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A Fair Day's Work AND A FAIR DAY'S PAY.

BY JOHN EVANS.

Continued from last week.

It is my firm belief that the toilers of this and every other country will never secure a fair day's pay as long as our present economic system is allowed to stand, and I not only propose to give you my reasons for this belief, but to also suggest a way in which they can secure it. It is the only remedy that I know and if any one here tonight can show me a better one I am always open to convictions. To fail to suggest a remedy or to what to me seems a remedy, would be equivalent to a man of means telling a hungry man in terms of length, about the glorious feeling that goes with a hearty meal and to dangle a good juicy beefsteak before his eyes, by way of illustration, and then end up by refusing to give him a bite to eat. Apologists for our present system assert that the capitalist class is entitled to all that it receives for the work that it performs, and they point out that often the proprietor is at his desk a greater number of hours than are the hired men in his shop, but we observe in the beginning of this paper that any form of labor that was not socially useful could not be construed as being work, and so we see that what the capitalist claims compensation for, is his effort to secure for himself an ever-increasing share of what labor produces, simply an effort to take another's property, and this so-called form of work is of no more benefit to society than is the work of a burglar and pick-pocket. But today it makes all the difference in the world whose ox is being gored. Upon conviction of having stolen another man's property in a watch or some other valuable article, a man will receive a term in State's Prison, but upon conviction of taking another man's property in labor power, a man will receive a seat, sometimes several, in the United States Senate. There was a time when the proprietors of manufacturing establishments did aid in the production of wealth, but that was many years ago, before the introduction into factories of complex power driven machinery, when production was carried on in small factories and with hand tools, when the proprietor personally superintended the work, then he was an aid to some extent in the production of the goods manufactured. But things have changed. Hired superintendents are now the fashionable thing. A few years ago Andrew Carnegie sailed in his yacht to all the garden spots of the world and for two years did not see his mills in Homestead, and when he returned to his country, after an inspection of the mills he was interviewed by a reporter of a Pittsburg daily paper, and in the course of remarks said, that if he had not known positively that he was in Homestead, that if he had suddenly been brought into his mill without knowing what city he was in he would not have known his property, so great and marvelous had been the changes in the works that tended to simplify the making of steel during his absence, and it was all done without his knowledge and consent, the changes having been made and carried out by paid managers, without consulting the man who held a majority of its stock. In 1899 the Carnegie Steel company paid \$40,000,000 in dividends, the suit brought by H. C. Frick against that company establishing that fact. How many tons of the steel did Carnegie make as he sailed up the Mediterranean sea and then sailed down again? In what way did Carnegie aid in the production of those mills while abroad? He did not have to give them a thought. I give you this illustration to show you that the capitalist is unnecessary in producing wealth, that his principal function today is to absorb that which another creates—in other words, to ride through life on the backs of the working-class. Some of you may say, but hold on, suppose that a workingman (let us take a man in Carnegie's mill, for example) should by extreme economy save \$1,000 and invest it in some small business and by employing, say, a half-dozen men, in a few years build up a large business and employ hundreds and eventually become rich, would you not say that he is entitled to all that he possesses? I claim that what a man makes by his unaided toil is his, and he is entitled to the whole product, whether work of the brain or hand, but as soon as he begins to make a profit off of another man's labor that it is not his and there is nothing in justice and equity by which he can claim it.

The fact that a man was once held up by a highwayman and robbed of his valuables does not give him a moral right to engage in the same detestable business. Do not misunderstand me. I do not mean to say that under our present system a workingman or capitalist either, as far as that is concerned, has no really legal right to engage in business, and personally I do not blame any one for engaging in it, for today a man is compelled to be one of two things, either the fletcher or the fleeced, but what I do ask of you is to deal a blow that will forever put out of business the system that makes labor-flecing exploitation a possibility; that forces the working-class to give up three hours of work to a capitalist in order to be allowed to keep for himself the product of the other hour. Yes, he has a legal right to do this; just as much right to do this as the old slave-owner had to keep the products of his slaves, and they will continue to exercise their legal right as long as the workers will submit to it. A legal right does not imply a moral right. There were many people when chattel slavery was still in existence, who utterly denied the moral right of the slave-owner to hold human flesh and blood as private property and so firm were they in that belief that they engaged in one of the bloodiest wars in history and the rights of private property in human flesh and blood had to go

down before the right of man. Today the capitalist class cannot own us in the sense that the chattel slave was owned, that is directly. An American statesman once said, "Who owns the means whereby I live, owns me," and this is why you are forced to give up three-fourths of your product for a bare subsistence wage. You are dependent on him because he owns the means to which you must apply your labor power, and whose consent you must secure before being allowed an opportunity to work, and as invention goes on displacing workmen, thus intensifying competition among workers for positions, he has been given greater advantages over us. There is only one way that I can see out of the difficulty, and that is for the people in their collective capacity to take charge of all of the means of production and distribution, and operate them in the interest of all of the people, and then these gigantic profits now going to a lot of idlers will then go to its rightful owners, then we can receive a fair day's pay for our work and not before; then no one will be interested in exploiting you as today. Some people are inclined to think that we cannot get along in this world without capitalists, that they are benefactors to the race. This is at par with the reasoning of the man who says that we cannot breed good dogs until we first raise fleas for the dog to carry around on his back. All capital today is the result of past labor.

