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SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY MARCH 16, 1901.

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Labor's Political Struggle

GERMANY.

It is reported in the daily press that the Social Democratic Party has opened a campaign against the threatened increase of the corn duties. The leaders of the party expect to obtain millions of signatures to their petitions to the Reichstag, protesting against the increased tax. In connection with the proposed corn duties it is pointed out by the "Vorwaerts" that the price of wheat in the greater part of Germany is already higher than in any other country of Europe. In this connection it is interesting to observe that the German Socialist party is pledged by its votes to a pol-icy of free trade. At the last conference at Mayence a resolution was passed in this spirit, and the speeches which supported it were almost entirely in harmony with the resolution.

AUSTRIA.

The other day no less than fifteen persons selling the "Arbeiter Zeitung" in the streets of Vienna were arrested, their papers confiscated, and the men fined. This shows with what difficulties the Austrian Socialists have to contend. It is illegal to hawk papers, though it is done, and the other papers are not interfered with, but the Socialist never knows when the police will drop on him.

HUNGARY.

Two well known Socialists caused excitement in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament by showering from the gallery a number of pamphlets entitled "Bread and the rights of the people." The Socialists were arrested.

BELGIUM.

In Brussels, owing to the large number of children (70 per cent.) whose parents have signed forms requesting that they be withdrawn from religious in-struction, the Catholic authorities have not yet decided whether they shall or not give this instruction. The energetic action of the Brussels Socialists has thus so far succeeded in keeping the priests out of the schools

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg dispatch says 300 students have been arrested for circulating Socialist literature. University bulletins mentioning this have been suppressed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Local Government Information Bureau was founded in 1899 in order to give information on the work and powers of municipal bodies, Boards of Guardians, School Boards, and other local authorities. is conducted by the Independent Labor Party and the Fabian Society, and has already a membership of 124 with a subscription of 2s. 6d: per year.

The election for members of the London County Council resulted as follows: Progressives, 82; Moderates, 27; Independents, 1, and uncounted, 8, including the city's four members. The old council contained 71 Progressives and 47 Moderates. Among the candidates elected as Progressives, is John Burns, M. P., the labor representative. London will now own its water, gas, lighting and transportation, taking the present plants out of the hands of private com-

UNITED STATES.

Socialists of Rock Island, Ill., have put up a municipal ticket and are very active.

Socialists of Wallace, Idaho, have a column in the "Idaho State Tribune" every week.

Social Democrats of Spokane, Wash., have had to move into larger headquarters to accommodate increase in membership.

A French branch of the S. D. P. was lately organized in Lawrence, Mass., by Comrade L. B. Talbot of Haverhill. It started out with thirty members.

Local Catskill has made village nominations for the election to be held March 26th, as follows: For trustee, Jos. G. Doll; for assessor, Louis Gottschalk; for collector, Joseph Thorne; for treasurer, Conrad I. Hammer.

Comrades of the S. D. P. in Sagniaw, Mich., have nominated Paul Schneider for Superintendent of Schools in that city. An excellent platform was adopted and enthusiasm prevailed.

The vigorous fight of our able colleague, the Seattle "Socialist," has aided most materially in defeating the primary bill which threatened the organization of the Socialist party in Washington

In Vermont city elections were held. In Rutland, Comrade Jas. M. Lull, Social Democrat candidate for mayor, polled 173 votes, as against 65 polled for Comrade James Pirie for governor last September, a gain of 108, and a gratifying increase.

In Maine the Socialists made another stride forward. Comrade W. G. Hapgood writes from Skowhegan that in the annual town meeting on Monday last the Socialist ticket polled 288 votes, a gain of 154 over the vote for Debs and Harriman in November last. Well done, Skowhegan!

An effort is on foot to have Professor George D. Herron visit the Twin Cities this spring during the course of a Western lecture tour. If pending negotiations materialize, students of the social question here will have the privilege of hearing Professor Herron in Minneapolis.

Comrade Anna Maley reports that Local Minneapolis of the Social Democratic Party at its last business meeting, elected the following officers: Organ-izer, S. M. Holman; recording secretary, Anna Maley; financial secretary, C. O. Huntress; treasurer, W. E. Brown; literary agent, Chas. D. Raymer.

From Amesbury we are pleased to note the re-election of Comrade Spofford for his third term as selectman and overseer of the poor. Comrade Spofford received a vote of 948, as against 887 in 1900 and 523 in 1899, showing a gratifying increase each year. Comrade Spofford has been an excellent official and his re-election is a matter for congratulation.

All friends of Job Harriman will be glad to hear that he has been appointed Labor Secretary in New York, opening on March 1st the Labor Secretariat, an association formed for the purpose of giving legal services free of charge to all the members of affiliated labor organizations and looking after the legal inter-ests of the working class in general. The first day in the position Harriman had six cases to file, all for igarmakers who had been cheated out of their wages.

Washington now boasts of thirty-seven S. D. P.

Comrade Isaac Cowen is doing good work in West-ern Pennsylvania. He finished his labors for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in Pittsburg on ebruary 23d. His work there has strengthened both the trade union and the Socialist movement. On the 24th he addressed a splendid meeting for Local Pitts burg, S. D. P. That organization is growing and will be heard from. During the following week he was at Altoona, speaking for the S. D. P. on Sunday. The meetings were well attended and the audience showed much interest.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis passed a resolution on Sunday, February 24th, rejuesting its president, Mr. McArthur Johnston, to resign, because he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for inspector of weights and measures. This action was taken because the C. T. and L. U., in its declaration of principles, denounces the two old parties and endorses the S. D. P. Johnston's two companions on the ticket-were a mayoralty candidate, who gave orders to shoot the triking street car workers last summer, and the manager of a notorious scab tobacco factory. The resolutions were passed by a vote of

Higher education as exemplified at the University of Cincinnati has recently taken a decidedly queer The doctrines of the socialists have become a fad there, along with long hair and spectacles, and many of the upper class students have become disciples of Karl Marx, and are enthusiastic students of his doctrines. Socialism and its theories number believers not only in the political economy classes, where it might have been expected to originate, but in all branches of the academic department the students are engaged in debating the relations of capital and labor and the centralization of industry. The new ideas have taken root among the students and have resulted in the formation of a Socialist Society for the purpose of studying the doctrines of this economic party. 'Cincinnati Enquirer.'

Labor's 2 Economic Struggle

International Typographical Union now counts 38,646 members.

About 23 out of every 1,000 coal miners the world over are killed annually.

Nearly 14 per cent of the total number of wage earners in Minnesota are women, according to the report of the State Labor Department.

The New Jersey weavers are striking for the wages of 1894. If "prosperity" continues at this rate, they will have a good chance to strike in 1907 for the wages of 1901.

Two hundred employes of the Mann Edge Too Company at Lewiston, Pa., have had their wages reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. Close competition with

On the first of April the window glass trust will shut down eighty plants in order to curtail production and keep up prices. About 30,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

The United Brewery Workmen of Guttenberg, N J., have gained recognition in their struggle with the Standard Brewing Company. A committee of Local Union No. 19 waited upon the proprietors of the establishment and presented a contract, which was signed by them. They will also use the label on all bar-

The recent cotton strike in Valleyfield, Quebec, in which the employers used the militia to coerce the unionists, is a subject that is being used by A. W. Puttee, the labor member of the Canadian Parliament, to prod the government. Puttee wants to know who was responsible for calling out the militia, who paid the bills and other interesting information.

After a three-days' strike the silk-weavers of Medings Concern, located at Paterson, N. J., have suc ceeded to get a raise in wages. The new schedule of wages -as submitted by the union was accepted by of which he is a member. A recognition of this fact of class antagonism on the part of the whole workingis prevalent that, since Meding has yielded, all the other manufacturers will follow suit.

The labor commissioners of North Carolina report that wages of mechanics in that state increased 44 per cent in the last year, but that the workers receive but slight benefit from the advance in wages because but slight benefit from the advance in wages of a proportionate increase in the cost of living. So that the workers really had the pleasure of holding a hold the working class in willing subjection, to arouse that usual for a little while.

Class Consciousness.

BY CHAS. H. VAIL.

