

ADVANCE

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PROPAGANDA FROM THE ENEMY.

“Organized Labor Should be Careful.”

We see that a number of the labor unions have indorsed the candidacy of Eugene Schmitz for Mayor. We advise organized labor to be very careful about giving indorsements to Mr. Schmitz, or any other candidate, until some satisfactory pledges have been received. Mr. Schmitz was an associate of Abe Ruef, ex-Detective Lees and Grove Ayers in organizing the late Republican Primary League, and, while that is no crime, it is, at least, unfortunate to be caught in that sort of company.

Candidate Schmitz may be all right, and it may be his intention, and doubtless is, to deal fairly with the people from whom he expects to secure the bulk of his support; but, at the same time, he is not yet on record in any outspoken manner about the things which most directly concern the labor unions. We particularly advise the labor unions to be careful about their indorsements, because past experience has shown that any old pledge is good enough for a labor union to accept, while their active antagonists demand absolute guarantees. It is so easy for a candidate to declare his friendship for the working man before election; so easy to deal in glittering generalities; so easy to avoid fulfilment of general promises after election.

Mr. Schmitz found himself able to speak in quite ringing tones about the advisability of a change in the Board of Education. What is the reason he was not equally explicit regarding other matters? Did he think it necessary for him to catch the vote of the school teachers and unnecessary for him to bother about the great mass of the working people? We do not think it will be very sensible for the great mass of the working people to vote against Joseph Tobin because he is out of touch with the working world and at the same time vote for another candidate who doesn't see fit to go on record.

There is nothing wrong in demanding from a candidate for office an explicit statement about anything in which the voter is interested. Of course, the candidate need not answer unless he pleases, but the man who votes for another with the expectation that that other will carry out the policy the voter thinks is good, is worse than a fool if he doesn't secure a sufficient guarantee. **THE WORKING PEOPLE MAY BE CERTAIN THAT INTERESTS HOSTILE TO THEIRS GOT SATISFACTORY PLEDGES FROM THEIR CANDIDATES BEFORE THEY NOMINATED THEM.** Mr. Herrin is too wise to nominate a Board of Supervisors without knowing how they are going to vote on the Spring Valley water rate and the street railway franchises, in which he is interested.

The working people should be equally wise, and before they pledge themselves to any candidate should insist upon his giving them explicit pledges. The idea that the official is the servant of the people, and not their master, is a good idea to foster. The idea that there is anything improper in tying a candidate up with specific pledges is silly. No candidate who is honest and who intends to be honest with the people can properly object to answering any question about the management of public affairs in a direct, straightforward fashion. Candidate Schmitz has lived in San Francisco all his life, and he is just as competent to form an estimate of the Board of Works Commission as he is of the Board of Education. If he is satisfied with the board now in office he should say so, and no doubt their friends will vote for him. If he is not satisfied he should come out and say so and secure the support of those like minded, even at the risk of the antagonism of this commission's friends.

We warn the working men that they will get no support after election that is not absolutely guaranteed before election. **THE TENDENCY OF MEN ELEVATED TO OFFICE IS ALWAYS TO GRAVITATE TOWARD THE SIDE OF THE MONEY.** They are easily flattered by being taken up by rich people and petted by prominent citizens.—“Examiner,” October 15.

This is a remarkable editorial in some respects. Nevertheless, we disagree with it to a great extent. In the first place, **IT IS A CRIME** for a candidate on a Union Labor ticket to organize or help to organize a Republican Primary League Club, especially in the company of Ruef, Lees and Ayers, touts and hangers-on of the Republican party. The crime **IS GETTING VOTES** under false pretenses. The working class must do politics that would be effective for its own good, separate and apart from the politics of a Primary League Republican Club or any subdivision of any capitalist party whatever. Now, this Mr. Schmitz is pushed to the front as a labor candidate for Mayor, when, on the face of it, he is a capper for the Republican party, the party par excellence of the capitalist class.

Pledges, upon which the article quoted lays particular stress, from such a man, would not be worth the paper necessary to hold them. Schmitz is a worse enemy to the cause of labor than an open and avowed foe, such as the prig Tobin or the superannuated Wells. These men are of the capitalist class pure and simple. They belong to parties of the capitalist class. Their pretenses of love for the working class go no deeper than such pretenses usually do, and they fool only the very ignorant. There

has been an awakening by the workers. Pretenses of the old school, the burning words of affection for the toilers expressed at the polls and forgotten the day after have had their inning. The time for their effectiveness is about over. But taking advantage of this change, taking advantage of the awaking Schmitz and his crowd are offering the working men, the same old pretenses, the same old love, the same old short-arm jolly under a different disguise. The cry of Schmitz that he appeals to all classes for votes and his inane stand on all the vital questions concerning the working class shows his ignorance.

Politics are no more than a reflection of economic conditions. Yet this Schmitz says:

“I am NOT IN FAVOR OF DIVIDING THE PEOPLE INTO CLASSES. I am not in favor of arraying one element against another. I am not in favor of making political distinctions based on wealth, religion or social station in life. I believe in equal representation for employer and employees, for capital as well as for labor, and equal protection for all.

“If elected I pledge myself honestly and fairly to give equal consideration and to show neither favoritism nor prejudice for or against any element or class. I do not believe in radical measures; I believe that in the peaceful union of the wage earner, and in his peaceful and friendly affiliation with those who employ him, lies the hope of the future welfare of the masses and the happiness and prosperity of the community.”

If he is not in favor of recognizing that classes exist in the world, what in the name of heaven is he doing on this—a workingman's ticket, if it is such? Did not the action of the capitalist class drive the workers into a discussion of politics and did not the fellows at the head of the new party listen to this talk of independent political action and profit by it? The line of demarkation between the classes was well defined in the late strike, when all the strength of labor was on the side of the strikers and all the strength of the capitalists was against them. We ask you, fellow workmen, who have been through the recent struggle in this city, what you think of this musician begging for your votes at the head of a labor ticket and bending the knee to the men who kept you on the verge of starvation and had the police crush in your heads. Can you not see that he is merely a stool pigeon, a decoy duck, with a mission unworthy any sincere and honest man, at the head of a sincere and honest party, to hoodwink you, to blind you to the real issues of the campaign.

There is only one issue. It is capitalism versus Socialism. Ask which party gives you

the capitalist system, the system for the benefit of the capitalist class, the millionaires, and again ask yourselves which party stands for the Socialist system, the system for the benefit of the working class, the producers of wealth, who have none of the wealth they produce. Ask yourselves why, if you produce the wealth of the world, you have none of it, and you will find that it comes from voting the enemies of the working class into power, the Democratic party or the Republican party, or a fake labor party, with a man at its head who offers to help the working class to its emancipation by taking care of the school teachers. There is only one party for the workers, the Socialist party. There is only one set of candidates. At their head is Charles L. Ames, for Mayor.

The Political Situation in San Francisco:

When the electors of the city by the Golden Gate march to the polls next November, they will in all probability find four parties on the ballot pleading for their suffrage, as follows: The Union Labor (?) Party, the Republican, Democratic and Socialist Party. The city of San Francisco, besides other charming attractions, is noted for the frequency of fog-banks. To the average voter the political atmosphere is likewise chilled by the treacherous fog-banks of the Republican and Democratic parties, with their worthy emanations, the Union Laborites and the Nonpartisans. In the midst of this confusion but one party stands undismayed, unterrified, strong in its determination, irresistible in its indomitable will, unshaken in its steadiness of purpose, calm and serene, with its feet firmly planted upon the sound foundation of the granite rocks of a profound philosophy, concrete science, incontrovertible logic, and the resplendent white light of science, the siren of wisdom warning the weary mariners upon the stormy sea of politics to beware of false lights on the shore, the snares of vested interests, and steer their frail crafts into that haven of safety, the peaceful harbor of the Socialist Party.

It is an established fact in political circles that the dethroned bosses, Sam Rainey and Martin Kelley, and their satellites, are backing the so-called Labor party, in their anxiety to revenge themselves upon their respective organizations. It is furthermore an indisputable fact that these noble specimens of exalted American manhood are also putting forth strenuous efforts in order to insure the success of the Union (?) Labor (?) Party, while some of the leading manipulators participated at the Republican primaries, and have been actively identified with that organization of entrenched capital for years.

Wherein this false party betrays the cloven hoof is in the fact that while, like the leopard parading in the skin of the lion, preposterously claiming to be a working class organization, it endeavors to ignore economic determinism, and the class struggle and surplus value. Economic determinism is briefly defined by Marx and Engels as follows: That in every historical epoch the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that epoch.

Whenever the working class threatens to become class conscious, the favorite trick devised for the purpose of dividing the vote is to launch a labor party, thus guaranteeing the success of that uncompromising party of capitalism, chicanery and hollow pretenses, the Republican Party.

A close examination of the national plat-

forms of the Republican and Democratic parties will reveal the fact that they are based upon the principles of *laissez-faire*, free competition, and free contract with uneducated boys and girls, free contract with men and women who have nothing, but the energy of their bodies and their minds, and who must sell themselves at any price or starve. The economic basis of anarchy is competition. Today we have anarchy in production. To the maintenance of these principles the Democrats and Republicans are pledged, to the further degradation of labor. They are the deadly enemies of unionism, and must be reckoned with at the polls. They are fundamentally agreed that labor is a good thing, and must be fleeced at any cost. Private property and the individual are placed upon the pedestals and worshiped. Their reactionary and abominable program embraces the indiscriminate sacrifice of the individuality of thousands, in order that one blear-eyed and bloated human monstrosity may be produced—a paragon of capitalist virtues and nobilities, developed by the tears of women, the wailing of children, and the blood, toil and sweat of miserable wage-slaves. They make a god of private property in the means of production and distribution; the inexorable deduction of this infernal logic is that, if it is right for a hundred trust magnates to make and control the means whereby we live, the land, mills, factories and means of transportation, then it is right for one person to own the natural resources of this or any other nation. Then it is right to dictate so and enslave the masses to the last drop of their life blood.

Against such damnable and anarchistic principles of the old parties and their progeny, the Socialist party registers its most clear, loud, vigorous and emphatic protest.

The Republicans and Democrats are owned body and soul by gorged syndicates who quite consistently bribe legislative bodies, declare war upon weaker communities, pollute the judiciary with their filthy lucre, blow up rival refineries, inaugurate a reign of terror in nearly every branch of human affairs, declare certain labor laws unconstitutional, and trample upon the constitution and defy the will of the people. The republic is in great danger lest an industrial feudalism, through the ignorance of the people, be established and every underlying principle of democracy be destroyed.

Such is the brilliant and noble record of the Republican and Democratic parties in nearly every state of the Union. They have degenerated into servile tools and lickspittles of the aristocracy of wealth.