Workingmen, that is some of them, are inclined to think that the capitalist class really gives them their wages, when in fact the worker produces his own wages and the profits of the business also. How any workingman can hope ever to receive anything that approaches a fair day's pay under a continuation of such a condition of affairs is beyond my imagination to conceive. My idea of a fair day's pay is that when a toiler produces new values in a given time to the amount of, say, \$5, he must receive the full amount to the penny.

How shall we proceed to bring about such a system of which I speak? The capitalist class maintains its present position by having control of the law-making, the law-enforcing, and the law-interpreting powers—in short, by controlling the government, and as a result this government is a reflex of their interests. This is true of every government. When the feudal lords were the ruling power we had the feudal system and not until the capitalist class wrested that power from them did it reflect theirs, and if ever the working-class hopes to have a government that will reflect their interests they must capture it, for without this power we have nothing with which to enforce our decrees, our desires and interests.

Political power is not the end, neither is the formation of trades unions the end; they are both means with which to secure the end, which I consider to be a fair day's pay, or the full product of our labor, and equal opportunities with every other man to gain a livelihood, for, after all, what do equal rights amount to unless we have equal opportunities? Our present system is making success in life the accident of birth. Some of you may say that sounds like an old story; it may look well on paper about the workers receiving a full product but it is all a dream; it is impracticable; why, philosophers 2000 years ago wrote of the same thing. Why, Plato in his "Republic" outlined just such a system that would be an ideal place to live in, and Thomas Moore in his "Utopia" did the same. Do you mean to insult the intelligence of all past generations by saying that they were too stupid or lazy to establish an economic system of which you speak? I have no intention of insulting anybody's intelligence, whether they are living, or to insult the memory of the dead. No claim is put forth in this paper that the system of which I speak will usher in the millennium, nothing of the kind. My only belief is that it will mean justice for the workingman, and I wish to call your attention to one fact, that when Plato lived and even down to the time that Thomas Moore lived, that they had a problem on their hands to solve, and it was the problem of production, and it remained for the century we have just turned from to solve it, but the problem we have to deal with today is the one of distribution. Prior to the discovery of electricity and the invention of the steam engine people were compelled to work long hours in order to obtain sufficient to eat and wear, but conditions have changed and it is claimed by authorities that the productivity of labor has increased thirteen times from 1800 to the year 1900. But has the condition of labor increased thirteen times. No. Then why has it not done so? Because the benefit of invention goes to the class that owns the tools, and production has reached a stage when single workers can no longer own the tools they work with, owing to their great cost, and in many instances they cannot be operated by a single worker. No man is a shoemaker in a modern shoe factory, a pair of the commonest shoes going through the hands of at least fifty people. Thus we have collective production, but individual ownership and nothing short of collective ownership will save the working class. The remedy I have suggested is not a fixed scheme to arbitrarily remodel society, but I have endeavored to show in my humble manner that evolutionary forces have been operating in industry as well as in the organic world, that one is just as orderly as the other; that the system of production and distribution of wealth is not fixed and immutable; that its changes are neither accidental or arbitrary and have tried to suggest a plan of action that was adapted to these facts. In conclusion I wish to say, do not be deceived in the future by people who raise issues that cannot possibly effect you, the only issue that can concern you is one that will raise that 23 per cent of your product to 100 per cent and to guard against issues that have a tendency to divide you both on the political and economic fields. The interests of all workers are identical and opposed to

the interests of the capitalist class and when you use your franchise to sustain this system you fortify them and to a corresponding degree you weaken your own class. I beg of you to use it to your class interests. By doing this you have nothing to lose but the ties that bind you to present conditions. You have everything to gain.

Sympathy and Advice.

Alameda Socialists to San Francisco Strikers.

Dear Sir: The Socialists of Alameda, through their local organization, fully recognizing the vital struggle now on between labor and capital in San Francisco, wish, through the columns of the ADVANCE, to extend their heartfelt sympathy to their fellow-men in their efforts to better their conditions.

We, as Socialists, look on with interest, and can clearly and gladly see that a grand, noble and everlasting lesson is now being taught the proletarian class of your city.

The high idea of labor co-operation is being substituted for the mean, debasing and slave-making methods of labor-competition.

The workers will, in a few short months, realize, as never before, their real standing as a class in the social world. Once aroused by hearty co-operation the proletariat of the world will rapidly rise to power and independence.

