

"Rich men on trial for stealing cattle. Government charges that stock was deliberately driven from an Indian Reservation."

"Sues Transit Company for \$20,000 damages. Hugh Cameron and wife want that amount for injuries she sustained in a collision."

"To restrict shipping. Vessels must fly the Russian flag to carry her troops and merchandise."

"Insurgents made targets of them. Exciting Experience of Naturalists in South America."

"Taft on his way to San Francisco. Pleased with the progress of events in the Philippines.

"Turkey and sauce for all for the asking. Two thousand of the city's poor will be feasted to-day in the Odd Fellows building by the Salvation Army.

"Revelry in Paris marred by rain. Clothing and presents for the children of exiles.

"Attack made on an ambassador. Attempt of a newspaper to malign German Diplomat.

"Trust controls Gypsum fields. Twenty-five companies consolidated in New Jersey.

"Tragedy narrowly averted in the Modoc court. Attorneys for the defense cast reflections upon Judge Harrington and are sentenced for contempt. Violent altercation follows and a deputy sheriff intervenes just in time to prevent a serious clash.

"Sugar drops ten points in market price within two days. Sugar refiners in open warfare.

Delaney faction may see record. Two ends of the Union Labor party in court.

(This tells its own story. The democratic politicians are making a fight against the republican politicians in trying to control the organization.)

Strong measures framed for Chinese exclusion. Newlands committee of the Pacific Coast delegation completes its bill and is ready to report to the main body.

Yields to Monroe Doctrine with reluctance. Is admitted by the Press that Germany has been forced to bow to what is termed "a piece of impudence." Objects to asking permission to collect Venezuelan claims and to pocketing warnings and concealed threats.

Railway list is now attacked by the railroaders. Effort to unsettle the railway list.

The Boers make a christmas present to King Edward, the unnecessary, in the following:

British loss at Tafelkop is heavy. Latest returns show that thirty-two of Damant's Horse were killed, including three officers, and forty wounded.

We have evolved beyond the age of superstition, theoretically, practically we are still in the evil omen stage of development.

An evil omen. Encke's comet and murdered American Presidents.

Street battle in Virginia town is fatal,

Dynamite is used on a gambling house.

Pistol shot ends life of Lue Que Hing. Chinese doctor in Sacramento falls a victim in a Highbinders' war believed to be one between gamblers.

Secrets of a King revealed by a clock.

Bohol chiefs and their cannon captured. Filipinos are sentenced to death for slaying American soldiers who had been taken prisoners by them. Insurgent commandants had placed a price on their heads and they were cut to pieces with bolos.

He should have prevented sale. George Staacke loses administration of Bell estate. (This gentleman allowed a money shark to foreclose a \$30,000 mortgage on \$100,000 worth of property and the implication that he made a trifle on the side is pretty well substantiated.)

Dodging blame for Fillmore-street wreck.

Venezuelan force and insurgents in battle.

Joyous services of song in honor of nativity.

Burglar was under the bed.

Boy snatches purse. Milton McGilvray, aged nine years arrested on serious charge.

(Continued on 4th Page.)

# ABSTINENCE AND MONOPOLIES.

H. M. HYNDMAN, in "Morning Post."

Political economy has rightly been called the "dismal science;" for, if it is not dismal in itself, it is beyond question that nearly all who have written on it have treated their subject dismally. And, oddly enough, the two most striking exceptions to this rule of literary dulness were men whose thinking was as superficial and incorrect as their style was taking and pleasant. Bastiat and Henry George were readable but erroneous. Let us hope that in these days, when the study of political economy has become more important to the world than ever before, someone will arise who will succeed in combining soundness of theory with an attractive method of exposition. At the present time it is the fashion with a certain school of political economists in this country to declare that the economics of Socialism are utterly fallacious and, therefore, unworthy of attention. This, though it is made clear day by day that the forecasts of leading Socialists in the field of economics and sociology are being only too completely fulfilled; and scarce a month passes but some Continental professor of distinction—my friend Issaieff, of the University of St. Petersburg, for example—joins our ranks. Thus, fully a century has passed since Robert Owen showed the danger of unregulated competition. Seventy-six years ago, when competitive capitalism was going forward conquering and to conquer, and when "individualism" was the pet fetish of the classical economists, Fourier predicted that competition would inevitably find its logical term in monopoly. Forty years later Marx, in his masterly analysis of the production and circulation of commodities, showed that the large industrial and even agricultural combinations were crushing out the smaller workshops and farmers. Even the present writer was able to foretell, and did foretell, the coming domination of the United States by the great trusts so long ago as 1880. Yet a branch of human knowledge ceases to be an art and becomes a positive science when, knowing the antecedents, man is able to predict certain immediate consequents with an approach to exactness. As the late Dr. Rudolph Meyer well said, therefore, many years ago: "The time when political economists will be our statesmen will probably never come; the time when statesmen can afford to be ignorant of political economy has passed already." Never, to my mind, was this aphorism more applicable than it is today.

Comrade Hyndman here goes into details about the theory that capital is amassed by the thrift, abstinence etc. of the capitalists and continues:

"Now, however, we have reached a level in this process of piling up vast fortunes where the conception of thrift, or saving, or abstinence—"you keeps your money and you takes your choice"—has its humorous side. The late Mr. Peter Lorillard, the tobacco manufacturer, was an enormously wealthy man. A friend of his bet him a large sum that he could not spend £200,000 on his own personal gratification in one year. There were certain limitations, of course. Mr. Lorillard was not to purchase, for instance, the Oceanic as a private yacht, or to build