The many planks in their platforms which have been ignored, the eight-hour law of and other laws which have been nullified in this and other States by venal courts, the recent decision of dishonest Judge Slack in this city against the Cooks and Waiters Alliance, which practically broke their strike, conclusively prove that all legislation is class legislation, and that the working class has no rights which the masters of bread are bound to respect.

The injunctions issued against the unions, the manner in which the miners were imprisoned and murdered, in a foul, unsanitary bullpen, at Wardner, Shoshone county, Idaho, during 1899, by the minions of Republican and Democratic officials at the behest of the Standard Oil Company; the striking coal-miners shot at Hazelton in the back while parading upon the highways with American flags, by Sheriff Martin and his deputies; the conviction of this ignoble tool and his escape from imprisonment with a small fine; the placing of the police force of this city by the Democratic

Mayor, Phelan, at the disposition of the notorious Employers' Association; the pleasant visit of the Republican Governor, Gage, to the trades-union leaders, and he calmly telling them that unless they accepted the terms of the employers he would call out the militia; and numerous other incidents demonstrate beyond the last shadow of a doubt that politics and wages are inseparable questions; that the old parties and their parasite organizations are deadly enemies of labor, and should consequently be crushed like the venomous rattlesnakes and poisonous insects that the are—at the hustings.

The only plank worthy of note among our opponents is the demand for the exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese. It is, nevertheless, natural that the employers should desire to open the doors to Asiatic immigration, for under Capitalism the cheaper the worker the more the profits. However, nothing is said about those effective emigrants of the brain of man, the improved machines, which only require eight cents worth of fuel to supply their needs. Nothing is said about the displacement of labor by improved machinery. Nothing is said about the thousands in the Southern and Eastern States working for less than Chinese wages ten and fourteen hours a day. Nothing is said about the thousands of women driven into prostitution every year by this cursed system. Nothing is said as to how the poor, unfortunate girls employed in the shops and stores of this city can exist on three or four dollars a week. Nothing is said about giving labor approximately the full reward of its toil, or about employing the unemployed, or building a palace of the people. Their silence is extremely eloquent and suggestive. When the workers have sense to understand the logic and science of Socialism, the profit system and the wage system, with all its glaring contradictions, will be abolished, and there will be no use for Chinese exclusion acts. This is one of the devilish children of the present regime. As a result of the active agitation of the Socialists there is a strong sentiment prevailing for the ownership by the city of all public utilities. The Republicans and Democrats have embodied planks in their hypocritical platforms accordingly. Notwithstanding this grand-stand play the clear-thinking working-man will readily perceive that these are simply attempts to trim their sails in the direction the wind is blowing and catch the breeze of public sentiment. As these parties are class institutions, the unsullied reflections of the plutocracy, their municipal program is of necessity a delusion, a fraud, a snare, and inimical to the true interests of the proletarians.

In accordance with the Parti Ouvrier Francais, which where it reigns supreme in many hundreds of the principal cities and towns of France, has seen to it that officials be elected by the workers of their respective departments. Likewise, guided by the spirit of Revolutionary Socialism, we demand that this be an integral part of our municipal program at this and all forthcoming elections. We will also wield the power of taxation without mercy upon the employers, thus expropriating them of a portion of the wealth which they have stolen from labor in this community.

The children will be fed and properly clothed, when necessary and school-books to be furnished free. The jobbers and other businesses would be compelled to secure licenses, which in case of a strike could be easily revoked. Had the class-conscious voters during 1899 elected the Socialist Party into power the late teamsters' strike would not have lasted two weeks.

The above propositions, and the establish-

ment of municipal coalyards and drugstores and free baths are measures entirely ignored by our friends the enemy.

The workingman who knows that there is an irrepressible class struggle between capitalists and laborers, it being to the interest of the capitalist to exploit and the laborer to stop the exploitation. That his interests and those of his class are inseparably linked together by common necessities, aspirations and ideals; that, as an individual, he is nothing, but united with his class, economically and politically, he is strong and powerful; that the public powers must be wrested from the usurpers, beginning with the city government, as a stepping-stone, leading to the State Legislature and the Government at Washington; that he must vote for men who are bone of the bone, sinew of the sinew, and blood of the blood of the working class, who today are standing upon a proletarian platform, who will always bear in mind in blazing characters of fire, that the vote cast for principle is a vote that will make history, the yeast that will leaven the whole dull, inert mass.

The strength of a party is not measured so much in the greatness of its numbers and unlimited wealth as it is by the correctness of its principles, the integrity of its course, and the spirit of its members. The altered economic conditions in strict conformity to the laws of organic and industrial evolution demand an organization that is in harmony with the spirit of progress. Strong in the righteousness of its cause, steady and unflinching in its purpose, but the best expression of the cardinal principles of collectivism, as opposed to the pernicious philosophy of the plundering minority—individualism—upholding the rights of the majority.

The obnoxious philosophy of Republicanism and "Democratism" does not take cognizance of the great changes which have taken place in the structure of society during the past 25 years. Their school is the eighteenth century school of economics.

We are determined to bring order out of chaos, abolish exploitation, establish justice for all and open the closed gates of equality of opportunity. "The truth shall make you free."

A vote cast for the Socialist Party is a priceless jewel. The radiance of its lustre outshines them all, which, like dead worlds in the midnight sky, pale into darkness and shrivel into insignificance when contrasted with that CONSCIOUS, LIVING BALLOT.

It is a law of biology, the science of life, that the higher we travel in the scale of organic life, the more mentally alive is the organism to the changes in its environment. Its adaptability is greater, the power and scope of the mind correspondingly increasing as the organism (animals or persons) becomes more complex; until all the visible (and the invisible, with the aid of powerful instruments), heavens are objects of study and contemplation, the stellar regions being compelled from time to time to give up their inmost secrets. Similarly with political parties. According to this universal law of consciousness, one thousand in one million who never think, whose horizon is bounded by the relics of savagery and the mystical dead past, who are stolid and stunned, and are brothers to the ox.

It is well to bear in mind that it is better to vote for something you want and not get it, than it is to vote for something you don't want and get it "in the neck."

In conclusion, if you believe in Industrial Democracy, in the alienable rights of every man, woman and child to make the best of life; to unfold into high-thinking, noble-spirited citizens; if you believe in the establish-

ment of a true republic, then it is your sacred duty to cast your vote for the Socialist Party, straight.

With the illustrious patriot, Patrick Henry, let us remember that immortal phrase which now, more than ever, echoes and reverberates in the corridors of Time: "The fight is not to the strong alone, but to the vigilant, the active, the brave."

"We will not compromise truth to make a friend; we will not withhold a blow at error lest we make an enemy." In the assurance of final victory, sweeping and lasting, firm in the pursuance of our lofty aims, our inspiring ideals, we will not shirk our duty. In whichever place fraud is found its hideous form will be unmasked and held up to the merited scorn and execration of all conscientious citizens. We will not spare the penetrating rays of the searchlight; for the Socialist Party is too great to compromise with injustice and superstition, or remain silent in the presence of wrong.

JOSEPH H. ALPHONSO.

Sollicitous Sophistry.

THEO. BROMO.

On every hand throughout the capitalistic press we find the most strenuous efforts to lead the common people from the realms of reason into the rankest sophistry. The very effort is one that we should be thankful for, because it shows that these same "respectable" leaders feel, or begin to feel, the instability of their position and know that their only hope in prolonging the competitive system lies in their leading the people into false reasoning, false hopes, and continued slavery.

Perhaps no one paper has done more damage to the workingman's cause than the "San Francisco Examiner." While pretending to support the cause of labor unions it has, with Father Yorke, advocated throwing down their only weapon, the ballot. Yorke is very solicitous of the laborer's welfare, and tells them they must not enter politics. Then, in the name of common sense, what should they do? Resort to arms? We all know how this would terminate. Yet Yorke is the friend of the workingman. So is the spider the friend of the fly.

Then the good Bishop Potter's suggestion to have the "leading thinkers" tell us all about it. We do not need to think ourselves. Just let them tell us. Yes, the good Bishop Potter would fix it all up through the great paper "for the American people." The great paper that stands up for the rights of the people, by one day holding the Chief Executive up to scorn and ridicule and the next falls into fantastic eulogy of the same man.

Then the great "leading thinkers" proceed to give us a variety of cures for industrial troubles, from which we may take our choice. Francis Adams would regulate matters with public opinion as if he had it ready made in stock. Public opinion on draught at a moment's notice! Drop a nickel in the slot and get a quart of public opinion, the panacea for all industrial ills.

Rev. John Peters shows how Christianity is interwoven with the question between capital and labor, but loses himself in ambiguity.

Edmund Wetmore would use the "law's influence." Well, he is a lawyer.

Arthur Hadley, "famous authority on economics," speaks of the "mutuality of interests between employer and employe." Of course, it is a mutual affair, the more the employe gets the better it is for the employer, and the more the employer gets out of the employe, the better it is for the employe. Any fool can see that. Then the good Bishop Potter himself substantiates the fact by saying "their inter-

ests are not antagonistic but one and the same."

Reader, do you think Messrs. Yorke, Potter, et al., are sincere in their good wishes for the workingman, for the common people?

A San Francisco daily of the 4th inst. tells how the House of Bishops would appoint a commission to investigate the relations of capital and labor, and on the next day the same paper says: "BISHOP POTTER is a regular attendant at the sessions of the House of Bishops, and is looked upon as one of the big men of that body. No one takes deeper interest in the proceedings of the House of Deputies than J. PIERPONT MORGAN. Though like most men of vast interests, he is a good listener and little given to talking, but when he does speak he is worth hearing. * * * Mr. Morgan will be chairman of the committee from the house and hence interest centers in the question of the city he will recommend."

The good Bishop Potter and the philanthropic J. P. Morgan! What a power for a good! And if these good people have anything to do with the appointment of the Episcopalian Commission to investigate the relations of capital and labor, may we not feel assured that the laborers' interests will be looked after?

While the report is being published in San Francisco that "members of the Auxiliary come forward with more than one hundred thousand dollars for spreading the work of the gospel," we read that the Arch-Bishop of York proposes a day of national humiliation in which to invoke the aid of the Deity for British arms against the Boers.

Whatever may be thought of the one hundred thousand dollar investment of the San Franciscoans, it is pretty certain that if the British invocation is granted from the Deity, the Boer will be good from necessity.

Now comes to the front the great and good John D. Rockefeller, who will endow a Political Economy School at Patterson, N. J. This school is designed for the education of workingmen's sons, and "to prevent in future the recurrence of strikes and labor troubles." It is to be located in Patterson in order that it may be in easy reach of New York, so that men like the subscribers, E. H. Harriman of the U. P. R. R.; Chas. M. Schwab, H. H. Rogers, A. E. Orr, Seth Low and Chas. R. Flint, can, at short notice, run out and deliver lectures to the students.