Soon the working-classes of San Francisco will have learned their lesson well and it will forever after remain fixed in their minds. The goal once attained will only tend to accelerate their ambitions for a still higher and nobler order of independence and fellowship. Many do not realize that a vast and stupendous step is now being taken by the proletariat for the betterment of the human race, but it is just such steps that bring advancement quickest. Nowhere in America today has labor such a chance as it has in San Francisco to partly obtain that independence that has always been denied it.

So stand by your guns, and let it never go broadcast among your fellow-men that forty thousand strong of you went down to defeat.

The opposing class is thoroughly aroused to the situation and foresees clearly that the ultimate outcome will be their future inability to coerce and exploit you. They will try hard to win. But you must win!

And after the cloud has passed away you, as proletarians, will have awakened to the full realization of what is justly due you as the real producers of wealth and as children of the earth, then for all your fellow-kind you will have set an example of encouragement that will help wonderfully to bring you nearer to that goal, your class emancipation. But—and we can never dwell too strongly upon this contention—to gain that final emancipation, political action will be an absolute necessity.

The Socialists of Alameda hope and pray for your success. Yours fraternally,

J. C. STAMER, Secretary.

ITALY.

European papers are alarmed at the Socialist activity in Italy. In Stradella the Socialists made a splendid increase and elected their candidate to Parliament. In Catania a veritable triumphal pageant was accorded DeFelice when he was released from prison, where he was sent for showing that the Mafia was conducted in the interest of the capitalistic government. The party has increased its branches from 546 to 783 and its dues-paying membership from 19,194 to 28,497 in the last six months, and its publications consist of two magazines, one daily and 62 weekly newspapers.

London, May 18th.—While the industrial war in Spain appears to be subsiding, curiously enough, similar troubles are in progress in Italy. The danger is growing steadily without attracting attention outside of Italy, and international indifference will probably continue until the storm bursts. The movement is undeniably in the hands of the Socialists and is of a revolutionary character. Every industrial town is in a ferment already and fights have taken place at a score of places, where loss of life has been involved. The storm center is in Milan. At that place this week 15,000 men left work. They have a military organization divided into fifteen battalions, each 1,000 strong, and subdivided into 150 companies. All this playing soldier is grossly illegal, yet the authorities hesitate to act, as they are afraid of precipitating a crisis. Meantime the exodus of well-to-do people is in progress, and the whole city is in a state of painful excitement. The central government is quiescent in the face of a really serious danger.

On May 8th the Social Democrats of Baltimore, Md., polled a good increased vote over that of last November. Our total vote in only ten out of twenty-four wards was 764, whereas the vote in Baltimore, altogether, for Debs and Harriman last fall was only 619—a splendid gain. It should be noted also that this was the first election in Baltimore under the new election law of Maryland, which has disfranchised so many white and black workingmen. Under this law the Democratic vote fell off 25,640, the Republicans losing 14,805, the latter carrying the city and electing a majority of the council. The Social Democrats are the only ones who increased their vote in a decline of the total vote of over 40,000.

Comrade Calvin Ross has been appointed General Organizer in Texas of the Social Democratic Party.

Retail Trades Council. Defines Its Attitude in the Cooks and Waiters Strike.

The following statement was unanimously adopted at the last regular meeting of the Retail Trades Council, held on Tuesday, May 14th, defining the position of that body in regards to the Cooks and Waiters' strike:

The Retail Trades Council and its affiliated Unions, seventeen in number, heartily sympathize with the Cooks and Waiters in their efforts to secure one day's rest in seven. Every Union in the Council has levied a fine of five dollars on any of its members found patronizing a restaurant that does not display in its window the Union Card of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance. This is no small factor, and it should be remembered that there are twelve thousand trade unionists comprised in this Council, and absolutely no excuses will be accepted for violations of this rule.

The Retail Trades Council does not approve of sympathetic strikes except as a last resource against oppression. It does, however, approve of the action of the Bakers' Union in calling out its members who were working in Bakeries attached to restaurants that employ non-union Cooks and Waiters. The Bakers' Union hesitated before taking this important step; but it was forced to take sides by the unfair actions of the Restaurant Keepers' Association.

This Association was formed for the purpose of preventing the Cooks and Waiters of this City from bettering their conditions.

It has not hesitated to stoop to the most despicable means to achieve its ends.

It has tried to produce a famine in this city at a time when the city was filled with visitors.

Union restaurants doing a paying business have been mysteriously closed; and it is openly rumored that they were bought up by the Restaurant Keepers' Association to force Union men and the public generally to patronize unfair houses.

Efforts have been made to shut off supplies from Union restaurants, and unusually high wages have been offered to Cooks and Waiters to betray their organization.

All these efforts have failed.

Two hundred and fifty restaurants in San Francisco display the Union Card in their windows.

Forty thousand union men refuse to patronize unfair eating houses and will continue to do so.

The Restaurant Keepers' Association is on its last legs. It is rent with internal dissensions, and its early dissolution will purify the atmosphere of this city.