a Manhattan Abbey as a resting place for the bones of American billionaires. He was to spend the money directly on his own pleasure. With the best possible dispositions towards gastronomy, elegant luxury, sport etc., Lorillard fell short of expending the £200,000 named within the twelve months by just £40,000. Such was his abstinence! But the income—may I call it the revenue?—of Mr. John D. Rockefeller this year is estimated at from £14,000,000 to £20,000,000. As I understand that the "standard of life" for billionaires has gone up materially since the late Mr. Lorillard made his mild effort at extravagance, let us assume that Mr. Rockefeller can spend on himself £1,000,000 out of these his wages as a "captain of industry." His abstinence and abnegation will thus result in "savings" to the tune of from £13,000,000 to \$19,000,000 in this single year of grace. That vast sum he must do something with. That is to say, he must invest it. But how? Mr. Rockefeller and his friends already control the New York banks, the huge steel "combine," a considerable portion of the railroads, and have a large holding in other trusts, apart from their original Standard Oil Company, with its monopoly of refining and distributing petroleum oil. What, then, is to be done with the vast overflow of Mr. Rockefeller's thrift? Abstinence on such a gigantic scale has never heard of before on the planet. These millions on millions must "lap over" into, and bring about the "trustification" of other industries, domestic or foreign. As a matter of fact, this inevitable, and practically unconscious, lapping up of industries has been going on for some time past. The trust has three stages of growth. The preliminary stages are those at which the endeavour is made to stop ruinous competition and cutting of prices among producers in the same branch of industry; first by a "pool" or a "cartel" among the separate establishments, then by a partial combination, and, lastly, by a fairly complete trust. These earlier stages are the most difficult of all, and success has, as a rule, only been obtained in this initial period after a great deal of trouble and disappointment. The next step forward is when the trust plays the part of the Ophiophagus and becomes a trust-eating trust; thus, by devouring its smaller anacondic competitors, constituting a thorough monopoly in a particular department of trade. The final development, so far, in this great economic evolution is when the trust, having become a monopoly, the profits of this monopoly, with its attendant monopolies, become so enormous that the owners thereof are absolutely forced to buy up other departments of industry, or distribution, and to "trustify" them.

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AND YOU?

A man was afraid of thunder and crawled into a hollow log as a place of safety, says a truthful exchange. The thunder roared and the rain poured down in torrents. The log began to swell and the poor fellow was wedged in. Past sins began passing before him. Suddenly he remembered that he had not paid his newspaper subscription, and then he felt so small that he was able to back right out.

### RISDON COMPANY LOSES.

Justice of the Peace Daniels decided yesterday that the Risdon Iron Works had no right to detain, as security for the price of his transportation from the East, the baggage of a man employed to take the place of one of its striking machinists.

The man in question is Robert W. Waddell. Upon his arrival here he stayed at Gately's Hotel. Finding that the strike situation had been misrepresented to him, he refused to go to work and decided to go East. Gately refused to give up his baggage, claiming it as security for the company for the money it had advanced to bring Waddell here. Waddell brought suit against Gately and the Risdon Company, and Justice Daniels ordered that he be given his baggage or its value in money.

This is an evidence of the misrepresentation to which the large companies like the Risdon and the Union Iron Works must resort, to get machinists out here from the East. Scarcely a day passes that two or three men, brought here under the same false promises and lying statements about there being no strike in California, do not give up the work and join with the union men or return whence they came. If the Risdon and Union Iron Works people and their class did not control the government, there might be a law passed to make it a criminal offence to put workingmen to expense and loss of time coming across the continent under false promises. Any one taking money under false pretenses is guilty of a punishable crime. This bringing men out to San Francisco with the understanding that there is no strike here is obtaining time, which to the man means money and could, if he had been left in the East, have been turned into money, under false pretenses and should be made a punishable crime. When the working class throws the capitalist class out from its position of supremacy in governmental affairs then it can regulate laws for the well being of the working class. And there will then be no need of men being brought across the continent under false pretenses. For strikes will be things of the past. Socialism must become the ideal of the working class and under Socialism there will be no buying or selling of men for profit. It will be impossible for one man like Irving M. Scott to tell four thousand other men that they cannot work and therefore, cannot eat. The reign of these petty tyrants will be over. Every man willing to work will get the opportunity to work and, what is more to the point, he will get the full value of his labor.

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### RAILROAD EVOLUTION.

Mr. Paul Morton, vice-president and general traffic director of the Atchison road, says "The Examiner" expresses the opinion that one of three things will happen in the railroad business within a few years:

1. The legalization of pooling, whereby the railroads can make enforceable contracts among themselves for a division of traffic.

2. The unification of ownership.

3. The taking over of the ownership of the railroads by the Government, to own and operate them, as is done in Germany and other parts of Europe.

The first possibility may be eliminated at the start. Pooling will never be legalized.

That leaves us, according to Mr. Morton's theory, reduced to one of two things—private monopoly or public ownership.

No doubt we shall have both in turn. Private monop-

oly will come first—it is coming now, and is almost here. When it gets here public ownership will follow.

This is an answer to governor Van Sant and the other governors of states in the West, who object to evolution. The centralization of the means of transportation will go on despite a million official Quixote's of the Van Sant order.

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### WANT TO GIVE THEIR BABY AWAY.

As an illustration of the good of the present system in the matter of preserving the home, the following story is worth considering:

Alfred C.— was a gripman on the Market street line. He worked hard and he saved his money. When he had enough laid away to guarantee him immunity from starvation for a year or two, in the event of losing his position, he married. It will soon be a crime to marry without the consent of the corporations, but for the present a man may exercise the right without loss of position. About two years after he was married our gripman was caught out in a severe rainstorm and took ill. This made an inroad on the little deposit at the bank. The coming of the baby made a still greater inroad and when the illness, that had not been entirely taken out of our gripman's bones, returned with the rains of the winter season, the entire amount was sacrificed. The loss of health, though incurred in the service of the corporation, meant eventually the loss of position. Our gripman resigned from the service of the Market street railway company by request. That is the end of the first chapter.

The second chapter gives the struggle of the reformed gripman and his wife with down-right poverty. Both offered themselves to masters every day. Both were willing to work. They were not particular as to the kind. They grew actually hungry for work, for they saw their baby, their poor little innocent baby, looking with trusting eyes into their pinched and care worn faces, and they knew they had nothing to give him. There was nothing to pawn; nothing to sell. The parents looked into each others eyes. Each read of the misery and suffering endured by the other. Then came a brave, a Spartan resolve. The baby would be given away. Given to some one who could feed it. The baby is a healthy one. It is cheerful and crows as babies will under the most adverse circumstances. All the neighbors know it is for sale, for its keep. The distracted parents at last know what to do. They feel the force of the blow. But they are brave. They will give the bone of their bone, the flesh of their flesh into the hands of strangers. They will break up their home. They have been ordered out of the house for non-payment of rent. They will become human driftwood. This is the opening of the second year of the twentieth century. Would you believe it?