The Socialist movement is proletarian in character and based upon the fact of the class struggle. It emphasizes the need of class consciousness on the part of the working-class, for only as the laborers become conscious of their class interests will they unite to achieve their emancipation. Class-consciousness means a consciousness of one's own interests as a member of a class, and knowledge of the fact that his interests can best be subserved by advancing the interests of the class to which he belongs. It also implies a knowledge of what those interests are and how they can best be subserved. When a laborer realizes that he can only permanently improve his condition by improving the condition of his class, and realizes what his class interests are and how they can be advanced, he is said to be class-conscious. This classconsciousness enables him to see that his interests and the interests of his class are diametrically opposed to that of the capitalist class. He also apprehends the historical fact that the ruling class has always been, since the dawn of private property, the class that owns the dominant factor of production. In feudal times it was the owner of the land, today it is the machine. Every step in the-development of capitalism meant added economic power for the capitalist class, and poreason that every step in the development of capitalists and its power is constantly increasing through the destruction of the middle class and the narrowing of the capitalist class. It must be evident to all that the control of the po-

fitical power is necessary to any class which desires to better its economic condition. For the working class to get control of this power there must be a united class-conscious movement. It is thus that Socialists, the world over, emphasize the necessity of class-conscious action upon the part of the working class.

The capitalist class is thoroughly class-conscious

The capitalists perceive the course of action necessary to maintain their supremacy. They make and enforce laws which enable them to keep the working-class in ignorance and subjection. They can always be relied upon to subserve their own interests.

The laborers, on the other hand, usually act in di et opposition to their interests. They support all the institutions and measures that suppress and exploit them, simply because they do not realize the opposition of class interests, and are not sufficiently informed to know that their interests are antagonistic to those of the master class. They have been accustomed to take their economic ideas ready-made at the hands of their employers. The capitalist class have seen to it that only such ideas were propagated among the workers as would result in the supremacy of capitalist class rule. Of course, as long as the workers look to their masters for guidance, they will be led as sheep to the shambles. It is to the interest of the ruling class to maintain its position, but to do this the workers must be kept in ignorance of the true sitnation, for if they remain in slavery it can only be by their own consent. This necessitates a wholesale deception. Were it not for this systematic perversion of the egoism of the subjected so that they do not see what pertains to the real interests, the system could not be maintained. The laboring class is constantly deceived as to what constitutes its real interests.

To this end the workers are taught certain fictions They are made to believe that the interests of labor and capital are identical, that every man has an opportunity to become a capitalist, and if he does not he alone is to blame, that the present system and laws are sacred and must be retained at all hazards, that patriotism-the upholding of the capitalist state which sanctions private ownership of the instruments-is a special virtue, that workers should be meek and content with their present lot and look to the future world for reward for present suffering, that the workers are impotent to help themselves—all benefits must come from above, etc. These are some of the doctrines which the capitalist assiduously teach. This they are able to teach, as they control the means of communication-the press, the platform and the pulpit. By this means they are enabled to impress these false conceptions upon the working class and thus keep them in subjection.

We cannot expect those who are enjoying these special privileges to willingly relinquish their advan-It is but natural that they should strive to maintain this system that enables them to live in luxurious idleness off the labors of others. This injustice will only down at the bidding of the workingclass, whose interests are antagonistic to their oppressors. Thus a class struggle is inevitable between these two classes of opposite economic interests. When a laborer becomes class-conscious, he recognizes this struggle and takes his stand with the class of which he is a member. A recognition of this fact class and a united political class-conscious action would enable the working class to master the public powers and put an end to capitalist exploitation.

The social revolution must come through the united action of the working-class. The mission of the So-

way of their emancipation. This new gospel is spreading, like a forest fire, in all directions; its seed has fallen upon good soil and has taken root. Conditions are ripe for the social revolution. All over the land, and, in fact, the whole civilized world, the workingclass is organizing into class-conscious political bodies, having for their aim the mastery of the political powers to the end that the present competitive system may be supplanted by the Socialist common-wealth. This mighty movement has become international and world-wide, co-extensive with the domain of capitalism.

The sun of the co-operative commonwealth is beginning to redden the eastern horizon and already a streak of light here and there has pierced the sky, bringing promise of the gladsome day.

Socialism is the evangel of human brotherhood. It will realize the golden age of peace, justice and plenty on earth. All hail the kingdom of social justice, the co-operative commonwealth.—Social Democratic

The Maison du Peuple of Brussels.

The centre of activities, the focus of mutual interests, the living, animating symbol of Democracy and of Collectivism in nearly every town and village in Belgium, is the Maison du Peuple, whether it be the litical supremacy finally resulted from this growth of modest hired and adapted house of half-a-dozen economic power. While this is true of the capitalist rooms, such as one finds in country and out-lying disclass, the class-conscious laborer realizes that for him tricts, or whether it be the modern building of appropolitical supremacy cannot thus be secured for the priate design and construction, such as the Vooruit, in Ghent, or the Brussels Maison du Peuple, the phoism has meant his greater subjection. Yet with this tograph of which is reproduced in the present number loss of economic power, due to the development of of the "Social Democrat." The internal work and ormodern industry, there has come the possibility of ganization, the exterior propaganda and the well-be-political supremacy through the growth of numbers. Upon the political field, the working class can become or Hostel, form the articulate self-expression of the supreme. It overwhelmingly outnumbers the capital-Belgian Workman's Party, and are the result of a or Hostel, form the articulate self-expression of the welding together of the forces of co-operation (used as a means and not as an end), of trades unionism, and of collectivism, which latter, in continental countries, is taught as an economic and scientific reconstruction of society, and not as an indefinite collection of emotional aspirations and beliefs.

The experimental ventures of the Workman's Party in Brussels in securing, through co-operation, a sound financial basis for propaganda were humble, for they commenced in 1880 with a capital of 600 francs (£24), and with a membership of 88 families. Its first meetngs were held in a cellar, and its first attempt at productive co-operation was the hiring of an oven at 30 francs a month, in which bread was baked and was terwards distributed at a price which only allowed a profit of two centimes, or less than a farthing, on every loaf sold. Nineteen years afterwards the halfyearly output of loaves was 4.994,850, out of which 22.153 loaves were distributed amongst the families of members where there was illness.

A focus or center having once been secured, and an administrative council formed, the material or tradng side, and the propaganda or intellectual and spirtual side, went on steadily hand in hand, till it was lecided in 1898 that the Workman's Party in Brusels was justified in building suitable and convenient premises for itself, to be the outward and visible sign of its prosperity and growth. The design was entrusted to one of the leading architects of the town, who was so evidently in sympathy with the feeling and work he had to express that when he was asked if he were not intending to have "Maison du Peuple" writ-ten large on the facade of the building replied, "Do you write 'Church' on the buildings that express your religious aspirations? No, you build them so beautiully and so expressively that they interpret to all comers the meaning of the edifice; and in the same way I hope to work out my design for the People's Home that all may understand and read the symbol aright, and that the people when they come across it may recognize it at once as being the expression of their needs and aspirations."

Everything within and without the building speaks and cleanlines lofty cafe, lighted by electricity, and capable of holding close on a thousand people, shares the ground floor with the various trading departments; on the first floor, and approached by iron staircases, are the administrative departments, and halls of various sizes for public meetings, trade union meetings, and social gatherings. On the roof is a large theatre and concert hall, holding over 2,000, with an outside promenade and refreshment rooms. Iron, cement and glass are largely employed in the construction of the building and the architect has relied for decoration more on line and form than on color, with a result that makes for dignity and simplicity rather than for show and glitter.

Of the advantages of membership in this collectivist co-operative we may judge from extracts from the pamphlets of a Belgian writer, Zeo, on this subject. He writes: "In order to become a member of the Maison du Peuple, the name and address, accompanied by a payment of 25 centimes (21/2d.) must be sent into the administration, in exchange for which a ass-book and a share (the rest of which is paid up in installments) is received. Every three or six months ponuses on purchases are paid in the form of tickets, which can be exchanged for clothing or boots. Each. member pays 1/2d, a week, in exchange for which he has the right to the services of a doctor and to medicine free during a year, and six loaves of bread a week during six weeks. In the case of the death of a member the family receives to francs. Since 1892 the Ghent Co-operative has instituted a pension fund for its aged members. All those who buy goods to the amount of £6 a year exclusive of bread, and who have been members for twenty years, can receive a pension at the age of sixty. Women have a right to bread and

(Continued on Page 3.)

