

# ADVANCE

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## ADDRESS TO WORKINGMEN

AND

### Declaration of Principles of the Socialist Party of San Francisco in Relation to the Present Industrial War.

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 workmen 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 assistance 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.

(Continued to page 4)



### Decay of Individualism.

A most significant phenomenon of the great steel strike, says the "Portland Oregonian," is the readiness with which non-union men join the union as soon as they are approached. Men who naturally prefer to fight their individual battle and enjoy their peculiar rewards, and who do this steadily in time of peace, change their minds in time of stress and join the ranks of unions, in order to avail themselves, wisely or foolishly, of the benefits and the disadvantages of organized labor.

It is a most impressive demonstration in the tendency of the hour, which is away from individualism, toward communism. Community of interest stamps not only the world of capital, but the world of labor. Trusts are establishing themselves firmer every day, and so are the trades-unions. Each, apparently, has come to stay. We must mitigate their evils and correct their abuses; but destroy them we hardly shall.

How does the union man get the non-union man into the union? Well, he does it in just about the same way in which the trust gets the independent concern into the trust. In each case the tradition of independence has to be discredited and the aversion to communism overcome. In each case persuasion gives place when necessary to cajolery, and cajolery gives place when necessary to threats. Stand alone if you will, says the promoter of the union or the walking delegate of the trust, but it will pay you best to pool your issues with your fellows. United we stand, divided we fall. Why subject yourself to ruinous competition when we can combine for mutual protection? Let us present a solid front to the employer, or the consumer, as the case may be, and in combination we shall escape the strife which makes each independent employer or each independent employe a bidder against his companion in industry.

There is no excuse for any to mistake the plain tendency both of labor and of capital. No one who defends the labor trust can object to the capital trust. No one who advocates community of ownership can denounce community of laborship. Each is alike communistic. Each aims to supplant competition with a Socialistic union of each for all and all for each. Their common purpose is subversion of the order of Nature—the competitive strife in which brains as well as muscles have gathered strength and gained fitness to survive. Each endeavors to supplant the law of free action of supply and demand by an artificial system under which supply and demand shall be arbitrarily regulated or sought to be regulated by boards of officers. It is sheer folly, therefore, for a capital trust to object to the principle of the labor trust, and in so doing the steel magnates are simply making themselves ridiculous. How labor markets its product is of no more concern to them than how they market their product is the business of their workmen? Each crowd is tarred with the same stick.

What's the result? The result is bad. Theoretically, it must be, for it reverses the order of Nature. Struggle gives strength, and not the agreement to refrain from struggle. Practically it is, as a little observation will show. What is the chance for the individual under the communistic regime of the trusts and trades unions? Well, his chance, in the old unfettered sense, disappears. At the least, it is reduced to a minimum. If he wants to learn a trade, he must take terms from the union. It will tell him whether he can work or not, how long it will take him to learn his trade, how many hours he shall work, how

much pay he shall get, when he shall strike and when he shall go back. If this doesn't suit him, if he prefers to go ahead in the old way and meet his employer as between man and man, he elects the blessed privilege of being called a scab and having his head broken with a brick, and having women follow him upon the street with missiles and vile names.

If he wants to start a smelter or a steel mill or an oil refinery, he must consult the trust. It will take him in at its own price, tell him whether he can run or not, what line of goods he can turn out, to whom he can sell, over what railroads he can ship, when he can start up and when he must close down. If this doesn't suit him, if he prefers to go ahead in the old way and make such terms as he can with his help and his patrons, he elects the blessed privilege of being selected by the trust for annihilation. It will buy up his raw material from under his nose; it will compel the railroads to charge him double tariffs on his goods; it will pursue with vindictive malignity every man that buys from him; it will make prices so low to his customers that he can't run at a profit; and then when it has beggared him it will buy out his plant at its own figures, incorporate it in the trust, and he will be wholly independent of all connection with business, unless perchance he can secure a position as the hired man of some trust.

The time is coming, if it is not already here, when one man will own or control all the oil fields in the country, and upon his individual fiat will depend the cost of illuminant to every household. The time is coming if it is not already here when every miner in the country will be marshalled under the leadership of one man, and upon his sole fiat any day the mineral production of the country would cease indefinitely. One man will control all the railroads, another all the flouring mills, another all the cotton factories, another all the steel and iron plants. In the hands of one man will be vested authority to call out or to send back to work every street-car man in the country, or every telegrapher, or every printer, or every railway engineer and fireman. Men everywhere are sinking their own personalities, signing away their independence, yielding their individual will to a corporate will. It is not an evidence of strength; it is not a mark of progress; it is not an augury of achievement. It is the reversal of the principle of competitive struggle that has made civilization what it is. Mr. Herbert Spencer has ventured the opinion that this danger will yet be averted by universal education. But since he said this our educational forces themselves are being bound hand and foot by Socialism, factuied by sentimentalists and led by trust-endowed universities. It is more likely that the danger can only be outgrown through bitter trial, or burned away in the fiery furnace of revolution.

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### San Francisco Municipal Convention of the Socialist Party.

The local campaign has begun. The Socialists are first in the field. From now on, the political arena will be a whirl of exciting combats, and not until the bugles sing truce on November 5th and the bodies of the slain and wounded are borne from the bloody sands, will the exact result be known. There are a few things, however, which it is safe to predict. First, the Socialist vote will be greatly increased. Second, the Democrats stand no show whatsoever of electing their candidates. Third, the Union Labor Party, if it actually comes into existence, will have the liveliest kind of a time explaining why the Socialist platform did not suit it.

Getting off well means much in a political as well as any other race. In this the Socialist Party has succeeded. An excellent platform and an irreproachable ticket. Heretofore municipal platforms have been hastily and somewhat carelessly drawn. This year our platform is a well-wrought work of art. Every proposition is absolutely defensible from the attacks of the "practical" people and also of importance and helpfulness to the workers. Heretofore the selection of candidates was not performed with the best wisdom, in that some men nominated would have been unable to qualify if elected. This year every man nominated can not only qualify, but if elected without doubt would serve creditably to the Socialist party and administer his office with ability. Every nominee is a trades-unionist, many of them hold positions of trust and responsibility in their respective organizations. The only two exceptions are the nominees for Police Judge, in which case lawyers of five years' standing are required. The Socialist party thus starts its local campaign most excellently equipped for the battles before it. It now rests with the comrades of San Francisco to get behind the movement and push it along. The two thousand votes of last fall can easily be increased to five thousand if proper advantage of the industrial troubles is taken and our propaganda energetically pushed. Every one should now put his shoulder to the wheel. Labor is awakening. Nothing is more noticeable in the recent strikes than the solidarity of the workers. Ours is the task to enlighten that spirit of solidarity, make it truly class-conscious, and weld it into the battering ram of a Socialist vote, with which to smash in the walls of capitalism.

The thirty delegates elected at the Primary election organized Wednesday, Aug. 21st, at the Labor Bureau, with Thomas Bersford chairman and Jos. J. Noel secretary, and Chas. D. Scarper assistant secretary. A committee on platform and resolutions was elected consisting of Comrades Noel, King, Sr., Barduhn, Appel and Alfonso. A committee on order of business was elected, Comrades Reynolds, Liess, Messer, Lilienthal and Nesbit serving.

After a recess of a quarter of an hour the convention heard the reports of the two committees. The report of the Rules and Order of Business committee was adopted, after amending so that nominations for places on the ticket made vacant for any cause would be filled by the convention, which should be re-assembled by the City Central Committee.

In the report the following resolution was embodied and passed with the report as amended:

To the Board of Election Commissioners and Registrar of Voters of the City and County of San Francisco:

The undersigned, the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the local municipal con-



vention of the Social Democratic Party, hereafter to be known and designated as the "Socialist Party" of the City and County of San Francisco, hereby certify that at a meeting of the Social Democratic Party, to be hereafter known and designated "Socialist Party, local municipal convention of said City and County of San Francisco, State of California, held on the 21st to 24th days of August, 1901, the following resolution was unanimously passed by said local municipal convention, to wit:

Whereas, At the National Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the United States, held at the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, on July 28 to August 1, 1901, the name of the National Party was, by resolution duly adopted, changed from Social Democratic Party to "Socialist Party"; and,

Whereas, It seems desirable to eliminate from the party designation the word "Democratic," in view of the fact that there exists a recognized legal party having such a designation, and to assume the same designation locally as that by which the party is to be known nationally. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Election Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco be requested to cause to be printed on the official ballot to be used at the next ensuing municipal election the names of all the candidates of the party heretofore known as the Social Democratic Party under the party name and designation of "Socialist Party." The "Socialist Party" being composed of identically the same persons as have heretofore composed the Social Democratic Party, and it being the unanimous desire of all the members of said Social Democratic Party to have the party name changed, if possible, on the official ballot to that of "Socialist Party"

THOS. BERESFORD.

Chairman of the said local municipal convention of the Social Democratic Party, which is to be known and designated hereafter as the Socialist Party.

J. J. NOEL.

Secretary of the said local municipal convention of the Social Democratic Party, which is to be known and designated hereafter as the Socialist Party.

The Platform Committee presented a majority and minority report. The majority report consisted of an address and eight separate demands, while the minority report consisted of a great number of demands with a very short introduction. After a lengthy discussion the matter was referred to a new committee of five, consisting of Comrades Liess, Bersford, Benham, Walker and Messer. The convention then adjourned.

Saturday evening the convention reassembled at the Turk St. Temple, Chairman Bersford presiding. The report of the Platform Committee being at the time in the hands of the type writer, various resolutions were considered. On motion, the platform having arrived, it was taken up for consideration. It proved to be an excellent combination of the best in both reports of the previous committee. It was divided into two parts; one, an address explaining the party position; the other, the definite demands arranged under department heads. It met the unanimous approval of the delegates and was passed amidst considerable applause.

A collection was then taken up, the sum of \$10.20 being raised and \$11.50 more being pledged.