The Retail Trades Council voices its sentiments, in regards to this organization for the degradation of labor, in no uncertain tones.

We regard an association banded together to enforce a seven days' week on its employees, in the twentieth century, as unworthy the respect or support of any decent man or woman.

We condemn this association for its efforts to perpetuate a system that is but thinly-disguised chattel slavery.

And we further hold up to public obloquy every association and individual, whether manufacturer, merchant or workingman, that assists financially or patronizes any restaurant affiliated with this unfair organization.

The rank and file of the Trades Unions of San Francisco are supporting the Cooks and Waiters in their effort for emancipation.

There is no break in the solidarity of organized labor in this city. Irresponsible individuals, in times like these, itching for a malodorous notoriety, may state in the public press that their organizations are indifferent or even opposed to the demands of the Cooks and Waiters. Their utterances will be promptly repudiated by the organization they misrepresent.

The Cooks and Waiters will win their six days' week and recognition of their union.

The thousands of organized workers of this city who have achieved a ten, nine, eight-hour work-day are men with human sympathies; they will be eating in union restaurants and will be served by Union Cooks and Waiters, working under decent conditions and with the leisure that is not denied even to criminals, when the Restaurant Keepers' Association and its unscrupulous and avaricious methods and actions in the present struggle have been forgotten.

By order of the Retail Trades Council,
ARTHUR R. ANDRE, President.
A. DIJEAU, Secretary.

The Social Democratic Party has made a splendid advance at the city election at Fort Wayne, Ind. We polled 716 votes, as against the 160 cast in the city last fall. Both factions of the party were united.

SERVIA.

The Socialist Party was much persecuted by Milan's Government, but recently there have not been so many prosecutions. A newspaper, the workmen's paper, "Radnitchki List," has just been founded, and is doing well. Till now the movement has been confined to Belgrade, but it is now spreading in the agricultural districts.

LUXEMBOURG.

This is one of the smallest states of Europe, which was formerly united to Holland, but now has a Grand Duke of its own, as the Salic law prevails there. It has a Parliament of its own of 45 members and Comrade X. Brasseur has just been elected member for Esch; there are already two Socialists in the assembly.

ADVANCE

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Local Chicago has lost an honored and valuable worker in the death of Comrade Laura Willard Taft, the wife of Comrade Marcus H. Taft. Her demise occurred on May 12th. Her rare gifts and special training made her a most effective worker for the cause. Readers of "Advance" will remember that her able article on the movement in Chicago was one of the features of our May Day issue. All comrades who have become acquainted with her work will appreciate the loss Chicago suffers and join us in extending sympathy to our comrades there, and to the bereaved family.

Don't forget the Party meeting Wednesday, June 5th, at Labor Bureau, 915 1/2 Market street. Every comrade should be present.

No, gentle reader, despite striking similarities, Jesus was not a Socialist; neither was Judas Iscariot, President of the Building Trades' Council. Paul did not understand the telephone, nor was Luke a marine engineer. We believe that Peter did not know of steel frame construction, and that Matthew's comprehension of Marx "Kapital" was quite insufficient. Altogether the times appear to have been unripe for their conversion. The hearts of most of them were in the right place, but they lacked that experience and knowledge of nineteenth century capitalism necessary to make a class-conscious Socialist.

A couple of years ago, during the Trans-Mississippi Congress and Exposition the Government issued stamps with a picture of a bonanza farm upon them. We commented upon this at the time saying that it was quite fitting that the triumph of the large capitalist farmers over the little fellows should have some governmental trophy in token thereof, just as the ancient Caesars stamped their images upon the coins of the Roman Empire in celebration of their victories. Now there are being issued stamps with pictures of a railroad train upon it. We ask, is this a trophy in commemoration of the billion-dollar railroad trust? San Francisco Comrades:

The Building Trades Council may feel proud of those contemptible fakirs, P. H. McCarthy, Saunders, Chester, Tveitmo, et al., who have sought to secure for themselves favor with the bosses by discouraging the strike of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, and attacking the Labor Council; but we doubt it. The fame that drips down upon them from the shoulders of P. H. McCarthy, chairman of the Reception Committee, by grace of Irving Scott, seems to us more like infamy. The sight of this Democratic politician riding in the same carriage as the Republican President is enough to show the insincerity of his supposed convictions that the Republican party is hostile to labor. But when one considers that he, President of the Building Trades' Council, should protest his friendship and cut all manner of capers to manifest his love of that McKinley who, on slight solicitation, sent federal troops to murder and imprison the striking miners of the Coeur d'Alenes—that is enough to turn one's stomach with the thought that labor can elect to a responsible position so shameless a lickspittle, and, worse, allow him to remain there.