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communications must reach the office by Wednesday preceding the Issue which they are to appear. The fart that a signed article is published does not commit the Editor to opinions expressed therein.

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od is the Communications giving reports of organization and progress of the labst movement are desired from comrades in all sections. No hing is creater interest to readers than this feature. Our readers want it and will a time of the companies of the communication of the communica

Next week we shall print an article on the Paris Commune, from the able pen of Comrade Benham.

If H. Gaylord Wilshire does not behave himself he will rescue W. J. Bryan from deserved oblivion.

We wish to call attention to the article entitled "The Maison Du Peuple in Brussels," and read in connection with it the advertisement on the last page from the Rochdale co-operative association.

David Starr Jordan says he thought it was best for Stanford University that he should ask for Ross' resignation. Most people are inclined to think that now the best interests of the University and State would be subserved if the cowardly, week-kneed, servile presi-dent would resign and leave the job to some one who will have the courage to speak the truth and the manhood to defend his colleagues from the attacks of ignorant, presumptuous plutocrats.

Professor A. T. Hadley of Yale a short while ago was proclaiming that permanent trusts were impossi Now he comes out with a nonsensical speech, talking about an emperor in Washington in thirty years, if the triumphant trusts are not checked in their onward career. A sociologist, president of a university, ought to know enough to understand that no emperor will sit in Washington. The emperor is already enthroned. He and his lieutenants hold court in Wall Street. On their broad domain the sun never sets. They may need a political oligarchy to uphold their industrial power; but not a monarch.

No comrade or friend should fail to be present at the meeting in celebration of the Paris Commune, to be held Monday evening, in the Temple, 117 Turk street, San Francisco. The program will consist of music, elocution and oratory. Comrades Benham and King, Jr., will speak in English, Comrade Emil Liess in German, and Comrade Jean Wieck in French.

March 18th has now become a day on which the class-conscious proletariat vindicates the noble heroism of the Parisian workingman. It is our duty to celebrate this day as the first revolt of our class against a bourgeois government, where the political power was held for a time, and was, under the circumstances, managed ably.

At the municipal elections in Oakland, which were held on Monday last, the following votes were cast for the Social Democratic candidates: For Mayor, Jack London, 245; for Auditor, Goodenough, 315 for Treasurer, Theo. Radtke, 288; for Civil Engineer, Booth, 171; for Councilman at Large: Vincent, 317; Scheithe, 293; Lake, 286; Philbrick, 212; Lesser, First Ward, 37; Bradley, Second Ward, 37; Forsberg, Third Ward, 38; Kletzke, Fourth Ward, 33; Dennison, Fifth Ward, 27; Claudius, Sixth Ward, 33; Levin, Seventh Ward, 39. School Directors: Schae-fer, 387; Nettle, 387; Levin, 386; Harrison, 337; O'Connor, 148; Samuel, 48; Richardson, 79; Bennett, 1; Sheffield, 41. Library Trustees: Renton, 334 Strobach, 315; Eustice, 315; Stocking, 308.

Doubtless more people are interested in the death of ex-President Harrison than in the deaths of the fifteen or twenty workingmen who have perished during the past week while toiling at their accustomed occupations. For that reason the dailies may be justified in giving so much space to the event. But, for our part, we believe that the numerous fatal yet preventable accidents which day after day bring sorrow and desolation to the hearths of workingmen should be of far more concern to the poor. Harrison's death is sad, but natural, and to be expected. The deaths by scalding by explosions, by collisions and by mangling in machinery are more than sad. They are horrible and the results to the families of the workers are heartrending. Yet 75 per cent of these are preventable and it is only the criminal greed of the capitalists whom Harrison supported in life, that is responsible for them. We weep for the murdered poor.

THE PROLETARIAN PROGRAM.

The labor program for the twentieth century is as follows: To organize the yet unorganized workers, to build up national and international unions, to make our unions more effective, to protect the interests of the toilers, to promote their welfare by all possible methods, to safegard every step we have already gained. It may be true that others by their sympathetic action may aid the workers' movement, but we resent the promises and claims of any and all that the betterment of labor or the abolition of any form of injustice to the wage earners depends upon any other power than the federated labor unions of the country. Associated capital must be met by organized labor. Workers as individuals are today as much at the mercy of the employing class as a rudderless ship in a tempestuous sea is at the mercy of the waves.—Samuel Gompers in New York World.

If there is anything pitiable in this world it is the

slave, who, suffering in his bondage, never attempts

economics bind them as firmly as ever did the iron manacles of the Southern planter. The leathern lash of Legree, the slave-driver in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was far less fearful an instrument to drive men to the hardest and most degrading toil than the lash of hun-ger or the fear of want, which is wielded by the modern employer when he threatens his rebellious "hands' with loss of employment unless they bow to his will and obey his dictates. . The pitiable part of all this is that, because the workers are free to select the master into whose service they sell themselves, they fail to recorgnize that they are, nevertheless, slaves when sold. This is the unfortunate and pitiable state of the American wage-worker. All of them are slaves and by their appearance command respect. This most of them fail to recognize the fact.

The "labor program" of Gompers is a fit illustration of the lack of true ideals and adhesion to totally nsufficient measures which characterizes the unenightened workingman. It seems to contemplate an organization of the workers which shall accept the wages-system as its basis and endeavor within those narrow bounds to get the best possible wages and the shortest hours. It admits the struggle between the workers and the capitalists. It acknowledges that the capitalists seek continually to impose harder conditions on the workers. Hence, it is driven to the position that as long as the wages system exists the struggle between labor and capital must continue.

To understand this more clearly it must be remembered that "labor produces all wealth"; that the vealth labor produces is divided into two parts; one part of this comes back to labor as wages, the other goes to the capital as profit. It is evident ,then, that the greater the share of labor, wages, the less must be the share of capital, profit. If, then, capital can drive down wages, it increases its own income and vice versa. This makes plain the antagonism, the diametrical opposition of the interests of the wage workers and the capitalists-an hostility inherent in and inseparable from the system of capitalist property and

So long as the system of industrial warfare continues, the conflict between the combined hordes of the plutocracy and the organized battalions of the proletariat cannot cease. Scarcely, even, may there be an armed truce.

Each army will be on the qui vive for a favorable opportunity to strike a heavy decisive blow at its antagonist. It is strategy of the most ridiculous kind to merely fight battles with no definite object in view, no vital point to conquer and thus end the campaign. No army was ever yet marshaled which set out merely to fight battles. The object of every campaign is to strike a vital blow, conquer the enemy and attain the end of the war. What, then, shall we say of a "labor program" which does not have as the final object of its campaign the complete overthrow of capitalism and the end of the present bitter, costly class struggle?

No! Labor can never quietly rest under the domination of capital. The working class, growing and developing, the only productive and progressive class in the nation cannot abandon the administration of industry nor the product of its labor into the hands of the parasitic capitalist class. The control of the commonwealth must pass into the hands of the producers. Private property in the means of production and distribution, which enslaves the propertiless workers, must be destroyed. Capitalism must be destroyed. The "labor program" for the twentieth century must be to accomplish the historical mission of the working-class-the emancipation of labor from wage-slavery, the establishment of the workers' republic, the co-operative commonwealth.

HEAD OFF THE CONSPIRA-TORS.

I have read with interest in the ADVANCE of March 9th, the article entitled, "The Conspiracy Against Liberty." The writer thereof dug vigorously down below the surface of things, unmasking the insidious approaches of the great enemy of liberty and justice. I note his clear recognition of the feet that capitalism actually conspires to limit the rights and privileges of the working-class. In my own newspaper career I had no more difficult task than to convince the people of that fact. It seems impossible for most people to understand or believe that the ruling force in human society has long held its power by con-sciously and willfully deceiving and misleading the masses. The power of capitalism is proportioned to the blindness and ignorance of the class whom it exploits. Hence, it proceeds along the line of least resistance to the achievement of its purpose, when it limits the chances of the poor for education and shapes Courts of New York Knock Out the Prevailing And what a force for good these men would be if kindergarten to the college."