The following amended resolution was passed:

"Whereas, The capitalist government makes a constant use of the police, militia and regular army to break strikes, by intimidating, maltreating and killing strikers, and the afore-

said armed forces are at all times used to support the interests of the capitalists, as against the interests of the workers, be it therefore

"Resolved, That no member of the Socialist Party shall be a member of any armed force of the capitalist class."

The attitude of the Socialist party toward trades unions was clearly defined in the following resolution, which was duly passed:

"Whereas, The trades union movement of the working class is the inevitable manifestation of the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and is absolutely necessary to resist the superior economic power of the capitalists, in order to improve the conditions of the workingmen and to maintain their standard of life; and

"Whereas, The daily class struggle carried on by the trades unions tends to develop in the workingmen the sense of solidarity, class consciousness and political independence, by organizing them as a class antagonistic to the capitalist class;

"Resolved, That we, the Socialist Party, fully recognizing that the exploitation of labor will only cease when society takes possession of all the means of making wealth, nevertheless we declare it the duty of all Socialists to participate in the struggle of organized labor to improve its conditions under the present system;

"That while we pledge our vigorous moral and financial support to the trades unions in their efforts to emancipate the working class, against members of labor organizations, or any workers who 'scab' on their class at the ballot-box on election day, by voting to continue in the hands of the bosses or private owners, the means of production whereby the workers are exploited, pauperized and enslaved.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of every trade unionist to take an active part in class-conscious political action in the interests of the capitalist class, by working and voting the full ticket of the Socialist Party, whose aim is to substitute Socialism for Capitalism.

"Resolved, That we recommend all members of the Socialist Party to join the organizations of their respective trades."

"Whereas, The injunction has become, in the hands of the judiciary, an instrument by which the capitalist class seeks to destroy the civil and political rights of the workingmen,

"Resolved, That we, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, call the attention of the working class to the fact that our judiciary is but a servile tool in the hands of the capitalist class and hostile to the interests of labor, and we call upon the working class to use the ballot in defense of their own interests by voting the Socialist ticket."

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates. Comrade J. H. Alfonso nominated Charles Lemmon Ames for Mayor and the nomination was seconded by Comrade T. E. Zant. There was no contest and the rest of the ticket was made up.

Following is the complete ticket:  
 Mayor—Charles L. Ames, Painters and Decorators and Paper-Hangers' Union.  
 Auditor—N. C. Anderson, Painters' Union.  
 Treasurer—Oscar Seifert, Treasurer of Cooks and Waiters' Alliance.

Tax Collector—Ludwig Berg, Secretary Brewers' Union.

Recorder—Emil Rouck, Organizer Bakers and Confectioners' National Union.

Coroner—N. J. B. Schultz, M.D., also International Typographical Union.

City and County Attorney—Cameron H. King, 220 Third avenue.

District Attorney—W. C. Shepard, 1236 Market street.

Public Administrator—C. G. Perault, Machinists' International Association, 504 Minnesota street.

County Clerk—Scott Anderson, Sign Painters' Union, 1067 Market street.

Sheriff—John Messer, Cooks and Waiters' Alliance, 627 Commercial street.

Supervisors—W. E. Walker, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; N. V. Hanson, Millwrights' Union; I. Rosenblatt, Cloakmakers'; John Carter, Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders' Brotherhood; Henry Warnecke, Jr., Cigar Makers' International Union; Henry Lotzin, Boot and Shoe Repairers' Union; George Guthrie, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union; George Nesbit, Tailors' Union; James Maybloom, Cabinet Makers' Union; L. Van Alstine, Boot and Shoe Repairers' Union; Wm. Costley, Hackmen's Union; Frank H. Cranford, No. 22 Carpenters' Union; Olaus Gafvert, House Movers' Union; L. W. Lindgren, Barbers' International Union; Henry Hilker, Barbers' Union; L. N. Vezina, Carpenters' Union, No. 22; Emil Scharer, Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union.

Comrades Alfonso, Culman, Johnson, Liess and Lyons were elected a Purity of Elections Committee.

The following resolution was passed and Comrade C. H. King, Jr., Emil Liess, G. B. Benham, W. E. Walker, T. E. Zant and Theodore Molitor were elected as the committee.

"Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this convention that a conference of delegates from the Trades and Labor Unions has been called for the purpose of inaugurating a political party, which shall guard the interests of the working class;

"Whereas, The Socialist Party is such party and has already obtained legal standing in this city,

"Resolved, That this local convention of the Socialist Party appoint a committee of six to wait upon said Labor Union political conference, present our principles, platform and nominees, to them and report their action back to this body.

Comrades J. J. Noel, G. B. Benham, King Jr., and C. D. Scarper were elected a committee to draft an appeal for funds for the municipal campaign.

Five thousand Platforms were ordered printed and the convention adjourned, after midnight, to meet Wednesday, Aug. 28th, to consider such other business as might be brought before it.

A curious story is now told concerning the late Mr. Pierre Lorillard. It is to the effect that the deceased sportsman once wagered—and the late Lord Randolph Churchill's name is mentioned in connection with the wager—that he would get rid of £200,000 in the course of a year. He was to give none of the money away; his stipulation was that it should all be expended in personal gratification. The story runs that he strove hard to fulfill his obligation, but that, in spite of most arduous endeavors, he had a balance of £50,000 over when the period of compulsory self-indulgence was up.—Clarion.

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Address to Workingmen.

(Continued from page 1.)

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:

Immediate Demands.

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. (a) The Board of Police Commissioners shall be so reformed that it shall be composed of men in complete sympathy with the labor movement and the needs of the workingman. (b) That it will so control and instruct the police that peace and order may be preserved and all kinds of vice rigorously suppressed. (c) But they shall not be the tools and hirelings of the capitalist class and shall clearly understand that their first duty is to protect the 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 assessor and tax collector that all vacant and unused land should be assessed and taxed at the highest value of the nearest adjoining land occupied or in use, and all the franchises, mortgages, bonds, property and wealth of the capi-



talist 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.

### When the Socialists Capture the City Government.

The best proof of what the Socialists would do if elected to office can be seen when we turn to Europe. The working-class has captured in France a number of municipalities. Everything done in the line of legislation or administration has been done with the one object of helping the working-class. No laws to make the rich richer and the poor poorer are considered for a minute. Below is a report from two Mayors in different cities. More will be published next week. They are taken from official reports and translated from the French by Chas H. Kerr.

#### IVRY.

When the officers chosen by the Parti Ouvrier came to the Hotel de Ville they found an empty treasury and a debt of more than \$8,000 contracted by their capitalist predecessors. It had to be paid. In spite of this they carried out the reforms expressed in the party program and at the expiration of their term they leave an available balance of more than \$28,665. The municipality of Ivry, in short, and it has a right to be proud of the fact, has fulfilled all the promises it made to the workers who in 1896 gave it their confidence.

It has instituted the school kitchens, creches, municipal dispensaries, gratuitous legal advice and free administrative consultations, municipal employment bureaus, distribution of clothing and shoes to the school children, lodging houses, etc.

As to the eight-hour day and the minimum wage of \$360, these things were accomplished the first year.

The expenditures for public relief which, in 1895 were \$4,400, have been steadily increased to \$10,078 in 1899. The funds at the disposal of the schools, which amounted to \$1,200 under the bourgeois administration, have been increased by the Socialists to \$4,400. Creches have been constructed in the laborers quarters at a cost of \$24,000. Assistance in the form of medicines (by reason of the refusal of the government to allow the establishment of municipal pharmacies furnishing goods at cost), has been furnished by the municipal dispensary to the amount of \$1,500. The families of the soldiers, who before their

entrance into the city roll of the Parti Ouvrier had been reduced to one poor franc a day, receive today 1 fr. 50 centimes for the wife and 75 centimes for each child. The \$1,000 devoted to the purpose in 1895 have been increased to \$2,511 in 1899.

The school kitchens have furnished 64,649 free meals to the children and also supplied them with clothing and shoes at an expense of \$3240. Under the name of "maternity" from \$6 to \$18 are given to each woman upon the birth of her third or fourth child.

The municipality has given a pension of 1 fr. per day to 43 aged or sick laborers and has added to its expense account the sum of \$600 to be used in securing the release from the government pawnshops (mont de pieté) of the clothing, beds or tools of the laborers.

The public library of the municipality has had since 1896 many Socialist works added to its shelves. It has 700 more readers now than under the previous administration.

Finally, thanks to the work of the commissioner of hygiene the sanitary condition of Ivry has been much improved, epidemics have disappeared and the mortality from contagious diseases is almost nothing.

F. ROUSSEL, Socialist Mayor.

#### MONTLUCON.

It was in 1892 that the Hotel de Ville of Montlucon was conquered by the Parti Ouvrier. I do not intend to enter upon what was accomplished by the Socialist administration from 1892-6, because this is still fresh in the memory of all.

It is worthy of note that the department of public relief has been completely organized, that popular kitchens have been established, that there have been periodical free distributions of clothing to school children and that the school kitchens have been installed in the Ville-Sozet, and all this without interfering with the numerous reforms introduced into the municipal services, such as distribution of spring water in populous districts, abolition of personal property tax on families having less rent than \$40 a year, free supplies for school children, eight hour day for city employes and workmen, etc.

The work of the Socialist municipal council, presided over by my lawless predecessor and friend, Jean Dormoy, was so beneficial to the whole population that in 1896 the ticket of the Parti Ouvrier was re-elected entire on the first ballot, over a coalition ticket, on which our opponents combined all their strength, a ticket Republican by courtesy, but frankly reactionary, headed by the Senator Chantemille.

The administration from 1896 to 1900 has persevered in continuing and improving the work of its predecessors, in one sense its own, for Dormoy was still at its head.

If its base of operations was larger, on account of the growth of the city, the difficulties became greater, in proportion to the needs of this population of wage-workers. The executive power, instead of being regarded as it was by the old bourgeois mayors, was constantly directed with a view to the well-being, the convenience and the health of the workers.

The sanitation of the streets in the working-class districts was attended to and water was distributed in abundance; washing places were constructed.

Public relief was liberally supplied. Free school supplies and distribution of clothing, at first restrained by the central government, were fully developed.

The professional school, installed three months ago in a magnificent building, has lecture rooms befitting a city of more than 35,000 inhabitants.