How these lovers of laboring men's sons will toil to educate the boys in the way they Schwab will go through to prove to these sons of working men that their fathers are wrong to expect to own a fair share of what they produce! Perhaps, too, a Monsieur Rodin will go in occasionally and advocate humility and the divine rights of capitalists to the students.

Socialists claim only what they are willing to share with all. This is what our friends, the capitalists, fear. They fear that if *all* men own the earth, there will be no more slaves, no more paupers, no more vast accumulations of private wealth to pervert truth, poison minds, and promote every crime known to man. Why should we strive to undo one another, strive to win success by ruining others, invoke heaven to aid us in slaughter and make the Supreme Architect a partner in our iniquity?

"THE COMRADE."

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THE CANDIDATES ON THE SOCIALIST TICKET

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 Treasurer of Painters' Union.
 Treasurer,
OSWALD SEIFERT,
 Treasurer of Hotel and Restaurant Employees', No. 30 (Cooks and Waiters Alliance).
 Tax Collector,
LUDWIG BERG,
 Secretary Brewery Workers' International Union No. 7.
 Recorder,
EMIL ROUGK,
 National Organizer Bakers and Confectioners' International Union.
 Coroner,
N. J. B. SCULTZ,
 Doctor of Medicine, also member of Typographical Union No. 21.
 Public Administrator,
C. G. PERAULT,
 Member of Machinists' International Association, No. 68.
 County Clerk,
SCOTT ANDERSON,
 Sign Painters' Union.
 Sheriff,
JOHN MESSER,
 Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 30 (Cooks and Waiters' Alliance).
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 1. **CAMERON H. KING**,
 Attorney-at-Law and Counsel for Garment Workers' Union, No. 8, other labor organizations and Attorney for Socialist Party.
 2. **W. C. SHEPARD**,
 Attorney-at-Law and Counsel for Liberty Branch Socialist Party.
 Supervisors,
 1. **WALTER E. WALKER**,
 Past Vice President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 216, and Delegate to Labor Council.
 2. **NICHOLAS V. HANSEN**,
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 3. **I. ROSENBLATT**,
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 4. **JOHN CARTER**,
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 5. **HENRY WARNECKE, JR.**,
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 6. **LYMUS VAN ALSTINE**,
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 14. **LOUIS N. VEZINA**,
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 15. **JACOB MAYBLUM**,
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16. **GEORGE STEIN**,
 Vice President of Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, No. 24.

17. **HENRY HILKER**,
 Barbers' International Union, No. 148.

18. **GEORGE NISBET**,
 Tailors' Union, G. W. A., No. 131.

An Address to Workingmen.

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

A WORKINGMAN'S PARTY.

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

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CAPITALIST AND LABORING CLASSES.

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

CAPITALIST CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

The capitalist class is in full possession of all the executive and administrative departments of this city. The Police Department and all other departments of the city government are merely the tools of the capitalist class, and are used, whenever necessary to subdue and oppress the laboring class, in spite of the protest of workingmen, and in direct opposition to their welfare. The courts are also subservient to every capitalist command. By their decisions against the eight hour day and other labor laws, and by issuing injunctions against strikes and boycotts while

upholding the Employers' conspiracies and infamous black lists, the courts have shown their utter contempt for the rights of labor and exhibited the basest servility to their capitalist masters. The working class, in its continuous struggle against the capitalist class, cannot expect to receive and will not receive any aid or 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.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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

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

THE MAYOR.

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

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

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

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

(3) The Board of Police Commissioners shall be composed of men in

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

for 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 capitalist class should be assessed and taxed at the highest value thereof, to the end that the capitalist class may be compelled to surrender in the form of taxes as large a part as possible of the wealth which they have fleeced from the workers, and that such moneys may be appropriated toward the carrying out of measures for the benefit of the working-class and the final attainment of Socialism, which aims not at mere Reform, but contemplates a complete industrial Revolution.

NO CAPITALIST PUBLIC OWNERSHIP MOVEMENTS.

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

Socialist Party Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged: \$78.50. J. E. Bosch, 50c; Wm. Keat, 25c; C. B., \$1; Anton Hammerle, 50c; W. Gierish, \$1; Local Oakland, \$15; John Pringle, Soldiers' Home Los Angeles, \$1; Oswald Seifert, \$5; H. Roberts, 10c; C. H. K. Jr., \$20; Local Los Angeles, \$17.15; Theodor Molitor, \$3; Anton Veit, \$1; W. Wagner, 50c; L. Apfelbach, 50c; R. Singer, 50c; W. Brurs, \$1; P. Lippert, 50c; L. Schafer, 25c; L. Kientz, 50c; C. M. Ripley, 25c; John Rickels, 50c; L. Strodolski, 50c; H. Hernko, 50c; Fr. Andreas, 50c; Emil Eisold, \$1; Frank Fellman, 25c; John Sierk, 50c; George Stein, 50c; Fritz Geahman, 50c; A. Manger, 50c; A. Friend, 50c; L. P. Romel, 25c; Gus. Brown, 50c; Bonet, 50c; A. Rochdale, Co-operator, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 25c; John M. Reynolds, \$1; Victorine Dol (name left out last week), \$1; G. W. Shaw, \$1; total, \$157.25. Received on List 109 by Th. Bersford: Sam. H., \$1; Louis Hanson, 50c; C. Simpson, 50c; C. Vogel, 50c; Local Los Angeles (additional don.), \$1; Wm. Wert, \$1; T. H., 10c; Dr. Julian Janesville, \$3.50; F. Smezynski, Porterville, \$2.50; Local Del Mar, Sorrento, \$1.50; Wm. Nieman, Local Del Mar, \$2; Local Long Beach, \$3; Local Santa Ana, \$6. Grand total, \$180.35.

OSCAR JOHNSON, Fin. Sec'y.

Donations to "Advance" Fund: Friend, Vallejo, 50c.; Ol Soze, \$1; M. and S., \$2.50.

An Urgent Appeal

Comrades of California:

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

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

CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE COM.,

C. H. King, Chairman.

Thos. Bersford, Sec'y.

A Conference of Socialists.

A conference of Socialists and those who sympathize with Socialism will be held at the Labor Bureau, 915½ Market street, this Sunday afternoon, at 2 p. m. Everybody invited to help, by suggestion or any other means, the present campaign.

Our Street Meetings.

Two splendid meetings were held on the street Tuesday evening, to protest against the anarchism of the egg-throwers. The crowd in both instances was large and enthusiastic. Not an egg or a piece of garden truck came to annoy a speaker. The curs were thoroughly frightened by the show of strength. Even the police were more civil than usual. There is nothing wins respect like courage and grit. No amount of abuse can swerve us from exercising our right to speak our minds on the street corner. The combination between the hoodlums and the "guardians of the peace" is not strong enough to cause us even a moment's hesitancy. We are here and here we shall stay till the accursed system is downed.

Meeting of the William Morris Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the William Morris Club was held at 1213 Laguna street Thursday afternoon, Oct. 3d.

The program for the afternoon included music; a paper on the "Scientific Basis of Socialism"; readings from some of the poems of Morris, followed by a personal reply from each of the comrades to the question, "How I Became a Socialist."

We again call the attention of the women comrades to the club, to which they are all cordially invited. Come and bring some non-socialist friend with you. We want to know each other, and to win our friends to the cause which so much needs our help.

The Secretary.

Party Meeting.

At the regular meeting held this day, Comrade Whitney in the chair:

1. Fifteen applications were received.

2. A vote of thanks was tendered Comrade King, Sr., for his diligent efforts in defending the right of our party name on the official ballot.

4. Mrs. Reynolds will be chairman of the next propaganda meeting.

5. The State Executive Committee is required to submit to the Locals of the State a Referendum calling for a State Convention for December 6th, 1901, or any date selected by highest vote, and that the representation will be the membership in good standing of either parts of the Social Democratic Party, with seat of National Committee at Springfield or Chicago, each delegate voting the members signing his credentials, and that the place to hold the convention will be determined by the highest number of votes.

B. P. OBER, Secretary.

Our Lecture Course.

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

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

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

Oct. 31st—Anna Strunsky—"Wm. Morris."

Nov. 7th—Cameron H. King, Jr.—Employment of the Unemployed.

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

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

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

Karl Marx' Economic Teachings.

By KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated for the "Advance" by Kaspar Bauer.

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER V.

The value of labor-power, and consequently the necessary labor-time for the maintenance of the worker being given, the rate of surplus value also determines the mass of surplus-value which each worker produces. If the value of the labor-power be \$3 and the rate of surplus-value be equal to 100 per cent, the amount of surplus-value which this labor-power produces will be equal to \$3. What, however, is the total amount of surplus-value which, under given circumstances, goes to the capitalist? Let us assume that he employs 300 workers and the conditions under which employs them are as given above. The variable capital consumed by him daily is equal to \$900; the rate of surplus value 100 per cent. His amount will therefore be \$900 daily. The mass of surplus-value produced is equal to the amount of the variable capital advanced, multiplied by the rate of surplus-value."

Should one of these two factors decrease, it is possible to keep the mass of surplus-value constant by increasing the other, and reversely the increase in one permits a corresponding increase in the other without effecting any change in the mass of surplus value constant by increasing the other; and, reversely, the increase in one permits a corresponding increase in the other, without effecting any change in the mass of surplus value. A few illustrations may perhaps tend to make this point clear. Let us examine a capitalist employing 300 workers. The necessary labor time amounts to 6 hours, the value of the labor power to \$3. The work-day consists of 12 hours. The mass of surplus value produced will be equal to \$900. But let us suppose that the docility of the worker makes it possible for the capitalist to prolong the extent of the working day by 3 hours; i. e., 15 hours per day. Other things being equal, the rate of surplus value amounts now to 150 per cent—6 hours of necessary labor, 9 hours of surplus labor. In order to produce the same mass of surplus value (\$900) as before the capitalist needs no longer to advance \$900 worth of variable capital, but only \$600; instead of 300, 200 workers are now sufficient. But if, on the other hand, the workers are not submissive, but rather rebellious; if they, as the result of a successful strike, have forced the work-day down from 12 to 9 hours, the rate of surplus value will be only 50 per cent—6 hours necessary labor, 3 hours surplus labor. To produce the same mass of surplus value as before the capitalist must now employ 600 workers, and he must advance \$1,800 worth of variable capital.

It is unnecessary for us to lay special stress on the fact that the capitalist prefers the first instance. The capitalist constantly strives to increase the mass of surplus value as much as possible, but it suits him if that can be done by an increase in the rate of surplus value. He does not like to be compelled to increase the variable capital, to increase the number of his employees.