Capitalism, however, is something more than a conspirator. The instinct of justice is strong within it, in spite of the fact that it thrives by injustice. It understands the law of compensation. It musters to its service the best brains that can be bought for money. It binds its henchmen to it with veritable hoops of gold, for capitalism always pays well for any valuable service in the work of entrenching itself in its power. Its faithful and intelligent servants in the legislative executive and judicial departments of city. State and Nation are always generously supported. The man who, on the rostrum or through the press, vigorously sustains the pretensions of capitalism is never left to struggle and starve. Capitalism understands that worry about tomorrow's food supply is not conducive to the fine service it requires of its intellectual retainers, however well it may serve as a means of driving its hard workers to the task of producing

In Capitalism's method of dealing with its advocates he wage-workers have a valuable object lesson. Those of them who proclaim themselves Socialists should not be slow to profit by that lesson. To check Capitalism, to advance Socialism, there must be a wast work of education, organization, discipline. While the task is intellectual, the persons devoted to it must be well sustained from the material side, or the work will drag and discouragements dog its foot-Worry and uncertainty about the means of If there is anything pitiable in this world it is the ave, who, suffering in his bondage, never attempts of throw off the yoke but merely seeks to procure pads it alism. Further, a prejudiced public—even the wageall wage-workers are wage-slaves. The iron laws of ism by the appearance of its accredited advocates. A FALL.

Socialist organizer should wear good clothes and clean linen, keep himself shaved and cleanly; in fact, should have the appearance of a well-bred and prosperous man. If he have a slouchy and povert-stricken appearance he will be credited only with being a soreheaded calamity-howler, whose zeal for Socialism is proportioned to his lack of life's necessities. . Besides, the man is scarce who, being in an impoverished condition, will not infuse into his speech a degree of bitterness that will only serve to weaken the cause he advocates. Hence, the men who are expected to take the lead in Socialist propaganda should be so supportwould be wise policy for the Socialists, even from the most selfish standpoint.

The organization of Socialism lags in California. It is the same throughout the country. We read of a few sections being chartered each week—a half-dozen or so-but there should be from fifty to seventy-five sections organized weekly in the United States. Never in this country has there been greater need for vigorous work along this line. There is a vast army of what may be tersely styled half-breed Socialists. They are people who love justice, who intend to be Social ists, but who are in the sentimental stage of developments, and could be easily sidetracked into any of those sentimental movements which capitalism frequently invents to divide and divert the masses. These people should, as soon as possible, be gathered into Socialist branches, and set to work along scientific lines. This need is emphasized by the fact that never before has capitalism been so alert and active in conspiracy to rob the workers of the means of effecting their economic emancipation. We must, at the earliest possible moment get our faces into shape to resist vigorously at every point the encroachments of the capitalist class.

Here in California we need an active State Organizer who will devote all his time to the work. we haven't the means to employ him." Oh, yes, you have, Comrades. Over seven thousand votes were cast in California for Debs and Harriman. Five cents a month from each voter will give you over \$350 per month for organizing purposes. I believe that the State Committee could, within a month, have such a sum pledged for the work. Do you realize what could be done with it? One active man, well versed in the principles of Socialism, and understanding the work of organization, and acquainted with the different elements of our industrial population, could, within two years, have the Socialists of this State organized as solidly as a Roman legion, with results at the State election of 1902 that would surprise the country. Within three months from the time he began his work he could have lecture routes established, employing two or three other speakers, so that the branches ororganized could have a Socialit speech every two weeks, without which mere organization will do but little good, the chances being that the branch will dwindle and die. Within two years a dozen such speakers could be employed in this State, thus bringing into action all the different kinds of talent necessary to reach different classes of minds. The Comrades at each point will, without the least doubt, be willing to pay the speaker's fare from last point, take turns in furnishing food and lodging for the one day he will be with them, and give him a collection that will be equal to a mechanic's wages, thus enabling him to support himself and family in comfort, while the cost to the individual Socialist would be so light that no one would

Socialists believe in co-operation. Socialists know that economic justice will not be found this side of the co-operative commonwealth. Shall we not then earnestly co-operate to hasten its coming?

Frequently I hear Socialists say that "economic evolution will bring Socialism whether the Socialists do anything or not," I beg to disagree. By no means is Socialism the inevitable outgrowth of the present system. If the people are carefully organized and educated for rational action, we shall pass gradually from capitalism into the co-operative commonwealth. Otherwise, when desperation treads on the heels of necessity there will be a social cataclysm, a reign of terror, and the prophecy of "Caeser's Column" will come to pass. Be not deceived. Social forces, like material forces, lead to the best results through wise direction.

M. W. WILKINS.

Lorin, Calif.

Capitalist Labor Laters

Rate of Wages" Law.

A dispatch from Albany, dated February 26th, decided that the law providing that contractors performing work on municipal or other public contracts shall pay the rate of wages prevailing in the locality where the work is performed, is unconstitutional, and in disposing of the question settled a number of disputes which have arisen between contractors and the authorities in New York City, involving the payment of The decision of the court affects every part of the State where public work is performed. It was rendered in the case of William J. Rogers, a contractor, vs. Bird S. Coler, controller of New York City, and involved the sum of \$2,863, which the controller withheld from the contractor on a contract he performed for New York City because he had failed to comply with the "prevailing rate of wages" law.

The law was passed in 1897, and provided that a contractor performing public work shall pay his work-men at a rate which "shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a days work in the same trade or occupation in the locality.

The Court of Appeals is divided on the question but declares the law unconstitutional by a vote of to 2. Justice O'Brien wrote the prevailing, and Justice Parker the dissenting opinion. Justice Landon also wrote an opinion on the unconstitutionality of

IT IS WORTH WHILE FOR WORKINGMEN TO REMEMBER THAT, OF THE TWO JUS-TICES WHO WROTE THE OPINIONS ABROto throw off the yoke but merely seeks to procure pads italism. Further, a prejudiced public—even the wage-that it may gall and blister him a little less. Today working portion of it—will at the outset judge Social—TIES ASK YOU FOR YOUR VOTES NEXT

IN THE Industrial Arena BY JOS. J. NOEL.

should se d their names and addresses to the 'Labor Editor." hese names will be a assided into their respective trades and as soon as enough its obtained of any occupation, a meeting will be called and a union organized. All unions organized through the medium of "Advance" will be affiliated with the Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor Address all communications to 'Labor Editor ADVANCE" 134 Murphy Bullding.

Reporting or news gathering for the daily papers is a trade. The reporters work with their feet, other mechanics with their hands, that's the only difference. some time ago one or two of the boys in Denver with brains out of swaddling clothes, awoke to the fact that reporting had ceased to be a profession, and being a trade should be organized as a trade. After many months of insistence with the other chasers of the elusive item, that there was no more dignity in walking corns on both feet in search of news, than wearing corns on both hands digging a sewer, and being no more dignity there should be as much pay; after pointing to the object lesson under their various noses of the pressmen and typesetters securing better conditions through organization, a few gathered to-gether, held a "smoker," told some "good things," swore at the city editors and disbanded. Organiza-tion on trades-union lines would be low. They are a light-hearted set when they are young, these reporters. Fifteen-cent table d'hote dinners are all right as long as one's digestive apparatus holds out—and them there may be a scoop and an end to detail work. If one misses it, well, he is marked "unfit" and is thrown out among the rest of the human rubbish.

Reporters become cynics at an early age. That's the reason they are poor trades-unionists and still poorer Socialist. Perhaps they have a right to their cynicism. They cannot escape the feel of life. look behind so many curtains. The incessant deluge of human folly overwhelms them, but never carries them off their feet. The fanfare of the trumpets, the noise of the pageants, the theatrical glitter and glamor that blinds the multitude, only opens their eyes the wider. They know too much of the wrong and not enough of the right. In a search for crime they have developed a certain sympathy for criminals. The politicians, the "sure thing men," the bilkers and even he owners of the papers they serve are counted sufficiently high in the social scale to have their friendship. The reason is not far too seeks. The politicians, the sure thing men, the bilkers and the newspaper owners are successful. This is an age of reverence for the men who win. A close scrutiny of their methods would imply a doubt of their ability; and one never doubts the ability of men who can be of service to him.