In his address to the employees of the Union Iron Works last Saturday, President McKinley added one more item of evidence to the proof that he is the right man in the right place. Necessary above all things for capitalism is it that the class-conflict between labor and capital shall be smoothed over, that the workingmen shall be soothed with honeyed words and their wrath against their bosses mollified by flattery, praise of the "nobility of industrious habits." This, McKinley, pious hypocrite, smooth politician, shrewd diplomat, is most able to do. As a distributing agent of "hot air" he has few equals. Saturday's speech exemplifies this. A guest of Irving M. Scott of the Union Iron Works, McKinley was to speak to the wage-slaves of Scott, who had received instructions to go on strike the following Monday. It would be a very embarrassing position for most men. But McKinley found it easy to be on two sides of a class-struggle at the same time. Mr. Scott's guest protested in pious eloquent terms his friendship for Mr. Scott's enemies, the workingmen about to strike. Whereupon, Messrs. Scott and McKinley silently winked and smiled at each other and the intelligent workingman threw up his cap and voiced loud huzzas to the chief of the nation and the servant of the trusts.

It is about time that you recover somewhat from your past half-year of lethargy. Very shortly the municipal campaign will open and the local will need all the workers and propagandists it can get. The instructions to the Municipal Program Committee to print the two propositions for a referendum vote—on the employment of the unemployed and the building of a Palace of the People—will shortly furnish the Comrades something that will make considerable demands upon their energy. The circulation of these petitions, the initiation of these measures means a great deal of work, and yet work which, if successful, means immeasurable benefit to the Social Democratic Party and the spread of Socialist principles. We urge you, therefore, to take a more active interest in the affairs of the local. There should be over two hundred active members in a city with the vote San Francisco cast. If the Comrades will do their duty we can get them. We appreciate the distracting influences of trades' union activity and realize its importance, yet we believe that Socialists should not subordinate the party to it. After all it is the political movement we rely on, and therefore it is the political movement we must build up. Every comrade should attend the

party meetings held the first Wednesday evening of the month. Get subscribers to ADVANCE. Ask your friend to join the Social Democratic Party. Street-meetings are to be held at Fifth and Market every Saturday evening. Bring your neighbor to the Academy of Sciences Hall Thursday night and to the Pythian Castle Sunday night! Do all of these things and you will be doing your duty. Do any one and you will be doing something. Get to work, Comrades! In all other cities agitation proceeds at a lively pace. Seattle to the north and Los Angeles to the south are making proud boasts of how they will outstrip the metropolis. In this emulation we rejoice. Let San Francisco bestir herself lest she be shamed by lesser cities. Let the lesser cities work to spur us on.

The United States Steel Trust will insure its own property, regularly setting aside an insurance fund from which to pay losses. The "Chronicle" comments thus: "So far as this action of the Steel Trust takes commissions from the solicitors it is but part of the well-known economy of trusts in dispensing with unnecessary middlemen. There has been much said about the wholesale discharge of traveling salesmen and others by the trust. . . . and public sympathy seems generally to be with the discharged employees, but yet it must be remembered that just before the trust movement came into prominence one of the main grievances alleged to be connected with the commercial situation was the employment of 'unnecessary middlemen' or 'parasites' as they were often called. If these middlemen are employed the public cries out against supporting them. If they are discharged the same public calls it an outrage to turn men out of their jobs. The public is just a little hard to please." Well, Mr. "Chronicle," the public may be hard to please, but really, do you not think it bad for either of these conditions to prevail, supporting parasites or throwing men out of that work by which they maintain their families? We would point out that the discharge of parasites does not in any way diminish the sum paid by the public for the support of an industry. The sum saved by not continuing their support goes merely to swell the profits of the proprietor. What the public complains of are real evils—waste on one hand and idleness and want on the other. It may not see clearly how to remedy both. You may not see. You certainly do not teach, and assuming you to be honest you are thus convicted of being as great a fool as it. But the remedy is simple and obvious. Discharge men from useless employments and put them at useful, productive work. If too much wealth is being produced, shorten the hours of labor of all and restrict production. Let useless labor and waste be eliminated; let labor be so apportioned that all will be able to earn their living and none forced to toil for others or barred from work and the means of life, and you will find the public quite contented.

MON PANACHE.

In the last act of Cyrano de Bergerac the valiant soldier, in his dying delirium, fights the invisible foes whose material shapes he has fought through life. "Lies, hypocrisies, compromises," he exclaims, "I defy you!" Then with his last breath he makes the well-justified, proud boast, "One thing, through all, I have kept unsullied." "What?" asks Roxane, bending over his prostrate form and kissing his brow. "Mon panache! Mine honor!" he gasps, and dies. There is something exalting in this idea—there is something which commands our heart's love and our mind's admiration for the strong, upright man who held his straight, unswerving course amidst conflict and contumely, battling with constancy for his principles, waging unceasing, pitiless war against all vain pretensions and dying with the soul-satisfying boast, "I have kept mine honor."