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### SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the next regular meeting of the party, to be held Wednesday evening, January 8, 1902 at Labor Bureau Hall, 915½ Market street, officers for the year will be elected. Every comrade should consider it his duty to be present.

May ask for vote of confidence in Miles.

Historian Maclay is dismissed by Long.

Dewey and Schley both under reproof.

Indirect methods of Risdon Works. Try to control transportation through hotelkeeper.

President's Children attend Christmas tree at the home of commander Cowles.

Claims he was swindled.

A headline almost stretching almost across the page announces that Lady "Algy" Lennox goes to the opera.

Cecil Rhodes buys Dalham Hall estate.

Trouble about land.

Shattered home ties. (Ten divorces were granted, seven of them for non-support.)

Must close poolrooms.

Beat his wife and daughter,

Federal employee sued.

The semi-annual attack on gambling dens is announced in the following head lines: Foreman of the Grand Jury after gamblers. Cafe Royal and Annex doomed. It is only just to state that these notorious dives have been doomed to destruction regularly with the incoming of every grand jury.

A plucky fight against thieves.

A Poet's daughter and actress dead. Maud Miller's demise hastened by straightened circumstances.

The daughter of one of America's best poets, Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, died of starvation as announced on this anniversary of Christ's birth.

A thousand-dollar dinner. Geo. H. Heye's banquet in an imitation pine forest.

Not insane, but starving to death,

Anxious Janitors.

The City Hall janitors, thirty or more in number, are becoming nervous as to their positions as the time draws near for the change of administration.

In a few months these men will be called loafers etc., because they do not go to work and they are at present wearing out their vitality worrying over having work taken away from them. Next Christmas they may call on the Salvation Army and the headlines will blazon, as now, over the noble self-sacrifice of the charity mongering society.

Bunco men get all his hard-earned coin. Pedro Jverro falls into hands of sharps and losses several months' savings.

Under the head of "Local Brevities" it is announced that John and George Castrapelle, fruit men, fail. A book-keeper is shot, a woman dies from self-inflicted wound that she might not die slowly of starvation. As a grand climax the editorial says:

Merry Christmas. The annual Truce of God is here and the forces of discord lay down their arms.

And yet the men who read these tales of rapine and murder every day, think this system the grandest the world has ever seen. Any suggestion that co-operation, the doing away with private property—the incentive to nine-tenths the crimes—would be anarchy. They live in the midst of anarchy and yet they fear a change because, they imagine it might lead to anarchy.

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Watch the number on your yellow address label. If it is lower than the number of the last issue, your subscription has expired. Renew promptly.

## NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

State charter has been issued to Iowa.

Nebraska is rapidly organizing and now has 17 locals.

Geo. W. Poague of Fargo has been elected National Committeeman from North Dakota.

In Lausanne, Switzerland, 15 Socialists were elected to the city government. In Grenchen the fight was between the Socialists and conservatives and the former won.

In Wiesbaden, Germany, the Socialists made a splendid gain in a Parliamentary election, although they did not win for the reason that the old parties combined against them.

State charters have been issued up to the present time to 21 states. There are 6 other states which have more than the required number of locals to perfect state organization.

Class lines have been drawn in Ansonia, Conn., where a labor mayor was elected. There were five Democrats, three Republicans and seven trade unionists elected to the Council, and now the reps. and dems have united against the trade unionists.

In Zurich, Switzerland, the Socialists won two more seats, making a total of 35 now controlled by the party. The old parties, fearing that the Socialists will obtain complete control of the city, combined against them.

Cables from Europe show no improvement in industrial affairs. Governments are reporting deficits for the year, despite the toil and drudgery of millions of workers, and business is paralyzed in many districts. There is much suffering among the poor, as a matter of course. Though exports from America are dropping off enormously, the effects on European industry are hardly noticeable. Far-seeing economists believe the depression will spread to America.

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### The Third Assistant Postmaster in Disfavor.

Whereas, numerous publications throughout the United States are being deprived of the second class mail privileges, for numerous alleged reasons, which have formerly enjoyed the privilege, and

Whereas, the decisions result in the suppression of the publications of small financial backing, and causing those who have the capital to remove from the United States, thereby injuring the printing trade and if enforced would deprive thousands of employment, therefore, be it

Resolved, that Typographical Union, No. 13, of Boston, protests against the rulings of the Third Assistant Postmaster General as an act detrimental to the printing trade, and a tendency toward the suppression of a free press, and depriving thousands of bona fide subscribers the privilege of the mails, and be it further

Resolved, that the Secretary send a copy of this resolution to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, to the International Executive Board, and to the press.

[Third Assistant Postmaster Madden used to be a "labor leader". Like various other "labor leaders", including Mr. Powderly, he proves himself a worthy tool of the capitalists to injure the very men with whom he once fraternized.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee met in San Francisco, Dec. 21, 1901. Present, Andrew, chairman pro tem, Anderson, Benham, Gafvert, King, Reynolds, Scott, Van Alstine and Smith.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Communications were read from Leon Greenbaum, B. P. Ober, H. Hauch, G. D. Van Pelt, C. W. Shook, Mrs. S. C. Farrar, A. A. Crockett, J. O. Blakeley, A. F. Snell, Chas. McDiarmid, Frank Simpson, Frank V. Loring, Jos. O'Brien, S. Wallace Niman, R. B. Simpson, Don D. Gerow, M. W. Wilkins, John Davidson, A. B. Lee, Harry M. McKee, E. S. Nash, Chas. H. Ross, A. J. Underwood, W. J. Gobbie, T. C. Harthorn, J. A. Wayland and W. S. Richards, State Secretary of Oregon.

The application from Fresno for a Local charter was granted and the charter ordered sent.