Take the reporters on the "Examiner" as illustrative of the idiocy of "the men with the nose for news." The hypocrisy of that sheet is well known to them all. They see the blazing headline that announces friendship for the workers, they read the editorials that breathe of sympathy for the downtrodden and they know that it is all done in anticipation of swinging the popular mind into the paths of reaction. They have only to cite their own case to prove the friendship and sympathy as thin and watery as the brains of Mr. Hearst

These men with the nose for news wait day after day for a "detail" for which they receive two dollars. Sometimes when there is a rush of news a man may get three details a week. This nets him six dollars. To get even this he must be a person of exceptional ability and tireless energy. No mechanic goes to bed as weary as the reporter after his search for the unique. the impossible, the absurd. He must lie, too. The editors demand embellishment. Copy that tells a plain, unvarnished tale is thrown back for the rhetorical flourishes and "bits of human nature" that have connection with the story. And as a consequence reporters are condemned by the public as liars. They are really worse. They are fools. By organizing they could dictate to the Hearsts, and the De Youngs just as other mechanics dictate to their masters the hours they shall work, the wages they shall get, and the treatment they shall receive from the foreman. The system of "knocking" now in vogue in all the newspaper offices, where every man is carrying tales and undermining the man a little above him, could be reduced to a minimum. The nervous tension would be relaxed if a man felt his brother was not anxious and willing to crunch his bones in the effort to climb one more rung of the ladder.

they could only realize that they are workingmen just as much as the workingmen who build houses or bake bread, only less useful, less necessary. They could awaken the sluggish consciousness of the crowd by telling the plain truth and insisting upon its publication. Embellishment could be charged for at so much a cord and by making the charges high enough the demand for it would fall off. If their trade-union stood by the telegraphers, the pressmen, the typesetters and machine operatives, and these latter stood by thenr, only once in a thousand years would a man be worked to death as was the case of poor Carroll Carrington of the "Examiner" staff but recently, and of hundreds of others in the large news foundries of the country.

For socialism their influence would be of the greatest service. They are in the position and they have the knowledge; all they want to make themselves felt is the organizations.

The time is coming when our movement will appeal to these clear-eyed young victims of early cynicism. And when it does appeal and gathers them to itself for all time, there will be a change in our methods of propaganda that will bring astonishing results. Our papers have been burdened by the productions of the men with a scientific vocabulary and no science. Most of the writers for the revolutionary press are in a state of absolute knowledge and their ideas are stagnant. There is no originality in a re-statement. There is little attractiveness in going back to protoplasm to prove the origin of a porus plaster.

The host of young journalists who will come to us when our movement is in a position to pay for their services, will bring a knowledge of life, a keenness of perception, an acquaintance with affairs that will put our papers among the best in the country. The methods that are used by the capitalistic press to

reach the crowd and are so successful, if used by the Socialists would give the same results. We have a world of living, breathing men and women to convert to our principles. These young journalists have had their fingers on the public pulse of this world. They know every flutter of the heart, they know every desire of the soul. Consciously or unconsciously they have become psychologists. They know the value of suggestion, they know how men are moved by the phrase that bleeds if cut. They know better than to cumber their brains with lumber that hinders freedom of speech. All that is necessary to enlist this army on our side is the inculcation of the proletarian spirit among the reporters and the giving them an opportunity on our papers when the spirit displays itself.

A wiser body of men than the intelligent reporters are the brewers. They have learned how to stick to-gether. Formerly they were treated to "details" and other things that brought as poor pay. They endured it as long as they thought necessary, then they rebelled. The rebellion was a short one; they were wise enough not to ask for too much and they won. The year after the first rebellion they demanded a little more and got it. Year after year they have done the same, and although the struggle was often a long one and a bitter, still the result, so far as the Brewers' Union was concerned, turned out all right. The members receive more pay for less work than ever before in the history of the craft. Not satisfied, as if to rebuke a certain New York "professor" and to show the idiocy of his philosophy, they have already drawn up demands for a uniform work day of eight hours and three dollars for the same, to be given all drivers, maltsters, etc., engaged in the production of beer. And, as if to carry the rebuke to the afore-mentioned "professor" still farther, the brewers, although uniformly well paid, well clothed and well fed, are not content with either of the old political parties. They are socialistic in all their thoughts and actions. They support the Socialist press (this paper is their official organ), they aid Socialist propaganda, they contribute to the free speech fund and they vote the Social Democratic ticket on election day. Their officers are always socialist. Ernest Koenig, now on his way to Germany, a Socialist who could stand as a model for all Socialists, was their secretary for several years. Comrade Berg, their present efficient general secretary, can be placed on the roll call of honor in our movement. Comrade Andre, secretary of a subdivision of the Brewers' Union, is too well known to need further comment. These men were not born to betray the proletarians. It would be an injustice to them and a fraud on the Union to compel them to march in the ranks, as the "professor" would have it.

Men who used to believe in the tactics born in the teeming brain of this "professor" are every day turn-ing from the darkness towards the light. The latest is George Bauer, late of the A. L. P. He organized the butchers of this city and was elected secretary.

The membership of this Union is about a hundred, which is good after only one public meeting. Com-rades Andre, Hamilton and Oliver aided and abetted Mr. Bauer in the crime of bringing these men together for their mutual good. The next meeting, to which all the butchers of the city are invited, will be held Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, 32 O'Farrell street, Fra-

We have it on good authority that Wolf & Frank got out an injunction to restrain the clerks from walkng up and down the pavement in front of their store. These predatory haberdashers, Wolff & Frank, who came here from nowhere in particular and are bound, eventually, to the same place, started out with the determination of fighting organized labor in this city. They had their store fitted up by non-union men and were among the first to oppose the early closing move-ment. An example should be made of them. No injunction can make people buy there. Every effort should be put forth to advertise the fact that they are antagonists to organized labor. A combination of Unions should be advocated to carry the injunction proceedings to the limit and make them ridiculous. One benefit that would occur would be the bringing home to an intelligent section of the proletarian army the truth that all courts are sub-committees of the capitalist class, as the legislatures are the major committees. This would be excellent propaganda. A truth appears doubly true if it comes in direct and personal contact with a cherished illusion. Most of our liberties under this system of brute force are illusions. The Retail Clerks will be in a position to sympathize with others who are restrained from exercising a natural right, after all the majesty of the law has been brought to bear upon them to keep them last of this matter has not been heard of at Bradford. from walking up and down the pavement with a badge pinned on the breast, marked "Don't shop after six."

To correspondents: C. Ross, Los Angeles, and others: Thank you for your appreciation. S. A. Stockton.-Yes, the teamsters really won their strike. B. R.—The bakery wagon drivers are already organ-

The Bryanistic legislature of Alabama has again turned down a child labor bill. The former law, fixing the limit when children might be employed by capitalists at 12 years, was surreptitiously repealed six years ago, and ever since that time the labor organizations have pleaded for a new law, but just as often the ex-slave owners have spurned them. At present Alabama mill owners can hire infants if they want to. It would be well for somebody to point out the difference between the "workingman's friend" Bryanites of the South and the "full dinner pail" McKinley plutocrats of the North. Democratic papers, please copy.

When the South Carolina house rejected the bill to restrict child labor in the cotton mills it passed a resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of child labor in factories and report to the next session. But the senate, having passed a child labor bill, has rejected this house resolution on the ground that no further information on the subject is needed. There the matter rests, as the legislature has adjourned.

When purchasing goods see that they bear the

Labor and Politics.

Written for ADVANCE by JOHN PENNY.

ACCIDENTS TO WORK-PEOPLE IN 1900. According to the statistics compiled by the Labor Department of the Board of Trade, no less than 4,823

work-people met with fatal accidents while at work in 1900. In 1899 the number was 4,458; in 1898, 3,998 It will be seen, therefore, that 1900 was a very black year from this point of view.

Of these 4.823 people, 1,889 were engaged in the shipping trade, 1,049 in mining, 626 on the railways, and 802 in factories. The shipping employees have naturally fared the worst, but the proportion of rail-way men killed is terribly large.

The number of non-fatal accidents was alse very arge in 1900, being 104,354, as compared with 96,248 in 1899, 79,869 in 1898, 63,905 in 1897, and 57,472 in 1806. The steady increase during the past five years is disquieting, but things are not worsening so rapidly as appears on the surface, because now we have much more complete returns than in previous years. Probably the exact state of affairs in 1900 is little, if any worse, than in 1896, although the figures show an increae in the number of accidents of almost one hundred per cent.

TRADE UNIONISM IN FRANCE.