The Social Democratic party, like Cyrano, has principles to fight for, shams and pretensions to unmask, lies, hypocrisies and compromises to overcome. Criticisms from certain quarters are being constantly made that the party has not maintained that purity and virtue which is necessary to the political organization of labor. A few instances have come to hand, however, which show the character of the membership and refute the charge that they are ever willing to barter their principles for political positions. In Battle-Creek, Michigan, Comrade L. C. Rogers was offered an important municipal office by appointment at the hands of a Democratic mayor. This he refused, and stated emphatically that the Social Democratic party and its members would accept nothing as a gift from the capitalist parties, and by which they might be supposed to be mollified in their antagonism to capitalism. In a small city of New Jersey a comrade was elected Justice of the Peace without any opposition. He immediately submitted to the local there the question whether he should hold his office under such conditions, as undoubtedly non-Socialist votes had helped to elect him. Thus Socialist officials give to their constituents the power of imperative mandate and keep good faith with the principles they advocate. And here in California another proof has been added of the sturdy adherence to principle of the members of the S. D. P. A municipal election is on in Stockton. A very hot fight is being waged there. The office of the Superintendent of Streets is one of the especial bones of contention. The Democrats came to our Stockton comrades, who have only a partial ticket in the field, and asked for their support for that office, promising a liberal distribution of political pie in the event of success. The newspapers report that the reply "staggered the Democrats. It was a hard blow they did not expect. The Socialists refused point-blank to even consider the proposal and the Democrats retired in confusion." Well may we exclaim, "Bravo, Stockton!" The comrades there by their clear-cut, class-conscious, uncompromising stand, have struck not only the Democrats a blow, but a good, powerful stroke at capitalism itself. The cry of "No compromise! Down with capitalism," which they have raised thrills through the breast of every toiler in the ranks and inspires each to hammer away harder and harder at the common foe. We rejoice in such acts, which display the good faith of those who perform them and inspire confidence in those that behold them. Few things have been better done this year.

The day will come when, victory achieved, the Social Democratic Party will be no longer needed. It will die. Such instances as these we have cited justify the expectation that, when it dies, it too, may say, "Un-

sullied, I have kept mine honor." Let every comrade remember that in his keeping is the cause. Let any one hesitate by inconsiderate or selfish action to besmirch the glorious career which seems to await the party. Let us pursue our political course with unswerving faith, with untiring zeal, with unsullied honor.

DELMAS ON DEMOCRACY.

The League of the Iroquois, otherwise known as "the old squaws of the Democratic party," went to Benicia last Sunday for the purpose of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Democratic party in this State. It was not expected, of course, that the meeting would be reserved for reminiscences only. It was thought that this assemblage of noted Democrats would listen to an exposition of principles with their application to modern problems. This expectation was heightened when it was announced that the brilliant orator, D. M. Delmas, would make the address of the day. But Democracy has furnished another of its dismal disappointments. The glowing periods of the eloquent advocate fail utterly to do more than reiterate the same trite "Jeffersonian" middle-class principles, which no galvanic battery can shock back into active life.

The address of Delmas shows that the Democracy has progressed so mightily in the last fifty years that it is just where it was a half-century ago—and also a century ago. The onward march of Democracy seems to have been a process of marking time. Meanwhile, the world has rushed along through darkness and sunlight, so that the lights of the Democratic party diminish and fade as the lamps of a village passed by a railroad train. The Democratic party is a middle-class party; and, with the grinding out of the middle class, it weakens and disintegrates. The speech of Delmas may be pronounced a flat failure. The ghost of poor old Thomas Jefferson is trotted out to do a few stunts for the delight of the moss-covered fossils who seem to be the fixed stars of the party. The fact that he opposed slavery is stated and the fact that the Democratic party upheld it is ignored. Class distinctions are denounced and class combinations are deplored. Independent proprietorship receives laudation and the ideal of a petit bourgeois society is suggested, in which all manufacture is carried on a small scale and the distance between the apprentice and the master is only a matter of twenty years. This met hearty applause from those whose reverted gaze lingers affectionately on the pictures of an irrevocable past. We may omit any investigation of the thought concealed in the imposing circumlocutions of the main parts of Delmas' address and go directly to the terse summary of his peroration, where we shall find what the Democracy has to say on the great modern problem, the relations of labor and capital, the class war.

"Never, sir, did the nation stand in greater need than now of the salutary doctrines of Jefferson. By what principle will you check the mad career of concentration and monopoly which now threatens to subvert our institutions, destroy individual liberty, and transform our government into a mere sordid, money-making oligarchy? By what principle will you keep within the limits of moderation and justice the clamors of that united labor, whose form, now looming up above the horizon, assumes today such amazing and portentous proportions? By what conjuration or mighty magic will you still the mutterings of that tempest whose black and threatening clouds now cast their baleful shadow over the land?"

This gigantic task is to be accomplished by the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy.

Well, we can afford to sit back and have a quiet laugh at this modern Joshua who will command the sun and moon to stand still and motionless—nay, more—who will seize the wheels of progress now whirling rapidly onward, impelled by the mighty forces of the universe, and stop and turn them back reverse the engines of social evolution and back the train of human institutions into the deserted depot of the eighteenth century. It's quite a josh.