The Secretary reported receipts since last meeting as follows: For dues, Local Santa Barbara, \$1; Riverside, \$5; San Francisco, \$10; Los Angeles, \$20; Redlands, \$5; Alameda, \$5; Chula Vista, \$1; Hynes, .50; Fresno, .70. Total dues \$48.20. For membership cards, local Los Angeles \$2. Total \$50.20.

Disbursements, \$36.35- ordered sent to national secretary for dues, J. Geo. Smith for postage, .70; organization leaflets from National secretary .30; total \$1, ordered paid.

The vote of Locals on Referendums was canvassed by committee, Benham, Gafvert, Reynolds tellers, with results as follows:

Name of Local	Vote on Convention For Against	Vote on Date	Vote on Place
Alameda	— 21	—	—
Alhambra	7 —	Jan. 1, 1902	7 Los Angeles 7
Chula Vista	— —	—	—
Del Mar	— 9	Dec. 15, '01	9 Del Mar 9
Hemet	10 —	Dec. 17, '01	10 Los Angeles 10
Hynes	— 7	—	—
Long Beach	7 1	Jan. 1, 1902	8 Los Angeles 8
Los Angeles	56 —	" "	60 Los Angeles 60
Oakland	— 53	—	—
Riverside	— —	—	—
San Bernardino	13 —	Jan. 15-24 '02	13 Los Angeles 13
San Diego	10 5	Jan. 1, 1902	16 " 16
San Francisco *	43 3	Jan. 1, 1902	43 " 38
San Jose	8 —	Jan. 1 ' 1902	8 San Jose 8
Santa Ana	11 —	Dec 27, Jan 8	10-1 Fresno 11
Santa Barbara	11 —	Jan. 1, 1902	11 Los Angeles 11
Totals	176   99	Jan. 1, 1902	150   Los Angeles   163

\* Fresno, 1; San Francisco, 2.

From above the vote on date appears as follows: For Jan. 1, 1902, 150; Jan. 8th, 1; Jan. 15-24, 13; Dec. 15th, 9; Dec. 17, 10; and Dec. 27th 10 votes.

And vote on place of convention appears as follows: For Los Angeles, 163; Fresno. 12; Del Mar, 9; San Jose, 8; San Francisco, 2 votes.

NOTE—An unsigned and undated communication was received postmarked Redlands, giving 60 votes for convention at Los Angeles, date 4-5, and 6 for Roche, 7 for Richardson, and 47 for Holmes as national committeeman.

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Party Meeting.

January 1, 1903.

At the regular party meeting this date, with Comrade Everett in the chair, the following business was transacted: One member admitted; Constitution was laid over till next week; committee appointed to confer as to holding a ball for the benefit of ADVANCE; special notice of next party meeting was ordered published. Officers for ensuing term will be elected. Receipts for week \$46.60.

B. P. OBER, Sec'y.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN RUSSIA.

The labor movement is making rapid strides in Russia. In twenty cities martial law has been declared on account of strikes; especially active in the movement are the Jewish workers. They are thoroughly organized; they possess several secret presses and publish three newspapers, chief among them is "Die Glocke." (The Bell)

This paper succeeded in obtaining a copy of a letter sent by a Jewish capitalist of Dinaburg, Russia, to the men of his class. This letter shows how identical are the interests of capitalists. It discards all sentimental notions of Brotherhood, Religion, or even relationship when its God (Profits) is at stake.

We translate the letter literally:

"Gentlemen:

"We have here in Dinaburg a band of strikers and Socialists. In order to struggle against such disgruntled and disaffected, who fear not God and have no respect for established authority, we manufacturers and merchants must organize ourselves.

"At first, it was only a few grumblers and idlers, who could be satisfied with the slightest concessions, but look around now, and see how large this movement has grown; it is composed of all the workers, and above all it has the sympathy of the vulgar herd."

"Now there is no end to their requests, and in the course of time not only will they demand our possessions, but also our wives and children and eventually our very souls, because this is their aim and object, as is very plain from their published outpourings.

"We must therefore, dear friends, consider and propose ways and means to attack this disease, which like a cholera has contaminated the entire world. We must band ourselves together and raise funds, for, with money everything can be bought.

"We must buy the entire police force, that they may studiously do our bidding. Money is necessary in order to "persuade" the authorities here as well as in St. Petersburg to act at our behest. We must hire thugs, especially gentiles, to teach these strikers, who's master We must also have our spies, who shall inform us of their secret assemblies, that we may afterwards be able to deliver them to the proper authorities, shielding neither brother nor sister."

Apropos of the letter, it is the intention of the Zionists now in session, to settle the poorer class of Jews of Russia. Galicia and Roumania in Palestine, where these settlers may work and produce and build around them conditions that will not only eliminate anti-semitism abroad but will gain for them the respect of the civilized world. It is true, and to the shame of the christian civilization be it forever said, that the Jews are and have been persecuted, but the persecutions that they are and have been undergoing, will not be a whit less than the persecutions that they will undergo from the Jewish capitalist, if ever the scheme is perfected. (This letter was translated for "Advance" by Comrade Louis J. Gordon.)

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OUR SUNDAY MEETING.

Geo. R. Thompson will lecture this Sunday evening January 5th at Academy of Sciences Hall, 819 Market st. Mr. Thompson is one of the most entertaining speakers in San Francisco. The subject of the lecture is "The Coming Slavery," and will be treated from an entirely new standpoint. Mr. Hazeland will give a humorous reading. This will be a treat. Every comrade should attend the Sunday night meetings and bring a friend.

## KARL MARX' ECONOMIC TEACHINGS.

BY KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated for "Advance" by Kasper Bauer.

(Continued from last week.)