At the end of 1899, there were 2,685 trade unions in France, the total membership of which was 492,647, an increase of 73,000 as compared with the previous year. It will be seen, therefore, that Labor is organizing rapidly in France, but it will be a good many years before unions become as powerful in membership and funds as they are on this side of the channel, where there are nearly two millions of trade unionists with funds approximating to four millions ster-

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The recent judgment by Justice Wills and Kennedy to the effect that School Boards have no power to spend money on science and art classes has aroused a storm of indignation throughout the country. Meetings of School Board members without end have been held and a vigorous demand is being put forward for a bill to be pushed through Parliament by the Government which shall legalize such expenditure I notice that the Trades' Councils have been particularly active in this agitation and I have received reports from at least thirty of the most important in various parts of the country, showing that they have passed resolutions on the subject and forwarded them to every one likely to have any influence in the matter. It is noteworthy nowadays that up-to-date Trades Councils are not content with simply passing resolutions on the conditions of labor in their respective districts, but discuss and pass motions upon all kinds of political and social questions. This development will probably have far-reaching consequences and it is causing some amount of disquiet to the official heads of the great political parties as it indicates a determination on the part of organized labor to dispute with them the monopoly in political affairs which they have hitherto enjoyed.

Second—Adequate school facilities for every child of school age in the city, including free books for all, and clothing and meals where necessary, and that all children of school age be registered and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor; and that in the systems of public education adequate kindergarten and price pooks of rall, and clothing and meals where necessary, and that all ehildren of school age in the city, including free books for all, and clothing and meals where necessary, and that all work and including free books for all, and clothing and meals where necessary, and that all ehildren of school age in the city, including free books for all, and clothing and meals where necessary, and that all ehildren of school age in the city, including free books for all, and clothing and meals where necessary, and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor; and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor; and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor; and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor; and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor; and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor; and that there be a strict enfor

LONDON WATER.

The London Water Companies-there are eight altogether, making a total profit of over a million a year—are at present trying to get Parliamentary powers to compel users of water to put certain im-proved fittings in their premises. One of the improved fittings consists of a cistern to hold a supply of water sufficient for one days consumption. It is refreshing to find that practically every local authority in London has kicked vigorously against the bill, because it means that the company could evade all re sponsibility to provide a constant supply of water. The use of cisterns is especially objected to because in large towns cisterns are generally very difficult to clean out and it has not infrequently happened that rats have been drowned in them and left to decay. Even under present conditions it is almost as danger ous to drink London water as Manchester beer. What it would be like with cisterns in general vogue passes

. MUNICIPAL TAILORING.

At a recent meeting of the Bradford Corporation it was proposed that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the advisability of establishing a municipal tailoring department which would make the last of this matter has not been heard of at Bradford.

AMALGAMATED. AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS

This is a union which is making good progress and it has achieved several important successes for the men. According to the secretary's statement at Nottingham the other night it is seeking to secure a weekly wage of 30s, for principal instruments and 27s. 6d. for second instruments in second-class places of amusement, while in first-class, places it demands 32s. 6d. and 30s. respectively. Doubtless, there will be a rush on the part of the second-rate places of amusement to pay the higher scale and thus be recognized as first-class. The union has been very success ful in a number of large towns and its efforts on behalf of the great body of musicians who play at theatres and music halls is worthy.

Statistics have been published relating to infant mortality in Austria and Hungary. Out of 100 children no less than 38.12 per cent die in Hungary beore they are five years of age, and 34.97 per cent in Austria. Infant mortality is great in England, yet here it is only 22.57 per cent.; this shows the need for

The Russian government has decided that the Finnish recruits shall now be liable to serve in any part of the empire. By this measure the last remnant of Finnish home rule is taken away, as the garrisons party. The committee consists of Comrades Lilien-will now be Russian soldiers, while the Finns will be that, Johnson, King and O'Brien. sent to all parts of the empire. It is a great shame, but the wonder is that the Russian Government has allowed Finland to have home rule for so long.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Local Los Angeles has organized a Karl Marx De-Clifford McMartin. Quite a number of Los Angeles comrades have joined the club, and the indications are that it will be a success. The first debate took place last Wednesday night on the question: "Resolved, That under Socialism there should be no payment for special ability," and it proved a great success.

Comrade James S. Roche, one of the most active workers for our cause on the Pacific Coast, has removed from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, where he will start in business. Comrade Chas. H. Ross of Los Angeles gives him this send-off: "Jimmy, although diminutive in stature, filled a pretty good sized niche in the Local here, and it was like pulling teeth to part with him. But what is our loss is San Bernardino's gain." ADVANCE extends its sympa-thies to Local Los Angeles and congratulations to Local San Bernardino.

Some of the merchants of Los Angeles have taken up a private subscription and engaged a band to play in the Sixth Street Park every day, claiming it was for the benefit of the tourists, but their object being to drown out the Socialist street meetings. This is evi dent by the fact that a number of those "substantial business men" went around with a petition, praying the city council to pass an ordinance against speaking in the park. Our boys were quick to circulate another petition, protesting against the passing of such an ordinance, and secured nearly 1,100 names. Comrade Murray presented it to the council, and it was referred to the Police Commission, which, of course, "shelves" it.

lasadena in the Field.

Editor ADVANCE: The Social Democrats of Pasadena have again entered the field for the coming municipal election with a full city ticket, as follows:

For Mayor, Dr. Elias Smith; for City Clerk, D. E. De Lape; for Treasurer, E. F. Ralphs; for members of the City Council-First Ward, Joseph Stevenson; Second Ward, M. S. Plant; Third Ward, Carl J. Holdoff; Fourth Ward, Amos Bye; at large, J. J. Patton. The Auditing Committee are L. W. Whitehead, O.

. Fellows, J. C. Allen, H. Palmer, A. J. Bramley. These nominations were made at a mass conven ion, which adopted the following platform:

First—We demand that the full power of the city shall be exercised in providing employment for its unemployed citi-

work.

Fith—We demand that the city obtain possession of the waterworks, gas and electric light plants, the street car lines, and all industries requiring municipal franchises, and operate the same at the lowest rates consistent with the best interests of the employees, and that any profits accruing to the city from such industries shall be used in extending and improving the service and providing pensions for aged and improving the service and providing pensions for aged and disabled employes and otherwise improving the condition of

disabled employes and otherwise improving the condition of the people.

Sixth—We demand that the city provide free public baths gymnasiums, parks and boulevards, and that seats or rest-ing places and toilet facilities be provided in such places.

There is a strong sentiment in Pasadena for the nunicipal ownership of water, but through the influence, apparently, of parties interested in the various water companies the way is blocked and little progress is made in that direction. At the last municipal election, the first time there ever was a Socialist ticket in the field here, we cast six per cent of the total vote, so that we gained a standing as a party and this year we make our nominations by convention. We are in the field to stay, and you will hear from us again. "O. T. FELLOWS."

City Central Committee

Minutes of the regular meeting of the City Central Committee of Local San Francisco of S. D. P., held at clothing for the employees of the corporation. After Labor Bureau, Wednesday evening, March 6th, Com-

> port of Standing Committees, Secretary of Board of Advance and of delegates from the District clubs was received. The Treasurer reported that the total receipts for the week are \$55.10; the total expenditures,

> \$53, and the balance on hand, \$20.11.
>
> Moved and carried that the Auditing Committee be instructed to make an inventory of all the property belonging to Local San Francisco. A motion was passed that the Auditing Committee shall examine the vouchers in the hands of the State Executive.

The Propaganda Committee was advised to adverise the Paris Commune meeting, to be held next Jonday night at Turk Street Temple.

A motion was passed that the Debating Club coninue its meetings and that a new program be arranged

It was moved and carried that an extra 150 sets of apers be ordered for the May Day celebra-

Comrade Spring of Los Angeles, who had just re-turned from his labors as Organizer in Washington State, was warmly welcomed and requested to speak. Comrade Spring gave an account of the progress of he movement in Washington, showing that everything there is more than promising. Comrade Spring strongly advised the committee to open a Socialist headquarters. The short address of the comrade was marked by its wise counsel and cheering words.

A motion was passed that a committee of four be appointed to look for suitable headquarters for the

Adjourned to meet March 20th.

Respectfully. ANNA STRUNSKY, Sec.