A school of design of mathematics applied

to industry is annexed to it, and was opened April 22d in the presence of the delegates of all the workingmen's unions of Montlucon.

The new municipal building of the Ville-Gozet was dedicated on the 24th of last September, our friend Jules Guesde presiding. In it is now located the public kitchen already established.

Space permits but a brief mention of various projects, the general sanitation of the city by a sewer system, the construction of an orphan's home; improved water works, new school restaurants; covered markets, a second public kitchen, a kindergarten, etc., most of which are provided for in a bond issue submitted to the Council of State, which may be withholding its approval for political reasons.

Moreover, certain works of ordinary administration have been completed, such as a building for the savings' bank, a street railway project, the construction of stone dikes on the river bank, etc. Let me add that the Socialist municipal administration has captured the people to such an extent that at the special election of December 26, 1899, made necessary by the death of Jean Dormoy, the candidates of the Parti Ouvrier had no opposition.

Note that from the financial point of view, everything has been accomplished without increasing expenditures by a centime, while the highest estimate of the budget for 1900 does not exceed \$150,000, and the hospital and the Bureau of Charities have no income outside the city's appropriations. Moreover, the municipality has paid off some old debts left by the bourgeois administration, notably a sum of more than \$8,000 for work on the Lyceum.

I cannot better end than by a tribute to my predecessor, our lamented comrade, Jean Dormoy, to whose memory is due the honor of these reforms of which the Parti Ouvrier is proud. F. CONSTANS, Socialist Mayor.

### Social Action.

The man who "never joins an organization" has not yet learned the value of social action. Although he is deriving its benefits every day of his life, in hundreds of ways, reaping comforts and conveniences which would never be his were it not for the co-operative, social action of his fellows, he fails to see that these benefits are derived by co-operation and goes on his way a firm believer in individual effort.

The man who disclaims all belief in Socialism, yet who nevertheless unites with his fellow-men in organized effort to effect his aims, is far more of a Socialist, though he know it not, than the man who calls himself a Socialist yet makes no attempt to act in concert with his fellows, for the belief in the usefulness and efficiency of social action is the principle upon which the doctrine of Socialism is founded, and from which that doctrine cannot be separated without falling to pieces.

J. R. COLE.

New York World: The report of the University Settlement Society contains new proof that the raiding of vicious and criminal resorts neither reforms the vicious nor abates crime. By these raids vice is driven temporarily from haunts that it had hopelessly contaminated and "scattered through other parts of the city" that were comparatively clean. The dreadful conditions of tenement-house life revealed in the Settlement Society's report call loudly for protection and restraints which it is to be hoped the new law on the subject will in a measure supply. But the policy of mere raiding—stirring up the dirty pool only to spatter the filth over the community—is condemned by its results.



# Karl Marx' Economic Teachings.

By KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated for the "Advance" by Kaspar Bauer.

(Continued from last week.)

But after money has once taken on the form of currency (coin) it is soon able to maintain an existence of its own, independent of the amount of metal contained in it. The guarantee of the government that a given coin contains a given amount of gold, or its equivalent, suffices under normal conditions to permit the mere symbol of money to figure as the medium of exchange, just as readily as the real, full quantity of gold.

The currency of the gold pieces themselves brings this about. Coins during their circulation become worn, lose some of their weight; the longer they circulate the greater becomes the difference between their real weight or value and that indicated upon their faces. An old gold piece, for instance, is lighter than one which just came out of the mint, but under normal circumstances both will have the same value as media of exchange.

The difference between the face-value and real value becomes still more apparent in coins made of the baser metals. Very often the baser metals—copper, for instance—form the first money, but the coins made of these baser metals are later pushed aside by the finer metals. Copper, and, after the universal establishment of the gold standard, silver, too, ceased to be a measure of value, but the copper, nickel and silver coins continued their function as media of exchange in small business transactions. These small coins correspond to certain weight divisions of gold; the value they represented changed in the same ratio as that of gold. The change in the value of copper, nickel, or silver, did not affect them. It is apparent that under such circumstances the metals actually contained within them had no effect upon their function as coins, and that it is possible to determine by legislation just how great a quantity of gold shall be represented by each—copper, nickel, or silver coin. And from here it is only one short step to displace the token made of metal by one made of paper; that is, to legally represent a given quantity of gold by a piece of paper. Thus government paper money originated. Government paper money must not be confounded with credit-money (checks, etc., etc.), which originated out of a different function of money.

Paper money can take the place of gold money *only as medium of exchange*, not as measure of value. It can take its place only inasmuch as it represents given quantities of gold. The same laws which govern the function as medium of exchange of metal money govern the paper money which displaces the metal money. Paper money can never take the place of greater amount of gold than can be actually absorbed by the circulation of commodities. If one hundred million dollars are required for the circulation of the commodities of a country and the government issues paper money amounting to two hundred million dollars, the result will be that it will take two \$20 bills to buy as much as one \$20 gold-piece. In this instance the prices as expressed in the paper money are double that of the gold-pieces. Paper money becomes inflated, debased by indiscriminate issue. That has taken place recently in Russia, where for many years the paper money issued by the government constantly has been below the metal-value

which it was intended to represent. But the example par excellence of such inflation and consequent decline of value of paper money is furnished by the great French Revolution: 45,581 million of francs issued within seven years became utterly devoid of any value whatever.

5 (Money)). We have traced the origin of the simple circulation of commodities and have seen how, with its development, the functions of money as *measure of value* and as *medium of exchange*, are developed. The functions of money do not, however, cease there. Side by side with the circulation of commodities there develops the necessity and avarice to hold on to and possibly hoard the money-commodity—the gold. The peculiarities of money correspond to the peculiarities of commodity-production: just as the one is a form within which social production is carried on by independent producers, so is money a social power, not of society, but one which may become private property of any one. The greater the sum of money one controls the greater one's social influence; the greater the power to control the products of the labor of others. Gold is all-mighty, it is the only commodity which every one needs, every one takes. Thus, with the circulation of commodities, the desire for the possession of gold, glittering gold, is awakened and grows apace.

The hoarding of money under the development of the production of commodities not only becomes a passion, but an actual necessity. The greater the amount of products turned into commodities, the fewer are produced for self-use, the greater the necessity for the possession of money. One is compelled to *buy* incessantly, and to be able to buy one must have *sold*; the production of the commodities which I sell takes time, the sale of these products depends largely on chance. To be able to continue to produce commodities, to live while I produce, the possession of a certain store of money is necessary. It is also necessary for the settlement of balances during the occasional sluggishness in circulation. We have seen above that the volume of money is dependent upon the price of commodities, their mass, and upon the rapidity with which they circulate. All of these factors are constantly changing, and as a result the amount of money in circulation fluctuates continually. Whence comes the money needed, and whither goes that which becomes superfluous? *Hoards of money* which accumulate at certain points form basins which now receive, now give out money, and which thereby help to equate the disturbances which occasionally occur in the process of circulation.

At the beginning of the circulation of commodities, just as at the beginning of, and all through simple exchange, there are always two commodities directly exchanged for each other, with this difference, that under the circulation of commodities the other commodity is always the universal equivalent—the money-commodity. With the development of the circulation of commodities circumstances arise through which the sale of the commodity and the receipt of the sum of gold corresponding to its price does not take place at the same time. Occasions arise that make it necessary

at times to pay for a commodity before receiving it, but oftener it happens that commodities are paid for much *after* they are received. Here is an illustration to elucidate this point: Let us suppose an Italian silk-weaver of the thirteenth century; the silk consumed by him he gets from the vicinity, but his product—silk-stuffs—are exported into Germany. Before they reach their destination and the price paid for them is returned to Italy, three or four months elapse. The silk-weaver has finished his product, so has his neighbor, the silk-spinner, from whom he received the raw material. The silk-spinner sells his product immediately to the silk-weaver; but the weaver receives the return for his product after the expiration of from three to four months. What is the result? The weaver *buys* the raw silk but *pays* for it at the end of four months. As a result, the relations of buyer and seller are altered. The seller becomes a *creditor*, the buyer a *debtor*; but *money also* receives a new function on account of this changed relation. It is in this instance not a medium of exchange of the commodity. In this function it is not medium of exchange, but *means of payment*, a means wherewith obligations made at the receipt of commodities may be met. Such obligations may arise from sources outside of the circulation of commodities. The higher the production of commodities develops the fiercer becomes the struggle to transform consignments of certain use-values into consignments of money, i. e., into consignments of the form of value in general. Tributes to the state are changed from parts of the products into sums of money, tribute to officials formerly given in product is transformed into money-salaries, etc., etc. The function of money as means of payment now extends beyond the circulation of commodities.

But to return to our silk-weaver! He bought silk from the silk-spinner without being able to pay for it immediately; in money matters, however, as we well know, friendship usually ceases. The silk-spinner says to himself: "What I have in black and white I can carry home and save for future use; words are only words, after all," and consequently he asks the silk-weaver to give him his note for a sum of money equal to the price of the silk sold to the weaver, payable at the end of four months. The spinner in turn has obligations to meet; certain bills must be paid before the expiration of the four months. Having no ready cash at hand, he pays his bills with the note of the weaver. *This note now functions as money*; a new sort of paper-money develops: *credit-money* (Drafts, checks, etc., etc.).

Still another circumstance may arise: Let us suppose the weaver bought silk amounting to \$5 from the spinner, who in turn buys a bracelet costing \$6 for his wife from the goldsmith, who about the same time bought silk-stuffs amounting to \$4 from the weaver. The payments all around become due at the same time. All three, the spinner, weaver and the goldsmith happen (?) to meet. The spinner owes \$6 to the goldsmith, but at the same time has \$5 coming to him from the weaver. He pays \$1 to the goldsmith and refers him to the weaver for the rest. The weaver, however, has \$4 coming to him from the goldsmith, there-



fore he squares his debt by paying the goldsmith \$1. In that way, by mutually balancing their accounts, which altogether amounted to \$15, \$2 was sufficient to accomplish the whole transaction. In reality the transactions are, of course, not quite as simple as here supposed. It is true, however, that the payment of sellers of commodities balance each other, at least in part (and that an ever-increasing one) with the development of the circulation of commodities. The concentration of payments into few places and at given times develops peculiar institutions and methods for balancing accounts; for instance, the *virements* during the middle ages in Lyons. Boards of exchange, clearing-houses, etc., serve the same purpose and are well known institutions. Only accounts which cannot be balanced must be settled with money. The credit system does away with hoarding as an independent form of acquiring wealth. As soon as the credit system develops it is not necessary to place one's money in a strong-box or to hide it by burying it in the ground, to see the wealth continue to exist, or even to see it increase. One may lend it out. On the other hand, again, the credit system makes the temporary hoarding and storing of large sums of money absolutely necessary. (Pay-days.)