It is impossible, however, to arbitrarily fix the rate of surplus value; it is greater or lesser, yet definite, amount, according to circumstances. The rate of surplus value being given, the production of a given mass of surplus

value calls for the expenditure of a given amount of variable capital which produces it, and a given amount of constant capital which absorbs it. This fact has come to be of historical significance. Already, prior to the development of capitalism, wage-workers, producing surplus value, were employed. This was the case especially with handicraft organized in guilds. The number of workers employed by a guild-master during the middle ages, however, was very small, and the surplus value pocketed by him was correspondingly insignificant. As a rule, it was not enough for him to live upon; he had to work himself in order to exist; the "small boss" is neither flesh nor fish; he is no longer a wage-worker nor is he a capitalist; he is a link between the two.

To become a full-fledged capitalist it is necessary for the employer of wage-labor to employ a number of workers sufficient and long enough to enable him to not only derive a permanent income large enough for him to live in style, but also to constantly increase his wealth out of the mass of surplus value created by them. The capitalist mode of production makes it incumbent on each individual capitalist to constantly add to his possessions. We will later see why.

Not every sum of money enables its owner to become a capitalist. If an owner of money wants to become an industrial capitalist he must have a store of money large enough to buy an amount of labor-power and means of production greater than that needed for handicraft; furthermore, he must produce free from all hindrances which might forbid him to increase or decrease the number of his workers, just as he may need them. The guilds of the Middle Ages tried, by curtailing and fixing the number of wage-workers that might be employed by one single "boss" to obstruct the transformation of the guild-masters into capitalists.

It was the merchant, not the guild-master, who came to be the principal of the modern (capitalist) workshop.—Misery of Philosophy, page 135.

The guild-master, it is true, is a proprietor of surplus value, but not as yet a complete capitalist. The guild-journeyman is a producer of surplus value, but not as yet the complete proletarian wage-worker. The guild-master works himself most of the time. The capitalist does not work himself; he only commands and watches the work of others.

The guild-journeyman is still the employer of the means of production; these means of production are there for his sake, to make work possible and easier for him. He is a fellow-worker with the master, and intends to, and usually does, become the master himself.

The wage-worker of the capitalist mode of production, however, is merely a worker in the process of production—the spring of surplus value, to be pumped dry by the capitalist. The means of production serve, above all, the purpose of absorbing the labor-power of the worker—the worker no longer uses the means of production, but they use him. All possibility of the worker becoming capitalist is removed. The instruments of labor are no

longer means for making work easier and lighter; they are there to enslave him.

Let us look for a second into the capitalist factory. Here we will see perhaps thousands of spindles, thousands of tons of cotton. They have all been bought to absorb surplus value, to increase in value. But they will not increase in value without adding labor, and consequently labor, labor, is their cry. The spinning machine is not here to ease the labor of the worker, but the spinner is here that surplus value may be knocked out of the machine. The spindle hums and demands human labor power; the worker is hungry, but the spindle continues to hum, continues to work; the slave must therefore swallow his dinner, not daring to rest and wait on his mistress. His strength gives out; exhausted, he wishes for rest and for sleep; but, wide awake, the spindle keeps humming; it could work on forever and never feel tired; it calls for more labor; and Labor, the slave, he tends to the spindle; the death instrument of labor enslaves the living worker.

An Aftermath of the Referendum.

To ADVANCE: We, the members of Local Los Angeles, beg to state clearly to the comrades of San Francisco and the State at large our position with reference to the referendum calling for a State convention, which is announced defeated in ADVANCE by a vote of 202 to 139.

In the first place, we initiated this call in good faith, believing an early convention imperatively necessary. We had no intention of crippling San Francisco Local in its municipal campaign.

Until advised in the most intemperate fashion, we believed the election in San Francisco to be set for December, and not November. Why the State Committee did not advise us of the situation, or Local San Francisco did not submit a proper amendment to our resolution, we are at a loss to understand.

Now as to the vote and the manner of taking the same, and the methods used to influence the result. Local San Francisco had a perfect right to urge the Locals of the State to vote in the negative on the question, but after taking its vote in open meeting, and announcing it to the State in ADVANCE as 47 against, 3 for, the Convention, it was morally guilty of sharp practice in taking a postal card vote of absent members to swell its total to 97. We could have followed their example in the South, and, by so doing, have reversed the result; but we scorn to do so, believing such methods contrary to the spirit and ethics of our organization.

Were we so disposed, we could, probably, successfully appeal the case to the party authorities; but, instead, we have assisted our comrades of Local San Francisco, and are ready and willing to combine such assistance as we can render them in their fight.

We believe now, more than ever, that a convention is necessary in the interest of a better understanding all around, and a proper State organization. And we further believe that Los Angeles, with reference to the movement and all the circumstances, is the fittest place to hold the same.

LOCAL, LOS ANGELES S. P.,
Per A. F. Snell, Secretary.

ADVANCE



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CHARLES L. AMES FOR MAYOR.

A vote for Socialism is never thrown away.

Ask your neighbor to read carefully our platform and the address to workingmen.

Local Los Angeles has a movement on foot to start a paper. We wish it every success.

Be sure and attend the Socialist Conference next Sunday at 2 p. m. Large hall of Labor Bureau.

The comrades of New York are engaged in a hot campaign. "The Worker" is giving valuable service.

Sometimes a white banner stands for purity, sometimes it stands for a Republican Primary-league-union-labor-party and Mr. Schmitz for Mayor.

The election is only three weeks away. Let each Socialist pledge himself to get one straight Socialist vote for the party in the next three weeks.

Charles L. Ames for Mayor and a straight Socialist ticket. We are the only Socialist party, just as we are the only workingmen's party, in the country.

The unions of New York have taken the fair for the benefit of the "Worker" under their protection. It promises to be a financial success.

We suspect Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, the perennial candidate for Mayor and the man most anxious to bury people decently and at the same time help DECENT SPORT, of writing his own poetry.

A conference of all Socialists and sympathizers will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Labor Bureau hall, 915 1-2 Market street. Every comrade should attend. Methods of effective propaganda for the campaign will come up for consideration.

Good union men have been elected time and time again, but they have accomplished nothing for the workers. It is all very plain. Without principles a union man elected is no better than a capitalist elected. In fact, he is usually worse. Alone and without a constructive platform, he is worse than useless.

Labor strikes have become obsolete in Russia, because the government treats strikers as rebels and punishes them accordingly.

This is from the "Chronicle" and is a hint of what Mr. De Young would like to have strikers considered in this country. The attitude of this Republican newspaper towards the late local strike is too well known to demand comment.

We respectfully call the attention of the new Labor party and John Shakespear Parry that we stand ready to prove the new Labor party a fake from beginning to end, designed for the purpose of electing a Republican Mayor to office and to hoodwink the working class as to its real interests in the present local campaign. We shall prove this in open debate anywhere and at any time the people who own and control the new Labor party wish. Furthermore, we shall pay for the hall as an inducement for our friends to meet us.

Our Position toward the New Labor Party.

There can be no doubt of our position toward the new Labor party. We are against it. We have proven conclusively that it is the creature of the Republican party. We have challenged the candidates of the new Labor party to meet representative men of the Socialist party in debate, and have otherwise proven our willingness to learn if it is a genuine labor party.

The candidate for Mayor, Mr. Schmitz, voted the Republican Primary League ticket at the primary election of a few weeks ago and assisted the Republican machine to organize that unsavory club. One can easily see he is being used as a decoy duck when his speech of acceptance is considered. He is going to appeal to all classes for support.

This is what the "Bulletin" said of Mr. Egan, a leader of the new party, and it has been found substantially correct:

"Egan was formerly associated with Buckley in politics. Since the blind man's expulsion from this field of industry ten years ago he has made a number of attempts to get back. This time his plan is said to be to use the new Labor party to that end."

J. J. Daughney, the candidate for tax collector, is another Republican Primary League hanger-on. He was a candidate of that organization at the recent primaries for the Twenty-ninth Assembly district. His leadership in the new Labor party was quite evident at the convention. A. J. Gallagher, a photo-engraver, also represented the Twenty-ninth Assembly district Republican Primary League Club at the recent primaries. He also voted at the primaries, which vote should have barred him from participation in the new Labor party convention.

John S. Parry was also a delegate of the Republican Primary League at the primary election. He received 289 votes. He is chairman of the County Committee of the new Labor party.

These are the leaders in this new Labor party. Judge them. Are they the men we should stand by and vote for? Surely not. Delegates to the Republican Primary League cannot be also candidates to a bona fide labor party convention.

If this were a genuine labor party, if it were a party that had come into existence for the purpose of uniting the working class at the ballot box, the Socialists would be fighting for it. If it were a party with principles upon which an intelligent working man could look with favor, if it were a party out from and

superior to the capitalist parties, the Socialists would fight for it. But, knowing the conditions, knowing that the Republicans designed it to secure Republican success, knowing that old party politicians are in control, the Socialists will fight the new party as long as there is anything left of it to fight. We know the effect of discouraging the workers. We know that every betrayal of the workers by their pretended friends causes despair. We know when the facts concerning this new party become common property that the tendency toward independent political action will receive a setback. The Republican party managers know this, too. And there is nothing they fear more than such independent political action by the working class. Hence their ardent desire, aside from the success they are bound to have this coming election, is to throw back the movement toward independent political action by just such tricks as is now being played by the new Union Labor party.

We must always and ever fight the fakirs who would mislead the workers. The political scab is the most despicable of curs. There is nothing vile enough to say of him; there is nothing vile enough to think of him. And these grafters who would take advantage of the workers just when it appears they are on the verge of waking up, are the most contemptible scabs in the whole list. They are the creatures of the most corrupt political party in the city, and the party which on every occasion stands the uncompromising enemy of the working class. There is an adage among old-fashioned people that bears on this situation: "If you wrestle with a chimney sweep you must get dirty." It is so with all the candidates of the new Labor party. They are soiled by contact with the hangers-on of the Republican Primary League Club. No honest working man can afford to vote for them. There is only one workingman's ticket in the field. The candidates on this ticket care nothing whatever about the millionaire's vote or the property owner's vote, for which Mr. Schmitz begs to ardently. They are pledged to the working class. Every plank in the platform is for the benefit of the working class. There is no begging the question; there is no clouding the issue. It is a clear-cut proposition for the upbuilding of a truer, nobler social system, where manhood and honor will not be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. There is only one Socialist party; there is only one party pledged to the working class under all conditions. Read our platform and address to workingmen.

The Egg-throwing Anarchists.