REVIEWS

We have received two books from Chas. H. Kerr Local Los Angeles has organized we have received two books from the factor of the Club were elected: Prestident, P. D. Noel; Secretary, Chas. H. Ross; Critic, Ident, P. D. Noel; Secretary, Chas. H. Ross; Critic, Ident, P. D. Noel; Secretary, Chas. H. Ross; Critic, Ident, P. D. Noel; Secretary, Ch other cities. It is commendable because it shows how proletarian socialism approaches municipal administration. From the standpoint of the interest of the working class and with the full realization that all measures can be only more or less palliative, an ourline is made for the direction in which Socialist city governments should move. We cheerfully recommend it to all students of municipal administration who wish to know what the class-conscious Socialist regards as

of prime importance to the working-class.
"The Folly of Being Good" is the second pamphlet.
It is written by Chas. H. Kerr and is addressed to the young swains and maidens of the land. The relativity of the morality of specified forms of conduct is well explained. Amongst other things, Comrade Kerr strikes some vigorous blows at that accursed notion that the wife delivers proprietary rights in herself to her husband when she weds. It is to be hoped that young people for whom this book is intended will profit by the bits of good advice contained therein. Address Chas. H. Kerr & Co. 56 Fifth avenue, Chi-

cago, Ill. 5 cts. each.

The International Socialist Review.

The March number of the "International Socialist Review" will be superior both in quantity and quality to any previous numbers. It will contain eighty pages instead of sixty-four, having been permanently enlarged to that extent. The opening article is by Herman Whittaker, a California Socialist, who is well known as a writer for the magazines but who has not hitherto contributed much to Socialist publications. He discusses "Weissmannism in its Relation to Socialism," and shows that the triumph of Weismann's ideas in biology, which is now an accepted fact, means that the fundamental principles of Socialism receive an additional support. Emile Vinck, of Belgium, the secretary of the League of Socialist Municipal Councilors, contributes an especially timely article on "Mu-nicipal Socialism." "Marxist" attempts to justify his former position against the attacks of Professor Untermann and offers some very interesting arguments to sustain his contentions. "Mother Jones," who is just now leading the fight of the Scranton silk work-ers, has a letter describing conditions in the "New South" that reminds one of the Inquisition or the early English factory system. Another article of interest is 'Social Defense vs. Class Defense" by Enrico Ferri, the great Italian Socialist and criminologist. Ernest H. Crosby has a charming little poem on "The Joy of Work" that will please all who read it. The departments also are especially strong. Prof. E. Untermann takes charge of the foreign department, which he will edit hereafter. The story by Caroline H. Pemberton entitled "A Charity Girl" begins in this issue. This is a remarkable novel of intense interest, not made up of long-winded speeches, but a story that will help make Socialists because it tells the truth about the social classes that are living together in America The subscription price of the Review is \$1, and single copies may, be obtained at 10 cents each from news dealers or from the publishers, Charles H. Kerr & Company, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Maison du Peuple of Brussels.

groceries for a week after their confinement. Besides this, libraries and educational advantages are provided by the larger Maisons du Peuple for the benefit of their members."

We also have on Zeo's authority the facts that these

larger Maisons du Peuple have brought down the price of bread to such an extent that many of the smaller bakers have disappeared; that at Brussels Ghent, Antwerp, and Liege they regulate the bread market; that their products are subjected to rigorous analysis and criticism; that they have introduced in their establishment an eight-hour day worked on the system of three shifts; that their staff participate in the profits of the undertaking; that they have encouraged the organization of their staff, which, as a union, discusses, examines and proposes measures likely to be of benefit to the working of the undertaking; that they are able to subsidize the workers during strikes and to help forward educational and social ideals i the interests of the workers.

Zeo further gives a list of the conditions necessary to success in similar undertakings, and it may be of interest to reproduce them for the benefit of English contrades. They might, he says, be called the comnandments of collectivist co-operation:

1. Sell only for ready money.

2. Do not sell at the lowest rates, but sell only 3. Adhere to the federation of co-operative societies. goods of the best quality.

4. Allow employees, managers and staff a share in

the profits. 5. Distribute the profits according to the amount of purchases

6. Give all one's custom to the co-operative trading

7. Interest the co-operators, especially the women, in the management of the business, and in social questions, and instruct them.

8. Exercise a serious control over the business through the intermediary of a commission, of a trusted administrative council, and by the aid of a clear and simple form of book-keeping.

This practical set of rules are of value as coming from the Secretary of the Federated Societies of Belgian Co-operatives, and that their application has contributed largely to the success of the collectivist cooperators in Belgium no one can doubt who has visited the Maisons du Peuple in Brussels and other centers, and who has studied their administration and watched the results of their political and social propaganda.-D. B. M., in London "Social Democrat

San Diego, March 12th. Mayor Caffs today signed contracts on behalf of the city of San Diego for the purchase of two water plants for \$600,000. This in-cludes the entire water supply from the Southern California Mountain Water Company, and will end the local agitation of the water question.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS.

Meeting in the Academy of Sciences Hall was held as usual on Thursday evening. Ed. Rosenburg who was on the program to lecture on "The Theory of the Trades Union", sent an apology stating that he could not be present. Unsent an apology stating that he could not be present. Unsent an apology stating that he could not be present. Unsent an approximation of the comrades delivered impromtu speeches and in a very profitable and acceptable manner occupied the evening. On Thursday evening, March 21st, Miss Anna Strunsky will lecture on "Ferdinand Lassalle."

San Jose, March 11th.

Extreme inclemency of the weather spoiled the propaganda meeting last night. The rain which came down in torrents from about 4 to 7 p. m., was too much for the tender San Joseans. As the number of those who braved the storm and did come, was very small it was decided to post-pone the program and have it somewhat strengthened and improved next Sunday evening. Our able Comrade Whitaker, of Oakland will be the speaker of the evening. We are sure to have a very interesting meeting. Everyone should attend. Little Sleeper Hall, 72 N. 2nd st. Meeting opens at 8 p. m.

O. S,

opens at 8 p. m.

SOCIALIST DEBATING CLUB

On Sunday evening, one of the livliest debates in the history of the Club was held. There was a large attendance an it it was noticed that quite a number of the members of the Socialist Labor Party were present. The chair was occupied by Socit Anderson, who made a few introductory remarks and gave a humorous Irish story. The subject of debate was: "Resolved that the so called 'Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance' is Utopian, reactionary, non-class conscious, unscientific, anti-socialistic and detrimental to the interests of the wage working class."

Comrades F. Strawn-Hamilton and Cameron H. King Jr. spoke for the affirmative and Messrs Speed and Bauer of the S. L. P. for the negative. The affirmative speakers showed that there were over 2,003,000 members of trades unions in the country, while the so-called "Trade and Labor Alliance" had less than 30,000. It was true that the unions declared themselves to be non-political and that socialism was purely so. To be friendly with the unions, to help them to get shorter hours and advanced wages was very desirable and must result in large accessions to the ranks of socialism.

To set up a rival organization with the avowed intention of smashing the unions, was criminal in the extreme. Such an organization must be a scab organization—could be nothing else; would be hated and fought by the unions; would injure socialism in every way. It was not the business of socialism—it was anti-socialistic. Instances were given where Alliance men had supplanted union men out on strike.

The negative speakers defended their side with considerable force. They trotted out the labor fakir, made wholesale charges of corruption against the labor leaders and denied that they were against the unions. In his reply Comrade Hamilton said: "Even if it were true that labor leaders and agents were corrupt, which he denied, would they be less so under another name? The thing was absurd. Agents and leaders in unions were chosen by the unions, answerable to the unions and removable at will by the uni

of the question.

Fisteen minutes were allowed for questions, which came quick and lively. In answer to one question Mr. Speed admitted that no member of the Socialist Labor Party would be allowed to hold an office in a trades union. If he did so he would be expelled. Then followed a number of short speeches. The closing address was given by Comrade Bersford in a very able manner. After the meeting it was stated that not a single speaker on the negative side was a member of the Alliance, and it was further declared that Mr Bauer is a member of the newly formed Butchers Union, of which his brother is secretary.

"Consistency thou art a jewel." The members of the socialist Labor Party have great consistency in one direction. Its, buts, perhaps, innuendoes and personalities are dealt in wholesale and retail. That was clearly seen in the debate and was a lamentable feature. Many members of the Socialist Labor Party are honest, their platform is all right, but instead of killing capitalism they are bent on suicidal socialism. of the question.