But the saving of such hoards, great or small, does not always succeed. Let us remind ourselves of our silk-weaver! He has promised, he has given his note, to pay after four months, because he hopes that within that time he will have sold his wares. But let us suppose that he cannot find a buyer and consequently can not pay. The spinner depends on the payment; relying upon the ability of the weaver to pay at the due time, *he, too, promised* to make certain payments; perhaps to the goldsmith, the goldsmith in turn to others; we see that the inability to pay of one, results in the inability to pay of many others. The number affected grows greater the fuller the system of succeeding and interdependent payments and balances is developed. Now let us suppose that it is not only one producer, but a number of them who, as the result of general over-production, are unable to sell the product of their labor—their commodities. Their inability to pay will result in bankruptcy of others, who have already sold their commodities. Their notes become valueless, everybody calls for "cash," the universal equivalent; a universal scarcity of money, a money crisis, arises; a money-crisis is the necessary concomitant of every commercial crisis after the credit system has developed to a certain height. These money-crises prove clearly that under the system of the production of commodities money cannot be replaced by mere promises to pay. Money has two realms of circulation: the local market of the nation and the world's market. Money has the form of coins and tokens only within the local market, within a given nation, not in the intercourse between nations. It assumes its original shape and form of bars of gold, silver, etc., etc., upon entering the world's market. So far both silver and gold served as measure of value in the world's market, while within the realm of the inner circulation of a country only *one* money-commodity can in *reality* serve as measure of value.

Anyway, it is self-evident that, since the time Marx wrote his "Capital," the unmistakable tendency has been for gold to become the only measure of value even in the world's market. The main function of the universal money, the world-money, so to speak, is to be a *means of payment*, for equalizing international balances.

(Continued next week.)

## Science and Ideals.

A writer in ADVANCE begins his article on "Social Ideals" with the words: "I know it is not strictly 'scientific' to have ideals, but I frankly confess that I cannot help it."

No doubt that is what Artemus Ward used to call "a goak." But unfortunately there are not a few among us who really believe that "it is not scientific to have ideals." According to their temperament and their surroundings they decide, therefore, either to abjure science or to deny their ideals.

As a matter of fact, this is a most absurd position to take. The study of science ought to lead any one to recognize the power of ideals and their perfectly legitimate place in social movements. It ought, also, of course, to show any one the limitations and the dangers of idealism.

What is an ideal? It is the picture which we form in our minds of a state to be attained, an end to be reached—or, at least, to be striven for—an object to which our efforts are to be directed. The very fact of conscious effort, of intention, implies the holding of ideals. Our animal ancestors had the power of forming ideals in but a slight degree, if at all. As a savage, man's ideals were crude and vague. All through the ages, just in proportion as he learned to understand the world around him and the world within—that is, just in proportion as science has grown—his ideals have become loftier and more definite and have exerted a more powerful influence on his conduct. In one application of it, that is, simply to say that society is steadily becoming self-conscious.

There is always, as Spencer remarks, "a soul of truth in things erroneous." There is a kernel of truth, or, at least, a half-truth—in the doctrine we have had so violently preached at us, that "it is unscientific to have ideals." If we forget that each of us is but a part of his class and a part of society, if we forget that man is but a part of the world in which he lives, if we forget that man's conscious life is but a part of his being and his ethical and intellectual life but a small part of his conscious existence, if we forget that men's brains are effected by their stomachs, if we forget that their ideas are the product of their experience—if, therefore, we fancy that we can make the world over on any plan evolved out of our inner consciousness, regardless of social and other natural conditions and tendencies—then, assuredly, we are not acting in accord with the teachings of science. Our ideals must be tested and amended by reference to the tendencies of the real world, else they will mislead us sadly. The mere ideologist is a rather futile and troublesome person.

But if we bear in mind this limitation of the power of ideals, if we guard against the danger of walking into the pit while star-gazing, then we cannot do better than to hold to our ideals, to guard them jealously, even religiously, to be proud of them and to rejoice in working for them.

"Hitch your wagon to a star," said Emerson. Only be sure you have the right star.—The Worker.

[The article in question was written by Leonard D. Abbott of New York. By accident his name was not added.—Ed.]

## Comrades, Attention!

A regular party meeting of Local San Francisco will be held next Wednesday evening, September 4th, at Labor Bureau, 915½ Market street. Every comrade should be present.

## An Unbiased Opinion.

A Chicago preacher delivered the following in the course of an address at his church in Englewood:

"The first thing I saw after seating myself upon my porch was nine men working on the street. They are compelled to live in homes that are mere hovels. They are compelled to live in streets that are scarcely better than alleys, and many of their houses front on the ill-smelling byways. Yet, that man educates his children and works day in and day out without hope or prospect. He proves true to his wife and commits no meanness.

"As I looked upon that man I thought of the governing class—the employing class—spending without thought more in one day—yea, often in a minute—than this man earns in a week.

"The laboring man sees and knows this. Then he must stand out of the way while their carriages roll by. He must give way to them on the sidewalk and even stand in the crowded cars while they occupy seats. Yet through it all he is patient, law abiding and peaceful. These men read the newspapers. I picture them reading the account given in the Chicago American a few days ago which quoted John D. Rockefeller as paying out \$20,000,000 in wages and then editorially added that for every million paid out he put three millions to his own account.

"What right has the employing class to three-fourths of the product of labor's efforts? How long will this slumbering giant stand to be shorn of his just dues? If the employing class does not arouse itself to the responsibility and go out and grapple with this problem before it is everlastingly too late, patience may cease to be a virtue with these 'heroes in jeans.'"

## The Possibilities of Socialist Success.

(From a Capitalist Paper)

The Globe-Democrat of Friday, August 16th, contains an editorial on the removal of the Socialist Party headquarters to St. Louis, which says, in part:

"An amount of activity is expected among the Socialists in the next few years. The fact that one of their parties, the one which was led by Debs, polled 85,000 votes last November, and that another of them cast 40,000, shows that Socialism has grown to be a force with which the leaders of the great parties will have to reckon. If any such gains are made between 1900 and 1904 as were made by them from 1896 to 1900, the Socialists will be a formidable political sect three years hence. Republican and Democratic magnates cannot afford to overlook the Socialists' propaganda. They have some adroit leaders; they are aided, for the time at least, by certain business conditions; they are terribly in earnest, and they promise, from their headquarters in St. Louis, to conduct a specially vigorous and intelligent crusade from this time until the close of the presidential campaign of 1904."

This is encouraging. When the capitalist papers make such statements, what must be the outlook for us? What must be our success if we apply our energies? Now is the accepted time, comrades. Do not rest. Work for Socialistic success in our own time.

Twenty-one men were brought overland by the Union Iron Works Monday. Three went to work. The other eighteen said they were brought out under false pretenses and refused even to go near the mill when they learned there was a strike on. Good!



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Mr. Richard Rieger is the duly accredited city agent and collector for ADVANCE, and will call on subscribers and advertisers to collect moneys for renewals and "ads." Payments can also be made at Rieger's Book Store, 322 Larkin street, City.

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

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Napoleon the Great was not always a liar. For instance, he said that history is only a series of lies agreed upon.

The truths in political economy, when applied beyond the range of experiences that gave them birth, lose their value and become untrue.

All truths are the result of human experience. It is the work of science to trace back all kinds of truths to the experience that gave them birth.

Bryan's official organ, "The National Watchman," of Washington, D. C., has suspended. The boy orator of the Platte is in practically the same interesting condition.

A French company has been formed to insure political candidates against defeat. San Francisco needs such a company. The insurance money might induce some one to run on the Democratic ticket.

We learn that there is considerable chagrin at the City Hall over our municipal ticket. We wish to say that there was no thought of pleasing the politicians when we nominated straight trade unionists for office. In fact, we knew our action would give offense.

While discussing an army bill that would drain the country of several hundred thousand dollars, the Hungarian Imperial Council was interrupted by a workingman calling from the gallery: "Honorable delegates! Listen to my words. The fate of the poor is far more important than what you discuss. I am terribly wronged and nobody is willing to listen to me. I and thousands of others starve—we are with-

out bread and work. I am a boiler-maker —" Before he could proceed farther he was dragged out and placed in prison.

The addition of the one hundred and fourteen special policemen recommended by the Employers' Association to the large force already in the field shows where the affections of the Police Commissioners lie. What can be expected? This is a capitalistic city government, and till the workingmen wake up and take full possession of it the addition of more and more graceless ruffians, graduates from the penitentiaries, to the force, for the express purpose of clubbing the strikers into submission, may be looked for.

"If my father saw me at work," said E. J. Woodburn, "he'd either faint or have me sent to an asylum." This is the statement of one of the scabs from the State University, who helped unload the bark "William G. Irwin." The time is rapidly coming when the youthful parasite will either have to work or starve. Of course he can have an education, for which all the people will pay as they do now. But after his education is completed, unless he is willing to perform his share of the socially necessary labor, people will shun him or faint at sight of him.

The locked-out Bottlers are receiving \$500 per week from the National Executive Board of the Brewery Workmen's Union. There is no doubt of the bosses learning soon that it is a foolish fight they are waging against unionism. The non-union men are unpopular wherever they go. They carry firearms for self-protection, and many are afraid to venture beyond the confines of the bottling shops.