In one way we are moved to pity. It seems so pathetic that men of undoubted ability should be so circumscribed in their vision, so narrow in their horizon. That their notions of statesmanship and ideas of economics should be limited to the meagre and impoverished ideals of the middle-class. This is an age of progress, and these men cry out for retrogression to the timely measures of one hundred years ago. This is an age of achievement by combination, and these men glorify a past epoch of meagre, isolated, individual production. They cannot see that to return to the principles of Jefferson they must cut the telegraph wires, tear up the railroads, destroy the machines, forget the use of steam and give back to Jove his thunderbolts. Yet this is what must be done, for Jeffersonian Democracy to prevail.

Poor Democracy! Poor Delmas! Poor Mrs. Partingtons, sweeping back the sea with principles! See how they lament "the mad career of concentration and monopoly," "the amazing and portentous proportions of united labor," "the gathering tempest" of the class struggle, "whose black and threatening clouds throw a baleful shadow over the land." Thus they declare that they are hostile to the big capitalists, they are hostile to the working class and abhor the conflict between the two which seems almost inevitable. They stand for the middle class, the petit bourgeoisie.

If this be so it is evident that labor must look to another than the Democratic party for an organization to further its own class interests. The interests of labor are to get the greatest amount of wealth with the least expenditure of energy, to be able always to obtain employment, to have as much liberty as association permits. The combination, co-operating with the use of the best machinery, secures the most effective wealth production. Collective ownership of the means of production insures the worker the right of work—self-employment. And a popularly elected set of administrators secures in industry that liberty which we have acquired in political life. None of these things are advocated by the Democratic party. It offers no other escape from the poverty and slavery of modern capitalism that is feasible. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class. It proclaims itself as the champion of labor, pledged to fight its battles in the field of government and confident of ultimate triumph and the enduring emancipation of humanity through the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

IN THE Industrial Arena

BY JOS. J. NUEL.

Wage workers, who belong to any trade that is not yet organized should send their names and addresses to the "Labor Editor," whose name will be inserted into their respective trades and no one as enough are obtained of any occupation, a meeting will be called and an organization will be formed. 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," 34 Murphy Building.

A poet of the good old days remarked early in his career, "Consistency, thou art a jewel"; and, strange as it may seem, it had no reference to the action of a labor leader. It was applied to the rapid changes that take place in the mental make-up of women. Perhaps nature intended some of our guides in the world of industrial strife for creatures of the gentler sex, at least in the matter of holding two opinions on the one subject at the same time, and acting according to the dictates of the first, while holding regrets that the second was not in action and finally give way to the latter, with a growing desire the first should take its place as soon as convenient. The particular case that gives rise to the suspicion is the memorial addressed to President McKinley by one or two of the leaders in local unionism. Just four weeks ago I was in the office of one of these gentlemen and had a discussion about the advisability of the labor unions entering politics. Said the leader: "You Socialists want the government to do everything for you. You have not the stuff in you to do anything for yourselves. Now the unions, on the other hand, want nothing from the government. The unions are in a sense superior to the government. What they want they get, without appealing to politics in any form. There is no begging of favors; there are no election promises that may be broken. In fact, we go on our way independent of both old parties and caring nothing whatever about any new party that may come into existence." And behold the memorial to McKinley! The natural inference from the statement made by our worthy leader is that McKinley is a member of the Union and carries a card, or that he is appealed to merely as a private citizen. Of course, the same inferences might be indulged in regarding certain memorials to Congress, that helped along the passage of sundry unconstitutional labor laws. But not knowing if the leader in question urged these memorials, I shall confine myself to the McKinley memorial alone. The absurdity of McKinley belonging seriously and without malice to a union, for the benefit of the union or the common members thereof, is too apparent. So also is the presentation of this memorial to him as a private citizen too absurd for serious consideration. It was presented, then, because Mr. McKinley is President of the United States. It was presented because Mr. McKinley represents the government. It was presented because Mr. McKinley, being President of the United States and representing the government, it might be possible to have the demands set forth in the document enforced. Wherein this shows that trades unions want nothing to do with politics, or with politicians, or with government, is not apparent. Wherein it shows trades unions are getting everything they wish without appeal to the government is also not apparent. But wherein it shows the inconsistency of the labor leader is very much apparent.