Fifteen minutes were allowed for questions, which came

Brewery Workmen's Union.

The Executive Committee of Local Union No. 7, Brewers and Malsters, met in special session, Monday, March 11th, at 1159 Mission st., to consider the contract for the ensuing year and the trouble that has arisen in the Portland Breweries.

The proposed contract contemplates the establishment of the eight hour day and a minimum wage of three dollars per day to go into operation on the fifteenth day of July 1901 in all Breweries on the Pacific Coast from San Diego to

Respectfully submitted, Ludwig Berg, Sec'y.

Beer Drivers

Branch I of the Beer Drivers Union 227 met Monday March 11th in regular session. The election of shop-dele-gates for the various breweries of San Francisco and Oak land was made the first order of business.

The Union then proceeded to discuss, section by section, the contract to be submitted to the Brewers' Protective Association, to regulate the employment of Beer Drivers and Stablemen in breweries controlled by members of their organization.

ganization.

The contract was finally adopted and a committee of three members was elected to lay the same before the Association.

The committee consisted of H, L. Mueller, President of the Union, A, R. Andre, secretary and Ludwig Berg, secretary of Local Union No. 7.

Respectfully submitted.

A. R. Andre, Sec'y.

OFFICIAL

California's Vote on Referendu n of Dez. 29ta

California's Vote on Referendu n of Dec. 29ta

Ventura—13 ayes on all questions, except 12 on questions
2 and 3 and 10 on question 8.—13 for Chicago.—Oxnard—
10 ayes on all questions. Ten for Kanas City.—Benicla—
10 ayes on questions 1 to 11; Q. 11, 2 ayes; 8 noes. 10 for Dectroit.—Riverside—Ayes, Q. 1, 12; Q. 2 and 3, 13; Q. 4, 12; Q. 5 and 6, 13; Q. 7, 11 ayes, 2 no; Q. 8, 12; Q. 9, 11; Q. 11, 11.
12 for Chicago.—Colusa—7 ayes on all questions.—North Conturio—7 ayes on all questions on all questions.—North Onturio—7 ayes on all questions except 7, Q. 7, 7 noes. 7 for Chicago.—Visalia—6 ayes, on all, 6 for Chicago.—Vallejo—5 ayes and 4 noes on questions 1 to 7; Q. 7, 1 aye, 2 noes; Q. 8, 1 aye, 8 noes; Q. 11, 3 ayes, 6 noes; Q. 9, 2 ayes, 7 noes.—Modesto—8 ayes on all questions, 8 for 8t. Louis.—San Francisco—39 ayes on questions 1 to 9; Q. 9, 32 ayes, 7 noes; Q. 11, 30 ayes, 9 noes; 21 for St. Louis.—14 for Indianapolis.—San Diego—9 ayes on all questions except Q. 4, on which were cast 7 ayes, 2 noes.—9 for Indianapolis.—Alhambra—7 ayes on all.—7 for St. Louis.—Los Angeles—Q. 1, 25 ayes, 1 no; Q. 2 and 3, 26 ayes; Q. 4, 26 ayes, 1 no; Q. 5, 26 ayes, 2 noes; Q. 6, 27, ayes; Q. 7, 10 ayes, 17 noes; Q. 8, 24 ayes; Q. 9, 27 ayes; Q. 11, 2 ayes, 23 noes.—27 for St. Louis.—Alameda—16 ayes on all questions.—2 for New York, 7 for Chicago, 2

for Indianapolis, 5 for Washington. Susanville—7 on all questions. 3 for St. Louis, 4 for Chicago. Lompoc—3 on all questions. Santa Clara Co.—Q. 1, 2, 3, 38 ayes, Q. 4, 36 ayes, 2 noes; Q. 5 and 6, 38; Q. 7, 36 ayes, 2 noes; Q. 8 and 9, 38; Q. 11, 34 ayes, 4 noes; 1 for Chicago, 37 for Indianapolis.

2260	4
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Chicago	
Indianapolis	63
Kansas City	10
Detroit	10
Washington	5

Correspondence

We print here an interesting letter from a comrade who has given valuable service to the cause. It contains some suggestions worth considering. The experience of our European comrades should not be lost on us. There they understand how by the class-conscious solidarity of cooperative concerns and trades unions to give the heartiest support to their political propaganda. Such institutions are valuable in furnishing nuclei around which form groups who inspire the movement with moral strength and enthusiasm and furnish a substantial financial backing. The description of the Maison du Peuple will show how valuable an adjunct the co-operative concerns have been to the Belgian comrades. There is certainly food for thought in their success.

comrades. There is certainly food for thought in their success.

"I hope the comaades will take up the question suggested some time ago, apropos of the economics of the present. A study of the Belgian situation would surely facilitate the solution of the grave problem that confronts the wage-workers of America. I see in the growing class consciousness of the labor union forces, a possible solution of the problem. The line of least resistance would be something in the way of a bakery conducted on co-operative lines, eliminating rent, interest and profit consistent with our present conditions, and emphasizing the idea of production and distribution for use. Why can't the Party take up this question? Is there dynamite in it? The same human nature under capitalistic regulations now govern the world. The Belgian and French comrades find but little difficulty in co-operating. Are we American socialists only socialists in name and creed, and genuine capitalists at heart?

What per centage of the socialists of California do you think pay for and read a daily plutocratic paper? Suppose there are 30 per cent of the 7000 voters. Is it not a shame that so much good money should go to support these lying and misleading sheets? I for one should be willing to forgo the pleasure (?) of reading a plutocratic daily and placing that money in a fund until sufficient is accumulated until we could publish a daily in San Francisco.

William Crowley, a Colorado inventor, has perfect-

William Crowley, a Colorado inventor, has perfected an automobile designed for farm work: It can be operated by gasoline or electricity. The new machine is adapted to plowing, cultivating, seed-planting or harvesting. The claim is made that a 15-horse-power "auto" can be operated at an expense of but 75 cents a day, and that it can do the work of several teams of horses. It appears that machinery is bound to throw the horse out of work, but happily he won't

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The San Francisco Rochdale Company (co-operative), incorporated September 22, 1900, is doing a general grocery business at 1818 Market street. This company is purely co-operative and at the same time thoroughly business in all its dealings. Its members can only hold one membership share and have but

Seattle.

The Eldorado Brewery of Stockton having requested the Union to state what terms would be required of them in order to settle, it was resolved to send Constance Harth to present a contract for the signature of Mr. Rothenbusch. A boycott has been applied for from the State Federation of Labor against this Brewery but the request will be withdrawn if the contract is signed.

Great dissatisfaction is manifested at the state of affairs existing in Portland. Some of the brewerles there have blacklisted members of the Union and are making a concerted effort to reduce wages and violate union rules.

The Executive Committee instructed the Secretary to wire to headquarters for permission to call out all union members from their employment and place a boycott on all the breweries concerned if the the contracts of the Brewers, Bottlers and Drivers are not signed by March 15, 1901.

A large quantity of Portland beer is consumed in San Francisco, but if it is to be produced under unfair conditions, local trades unionists will be called on to rid the market of the product as speedly as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted,

Ludwig Berg, Sec'y. The plan is not new, for it originated with twentyeight weavers in Rochdale, England, 55 years ago, and has since grown to a membership of one and onehalf million and over 500 millions of share capital in Great Britain alone. W. C. Ellis, the manager of the company, is thoroughly acquainted with the grocery business. They carry a full line of fancy and staple groceries, and will be pleased to furnish full information about the business and its officers. As they buy for cash and sell for cash and follow the rule to have either cash or good for investment, it simplifies the whole method of dong business.—Adv.

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LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Social Democratic Party, holds regular free public 1 ctures every second S unday evening at Foresters' Hall, cor Par- street and Santa Chara eve. Educa-ional meeting for members every Friday evening at 3424 Cen ral ave room 8 Address communications J. C. STAMER, 3061 Encinal ave

LOUAL SAN FRANCISCO, Soci 1 Democratic Party holds regu ar wees ly rectures every Thurs-day evening o s clai and conomic subjects at Acade s) of Science Hall, 8 9 Market stret. Meetings begin a 8 o'clock Open discussion folloss acta lecture Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free

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