The boycott against Rapp & Sons is being pushed with vigor and is effective. It will be called to the attention of the State Federation of Labor, and provision made to force the Rainier Beer from the market throughout the State.

Our local convention held last Saturday nominated, with two exceptions, a full city ticket, made up of trades-unionists. The two exceptions are candidates for the positions of police judge. The law demands that such nominees must be lawyers of five years' practice. Our candidates would be members of a lawyers' trade union if such a thing existed, but as they are Socialists, and Socialists are, of necessity, representatives of the working-class, laws will be interpreted by our candidates, if elected, that will be entirely satisfactory to the working-class. They have the principles.

Edward Bellamy may not have been on speaking terms with the scientific method; in fact, he may have had occasion to abjure science altogether for the sake of propaganda; but this never interfered with his ability as a prophet. Ten or twelve years ago he wrote, thinking of the future: "Small businesses, as far as they remained, were reduced to the condition of rats and mice living in holes and corners, and courting or evading notice for enjoyment of existence. The railroads had gone on combining till a few great syndicates controlled every rail in the land. In manufactures every important staple was controlled by a syndicate. These syndicates, pools, trusts, or whatever their name, fixed prices and crushed all competition, except when combinations as vast as themselves arose. Then a struggle resulting in still greater consolidation ensued."

Evidently the Declaration of Independence ought to be read oftener than once a year on

each Fourth of July. As Robert G. Loucks, Esq., was rendering it at the public exercises yesterday, from memory, a man in the audience listened attentively for about five minutes, and then got up and left, saying, "That fellow is getting off too much Socialism to suit me." —Pomona Progress.

This is excellent. The "Pomona Progress" is tinctured with that aggressive spirit of capitalism known as the orange-belt brand, and would not publish a word in favor of Socialism under any consideration. But the humor in this could not escape the editor. Only the pathos in the statement that the Declaration of Independence is Socialistic went over his head. So far are we removed from the spirit of 1776 that our free-born American citizens are not acquainted with it when they meet it.

We have another reason why class-conscious Socialists should be elected to office. Judge Henshaw of the Supreme Court recently knocked out the law whereby the whole people could enact measures for their own benefit. This law is known as the initiative, and by the direct legislationists and other step-at-a-timers was landed as the solution of the whole problem of labor. This law properly belongs in a Socialistic commonwealth, where no parasite class hangs on to the body politic and sucks the strength from it. It is a partial means whereby the people may have a larger hand in their own affairs. But this would seriously inconvenience the capitalist class, so the servants of that class, the judges, declare the law unconstitutional and incidentally says, "Thou art a fool" to the direct legislationist, who expects even justice from the governing class. Before anything worth while may be done you must elect class-conscious Socialists to office.

Local San Francisco has entered a new era. Because of the very obvious struggle going on in this city between the working-class and the capitalist class, because of our propaganda and our constructive program, because we stand by the trades unions in their fight for better conditions, because we have thrown aside considerable of the ignorance and prejudice that used to hedge in the Socialists, we are making friends among the workingmen and helping to arouse them to a sense of their degradation. Our success, like all success, can be measured by the simple statement, "We won, therefore we were right." For in this broad world of God's it is not right that makes success, but success that makes right. Our methods of kind words and sympathy, a generous pressure of the hand, and material aid when we could afford it, has done more to win workingmen to a consideration of our principles, and eventually to an understanding of the necessity for class-conscious political action, than all the blows in the face delivered to the same men by our friends of the Suicide Club.

**The Old Story of Argument and Exhortation.**

"Whatever fosters militarism makes for barbarism; whatever fosters peace makes for civilization. There are two fundamentally opposed principles on which social life may be organized—compulsory co-operation and voluntary co-operation, the one implying coercive institutions, the other free institutions. Just in proportion as militant activity is great does the coercive regime more pervade the whole society. Hence, to oppose militancy is to oppose return toward despotism. My fear is that the retrograde movement may become



too strong to be checked by argument or exhortation."—Herbert Spencer

These are undoubtedly fine sentiments for this discredited philosopher to express, but what remedy does he offer? There is not a cheap little anarchist in the country, with just a glimmer of intelligence, who does not quote you Spencer to prove that Socialism is wrong. And when you scratch deeply enough the cuticle of the anarchist you will find him, as you will find Spencer, a royal lover of the present wretched system of competition.

The very wars Mr. Spencer deprecates are brought about by carrying his ((Spencer's) ideas to their logical conclusion. He advocates this system, which is no more than anarchism plus a policeman, and expects to eliminate the policeman by "argument and exhortation." He overlooks the need of the policeman, and until the need is eliminated the policeman will remain. Private property is the pedestal upon which rests military glory, and if one should wish a true focus on Mr. Spencer's conception of private property, let him read the famous ninth chapter of his "Social Statics," supplemented by a reading of his work on "Justice." The supplementary reading is very instructive.

The attempt to slur genuine co-operative effort, which Mr. Spencer never misses the opportunity of doing, though he holds up a distinction between voluntary and compulsory co-operation, shows his capitalistic bias. We have examples enough of his voluntary co-operation. The trust is one. Laws have been passed to restrain this voluntary co-operation, for such co-operation is not for the well being of society—that is, as the trusts are at present ordered—ultimately they will be a benefit. And because this voluntary co-operation leaves private property intact, just as any co-operation Mr. Spencer advocates leaves private property intact, so such co-operation is injurious to the world-family. We are dealing with facts, not finely spun theories that depend for their adoption upon argument and exhortation.

The voluntary co-operation between Rhodes, Jameson, Chamberlain and the other capitalists brought about this fearful war in South Africa, as similar wars, including our own inglorious foot-race in the Philippines, were brought about by similar bands of cut-throat capitalists, acting along the lines of voluntary co-operation. And the like will occur till, what Mr. Spencer would call Compulsory co-operation, is a fact in human society. An example of what may be expected when this genuine co-operation comes can be seen in the work of the postoffice. Not a war is recorded in history of "the low-browed sullen creatures, half devil and half child," being introduced to the kindly, though emphatic dum-dum for the sake of selling a postage stamp. There is no private gain from the sale of stamps; in fact, there is actual indifference if one buys or not. There is no waste in advertising the wares. If one needs, he buys. And in the buying he receives more for his money than from any privately run concern in the world.

Yet this is what Mr. Spencer and the little anarchists would call compulsory co-operation. The question naturally arises here: Is that co-operation compulsory in which all the people concur and from which they all receive a benefit? And reasoning from the established facts of the case, can it not be supposed such compulsory co-operation by the working class, when it gets possession of the government and the tools of production and exchange, will be of infinite benefit to society as a whole?

## An Artist and the Incentive Under Capitalism.

A sculptor too hungry to finish his masterpiece committed suicide in New York last Monday. The incentive under Socialism for this man to continue his work and make glad the eyes of his friends and neighbors would, according to the very paper that records the suicide, be entirely lacking. All incentive for artists to produce their masterpieces might be curtailed under a system which would guarantee a man food enough to live upon, but at its worst it would be superior to this system, almost devoid of art and which kills the men who would make the world something besides a noisy workshop, filled with whirring wheels. The arts under Socialism would flourish, for a greater number of people with the heart hunger for adequate expression, would be able to devote a goodly portion of their time following their artistic impulses. Today they are so engrossed following the crust of bread that keeps them from starvation, they have no time for anything finer or nobler. When one with strength of character steps out of the ranks and refuses to be enthralled by the work-a-day grind, and determines to make his life worth while by making the world more tasteful and a fit habitation for civilized men and women, he struggles on against the demon poverty, with the glory of success constantly before his eyes. He sees his monument grace the public square; he listens to the plaudits of the generous-hearted men who recognize his genius—and this is his epitaph: "Hope made a fool of him till he danced into the arms of death."

## A Wail from Free Trade England.

Every superficial observer of our social conditions, if a politician with leanings toward the Democratic party, when considering the trust question gives the high tariff on imports as the chief cause of the trust's development. A writer in the "Contemporary Review" (London) has this to say about one trust that has formed in a country where there is no tariff:

"In consequence of our expensive railway fares and slow service the aspect of London, with the growing congestion of traffic in the streets, and the absence of adequate modern means of conveyance, is approaching the condition of Peking. Owing to this state of affairs London will rapidly lose its importance as a residential, manufacturing and trading center. The intelligent reader will ask: 'Why are our railways allowed to impoverish and suck dry the nation? Why should the country serve the convenience of the railways and not the railways serve the convenience of the country? Why have the railways been given unrestricted powers?' The reason is that the leisured personages composing our different governments and our houses of parliament have learned in a book on political economy something about the wonderful advantages of 'Individualism' and of 'Free Competition.' Consequently our governments have given a free hand to the 'individualistic' railways to 'compete' among themselves, and to supply us thereby with the cheapest and most excellent service.

Political economy attributes a wonderful result to free competition. Yet it has been the invariable experience of all countries and of all ages that powerful competitors either learn after a short period of competition that it is to their interest to come to terms and form a ring, a trust, or a combination barring competition, or that the most powerful of them absorbs all the rest and imposes its extortionate terms, as in the case of the telephone company. Our theorists in political economy talk

of the blessings of free trade, free competition, etc., and point with horror to the trusts in the United States. Yet the most gigantic and most harmful of trusts in the whole world are to be found—where? In Great Britain.

"Our railway monopoly is a trust in reality, though not in name, with a capital of \$1,200,000,000, which demands from the bread winners of Great Britain outrageous rates for the most scandalously inefficient service, destroying thereby our productive industries, the trade of this country, and the physical strength of the population."