This exploitation is more shameless in the so-called domestic industry than in manufactures, and that because the power of resistance in the laborers decreases with their dissemination; because a whole series of plundering parasites insinuate themselves between the employer and the worker; because a domestic industry has always to compete with either the factory system or with the manufacturing in the same branch of production; because poverty robs the worker of the conditions most essential to his labor—of space, light and ventilation, because employment becomes more and more irregular and finally, because in these the last resort of the masses, made superfluous modern industry and agriculture, competition attains its maximum. Economy in the means of production, first systematically carried out in the factory system, and there from the start coincident with most reckless squandering of labor-power and robbery of the conditions normally requisite for labor—this economy shares its murderous and antagonistic side more and more in a given branch of industry, the less the social productive power of labor and the technical basis for a combination of processes are developed in that branch. The worker of the so-called domestic industry certainly are forced to endure as much as it is possible for human beings to endure without immediately succumbing. In the struggle to successfully compete with the machine and its cheap products, they continually curtail their demands on food, clothing, light, air and rest until they reach a level that the most vivid imagination is unable to describe. Marx speaks of lace works where children 2 years of age were used for certain kinds of work. Children 3 years of age work from morn till midnight at times in the English straw-plaiting industry, packed together like rats, 12-17 cubic feet of space to the person. "These numbers", says one of the commissioners appointed for investigating child labor, "represent less space than the half of what a child would occupy if packed in a hose measuring three feet in each direction!

But though a human being can stand more suffering and abuse than is commonly believed without immediately breaking down, there are never the less, limits beyond which suffering cannot be imposed. Has this limit been reached? then sound the death knell of domestic industry. It rapidly crumbles into dust—a result of the introduction of machinery. The workers must either find other employment or starve more rapidly than formerly. The same holds good of the remnants of handicraft and manufacture.

The transition from manufacture to modern industry is hastened by factory legislation. Domestic industry loses its hold and ground as soon as it is harassed by restricting losses. Only the absolutely unrestricted and most far-reaching exploiting of the labor power of women and children enables it to continue a miserable existence.

Though machinery may bring about almost a complete change in all the different realms of industry con-

quered by it, its effect is still more revolutionary when it takes hold of agriculture. Here, as a rule, it does not only render the worker relatively but also absolutely superfluous, except in cases where with the introduction of machinery there is also a very appreciable increase in amount of land cultivated, as has been the case in the United States. Whenever machinery takes hold of agriculture, the same fate which has overtaken the handicrafts and manufacture awaits the farmer, and with him breaks down the strongest bulwark of the old society. The farmers and agricultural laborers rendered superfluous in the country stream into the cities. Cities as a result grow enormously while the rural districts become depopulated. The compression of the great masses of human beings in the cities cause physical deterioration of the industrial workers, while the isolation in the rural districts decreases the mental stimulus of the farm-workers, destroys their intellectual life and breaks their resistance to capital. With the growth of cities there goes on a corresponding growth in the squandering of the fertility of the soil, in as much, as substances taken out of the soil in the shape of means of substances are not, as formerly given back to it in the shape of manure etc., etc., while these things, absolutely necessary to render the land fertile, are causes for sickness, foul air, etc., in the cities. With the application of modern technology to agriculture there also develops the means of obtaining better and better results from the soil. More and more is taken away from it and less and less given back. Capitalism does not only develop the exploitation, the robbery of human labor power, but also of mother Earth itself. Capitalism desolates the land and brings about the physical and mental degeneration of the workers. But at the same time the seeds of a new and higher culture commence to sprout and motive-power helping this seed to break through the ground develops. It was not only misery that Marx discovered in the obtaining misery, but also the seed of the better future enveloped within it. He does not condemn the system of machinery he does not accuse it, no, he merely wants to comprehend it. He does not moralize; but he does analyze. And he himself draws our attention to his predecessor, who first recognized the revolutionary side of the modern factory-system, to Robert Owen.

Modern industry produced misery greater than any other mode of production that has preceded it. The misery of the masses to-day however, is not a stagnant misery. It is not the stagnant mire of misery which gradually pulls down and completely absorbs society, as in ancient Rome. Conditions may be better compared with a whirlpool which continually stirs and mixes up all strata of society and keeps them in constant motion. All former relations of production are swept aside and gradually with them all former prejudices. The new relations of production themselves, in turn, are not permanent, but are themselves

(To be Continued.)

## TO THE READERS AND FRIENDS OF ADVANCE.

COMRADES: We ask your attention to what follows for the sake of the paper and of the socialist cause which it serves. It is undeniable that the socialist movement is a movement of education. We must instruct our fellow-workingmen as to the source of their poverty and misery. We must enlighten them as to the meaning of current events to the end that they may understand what course of action they must pursue to free themselves from wage-slavery and what attitude to assume toward the immediate or "practical" problems which confronts them. This we must do because our own advancement our own liberation from the hideous conditions which oppress us is dependent on their co-operation and aid in organizing the class-conscious battalions of the working-class to overthrow capitalism. To do this there is nothing more effective than the Socialist press.

The weekly Socialist paper is the most valuable aid to the Socialist movement. It is cheaper, reaches more people, argues more effectively, binds together the organization and keeps the Socialists more in touch than any other form of agitation. It is a nerve system, each week transmitting news and sending replies and aid and instruction to thousands of people separated by hundreds of miles. It is, therefore, very important that the press should receive the heartiest support from all comrades. This is the point we wish to urge most strongly upon you.

As a weekly paper, ADVANCE has stood in the first rank. Its articles of propaganda are always interesting, instructive and reliable. Its advocacy of scientific Socialism has been able and unflinching. Its devotion to the cause of labor is unquestionable. In pursuance of a progressive policy and actuated also by the necessities of the case, last summer ADVANCE increased from a four-page to a sixteen-page weekly. Shortly after, Comrade Liess to whose zeal and labor this change was due, was obliged to retire from the business management and the burden of this work was assumed by the editor, Comrade Noel. But the double work thus imposed has been found to be too much for one man and Comrade Trefz has been elected business manager. Meantime the increased expense of publishing the paper has not been met by a satisfactory increase of income and the debt which has burdened the paper since Local San Francisco took charge and which was being paid off has during the last few months begun to grow again and now threatens the existence of the paper at least in its present form. This is due partly to the establishment of other papers, such as the "Undercurrent" and "Los Angeles Socialist" but much more is it due to the lassitude and inactivity of the friends of "Advance" and the Socialist comrades. We want our comrades and friends to get out and rustle for subs for "ADVANCE. We must have them. There is no reason why ADVANCE should not have 10,000 subscribers, except that those whose duty it is to support the paper neglect their duty and folding their hands wait expectantly for some miracle of God to bless us with a doubled subscription list.