A fine sample of anarchism is displayed night after night at the corner of Grant avenue and Market street. The anarchists on the roof, aided by the blue-coated guardians of anarchy on the sidewalk, pester and annoy by vulgar and stupid methods peaceable citizens engaged in the lawful pursuit of educating the masses. This education is inimical to the present order of things, it is true. It is opposed to the waste of life and the wretchedness of the capitalist system. It is opposed alike to the millionaire and the pauper. It is opposed to the conditions that breed the glaring social and economic inequalities of today. And the anarchists on the roof, aided and abetted by the anarchists on the sidewalk, fight this education as they fight all education. Emotional congruity determines the antagonism to a greater or a less extent. Ignorance desires ignorance to keep it in countenance. "It will be a fine thing," says the clown with the eggs, "if I am to be the only idiot on the block. It looks as though I must be if these people keep on. I

can't understand them, therefore no one else must. I am desirous of dancing with Amyrillis in the back yard, and if these people are in a position to point the finger of scorn at me because of my intellectual unworth, my low-hanging jaw and my slanting brow, what standing can I have in the community? Besides, I am getting a few dollars from the capitalists for it." The blue-coated anarchist on the sidewalk echoes amen, and the eggs come like a cyclone having its origin in some farm yard. And still the stately periods roll from the lips of the inspired orator. Surrounded by the unstable mob and overripe tomatoes, he shakes his finger at the blue-coated anarchist and calls him ————. The thing has a perspective. Before it is fully explained the inspired orator is whisked away in a patrol wagon. The blue-coated anarchist on the sidewalk had waited longingly for this outbreak. His whole anxiety was centered on the progress of the social revolution as taught to perform by Mr. France, and while he hoped that the revolution might be impeded by the aforementioned garden truck, his thoughts were on the moment when he could lay his hands on Mr. France's collar and arrest its progress himself. And the illy-balanced revolutionist gave him the opportunity. There is really no occasion for such vulgarity by a revolutionist. It lacks dignity and it alienates the sympathy of the bystanders. There is a better way. Get an umbrella. Our method is self-protection by taking both the mob and the blue-coated anarchist into our confidence and hinting to the idiot on the roof that his isolation has about commenced. There is nothing so exasperating as indifference. The use of oaths that have a perspective show unwarranted interest in the actions of the idiot on the roof. It also gives the proper psychological moment for the blue-coated anarchist to perform. We advise Mr. France and his associates to buy an umbrella. It will help them to keep their dignity; also to keep their freedom. And if propaganda must be done on the street it is well that we display a proper sense of the fitness of things. One may swear at his wife, or he may abuse the children; he may have a sweat shop and grind the life out of a few dozen human beings; he may own a railroad and crush into pulp an unheard of number of fellow citizens every year, but under no consideration must the ear of our delicately nurtured police be shocked by such words as ————. It is against the modern requirements of aesthetics.

The Wilson-Weinstock Debate.

The Stitt Wilson series of meetings closed Monday evening. The Metropolitan Temple was crowded the last three meetings of the series, and much effective propaganda was done. Comrade Wilson met and vanquished the redoubtable Colonel Weinstock in a debate the second last night of the series and made the intelligent apologist for competition admit that he was defeated. The Colonel had a clever paper on the good to be had from this cut-throat system. He showed the benefits in art and science and the progress in machinery undoubtedly existing at our own time. But when he claimed that all those things were here because competition was here, he left an opening Comrade Wilson was not slow to take advantage of. Comrade Wilson proved that all the good in society was here not because of competition, but in spite of it. There was no argument left the Colonel when his final ten minutes came. He admitted defeat. It was Socialism versus Competition, and Socialism, as usual, won.

The Final Defeat of S. L. P.

Once more victory perches proudly on our banners. The S. L. P. of this city made an attempt to restrain us from using the name "Socialist Party" on the official ballot and was defeated. The injunction proceedings were brief and emphatic. Judge Sewell decided that the plaintiff had no standing in court after twenty-five minutes' hearing.

We are sorry for the members of the S. L. P. Personally they are all worth knowing. They are good men and true, but they are misguided and a bit too egotistical. Noise is no evidence of genius. The quiet plodder may know just what to do at the proper time, and he never has the disadvantage of receiving the smile of toleration so annoying to the sensitive man. The present defeat points this moral most emphatically. It was a trial of strength and wit. Those who shouted from the house-tops were tripped up by the heels and landed on their backs. It is all in the game, of course. Our victory may be an evidence of the survival of the unfit, but as our unfitness will not appear till a very late day, there is no occasion for going into that phase of the question.

There is, however, a suggestion worth considering by the moribund organization on Folsom street: Let a committee be appointed to consider ways and means for joining the Socialist party, the only Socialist party. The holier-than-thou attitude is fast becoming ludicrous. There is ample room in our ranks for the S. L. P. In fact, our ranks have been so swelled by straight, class-conscious Socialists, many of them, we admit, converted by the S. L. P., but repelled by abuse and vituperation that we would be scarcely conscious of the addition of the entire De Leon organization if it should come over in a body. This latter we strongly advise. Many things might be learned by us from the members. Among others, how not to do politics in San Francisco.

The Rewards of Abstinence

The United States Steel Corporation has taken the public into its confidence to the extent of giving a statement of its net earnings from operations since the company was organized in March. The earnings for the six months commencing with April, September being estimated, are \$54,945,871. The feature of the statement which will cause some surprise is the fact that the earnings were greater in August, the principal strike month, than in either of the preceding months. The earnings were also greater for August than the estimate for September. Dividends to the amount of \$27,968,424 were paid on stock, both preferred and common, the former being at the rate of 1 3-4 per cent quarterly, the latter at 1 per cent. After paying dividends, interest on bonds, setting apart \$7,600,000 for sinking funds and maintenance, the company has a balance of \$12,326,742 to be used as the board of directors may decide at the end of the year. There is a larger proportion of non-union men now employed than before the strike.

Here is a good sample of the system, also the strength of the unions. This is an official report of the steel trust, and the workers in the steel mills think they have interests in common with their masters, especially on election day. It is about time for some one to wake up.

Wood Workers, Attention!

Amalgamated Wood-Workers, No. 15.—Members of this Union kindly attend special meeting, to be held October 22d, at 8 p. m., at our hall, 117 Turk street. Business of importance is on hand; therefore every member should be present.

HARRY ZITSCH, Rec. Sec.

Vote as You Strike.

Workingmen often have to strike against capitalists, says the "Worker," sometimes for larger wages or a shorter work-day, sometimes against a reduction of wages or a lengthening of the work-day or intolerable "driving," sometimes against tyrannical rules and the abuse and insults of foremen and superintendents.

Workingmen show great heroism in these strikes. They recognize that the interest of one is the interest of all. Hundreds or thousands of men often go out to prevent injustice to one of their number. That is admirable. More real courage and manly devotion is shown in the average strike than in the average battle.

But why not vote against the capitalist as well as strike against him? If he is your enemy in the shop (as he is) and you have to organize to resist and fight him there (as you do), is it not evident that he is your enemy in politics, too, and that YOU OUGHT TO ORGANIZE A CLASS-CONSCIOUS PARTY TO RESIST AND FIGHT HIM AT THE BALLOT-BOX?

The capitalist considers every political question as a matter of business. He advocates those political principles which will make his profits safe. He supports those parties which will serve his business interests. Why should not the workingman do the same on his side?

In a strike all the advantage is on the capitalist side. The capitalist has wealth saved from the workingman's product; he can afford to wait till the men are starved out. He has the political power on his side, because the workingmen have neglected to vote for their own party. If he does not care to wait and starve the strikers out, he can get judges to issue injunctions, mayors and sheriffs to put policemen and deputies at his service, governors to send out militia against the strikers. He can do this because he has attended to politics on a basis of capitalist class interest, and the workingmen have allowed him to nominate his own candidates and have quietly endorsed them for him.

Suppose the workingmen had chosen judges, mayors, sheriffs, and governors for themselves, from their own class, to serve their own interests. Would it not make a difference when you come to fight the capitalist?

A strike is often a question of dollars against dollars. The capitalist has thousands of dollars where the workingman has one. An election is a question of men against men. The working class has nine voters where the capitalist class has one.

A strike is a costly business for the workers. **BUT IT COSTS NOTHING TO VOTE RIGHT.**

The courts can enjoin you from striking. **BUT THEY CANNOT FORBID YOUR VOTING FOR YOUR OWN CLASS.**

The police and militia can bring scabs in to break your strike, **BUT YOU HAVE A SECRET BALLOT**, and they cannot punish you for voting the ticket of the working class.

It is better for you to vote for what you want and not get it than to vote for what you don't want and get it—"in the neck"—as you have been doing in the past. But if you vote for what you really want, you will get it, in spite of the capitalists. **YOU ARE MANY; THEY ARE FEW.**

Workingmen of San Francisco, vote your bosses out and yourselves in, and thus escape the necessity of strikes in the future. Vote for the Socialist party. Vote for Chas. T. Ames.

Workingmen, the country over, vote for your own freedom, the freedom of your class, by casting a straight Socialist ballot.

It costs you nothing. You run no risk. It

counts for more than anything else you can do. Even though you do not win this time, **THE LARGER SOCIALIST VOTE**, you cast the more you will **FRIGHTEN THE CAPITALIST**—frighten them into a decent regard for your rights.

BUT YOU CAN WIN, FOR YOU ARE THE MAJORITY.

Vote as you strike—against the bosses.

WHAT BREEDS ANARCHY?

A Lesson from the Assassination of President McKinley.

BY M. W. WILKINS.

(Concluded from last week)

Rev. Dr. Washburn, pastor of President Roosevelt, speaking at the McKinley memorial service, said:

"There is as much difference between Socialism and anarchy as there is between good and bad. Socialism is the theme of the poet and the philosopher."

Many others have spoken in a similar strain, and so speak all who are not swayed by ignorance, malice or self-interest.

At this point we proceed to a discussion of the main contention of the ultra-capitalist element, already referred to in another place; viz., that all who direct attention to social evils, who preach what is slurringly called "the gospel of discontent," are inspired by ignoble motives, are enemies of the Government, fomenters of anarchy and assassination. In this summary are included all who dissent from the methods of the established social and economic order, and we are told with savage emphasis that "America must and will destroy all of these beginnings of anarchy." Labored editorials have tried to fix responsibility for Mr. McKinley's assassination upon W. J. Bryan, because, forsooth, "for four years Mr. Bryan was the most conspicuous apostle which this nation has ever seen of the gospel of discontent." All papers which have sharply criticized the Government are included in the list. It is affirmed that no evil exists except such as springs from individual baseness, and which can be remedied only by individual reform. To affirm otherwise is to foment social disorder; treason to the "powers that be," and must be suppressed.

The shooting of President McKinley was a dastardly crime, and will be condemned by every right-thinking person. It solved no problem, but sadly involved problems on the way to peaceful solution. But the shooting of Mr. McKinley, or any other person, will not justify the crimes of capitalism, nor the concentration of the wealth produced by all who labor into the ownership and control of a handful of people who do not labor.