## More Evidence of Brutality.

Mr. Wittman, Captain of Police, incensed at the judges for daring to hold one of his men in custody for beating innocent people, and wishing to show the balance of the force that they had really nothing to fear, made an attack on an unoffending man who was standing at the door of his lodging house. The captain beat the man to the ground, and not content with this, when the man picked himself up and ran indoors, the police captain followed him to the top of the house and beat him into insensibility. The vicious cuts on the poor fellow's head may result in permanent insanity. Fortunately he was sane enough Monday to swear out a warrant for Wittman's arrest. What the outcome will be is hard to determine. Wittman was released on \$25 bail. This is almost sufficient evidence that no more than a judicial reprimand will be administered, and the blue-coated bully will be free to attack other members of the working-class. However, he does not know the fate he is storing up for himself and the capitalistic hirelings behind him. For every blow that has been struck in wanton cruelty during this present trouble, a thousand will be inflicted on the class that orders the striking. Poor, bleeding humanity will stand just so much of such treatment. The red memory of the French Revolution should give these people pause. The warped and twisted human beings who crawled from their festering dens at the smell of blood in France are being propagated in this, our own country. Like causes will bring like effects. You can crush out and destroy, you can split the heads of unoffending citizens, you can override every law of common decency; but some day the whirlwind of protest will break loose, and all the broken laws, all the split heads, all the destruction and the crushing that Captain Wittman and his gang of cutthroats have been guilty of will be as the twittering of half-awakened birds in comparison with it. These burly braggarts of policemen, "clothed with a little brief authority, committing crimes against high heaven enough to make the angels weep," will be dashed to pieces by the fury of the mob—and they will deserve it. Who breaks, pays. They are sowing the seeds of the fury that will overcome them by their unseemingly brutality in this strike.

## Mass Distribution of Address and Platform of the Socialist Party.

MONDAY, LABOR DAY—VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

All comrades who will devote one or two hours to the cause on Labor Day are requested to assemble at ADVANCE Office, 134 Murphy Building, 1236 Market street, on Monday, September 2d, at 9:30 a. m., to distribute manifestos and platform. This is very important and we have a most excellent opportunity. Fifty comrades at least are wanted for this work.

THE ORGANIZER.



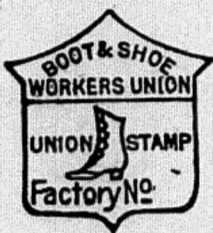
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**Demand Boots and Shoes with this Stamp on Sole or Lining. Don't patronize dealers unless they sell these goods.**

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Headquarters of Brewers, Bottlers and other Union Men.

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Only Union Made Goods Sold.

When you buy goods from our advertisers tell them that you do so because they advertise in ADVANCE.

## Correspondence.

Local San Bernardino held a special meeting recently and elected N. A. Richardson corresponding secretary, Wm. Gurr financial secretary, and Geo. Holmes (formerly of Los Angeles) organizer. We are getting down to a long and a strong pull under our new and better organization and name. With the help of Comrade J. P. Morgan & Co., we are getting the wool from the eyes of many a sleeper.

N. A. RICHARDSON, Cor. Sec.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 28, 1901.

EDITOR ADVANCE: A most obstinate cold, affecting my head, throat, and lungs, has forced me to suspend operations for the present. Am in hopes that my stay in the repair shop will be short and that I can keep an engagement to speak in Summerland Sunday. If not, Murray will go alone, so that they will not be disappointed there. We had a small but very enthusiastic meeting in Santa Paula last week, and Ventura, where we had two meetings, gave us quite a welcome. The movement in these parts suffers for the lack of proper organization, but the comrades are doing their utmost to remedy this, and the women of the movement in Santa Barbara are prominently identified with the effort. What seems to be lacking is a clear comrade with the time necessary for the job. Pending this, to keep the propaganda going, they have a man in the field going from house to house distributing literature, and soliciting subscriptions to the Socialist papers. Comrade Rogers of "The People's Paper" does the very best he can here but is one of the "handicapped" in the movement. The comrades will bear with my enforced idleness until I can resume.

Fraternally,

JAS. D. ROCHE,  
For Murray and Roche.

## The Question of Delegates to the Convention.

Editor ADVANCE:—I wish to reply to Comrade Reynolds letter in your issue of the 17th. The matter under discussion has no personal application, and relates solely to the fundamental rights of organized bodies. Consequently, Comrade Reynolds' statement, in relation to the action of certain Locals, that, "as to their choice, it is not Comrade Murray's right, nor ours, to criticize. I think the State was very well represented by Comrades Costley, Ryan, Spring and Wilshire"—has nothing to do with the case. Nothing in my first letter can be so twisted as to appear to attack any Comrade.

The matter at issue is this, Has the State more power than its Locals, or can a Local override the decision of its State? California decided to send two representatives to the convention, and elected them. Certain Locals defied the State's mandate and were backed up by the State Executive Committee. Consequently I believe I state the truth in saying that this committee "decided to disregard the choice of the State at large."

The result of the committee's actions more than warrants my assertions, for the man who received the largest vote in the choice of the State's representatives to the convention was not sent.

Now as to the instructions from the N. E. C. Section 5 reads thus: "Each Local may elect as many delegates as it chooses." But Section 6 reads: "If one or more Locals elects one delegate, such delegate shall receive all credentials signed by the members of that Local or Locals."

Here is a plain case. The State decided to vest its representation in the hands of two comrades, as Section 6 provides, and it was the duty of the State Executive Committee to see that these two comrades received such credentials. For just such purposes do we have committees.

Fraternally,

JOHN MURRAY, JR.

The Socialists of France control the city government of Marseilles, Lille, Roubaix, Dijon, Montlucon, Ivry, Lyons, St. Etienne, St. Quentin, Bourges, Limoges and Montceaux Mines—cities ranging from 200,000 down, besides hundreds of smaller places. The Socialist vote in Paris was 126,000, and they hold twenty seats in the city government. In Belgium the Socialists increased their vote 140,000 over the vote of four years ago. It is such things in this country that the Appeal will be recording from now on.

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**A Startling Comparison.**

If an Englishman in South Africa chases General De Wet until he—the Englishman—gets hot and out of breath, he goes back to England, gets a decoration and a fancy suit of military clothes.

If a man fighting in the Philippines manages to surprise and shoot a collection of dark-skinned gentlemen, he is well rewarded and loudly praised.

If a man risks his life on a battlefield, engaged in the useless occupation of destroying life, there is a reward for him.

There is another army about which we hear less. It is the army of those who, instead of killing for a living, work for a living. Will you read some statistics about that army?

In 1900 there were 4,823 working people killed while at work.

In that same year there were 104,354 working people badly injured while at work.

Isn't that a very respectable list of dead and wounded?

Of those killed on the field of labor—which is considered quite different from the field of honor, for some reason or other—326 were railroad employes, 802 were factory workers, 1,049 were miners, 1,889 were sailors.

No special rewards, no benefits, no glory for the fighters, the wounded or the killed in this army.

Why?

Simply because you can compel a man to work and risk his life for a dollar a day in industry, but you can't do so on the battlefield. Napoleon, and generals crumbled to dust ages before he was born, realized that their ambition demanded that fighting should be made attractive to the fighting man.

The marching soldier has a band marching ahead of him. He has a uniform, and possibly glory to think of.

When the people really become their own rulers and take the same interest in national prosperity and industrial victories as the old-fashioned rulers took in war and devastation, the industrial armies will have the bands playing, and all the other incentives to glory, uniform, and so on.

This will be understood and made clear when the words of Charles Fourier, the great philosopher, shall be read.—Chicago American.

**City Central Committee.**

The regular meeting of the City Central Committee was held on August 28th. Seven new members were admitted.

The committee on appraising books in possession of librarian consists of Zant, Appel and Messer.

An appeal for funds to be made to the State at large for ADVANCE. Comrades Noel and Liess committee to draw up appeal.

Picnic to be arranged for benefit of ADVANCE. Committee, Liess.

Hereafter the City Central Committee to patronize with its printing advertisers in the ADVANCE.

Comrade Messer, Chairman for Thursday night propaganda meeting.

City Central Committee recommends that the party comrades patronize all merchants advertising in ADVANCE.

Committee to look for hall for City Central Committee meeting, Comrades Noel, Messer and Guthrie.

JOSEPH J. NOEL, Sec.

Donations to ADVANCE: S. & M., \$2.50; G. St., \$10.

**Perverting the Schools.**

The government of the country is not at Washington, but in the Stock Exchange on Wall street. The public schools of America, those institutions which men uphold to the eyes of the world, which are spoken of with such pride and fervor on every Fourth of July celebration, the same public schools are now in the control of one great school-book trust, and the trust is in the hands of the capitalists. These men are the ones who decide what your children shall be taught. The teachers must do as they are bidden, and they are always told to do the will of the scoundrels who control them. Even now histories are under consideration which teach the youth of this land that the methods pursued by these scoundrels are good and true, and that the poor laboring man must be kept down because he is ignorant and has no business to interfere in the affairs of his country. \* \* \*

The same capitalistic power which is dominating your public schools, your churches and the literature of your country is the power which is upbuilding and directing the policies of your colleges and universities. It is preparing a way to combat the rising power of Socialism. It is founding and inculcating its

own schools of economics, of politics, of religion and of philosophy. It is weaving the bridle and making the saddle upon which, if you are not careful, it will ride back to power even after your first victories have been won.—George D. Herron.

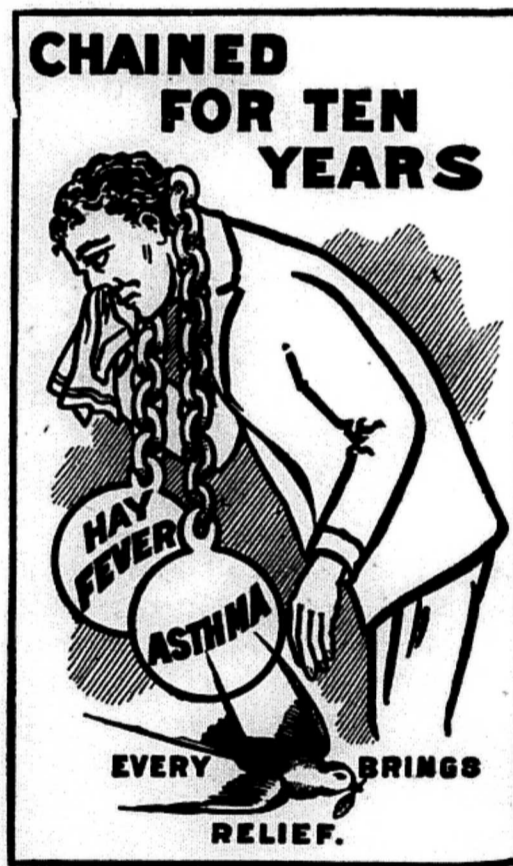
In their attempts at reducing the working day to its former rational dimensions, or, where they cannot enforce a legal fiction of a normal working day, at checking overwork by a rise of wages, a rise not only in proportion to the surplus time extracted, but in a greater proportion, working men fulfill only a duty to themselves and their race. They only set limits to the tyrannical usurpations of capital. Time is the room of human development. A man who has no free time to dispose of, whose whole lifetime, apart from the mere physical interruptions by sleep, meals, and so forth, is absorbed by his labor for the capitalist, is less than a beast of burden. He is a mere machine for producing Foreign Wealth, broken in body and brutalized in mind. Yet the whole history of modern industry shows that capital, if not checked, will recklessly and ruthlessly work to cast down the whole working class to this utmost state of degradation.—Value, price and Profit, by Karl Marx.