By the time this reaches the hands of our readers the State Convention will be held and the State campaign of

1802 will be begun. It is imperative that the press be vigorous, self-sustaining and widely circulated. This can be done if the comrades will simply take hold and push along ADVANCE among their acquaintances. You are doing a man a favor when you make him subscribe to ADVANCE. Unless ADVANCE does get more support, unless money comes in faster and more plentifully it will be necessary either to cripple the paper's power by greatly reducing its size or else to suspend publication altogether. We appeal to you, comrades and friends; ADVANCE needs money, it needs it immediately and the necessity is pressing. Bills are due and must be paid. If your sub has expired, pay up. If it has not subscribe for some friend. We prefer to receive all money to apply on subscription list, but money we must have. What will you do?

Fraternally,  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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## THE FRUITS OF LIBERTY.

Arioste tells a pretty story of a fairy who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were forever excluded from participation in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her hideous aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war.

Such a spirit is liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! And happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and glory.

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner first leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day, he is unable to discriminate colors, or recognize faces. The remedy is, to accustom him to the rays of the sun.

The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinions subside. Hostile theories correct each other. The scattered elements of truth cease to contend, and begin to coalesce. And, at length, a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos.

Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever.—Macaulay.

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Watch the number on your yellow address label. If it is lower than the number of the last issue, your subscription has expired. Renew promptly.

## ADVANCE



Organ of the Socialist Party of California.

Published weekly by Local San Francisco Socialist Party,  
Paul Trefz..... Business Manager

Address :  
618 Merchant Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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per copy.

## CHARITY MONGRING.

It is past belief in this age and time, when a man working one day can produce enough to last him for six, that there should be an organization for the giving once a year of charity dinners. We have watched the career of that organization of beggars, the Salvation Army and have marveled at its progress and strength. It has all the characteristics of the begging organizations of the middle ages, with just a trifle more aggressiveness as becomes this age of ours. The old beggars had a touch of humor that relieved the monotony of their vocation, if we are to believe the old writers, especially Chaucer, but these modern beggars have no more humor than their favorite instrument, the base drum. They make a serious business of begging, they make a serious business of dragging the reluctant nickel from the casual passer. They have learned the trick of turning the grace of God into hard cash, and when they get old clothes instead, they quickly convert them into the "common medium of exchange." This latter I have on the word of two old clo' merchants of Los Angeles. But not the entire army is ever engaged in a transaction of this kind. Only the officers, the "colonels" and the "generals" have the privilege of selling to the old clo' merchants the misfit garments that have been begged by the privates from charitably disposed people. Perhaps the selling took place to prepare for the turkey dinner of Christmas, perhaps not. People seldom think of Christmas while the summer is with us.

But the relation of this society of beggars to our capitalistic system is quite obvious. The ministering to the wants of the swinish multitude which was done to a certain extent by the lord of the manor direct, is now turned over to a deputy by the present lord. To save the graceless, unworthy misfits would take up too much of the capitalistic manor lord's time, he needs it for the pleasure city of Paris, and he turns them over to the begging society to save or not as the humor may be; and to feed at least once each year. Bread and circus once a year? What payment for being a populace? The old Romans, who are dead and turned to clay, received a larger share of the spoils. Truly, those who hang on the lips of charity receive but sour kisses. But with what fervor the deputy selected to bestow the sour kisses is received. Front page after front page in the reptilian press is devoted to

laduation of the begging society. The "officers" are photographed, with Reimbrant lighting, to show them at their best, their suits are tailor made and hang well, the blending of colors is a little better than with the privates, the poke bonnet heroines are demure as nuns, and, though the effort may be obvious, the religious puckering of the lips in each is reproduced to the life. And down the table are lined the plebian hosts, the populace, the hungry misfits. The star reporter writes up the introduction to the feast. He touches lightly on the character of the leaders. That symbol of salvation army purity, the drum, also comes in for its share of laudation, and the people, the populace, the plebians listen with mouths wide open, while these deputy charity mongers prate of the goodness of a system that allows them one square meal a year. The deputy charity mongers are paid by these front page notices. And they in turn pay for being tolerated by teaching the populace that Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan and the other owners of America are benefactors of the human race; that the rewards for the sufferings of this life will come in the next and that one good meal a year is sufficient in this world as long as a perpetual banquet is waiting in the world to come. The chief vice of the poor is patience. It is the work of this begging society to cultivate that spirit of patience and help thereby the undoing of the very people they pretend to assist.

If these hosts of poor worn men and women who crowd into this annual charity banquet received the full value of their labor; if they had an opportunity to do such work as would suit them, the capitalistic friends of the Salvation Army might have a little less, but the men and women would have all that is worth having in life; self-respect, self-reliance, decency enough to refuse a second hand charitable dole.

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## TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Out on Mission street there is a place set apart by the Southern Pacific railroad company where the maimed and broken employes of the corporation may be mended, or if, too badly broken to be mended, finally taken away to the graveyard. The hospital is finely appointed. Doctors who are anxious to wait on a man and ease his pain are in attendance. And these doctors have plenty to do. Scores of accidents happen on the railroad. An engineer is overworked and falls asleep, a conductor who must attend to a thousand and one unnecessary details, including the absolutely unnecessary one of making a passenger sign his name to his ticket, forgets to place a certain signal and two trains crash into each other. There is a head on collision and the papers are full, as they have been for the past month, of another railroad horror. Or perhaps the road bed put in by a contractor, who worked his men like beasts of burden and treated them like dogs, and in every way proved he was the fit servant of a cheap and miserly corporation, gives way at a vital point and a whole train rolls down the embankment. Or it may be the almost daily accident to a brakeman caused from the wretched, cheap and unscientific way of coupling cars, that brings patients to the hospital, but taken the year through there is scarcely an institution of its kind in the country which sacrifices more human victims to the God of Capitalistic greed than



## SOCIALISM VS. THE TRUST

In a system of industry where prices for the products of Labor are fixed by competition it is the hard skin-flint employer who decides the rate of pay for the trade. If the close-fisted, grinding employer cuts prices and thus brings down wages the would-be-generous employer is compelled to follow suit or see his business ruined. Employers whose business is not a practical monopoly are at the mercy of the most unscrupulous of their number, which raises the question of whether that is a Christian system in which the selfish rule and the good are compelled to follow the bad.