It will not make right a \$30,000,000 annual income for John D. Rockefeller, nor a privately owned billion-dollar steel trust. It will not transform into a blessing the ownership of 14,500,000 acres of land by a single California firm, and the ownership of vast tracts of land often running into the millions by individuals throughout the country, while from 200,000 to 300,000 of other human beings are crowded together on a square mile of territory in the slum tenement house districts of our great cities.

It will not justify child labor, the keeping of millions of the young at toil and away from school, thereby dwarfing body and mind; nor the toiling of millions of women at starvation wages, with ultimate prostitution leering in the background; nor the wounding or killing of 80,000 workers annually in the United

States through lack of proper safeguards; nor the wrecking of the lives and health of multitudes engaged in unhealthy callings, useful only in gathering wealth to the purse of the profit monger. It will not justify the control of Congress and courts, of the police and military power of the nation in the interests of corporations and trusts and against the interests of the masses of the people. It will not justify an administration of the law that gives the poor man the law's limit, and the rich man the lightest possible sentence, that punishes boys and dorkies for playing craps, and passes by the gilt-edged gambling clubs, and takes no heed of the man who gathers gold, gambling in life's necessities, while helpless women and little children starve in the streets and alleys of our cities. It will not justify any of the physical, social or moral ills which spring from economic inequity, nor the suppression of a rational discussion as to the causes of those ills and the way leading out of the trouble.

Before suppressing reformers, would it not be well to inquire if there are not some things in this country that sadly need reforming? While raging against foreign anarchists, the "scum of Europe," etc., will it not pay to look sharply about to see if there is not something in the workings of our own social and political plans that tend strongly toward anarchy that stand for that system. Their political field and see what we shall discover.

The methods of the competitive, industrial and commercial system are the methods of the two great political parties of the United States that stand for that system. Their political campaigns are battles fought for the triumph of individual ambition. Persons are exalted, principles obscured. Party battle-cries are the names of great leaders nominated for office, and around them surges the struggle for victory. Strife rages, hate is engendered, lifelong enmities ensue. Ballot-boxes are stuffed or stolen, returns falsified. As an instance of the latter a recent election contest in San Francisco showed the returns to be wrong in nearly every precinct of that city. Terrorism over large districts has many times kept vast numbers from the polls. The shot-gun has won many an election. Bull-dozing in our large cities clears the way for many a vile candidate. Bribery is so common as to no longer excite comment. Millionaires buy their way to seats in the United States Senate. Men enter Congress poor and retire rich. The rottenness of State Legislatures is the theme for many a pen. Courts are corrupted. Within their precincts corporations have their way where any large stake is involved. The feeling is widespread and well founded that a poor man has no show in court against a rich man. The governments of our large cities are conspiracies against decency. The municipal atmosphere reeks with scandal. City Councils have become synonymous for moral and civic rottenness. Within two years, MOBS numbering many thousands, composed of the LEADING citizens in the cities of Chicago and St. Louis, went with ropes in their hands to force their city councils to undo some work of corruption. In Philadelphia this year, the Republican City Council gave away to corporations, franchises for which private citizens offered \$2,500,000. The story of the vice, crime, corruption and blackmail in New York, aided and abetted by the police and the city government, reads like a story from Dante's "Inferno." In San Francisco so strong is the pull of the corrupt element in city affairs that it took many trials to convict a self-confessed forger. Within a year a mob of ten thousand people in the Republican city of Leavenworth, in the Republican State of Kansas, burned a Negro to ashes. This year, a mob in Califor-

nia hung five Indians and half-breeds—one a boy of sixteen—for petty thieving (Think of that!) and no one punished nor likely to be. The annual lynchings in the United States run into the hundreds, many of the victims being burned at the stake.

The Republican U. S. Senator Dolliver of Iowa, speaking at President McKinley's memorial service in Chicago, after outlining the vice, crime, scandals, and corruption of our civic life, and calling special attention to lynchings, concluded by saying: "Legislators who betray the commonwealth, judges who poison the fountains of justice, city governments which come to terms with crime—all these are regular contributors to the campaign fund of anarchy."

With all these facts before us—facts so well known that no well informed, thoughtful or fair-minded man thinks of denying them, why should we wonder at the outcropping of anarchy? Let us rather wonder that anarchy has not yet found its natural fruition in social chaos.

Further, let us not forget that every particle of this political and civic strife and corruption has been entirely within the Republican and Democratic parties, under municipal, State and national governments that have been controlled by Republicans and Democrats so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

As government is but an index of a nation's dominant economic force, so the strife and struggle, the crime and corruption on the political field, is but a reflection of perpetual conditions in the competitive industrial and commercial world. The fight for profits and wealth, for the extension of markets by individual competitors, leads naturally to the breaking down of business rivals by whatever methods found necessary. This inevitably results in periods of widespread bankruptcy—in mortgages and evictions. The struggle between capital and labor, expressed by strikes, lockouts, black-lists and boycotts, riot and bloodshed, is never-ending. Even modern war between nations has come to be recognized as but an intensified form of the struggle for commercial advantage.

Read the following indictment of the system by a great ecclesiastic:

"We must look, as educators, most closely to those sides of the national life where there is the greatest menace of ruin. It is plain that our besetting sin, as a people, is not intemperance or unchastity, but dishonesty. From the watering of stocks, to the adulteration of food and drink, from the booming of towns and lands to the selling of votes and the buying of office, from the halls of Congress to the policeman's beat, from the capitalist who controls trusts and syndicates, to the worker who does inferior work, the taint of dishonesty is everywhere. We distrust one another, distrust those who manage public affairs, distrust our fixed will to suffer the worst that may befall rather than cheat, or steal, or lie. Dishonesty hangs like mephitic air about our newspapers, our legislative assemblies, the municipal government of our towns and cities, about our churches, even, since our religion itself seems to lack the highest kind of honesty, the downright and thorough sincerity which is the breath of life."

Could there be a severer arraignment of the present system than the above, from the pen of that conservative, very able, and probably most scholarly of American Catholic prelates, Bishop J. S. Spalding? The Bishop's opinion is confirmed on every hand, everywhere, by all kinds of people. No one talks differently except the ignoramus or the demagogue seeking popular support. Socialists believe it is a

bad system of which such things can be truthfully said. Socialists, however, do not believe that the people are naturally dishonest. Dishonesty, like every other evil, has a cause, and for that cause the Socialists made diligent search. It was found in the false ideals, generated by a false system, leading naturally to false methods for their realization.

It serves well the interests of the big beneficiaries of a bad economic system to have it appear that the wretchedness of the submerged classes, that the comparative poverty of the majority of the people, are the inevitable result of individual sins and weaknesses supposed to have come down to them through the fall of Father Adam. But the Socialists discovered that the general cause of the poverty and wretchedness of the masses is the power for absorbing labor's product given by the ownership and control of the means of production and distribution—a power proportioned to the largeness of the possession. They found many men, guilty of all the sins contained in the category of moral short-comings, reveling in debauchery that would shame the toiling poor, yet rolling in wealth and luxury. They found it difficult to separate dishonesty from the struggle for mere existence, or the struggle for wealth and the power conferred by wealth.

Standing face to face with the grave social ills enumerated above, with the causes thereof clearly revealed, is it a wonder that the ultra-capitalist element is desperately determined to suppress every sign of discontent? "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," and even parasites cling to existence. Hence it serves well the interests of this class to group together all the discontented elements of society under the name of anarchists or fomenters of anarchy, and invoke the law's aid to silence them in the name of patriotism and public order.

It is wonderful how numerous are the agencies already mustered to the task of muzzling all who dissent from the methods of the established economic order. The rabid bigotry of these spokesmen of capitalism has seldom been surpassed. In seventeen years familiarity with the radical and labor press of this country I have never read one paragraph so subversive of an orderly administration of the law, or tending so strongly to anarchy and mob rule, as many of the utterances of the distinguished defenders of the present system, the big politicians, preachers, lawyers, editors, etc., since the assassination of President McKinley! Below I give a sample from the pen of a Kentucky judge, printed first in the "New York Herald," going afterwards the rounds of the capitalist press, and clipped by me from the "San Francisco Call" of September 22d, in which it was published without unfavorable comment. The judge said: "After discussing the modes of punishment that should be inflicted upon the assassin, Leon Czolgosz, the first should be to make a box just the length and width of the assassin and make it out of three-inch well-seasoned oak lumber, put together with 40d nails, and then saw the box in two with a redhot crosscut saw, running at the rate of one stroke per minute. By the time the box is in two pieces, if Czolgosz does not think that hell has broken loose in old Georgia, I will set up the cider and ginger cakes."
Robert B. Percy.

Ex-U. S. Senator Manderson of Nebraska, speaking before an Ohio military organization September 9th, said: "There remains to be trampled under foot an element of our population, counterbalanced and sustained by an unbridled press, an unprincipled rostrum preaching the gospel of discontent. It is for

us and for our sons to stamp out anarchy and socialism as we stamped out secession." The Senator's mental vision must have been badly obscured by passion when he uttered the above—first, in confounding the Socialists with the anarchists; second, in not remembering that secession stood for the monstrous wrong of chattel slavery. As the Union army wiped out secession, and with it chattel slavery, so the Socialists seek to wipe out the successor to chattel slavery; viz., wage slavery, the dependence of one class upon another for a chance to earn the means of living. As the Abolitionists opposed the selling of human beings on the auction block, so the Socialists oppose the selling of human labor power in the competitive market, leaving to the workers only enough of their product for a bare living, while the balance goes to swell the mighty fortunes held by a few individuals.

Socialists stand for freedom, brotherhood, co-operation, opportunity, equity and peace. You cannot destroy a force inspired by such sentiments. Once upon a time some crazy fellow attempted to kill the old Emperor William of Germany. The ruling class, headed by Bismarck, inaugurated a campaign of "blood and iron" against the Socialists. Persecution

reigned. Thousands of Socialists languished in German prisons. But at every election the Socialist vote sprang forward with leaps and bounds. Bismarck lived to see the Socialist party the strongest single party in the Empire, with 2,250,000 votes, and wielding a mighty influence in the Reichstag. Berlin has seen Liebknecht, the great German Socialist leader, who spent so many years in prison for the cause of Socialism, followed to his grave by 100,000 loving hearts, the largest funeral procession ever seen in Germany. Socialism has answered the hatred and persecution of the world by advancing in thirty-five years from practically nothing to 10,000,000 votes.