**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.

Feb. 5, 1901.

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

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

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



## Platform of the Socialist Party.

(Social Democrat.)

AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As such means we advocate:

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

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

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

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

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

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional rep-

resentation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

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

### Appeal for Funds.

Comrades of California: San Francisco has just begun a most important local campaign. Conditions were never more favorable for the presentation of the principles of Socialism than now. The class-conscious action of the capitalists in the recent strikes, boycotts and lockouts has awakened the workingmen to some conception of the need of a similar spirit on their part. They have become ready to listen to Socialism and seize on its fundamental truths with surprising avidity. In order to do most effective work it should be done now. We should strike while the iron's hot. Our propaganda should now be most vigorously pushed, that results may be greatest for the effort expended. For this purpose money is needed. A proper campaign can not be made without it. Yet Local San Francisco finds itself with practically an empty treasury. This is due chiefly to the fact that in addition to the usual expenses of regular propaganda work the local has been obliged to put over \$600 into the support of the "Advance," and still continues to pay the salary of the editor (\$10 per week). This has been absolutely necessary to put the paper in its present excellent condition and has, in consequence, been of great benefit to the entire State. It was through the "Advance" that the State was so well and so quickly organized last fall for the Presidential campaign, and since then to its influence in holding together and invigorating the movement has been invaluable. These results, as we have stated, have been achieved at the expense of constantly emptying the treasury of local San Francisco, and hence we feel justified in urging upon all the comrades in the State that they regard it as a duty and a debt to contribute liberally to the campaign fund of the local. Not only is our treasury empty, but our local source of supply is badly crippled owing to the prolonged strikes and consequent unemployment of many comrades and sympathizers. The results of a vigorous propaganda will be a very great increase of Socialist strength and if the comrades will do what we have a right to expect of them we shall be enabled to swell our vote from the 2,000 of last fall to five or six thousand in the coming elections.

We appeal to you, comrades, to contribute as liberally and as quickly as possible. Circulate subscription lists, and arrange benefit entertainments, if possible. All moneys should be sent to Oscar Johnson, 49 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal., and will be itemized and acknowledged in "Advance."

Fraternally,

CAMERON KING, JR.  
CHAS. SCARPER.  
G. B. BENHAM.  
JOSEPH J. NOEL.

Committee.

Another despicable trick is unearthed in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The classes of employes that show an increase of wages are all made to appear in the report, but the rest are "conveniently" omitted, so the report will show an abounding "prosperity." "You can fool all the people all the time."

### Organizer's Report.

Two street meetings have been held during the past two weeks, on Sunday and Tuesday evening at Grant Avenue and Market street. Large crowds are in attendance and the people seem eager to hear. The present corps of speakers consists of Noel, Hilker, Wells and the Organizer. Comrade Costly has returned and will probably resume his work on the street, and Comrade Zant also speaks sometimes. If possible another street meeting will be started on Friday or Saturday evening.

The organizer recommends that a couple of banners appropriately inscribed be procured for display at the street meetings.

As our membership is now large enough in some districts, I recommend that those assembly or senatorial district clubs which can, call a special organization meeting, preferably in some hall, and arrange thereafter for weekly street meetings at suitable places; such meetings to be properly advertised.

I recommend that subscription lists be circulated to raise funds for the coming campaign.

As the Supreme Court decision has made the constitutionality of the initiative doubtful all comrades should cease circulating the petitions for the employment of unemployed, until we find out definitely the way affairs stand. Do not destroy the petitions you have. All names collected will be most valuable in propaganda work if for nothing else. Next week definite instructions concerning petitions will be given.

Next Monday is Labor Day. The Labor Council holds a parade in the morning and the Building Trades Council has a program at Shell Mound. Fifty volunteers are wanted to make a grand distribution of leaflets containing our platform, candidates, etc. This is a most excellent opportunity and volunteers are urgently requested to meet, at 9:30 a. m., at the "Advance" office.

Volunteers are also wanted to copy names from the petitions to cards, so that they may be properly districted and preserved for use in propaganda.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. KING, Jr., Organizer.

### Answers to Correspondents.

C. W. Smith (Kennet).—One hundred and thirty-four thousand Socialist votes were cast in this country in 1900. (2) Job Harriman is legal adviser for a group of trades unions at New York. (3) It is not necessary for you to visit San Francisco to become a Socialist. Read the "Communist Manifesto" and Engels "From Utopia to Science" once every week for six months.

E. M. Dewey.—There is much good matter in your letter. Will use some of it. Why not write a short article for us on the relation of the farmer to Socialism.

"The Social Democratic Herald" has removed to Milwaukee, where it will fight for the working class in the future as it has in the past. Wisconsin is one of the best States in the Middle West; her citizens are intelligent and progressive. With the "Herald" to show them how to apply their intelligence and to guide their progressive spirit aright, results that will astonish the country may be looked forward to. Plans are being made to increase the size of the paper and to otherwise make it a representative mouthpiece of the great, united Socialist party. We wish every success to Comrades Heath, Thomas and Edwards in their new field.



**Labor's Holiday.**

September 1st is set aside by the working class as a day for rejoicing and gladness. It is to be regretted that there is usually an undertone of despair, however, in all the enjoyment and pleasure, for September 1st usually comes after the labor organizations have put in their claims for a shorter work day and a slight increase of wages, and usually the claims are not allowed. This year is no exception. In fact, the undertone of sadness will be more pronounced than ever before, for the defeats for labor have been more severe and scattered over a larger territory, and that, too, despite the fact that the union organizations were never so strong as now. The silent, persistent, all-embracing power of capital to meet every move of labor and checkmate it, must surely be brought home to every working man capable of thought. There has been a commendable development of solidarity by the working class. The feeling that an injury to one is the concern of all will make for the winning of splendid victories in the future. Without doubt no successful fight can be waged against the capitalist class unless that spirit dominates all ranks of the laboring class, irrespective of the trade or group of trades upon whom the brunt of the battle has fallen. The capitalist class recognizes the necessity for this solidarity; and it goes a step further than the mere recognition. The fight of one group of capitalists is made the concern of all the groups. Even such a large corporation as the Southern Pacific railroad is sufficiently interested in the cooks and waiters' strike of this city to bring men from Ogden for free fare and the railroads running into Ogden are also so much concerned about the destruction of the unions that they bring these same men over their lines from Chicago and other points in the East for half fare. This is the spirit, combined with the government and the reserve fund they have dragged from the workers, while compelling the same workers to toil for just sufficient to keep them from week to week—this is the spirit that makes the victories of the capitalist class so sure, even before they enter the fight. The workers cannot get such a reserve fund, and though they may have the solidarity, that alone will not win them everything they wish unless it is used properly. To use this spirit of solidarity every day but one, and that day the most necessary of all the days for a display of it, is really what makes their fight against the capitalists a losing one.

But there is, however, a possibility that the spirit of solidarity, of class consciousness, will be put to a proper use very soon. When a class is feeling around, so to speak, for the legs upon which it will stand, there is always a possibility of it borrowing other legs than its own. The borrowed legs, however they may become the new class, will sooner or later be discovered unsuitable. Things are always discarded by the rising class at one time or another, unless they are part and parcel of that class. Now the two legs upon which a class stands firmly as soon as it begets sufficient consciousness of its power are the press and the holidays. When you see newspapers springing up all over the country voicing the hopes and aspirations of a class, and when you see holidays set apart wherein the class enjoys itself without a "by your leave" from the dominant class, you can have some hope for ultimate victory by the rising class. It will not stay in bondage long if it has the strength to break the bonds. Working class newspapers and working class holidays are the legs upon which it will stand upright and look

at the sun. And on the sun will be writ, "The enemies of the working class are its enemies every day in the year, including election day." That is the hope. Solidarity is of no avail unless properly used and solidarity can not be properly used till workingmen stand together on election day and vote for members of their class who stand upon a platform made up of principles—principles opposed to everything capitalistic.

**Labor and Capital Are One.**

"Times are hard," said Picked Chicken.  
 "Why," said the Rat, "this is an era of prosperity. See how I have feathered my nest."  
 "But," said the Picked Chicken, "you have got my feathers."  
 "You must not think," said the Rat, "that because I get more comfort you get poorer."  
 "But," said the Chicken, "you produce no feathers, and I keep none—"  
 "If you would use your teeth—" interrupted the Rat.  
 "I—" said the Picked Chicken.  
 "You could lay by as much as I do," concluded the Rat.  
 "If—" said the Picked Chicken.  
 "Without consumers like me," said the Rat, "there would be no demand for the feathers which you produce."—Life.  
 "I see they've discovered oil in Texas."  
 "What! Did the Standard Oil Company give its consent?"—"Puck."

**Advance Co-operative Bakery.**

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

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

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

**GEORGE WIELAND**

DEALER IN

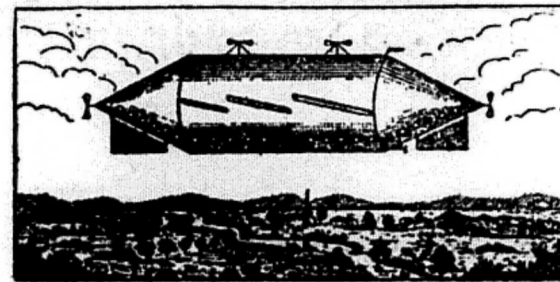
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Free Delivery to any part of the City.  
 Orders promptly attended to.