So far as I can see, there are but two ways of escape from this condition of affairs. One is for the employers to combine together, merge all their conflicting interests into one common interest, and form what is known as a Trust, in other words a monopoly. By this method they avoid competing one with the other, and are able to say to buyers, "As you cannot buy what you want anywhere save from us, you must pay the price we ask or go without." That, as a rule, is a very desirable state of things for those who have shares in the Trust.

But what about the consumer? Unprotected by the free play of competition in the open markets, he is at the mercy of a concern over which he has no control, and the one object of which is to make dividends for which, in the very nature of things, the demand must be an ever increasing one. Clearly such a state of things must be bad for the consumer.

But what of the workman? Let the great strike recently fought out between the Steel Trust and its workmen in America supply the answer. The employer who manages his own business is brought into direct and personal relations with his workpeople, with whom he is compelled to maintain more or less of a human relationship. But that is out of the question under the Trust. The "employer" here is a corporate body composed of hundreds of people of whose very names the workman is ignorant. There is a general manager or superintendent and under him in descending degrees a small army of officials until finally the overlooker or "driver" is reached, who has charge of some small squad. But the overlooker has nothing to do in these large establishments with either wages or conditions of employment. His business is to see that men under him do the work properly for which they are being paid. And so the whole concern is run as if it were a piece of machinery, of which the workmen are the cog in the wheel. Everything savouring of a human relationship is destroyed. The machine must be kept going, even if every generous impulse and kindly aspiration be crushed to nothingness as it grinds out dividends.

And what is the alternative?

### SOCIALISM!

It is not enough to say that the Trust is coming; it has come. And it has come to stay. Competition is dead and monopoly is already on the throne ruling the market in which human life is bought and sold. For every commodity is produced at the cost of so much of that energy and brain power which go to the making of human life. What is the end of all human labor, of all useful human effort? Is it not that we may live? Can any other rea-

son be given? If, then, the end of all industry is that man may obtain the wherewithal to live, is not Socialism the better way? Under Socialism there would still be monopoly, as in the case of the Trust, but with this difference: that whereas the Trust is privately owned and run exclusively with the object of making profit, under Socialism land and capital would be held in common and be controlled and operated by the entire community, and be cultivated so as to produce the end in view—the supply of the necessaries of life—with the least expenditure of human effort. Take, for example, the waterworks of a great city. These as a rule, belong to the city, and every effort is made to ensure that the supply of water shall be abundant, pure, and economical. Here producers and consumers are one and the same set of persons, the citizens. As the citizens are supplying themselves they naturally see that they do it well. They have no motive for adulterating the supply or stinting it; self-interest, in fact, impels them in quite the other direction. Why cannot the same rule of production be applied to bread and clothing and houses? That it should is what Socialism proposes. Then, too, we could have true thrift or economy. That which passes for thrift at present is often nothing different from soul-destroying parsimony. Men and women starve their years of healthy activity that they may have enough to keep alive an attenuated old age scarcely worth preserving. Thrift, or economy, properly understood, is not saving, but the proper husbanding of adequate resources. Waste is at all times sinful. The man who wastes his life that he may save money is the greatest sinner of all. Under Socialism the entire nation, every individual that is, will be interested in promoting true economy, and he who wastes any portion of what will be the common store will be accounted an enemy of society. Then, too, things will begin to be seen in their true proportions. With the power which the possession of wealth gives one man over his fellows, and the fear which the prospect of poverty brings with it, alike taken away, men will be valued in proportion to what they are and not for what they have, and a moral standard of excellence will again be raised for the guidance of the race. J. KIER HARDIE, M. P.

## THE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

The great spectacle is over—the convention of the largest organization of labor in this country is a thing of the past. Fortunately, we might say, because the work accomplished is not worth while speaking of. Not one of the burning questions propounding themselves to every thinking workingman has been solved, not even touched. The bureaucracy of the American labor movement was assembled there, and only a few ardent workers of the sacred cause of labor sounded the right keynote, only a few had the courage to give vent to the workers' grievances and wants. The most important work, so much as it was at the beginning, was railroad over and through at the last hour of the convention—after the old staff of officers were re-elected. No new ideas were advanced, not any remarkable progress made. Not one decided step forward, no action taken to assure the workers better backing in their fearful struggles against capital, struggles that will develop and become still fiercer in the years to come.—Brauer Zeitung.

this railroad, And the men who support the institution what of them. Do you think they are the bond holders of this corporation? Do you think this institution for the patching up of cripples is supported by the people who get the dividends? The natural impulse is to suppose that the men responsible for the breaking of human bones are also responsible for the mending of them. But your logic, in that case, is not the logic of the Southern Pacific officials. The men who get hurt pay all the expenses of the hospital in the Mission themselves. Every month fifty cents is deducted from the wages of the Southern Pacific employee. This fifty cents per man goes to maintain the well appointed retreat for the incapacitated. It is given out by men who ought to know that a surplus of two million dollars has been accumulated in this hospital fund; but of the thousands of men who contributed to the support of the hospital and to the piling up of the surplus, not one has a voice in the management or disposition of either. This is taxation without representation sufficient to make a King George the third blush from exercising too much leniency. Our sturdy sires protested against taxation without representation by England and went to war to prove they were sincere in their protest. But what was a vice in King George becomes a virtue in the Southern Pacific corporation, and still they say we are as intelligent and brave as our ancestors. It is just as well the declaration of Independence has faded 'till the writing can be no longer seen. It had come to have no more than a language value to us anyhow.

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### MAYOR PHELAN AND THE REVOLUTION.

At a banquet Saturday night, Mayor Phelan voiced the following:

"Conditions existed in San Francisco which foreshadowed revolution. Revolution was assuredly beginning in San Francisco as surely as great oaks spring from small acorns. Negotiations between capital and labor had failed. I threw the weight of my Mayoral office in favor of a just settlement, and I must say my sympathies were with the laboring men, but it was impossible to bring them together. Violent methods were adopted on both sides.