A cause so righteous as Socialism, that has such splendid reasons for existence, cannot be destroyed. The attempt to destroy it is paralleled in folly only by Mother Partington's effort to sweep back the ocean tides. The law of necessity, from which there is no appeal, impels Socialism toward the goal of its purpose—the emancipation of mankind from the competitive struggle, the upbuilding of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

M. W. WILKINS.

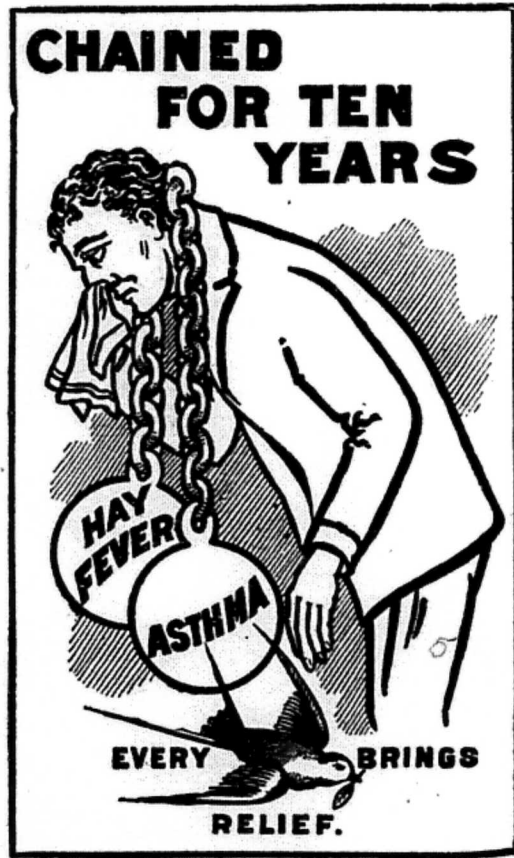
By order of the Oakland Section of the Socialist Party.

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 testimony from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past twelve years. Having exhausted my own skill, as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the 1st of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared, and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for twenty-two years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am grateful. I have a family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street.

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

Feb. 5, 1901.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

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

A Warning to the Socialists of America

Archbishop Corrigan's instructions to the Catholic priests regarding Socialism:

On page 23 of the "Sunday Examiner," dated San Francisco, September 15, 1901, is published a letter from Archbishop Corrigan, a portion of which reads as follows:

"Instructions to Catholic priests."

"I would request you to impress upon the faithful the constant teachings of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, against the errors of Socialism. Pope Leo denounced the 'pest' of Socialism and anarchy in his first encyclical letter, and on many later occasions. These teachings of the Sovereign Pontiff are directed to the working classes, and to the people of the various nationalities."

With no desire whatever to impugn the motives of this gentleman of the cloth—in associating together as twins Socialism and Anarchy (one being the very antithesis of the other), and to avoid doing him an injustice, we will assume his ignorance of the subject. However, it can with candor be stated that his arraignment of Socialism as a "pest" smacks of an ignorance which his position as a "poo-bah" of transcendent knowledge would seem to refute. How in the name of common sense can a man like Corrigan, who knows God and all about him, be ignorant of such a simple and withal such a grand industrial ideal as Socialism? Socialism, the greatest political and economic philosophy ever vouchsafed to toiling men, women and children!

The point for Socialists to deal with here and now is this; namely, the "instructions to the priests," outlined above, have been published broadcast all over the country and the inference may prevail with many unthinking men and women that "Socialists" are "anarchists." The source from which this damnable insinuation originates is with the Catholic hierarchy, the proof of which is offered in the published text of the letter to all the priests of New York, and presumably will be offered to the priests of other cities to read to their congregations.

The term "pest of Socialism" has a psychic significance. It is almost impossible to divorce the word "pest" from the word "destroy." The mind instinctively grasps the idea that "pests" should be destroyed. The sentence can't complete itself in any other way. Corrigan, as an esoteric student, knows this. It is assumed, however, that he placed great value on the word "pest" as one best fitted to instill a hatred in the common mind for Socialists. We don't destroy a "vicious man," or an ungainly brute, or an "incorrigible scoundrel." We don't destroy men who debauch young girls and boys—oh, no! We incarcerate them, or punish them in other ways. But we do destroy "pests." We never lock them up; we kill them.

Does this prelate Corrigan know the subtle potency residing in the term "pest of Socialism"? Quien sabe? For his delectation let it be known that in the city of San Francisco, on two occasions, Socialist orators, since the publication of his letter, were assaulted with rotten eggs. The Socialist Party of San Francisco is on the official ballot, and ranks as the third party on said ballot; but notwithstanding all conformity to law on their part they were assaulted as a party. Will Mr. Corrigan dare to dispute that the inference that "Socialists are pests" had no influence in his assault?

In pursuance of the above explanation, and for the purpose of aiding in the preservation of order in the coming campaign, and to offset

the evil influence set in motion by the publicity given to the letter of Archbishop Corrigan We call upon the entire Socialist press of America and of the world to make known to the citizens of the several countries as best they can the attitude of the Romish Church and its Bishops towards Socialism, and to refute the slanderous implication that Socialists are "assassins" and "pests." We call on all true Catholic men and women of America to investigate the claims, aims, ambition and ideal of Socialism, to the end that they may be enabled to judge for themselves. Our literature is of a fine and elevating character, and deals only with the vile injustice of man to man, and with which no God would have anything to do; that religious subjects are not permitted to be discussed from our platforms, and that the sole aim of Socialism is the complete industrial emancipation of every man and woman and child on the face of the earth. We hold that poverty and economic wretched-

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ness can be abolished by man himself, and that charity as understood today will be unknown; that the agony of the fear of want could not find lodgment in the human mind in a commonwealth of co-operative workers, but, on the contrary, finds its greatest expression in the hell of competition; that children of tender age are employed in factories and other places because the difference in the wages of an adult and a juvenile affords more profit to the employer. This is the truth. Mankind is thinking today as he never has thought before, and when this dull and listless proletarian lion arouses himself to do the act of THINKING the Corrigans and others of his ilk will be of as much use in a well-ordered community as a pocketful of oyster-shells.

One mission of the Socialist is to get men to THINK, to ask the reason WHY; in short, to attain to the Truth for themselves as to the causes of the squalor, poverty and misery that abides with us continually. "The truth will make men free." "There is no religion higher than truth."

The signers of the Declaration were pestiferous pests to George III of England. The Abolitionists were "pests" to a slave-owning oligarchy. And the Socialists are and will continue to be "pests" to that class of parasites who bask in the sunshine of a prosperity created solely by the men, women and children workers of the world, but who, strange to say, are scant sharers in the same.

Socialism stands for a great principle. It contains "strong food for strong minds." Stout hearts are required, and, above all, men who not only can but will think fearlessly and dispassionately. Let the Socialist press do its duty in this matter and remember that when men cease to suffer for principle either sin or righteousness will have perished from the earth.

BEN P. OBER.

The School of Socialism.

There are now 541 correspondence students in this school, 316 students in the local class and 29 in the training school at Girard, making a total of 886 Socialists who are in this school, definitely studying Socialism in order to be able better to teach Socialism to others, and the number is rapidly increasing. The next term of the Training School will be held on the Pacific Coast, and the one following at some point in the Atlantic States. The correspondence students are from all the States and Territories, including Alaska and all the provinces of Canada are represented. At this term of the Training School, Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Utah and Wyoming are represented.

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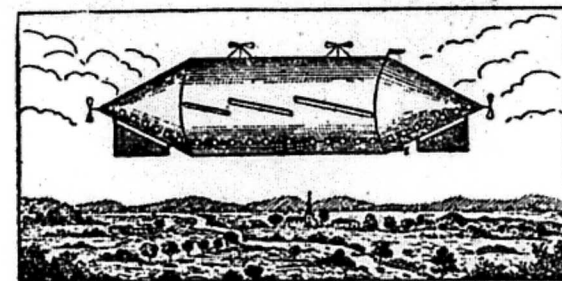
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San Francisco Trades Union Directory