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

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 2971 Twenty-first Street  
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 Extra Pale, Culmbacher, Sharp Steam on draught.  
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The only Remedy for a disordered stomach. It cures catarrh, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, disturbed stomach and cleans the head.

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**Workingmen's Sick & Death Benefit SOCIETY.**

Of the United States of America Branch 102  
 Meeting every Last Monday of the Month, 8 p. m.  
 The Temple, 117 Turk St.

Secretary: Ernst Poetsch, 3300 25th. Physician: Dr. Fred'k A. Rinne, Rooms 3-4, 46 O'Farrell St. Hours, 3-5 and 7-8 P. M. Sundays 4-5 P. M. Dr's Residence: 2901 Fol-om, Cor. 25th st. Hours: Before 9 A. M., 1-2, 5:30-6:30 PM.

Telephone Jessie 1715

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309 Hearst Building, Cor. Market and 3rd sts  
 LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR, U. S. PATENT ATTORNEY  
 (Registered), and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.



## San Francisco Trades Union Directory

- BAKERS and Confectioners International Journeymen, No. 24. Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, at 117 Turk street. Marcel Wille, Secretary.
- BAKERS and Confectioners International, Journeymen, No. 106. (Drivers). Meets every Wednesday, 6:30 p. m., at 117 Turk street. Herman Vogt, Secretary, with Liberty Bakery, cor. Jones and O'Farrell streets.
- BAKERS and Confectioners International, Journeymen, No. 117. (Italian), 117 Turk street. Marcel Wille, Secretary, 117 Turk street.
- BAKERS (Cracker) and Confectioners International, Journeymen, No. 125. Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Garibaldi Hall, 423 Broadway. C. E. Pursley, Secretary, 2109½ Mason St.
- FARBERS International Union, Journeymen, No. 148. Meets every Monday, 8:45 p. m., at 32 O'Farrell street. I. Less, Secretary, 927 Market street, room 207.
- BOOT and Shoe Repairers Union, Custom. Meets 1st Tuesday in each month at 102 O'Farrell street.
- BOOT and Shoe Workers Union International, No. 216. Meets every Monday at 909 Market St. F. Maysenhelder, Secretary, 522 Eighth St.
- BOOKBINDERS Protective and Beneficial Association. Meets 1st Friday at 102 O'Farrell street. L. G. Wolfe, Secretary, 765 Fifth St., Oakland.
- BOILERMAKERS and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of, No. 25. Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at 102 O'Farrell street. H. McNesby, Secretary, 320 Harriet street.
- BOILERMAKERS and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of, No. 205. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, at Potrero Opera House, Tennessee St. John Honeyman, Secretary, 831 Texas St.
- BOILERMAKERS and Iron Ship Builders' Helpers, No. 9052. Meets Wednesdays at 121 Eddy St. Walter J. Cullen, Secretary, 1320 Harrison St.
- BLACKSMITH Helpers (Machine), No. 8022. 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. —. Copper Smiths. Meets 2d Saturdays at 117 Turk St. W. H. Pohlman, Secretary, 1128 Sacramento St., Vallejo, Cal.
- MILKERS Union, No. 8861. Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Tuesdays in March and June at 526 Montgomery St. A. Iten, Secretary, 526 Montgomery St.
- MOULDERS Union of North America, Iron, No. 164. Meets every Tuesday at 1133 Mission St. Martin G. Fallon, Secretary, 2429 Folsom St.
- MAILERS, Newspaper, No. 18. Meets 1st Thursday at 102 O'Farrell St. Alfred O'Neil, Secretary.
- METAL Workers United, No. 27 (Machine Hands). Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 1159 Mission St. D. J. Murray, Secretary, 18½ Ringold St.
- METAL Workers International Association, Amalgamated Sheet No. 26. Meets Fridays at 121 Eddy St. L. F. Harris, Secretary.
- MUSICIANS' Mutual Protective Union (American Federation of Musicians), No. 6. Meets 2d Thursday, at 1:30 p. m. Board of Directors, every Tuesday, 1 p. m. at 421 Post St. S. Davis, Secretary, 421 Post St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers, of America, Brotherhood of, No. 134. Varnishers and Polishers. Mondays at 117 Turk St. J. C. Patterson, 405 Thirteenth St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Brotherhood of, No. 136. Meets at 117 Turk St., Mondays. Carl Trost, Secretary, 806 Taylor St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Brotherhood of, No. 131. Paper Hangers. Meets every Friday at 915½ Market St. T. J. Crowley, Secretary.
- POULTRY and Game Dressers, No. 9050, A. F. of L. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, 620 Bush St. Thos. W. Collas, Secretary, 31 Essex St.
- PAVERS' Union, No. 8895. Meets 1st Monday at 120 Ninth St. M. Murphy, Secretary, 1510 Harrison St.
- PATTERN Makers meet at 55 Third St. E. A. Donahue, Secretary, 55 Third St.
- PRINTING Pressmen's Union, No. 4, Web Pressmen. 1st Monday at Becker's Hall, 14 Third St. A. J. Brainwell, Secretary, 1817B Mason Street.
- PRINTING Pressmen's Union, International, No. 24. 1st and 3d Monday at 32 O'Farrell St. W. Griswold, Secretary, 2927 Pierce St.
- PORTERS and Packers, No. 8885. Wednesday at 117 Turk St. Will T. Davenport, Secretary, 1811 O'Farrell St.
- PILE Drivers and Bridge Builders, No. 9078. Saturday at 26 Sacramento St. J. V. Beck, Secretary, 922 Natoma St.
- RAMMERMEN'S Union, No. 9120. 1st Thursday, 120 Ninth St. P. Geraghty, Secretary, 434 Hickory Ave.
- SEAMEN'S Union, International. Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Every Monday at 7:30 p. m., East and Mission Sts. A. Furuseth, Secretary, East and Mission Sts.
- STABLEMEN'S Union, No. 8760, A. F. of L. Every Monday at 102 O'Farrell St. Chas. P. White, Secretary, 405 Natoma St.
- SHIP and Steamboat Joiners Union, No. 8186. A. F. of L. 3d Wednesday at 20 Eddy St. Thos. Westoby, Secretary, 328½ Fremont St.
- SHIP Drillers' Union, No. 9037, A. F. of L., Thursday at 1159 Mission St. B. P. Byers, Secretary, 21 Valencia St.
- SHIPWRIGHTS and Caulkers, No. 9162, A. F. of L. Meets at 1320 Howard St., Monday. Secretary, G. W. Bishop, 59 Converse St.
- STREET Sweepers, No. 9029, A. F. of L. Meets every Wednesday evening and 1st Sunday at 2 p. m., at 376 Brannan St.; entrance on Third St. Wm. Coakley, Secretary, 1142 Mission Street.
- STAGE Employees National Alliance, Theatrical. (Theatrical Employees Protective Union). 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2 p. m., at Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason St. Carl Taylor, Secretary, 414 Mason St.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**San Francisco Labor Council.**

Synopsis of minutes, August 23, 1901: State committees are out boycotting goods of San Francisco members of the Employers' Association, especially those mentioned in the boycott circular of the Labor Council; Bookbinders' Union, Los Angeles, submit letters sent out by Murphy, Grant & Co., Levi Strauss & Co., Retail Grocers' Advocate, San Francisco, Tillman & Bendel, to the Union on the stand of these firms, blaming the union for the responsible statements and otherwise trying to shield themselves from the boycott; of course the Union is not taking any stock in the statements of these enemies of organized labor; boycott actively progressing;

referred to the Executive Committee. Steam Laundry Workers, San Francisco, state benefit ball for strikers will be held by the Union at Eintracht Hall, Twelfth and Folsom streets, Aug. 31st; urge union men to make this a success, filed. Paper Hangers and Fresco Painters, No. 131, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 134, state they were forced by the San Francisco Building Trades Council, by refusal of Building Trades Council working card, out of the Labor Council; the Union therefore, very reluctantly tendered its resignation from the Labor Council; referred to Executive Committee. Strike situation on the water front unchanged; four sailing vessels left in four weeks; five steamers running in some shape with incomplete and inexperienced crews; a few steam schooners are running with a crew of officers; Collier "Czarina" just discharged; usually takes two days, this time four weeks; jail birds are being used by the Police Commissioners as special police for the Employers' Association.

New Business.—Council levied boycott on new Vienna Bakery, No. 911 1-2 Larkin St. ED. ROSENBERG, Sec.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says that when you turn over a large flat stone that has lain a long time in one place you will generally find a nest of wriggling, crawling, squirming "bugs" under it. The "bugs" don't like the disturbance and they immediately scatter to hunt another stone to crawl under. The capitalistic system is a large flat stone that has lain altogether too long in one place. And there are "bugs" under it, and on it and in it. In fact, it is full of bugs. The Socialists propose not only to turn this stone over but to bust it into smithereens. They will revolutionize it. Of course the "bugs" will not like it. They think "things are well enough as they are."—W. A. Corey.

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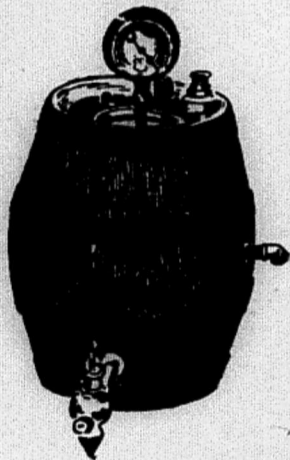
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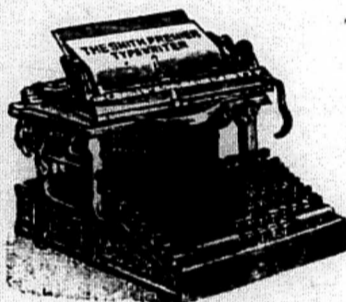
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