"The employers were reluctant to hear me when I approached them. Although they maintained an employers' union themselves, they refused to treat with a labor union, which was unreasonable. The employers could not be got to arbitrate."

Here we have the full confidence of a man who was in a position where he could not escape knowing what was going on. He knew that revolutions often come from more trifling things than were brought to the surface during the recent strike. And some day the strikers will not be content to lose and the revolution will be full upon us. It will be a stupid, ignorant, unnecessary revolution. Perhaps much blood will be shed and great damage done to property, but who will be responsible. Remember this extract from Mayor Phelan's speech: "The employers were reluctant to hear me when I approached them. Although they maintained an employers' union themselves, they refused to treat with a labor union. The employers could not be got to arbitrate."

But, placing the responsibility will not suffice for the injury done the workers; it is always the workers who suffer in a case like this.

With Socialism for an ideal, the members of the trade

unions could not be brought to the point of bloody revolution. Socialists are against all destruction of life and property. Socialism is a constructive force. It makes for organization and peace. The wages system with all its attendant evils is the only thing Socialism hates; it the only thing Socialism fights. And to the intelligent Socialist, it is no cause for wonderment that the two forces standing for the upbuilding of the wages system—trades unionism and capitalism—should be on the brink of hurling us into a bloody and unrighteous revolution.

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### MORE EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

Hungry, penniless, friendless and homeless, Mrs. A. Houghton and her thirteen-year-old son, Joseph, applied late last night for shelter at the City Prison.

"I'm awful hungry," the boy said to his mother, as the desk sergeant was booking them, and in reply to the questions of Sergeant Heggarty, Mrs. Houghton told a pitiful story of starvation and want. She said they had not eaten for many hours, and the prison-keeper brought some food for them from the kitchen. The pair ate ravenously and, when they were satisfied, were taken in charge by the prison matron.

Mrs. Houghton and her son came from Vacaville about a week ago to seek work here. Day after day their quest was unsuccessful, and yesterday, when their money was gone, they were told by their lodging-house keeper that they could occupy their room no longer. Both mother and boy say they are willing and anxious to work, but can find no employment of any kind. The woman's husband is dead.—Examiner, Dec. 31.

This is an example of our prosperity. This is an example of the plentifulness of human misery in the midst of unparalleled riches.

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### THE STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted at the convention: Resolved, that the Socialist Party hereby condemns the recent arrest in Porto Rico of Santiago Iglesias, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, charged with conspiracy. Another resolution adopted recites: That whereas, the Socialist movement being purely political must represent not merely a part of labor, but the whole working class, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Socialist party is distinct from and entirely independent of the trade union movement, but pledges its aid and sympathy to the trades unions in all their strikes, boycotts and other struggles on the economic field. It is recommended that all Socialists join the respective unions of the trades to which they belong.

Good work is being done. Harmony is the keynote of the convention.

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The National Committee has selected the Lindell Hotel as headquarters for the annual meeting of the National Committee at St. Louis on Jan. 24th.

The holiday number of the Berlin "Vorwaerts", the leading Social Democratic daily of Germany, has roused the ire of the police on account of an article on the unemployed, which the authorities alleged to be of a character calculated to provoke violent resistance to established institutions. The entire edition, numbering 30,000 copies, was confiscated.

**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."

**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.

Feb. 5, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma or 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.

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.

## Platform of the Socialist Party. (Social Democrat.)

INDIANAPOLIS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As such means we advocate:

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

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

3. State or national insurance of working people, in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness

## ADVANCE

and want in old age; the funds from this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, to be administered under the control of the working class.

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

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

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

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

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and financially.

Lombroso, the famous Italian expert in criminology, is reported to have said in a lecture in Paris a few days ago that the Czar of Russia is "merely an amiable and melancholy idiot and not a criminal lunatic," that King Edward is a "general degenerate of mediocre intelligence, incapable of sound thinking," and that the Emperor of Germany is an "irresponsible and irremediable criminal, a brawler who would have gone to jail and died on a scaffold had he not been saved by the accident of being born to a thorne."

The National Committee is arranging a lecture tour for Ben Tillett, British Fraternal Delegate to the A.F. of L. convention.

State Committees of Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Kentucky have requested dates for lecture tour of John G. Chase.

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- Jan. 5th—G. R. Thompson,  
An Address
- Jan 12th—Arnold W. Liechti,  
The Birth of a Principle.
- Jan 19th—Jack London,  
The Tramp.
- Jan 26th—Miss J. R. Cole,  
China and the Chinese.
- Feb 2nd—Henry E. Highton,  
Standards of Life.
- Feb 9th—Hyman Strunsky,  
The Contemporary Mood.
- Feb 16th—Chas. Wesley Reed,  
San Francisco's Water Supply.
- Feb 23rd—A. B. Nye,  
Editor Oakland "Inquirer"  
Control of Political Parties.
- Mar. 2nd—Albert H. Elliott,  
Economics and Ethics.
- Mar. 9th—Emil Liess,  
Materialistic History.
- Mar. 16th—Miss Strunsky,  
Radicalism
- Mar 23rd—Thos. P. D. Gray,  
Gold Bricks.
- Mar 30th—Jno. F. Wetzell, M. D.  
Socialism vs. Anarchism
- Apr 6th—Prof. F. I. Bamford,  
Our Doctrine and Ourselves
- Apr 13th—Henry Meyers,  
Politics and Family Life
- Apr 20th—Col. Weinstock,  
Are the Rich Getting Richer and the  
Poor Poorer.
- Apr 27th—Oliver Everett,  
Architecture Under Socialism.

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Eintracht Hall,  
Washingtons Birthday,  
February 22. 1902?*

See Page 12.

## 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.olph ck, 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, 328 1/2 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. Malady, Secretary, 2666 Mission St.

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

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

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

WOODWORKERS International Union No. 15 (Cabinet Makers) Meets every Tuesday, 117 Turk 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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