- BAKERS and Confectioners International Journeymen**, No. 24. Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, at 117 Turk street. Marcel Wille, Secretary.
- BAKERS and Confectioners International, Journeymen**, No. 106. (Drivers). Meets every Wednesday, 6:30 p. m., at 117 Turk street. Herman Vogt, Secretary, with Liberty Bakery, cor. Jones and O'Farrell streets.
- BAKERS and Confectioners International, Journeymen**, No. 117. (Italian), 117 Turk street. Marcel Wille, Secretary, 117 Turk street.
- BAKERS (Cracker) and Confectioners International, Journeymen**, No. 125. Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Garibaldi Hall, 423 Broadway. C. E. Pursley, Secretary, 2109½ Mason St.
- FARBERS International Union, Journeymen**, No. 148. Meets every Monday, 8:45 p. m., at 32 O'Farrell street. I. Less, Secretary, 927 Market street, room 207.
- BOOT and Shoe Repairers Union, Custom**. Meets 1st Tuesday in each month at 102 O'Farrell street.
- BOOT and Shoe Workers Union International**, No. 216. Meets every Monday at 909 Market St. F. Maysenhelder, Secretary, 522 Eighth St.
- BOOKBINDERS Protective and Beneficial Association**. Meets 1st Friday at 102 O'Farrell street. L. G. Wolfe, Secretary, 765 Fifth St., Oakland.
- BOILERMAKERS and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of**, No. 25. Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, at 102 O'Farrell street. H. McNesby, Secretary, 320 Harriet street.
- BOILERMAKERS and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of**, No. 205. Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Potrero Opera House, Tennessee St. John Honeyman, Secretary, 831 Texas St.
- BOILERMAKERS and Iron Ship Builders' Helpers**, No. 9052. Meets Wednesdays at 121 Eddy St. Walter J. Cullen, Secretary, 1320 Harrison St.
- BLACKSMITH Helpers (Machine)**, No. 8922. Meets Tuesdays at 102 O'Farrell St. John Quigley, Secretary, 142 Silver St.
- BLACKSMITHS**, No. 168, Ship and Machine, International Brotherhood of. Meets Fridays at 102 O'Farrell St. G. Clarke, Secretary, 62 Rausch St.
- BREWERY Workers International Union of United**, No. 7. Branch 1 meets 2d and 4th Saturday; Branch 2 meets 2d and 4th Thursday; at 1159 Mission St. Ludwig Berg, Secretary, 1159 Mission St.
- BREWERY Workers, International Union of United**, No. 102. Bottlers. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., at 1159 Mission St. A. R. Andre, Secretary.
- BREWERY Workers, International Union of United**, No. 227. Drivers. Meets 2d and 4th Monday, 8:30 p. m., at 1159 Mission St. A. Rudolph Speck, Secretary.
- BROOMMAKERS International**, No. 58. Meets 1st and 3d Thursday, at 1159 Mission St. Geo. F. Daley, Secretary, 3514 Twenty-sixth St.
- BLACKSMITHS International Brotherhood of**, No. 99, Carriage and Wagon. Meets every Wednesday at 117 Turk St. W. W. Clarke, Secretary, 320 Lexington Ave.
- BLACKSMITH Helpers and Finishers**, No. 9106. Meets Wednesday nights at 1159 Mission St. John B. McLennon, Secretary, 525 Connecticut St.
- CARRIAGE and Wagon Workers International**, No. 66. Painters. Meets every Thursday at 1133 Mission St. T. J. Finn, Secretary, 1622 Mission St.
- CARRIAGE and Wagon Workers International**, No. 69. Wood Workers. Meets every Tuesday at 117 Turk St. Fred Hoese, Secretary.
- CARPENTERS and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood**, No. 483. Meets every Monday at 915½ Market St. A. E. Carlisle, Secretary.
- CIGARMAKERS International Union of America**, No. 228. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 368 Jessie St. J. A. Ramon, Secretary, 368 Jessie St.
- CLERKS International Protective Association, Retail**, No. 432. Meets every Tuesday at Pioneer Hall, 32 Fourth St. Leo. Kaufmann, Secretary, 1084 Golden Gate Ave.
- CLERKS International Protective Association, Retail**, No. 410. Shoe Clerks. Meets every Wednesday at 102 O'Farrell St. J. E. Kelly, Secretary, 28 Kearny St.
- CLERKS Protective Association. Drug. No. 472**. Meets Fridays at 909 Market St. H. Schwartz, Secretary, 1718 Geary St.
- CLERKS. Ship. No. 8947**. Meets Thursdays at 5 Market St. Room 17. W. O. Ferrall, Secretary, 315½ Capp St.
- COOPERS' International Union of N. A.**, No. 65. Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy St. Secretary, W. T. Colbert, 280 Lexington Ave.
- CORE Makers' International Union**, No. 68. Meets at 1159 Mission St., Thursday. Secretary, Walter Green.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team**, No. 85. Brotherhood of Teamsters. Meets every Thursday at Teutonia Hall, 1332 Howard St. John McLaughlin, Secretary, 210 Langton St.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team**, No. 228, Sand Teamsters. Meets every Wednesday, at 1159 Mission St. M. J. Dillon, Secretary, 5 Homer St.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team**, No. 224, Hackmen. Meets every Thursday at 102 O'Farrell St. John Dowling, Secretary, 27 Fifth St.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team**, No. 226. Milk Drivers. Meets every Wednesday at Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom St. A. Dijeau, Secretary, 935 Market St., Room 17.
- DRIVERS' International Union, Team**, No. 256. Meets at B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy St., Tuesdays. Secretary, James Jordan, 530 Castro St.
- ELECTRICAL Workers of America, National Brotherhood**, No. 151, Linemen. Meets every Monday at 102 O'Farrell St. J. F. Leonard, Secretary, 1227 Filbert St.
- ENGINEERS, International Union of Steam**, No. 64. Electrical and Steam Engineers. Meets Fridays at Odd Fellows' Hall. W. T. Ronney, Secretary.
- GARMENT Workers of America, United**, No. 131. Meets every Thursday at 117 Turk St. Ed. Corpe, Secretary, 3382 20th St.
- GARMENT Workers Union, International, Ladies**, No. 8. Cloakmakers. Meets every Tuesday at 915½ Market St. I. Jacoby, Secretary.
- GLASS Bottle Blowers Association of the U. S. and Can.**, No. 3. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Eintracht Hall, Twelfth, nr. Folsom St. Phil. J. Dietz, Secretary, 1347 Eleventh St., Sunset District.
- GLASS Workers, American Flint Association of the U. S. and Can.**, No. 138. Meets 1st Tuesday at 121 Eddy St. H. Johnson, Secretary, 1017 Howard St.
- HATTERS of North America, United**, S. F. District. Meets 2d Friday, January, April, July, Oct. C. H. Davis, secretary, 1458 Market St.
- HORSESHOERS of the U. S. and Canada, International Union**, No. 25. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at 909 Market St. John McCloskey, Secretary, 202 Oak St.
- HOTEL and Restaurant Employees**, No. 30. (Cooks and Waiters Alliance). Meets every Wednesday, at 8:30 p. m., at 316 O'Farrell St. W. L. Caudle, Secretary, 12 Carlos Place.
- LAUNDRY Workers International Union (Shirts and Waists)**, No. 23. French. Meets every Wednesday at Universal Hall, 812 Pacific St. J. Dussere, Secretary, 12 Montgomery St., Room 12.
- LAUNDRY Workers International Union. Steam**, No. 26. Branch No. 1 meets 1st and 3d Monday at 1159 Mission St. Branch No. 2 meets 2d and 4th Monday at 1749 Mission St. Secretary, 927 Market St., Room 302.
- LEATHERWORKERS on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood**. Meets every Friday at B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy St. A. H. Kohler, Secretary, 1519 Polk St.
- LITHOGRAPHERS International Protective and Beneficial Association**, No. 17. Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday, Alcazar Building. R. L. Olsen, Secretary 1007½ Lombard St.
- LABORERS' Protective Association**, No. 8944. Meets Sundays at 2:00 p. m., 1159 Mission St. John P. Kelly, Secretary, 117 Gilbert St.
- LEAD Workers, Manufacturing**, No. 9051. Meets at 117 Turk St., Tuesdays. Geo. A. Fricke, Secretary, 220 Ash Ave.
- MACHINISTS. International Association**, No. 68. Meets every Wednesday at 32 O'Farrell St. R. I. Wisler, Secretary, 927 Market St.
- MEAT Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Amalgamated**. Meets Tuesday at 117 Turk St. Hermann May, Secretary, 10 Walnut Ave.
- METAL Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Workers Union of North America**, No. 128. 1st and 3d Monday at 1133 Mission St. J. J. O'Brien, Secretary, 749 Howard St.
- METAL Polishers, Buffers, Platers and General Brass Workers of North America**, No. 158. Brass Finishers. Meets Thursday nights at 1133 Mission St. W. J. Ballard, Secretary.
- METAL Workers International Union**, No. —. Coppersmiths. Meets 2d Saturdays at 117 Turk St. W. H. Pohlman, Secretary, 1128 Sacramento St., Vallejo, Cal.
- MILKERS Union**, No. 8861. Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Tuesdays in March and June at 526 Montgomery St. A. Iten, Secretary, 526 Montgomery St.
- MOULDERS Union of North America, Iron**, No. 164. Meets every Tuesday at 1133 Mission St. Martin G. Fallon, Secretary, 2429 Folsom St.
- MAILERS, Newspaper**, No. 18. Meets 1st Thursday at 102 O'Farrell St. Alfred O'Neil, Secretary.
- METAL Workers United**, No. 27 (Machine Hands). Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 1159 Mission St. D. J. Murray, Secretary, 18½ Ringold St.
- METAL Workers International Association, Amalgamated Sheet**, No. 26. Meets Fridays at 121 Eddy St. L. F. Harris, Secretary.
- MUSICIANS' Mutual Protective Union (American Federation of Musicians)**, No. 6. Meets 2d Thursday, at 1:30 p. m. Board of Directors, every Tuesday, 1 p. m. at 421 Post St. S. Davis, Secretary, 421 Post St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers, of America, Brotherhood of**, No. 134. Varnishers and Polishers. Mondays at 117 Turk St. J. C. Patterson, 405 Thirteenth St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Brotherhood of**, No. 136. Meets at 117 Turk St., Mondays. Carl Trost, Secretary, 806 Taylor St.
- PAINTERS, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, Brotherhood of**, No. 131. Paper Hangers. Meets every Friday at 915½ Market St. T. J. Crowley, Secretary.
- POULTRY and Game Dressers**, No. 9050, A. F. of L. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at California Hall, 620 Bush St. Thos. W. Collas, Secretary, 31 Essex St.
- PAVERS' Union**, No. 8895. Meets 1st Monday at 120 Ninth St. M. Murphy, Secretary, 1510 Harrison St.
- PATTERN Makers meet** at 55 Third St. E. A. Donahue, Secretary, 55 Third St.
- PRINTING Pressmen's Union**, No. 4, Web Pressmen. 1st Monday at Becker's Hall, 14 Third St. A. J. Brainwell, Secretary, 1814B Mason Street.
- PRINTING Pressmen's Union, International**, No. 24. 1st and 3d Monday at 32 O'Farrell St. W. Griswold, Secretary, 2927 Pierce St.
- PORTERS and Packers**, No. 8885. Wednesday at 117 Turk St. Will T. Davenport, Secretary, 1811 O'Farrell St.
- PILE Drivers and Bridge Builders**, No. 9078. Saturday at 26 Sacramento St. J. V. Beck, Secretary, 922 Natoma St.
- RAMMERMEN'S Union**, No. 9120. 1st Thursday, 120 Ninth St. P. Geraghty, Secretary, 434 Hickory Ave.
- SEAMEN'S Union, International. Sailors' Union of the Pacific**. Every Monday at 7:30 p. m., East and Mission Sts. A. Furuseth, Secretary, East and Mission Sts.
- STABLEMEN'S Union**, No. 8760, A. F. of L. Every Monday at 102 O'Farrell St. Chas. P. White, Secretary, 405 Natoma St.
- SHIP and Steamboat Joiners Union**, No. 8186. A. F. of L. 3d Wednesday at 20 Eddy St. Thos. Westoby, Secretary, 328½ Fremont St.
- SHIP Drillers' Union**, No. 9037, A. F. of L., Thursday at 1159 Mission St. B. P. Byers, Secretary, 21 Valencia St.
- SHIPWRIGHTS and Caulkers**, No. 9162, A. F. of L. Meets at 1320 Howard St., Monday. Secretary, G. W. Bishop, 59 Converse St.
- STREET Sweepers**, No. 9029, A. F. of L. Meets every Wednesday evening and 1st Sunday at 2 p. m., at 376 Brannan St.; entrance on Third St. Wm. Coakley, Secretary, 1142 Mission Street.
- STAGE Employees National Alliance, Theatrical (Theatrical Employees Protective Union)**. 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2 p. m., at Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason St. Carl Taylor, Secretary, 414 Mason St.

Oakland Socialist Party Announcement

Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, M.A., Social Evangelist of Chicago, will deliver a series of four addresses in the Masonic Temple, Twelfth and Washington streets, Oakland. Subjects: Monday, October 21st—"The Labor Problem Stated." Tuesday, Oct. 22d—"The Present Competitive System Impeached." Thursday, Oct. 24th—"The Labor Problem Solved." Friday, Oct. 25th—"Socialism: The Logic of Christianity." Commencing each evening at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

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. Meets every Tuesday at 7 City Hall square. F. A. Rice, Secretary, 127 Precita ave.

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

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

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