The reception awarded the committee that carried the glad tidings of great joy, in a measure, suggests the reception accorded the memorial itself. The committee was met by a butler or door-keeper, named Cortelyou. He smiled affably. "No," he was sorry to say, "the President is very busy and can not be seen"—McKinley was upstairs changing his mind and had not a minute to spare for a delegation of workmen. Cortelyou smiled again on the committee. He pretended to read the urgent message. He assured them of his heartfelt sympathy. His soft hand, with the well manicured fingers nails, pressed affectionately each of the strong hands offered him by the members of the delegation. The delegation, collectively and individually, was, figuratively speaking, carried off its feet. The aristocratic surroundings, the quiet air of superiority, the suggestion of breeding and blood and the reserve that marks caste in our dear land of liberty, equality, fraternity, were just a trifle too much. Such a sincere man as Mr. Cortelyou could never promise and not fulfill. But there would be no antagonism if nothing were accomplished by the visit. Such a kindly eye and smiling face as this of Mr. Cortelyou's were passport to paradise, were each member of the delegation a bald Saint Peter guarding the gates. The delegation bowed and smiled; Mr. Cortelyou beamed on them. He came to the door to see them off and the delegation held its collective chin high in the air.

Meanwhile the memorial—well, this is not the story of a memorial; it is the story of a delegation. It passed into history (the delegation) well contented with itself, though a trifle inconsistent. It (the memorial) passed into the waste basket, also well contented with the part it had played in the comedy of life. And without any disrespect to the delegation, or for that matter to the memorial, if they had exchanged places there would, as far as the effect on Mr. McKinley in the matter of trade union demands is concerned, be no appreciable difference.

And now reason a little, my dear trades unionist. First, dissipate that ancient fallacy of a few, that the trades unions require nothing from the government. The trades unions want many things that the government can give; in fact, which they cannot get without governmental aid. Even certain anarchistic leaders recognize the necessity for memorializing the government occasionally and sometimes a great many go farther, even to accepting a commissionership of elections from one of the old parties.

With the fallacy of non-interference with government dissipated, please turn your attention to these facts: The butler or whatever he may be, of Mr. McKinley, while a kind man and a good man, is not quite the person to receive and dismiss a delegation of workmen. If the President is the man wanted, why should he not come and welcome the "horny hand sons of toil" himself? Suppose it were a delegation from that secret organization, the Merchants' Association, the members of which are banded together to fight organized labor, that called. Would Mr. McKinley be too busy changing his mind to listen to

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them? Would they have been greeted in the "front room" by Mr. McKinley's butler? Or suppose a delegation composed of the Scotts, the Dows, the Spiers' of the Union Iron Works, the Dow Pumping Engine Company, the Fulton Iron Works, called to see the first gentleman of America on a subject of such importance to them as the matter contained in the rejected memorial is to the workers; think you they would succumb to Mr. Cortelyou's amiability and go off without being admitted to the presence? Not at all, my dear trades unionist, and Mr. McKinley would be so anxious to see them that he would run down to the front lawn and let the dew on the grass take the shine off his shoes. He would wave his man Friday Cortelyou, away and read the memorial aloud himself, with fine inflection and with tears in his voice, as the French say, to show how exquisite are his sensibilities and how the sufferings of his subjects cause him sincere sorrow.

How do you account for the difference of treatment, fellow-workmen, in a trades-union and out of a trade union. This question affects you both. It rests here: Mr. McKinley was elected President of the United States to represent a class. That class is not the working class. It is the class of the Merchants' Association now fighting the Cooks and Waiters; it is the class of the Scotts and Dows and Spiers', now fighting the machinists. Do you not see the distinction? Do you not see how palpably false are all statements regarding the indifference labor should display to the government? It is because the workers of this country have listened too long to this story of their leaders, about being superior to the government and above politics, that makes those leaders be received in the "front room" by Man Friday Cortelyou, and dismissed without having a respectful hearing by the President when they go to present a demand of the working class.

Speaking of the Cooks and Waiters reminds me that the opportunity for letting the high and mighty representatives of the capitalist class feel how hard a blow could be dealt by union labor in this city has about gone by. The bald spot at the back of the head is all that presents itself. But still the fight may be won. It takes generalship. It takes organization. It takes co-operative effort. This last shall be considered first.

There is a large store for rent directly opposite the office of "Advance." It is favorably located and was once used as a restaurant and bakery. If it had been rented early in the strike and run on the co-operative plan by the Cooks and Waiters themselves, it would have relieved the tension where it is felt most. Beyond the question of a doubt, when considering the expense attendant upon fitting up a first-class place, every dollar necessary would gladly have been contributed by organized labor throughout the State. Carpenters would give their services free to get the restaurant in running order and other mechanics would contribute their share. Once in running order, effort could be made to secure other stores more favorably located. The chief complaint our grumbling public has during a strike is lack of convenience. To be compelled to eat the ambiguous food of the small restaurant, after walking half a mile for it and paying after arrival two prices, is more than hungry human nature can be expected to stand without protest. And the very nature underlying the protest is what would work a benefit for the Cooks and Waiters, had they clutched opportunity's forelock and not waited till the bald spot was revealed. The large restaurants served up as treacherous a meal as a man could eat. The cooking was of the style known in polite circles as "home," and was served in the same way. The hungry public would not stand such treatment for any great length of time and if the co-operative restaurants were going "things would come their way."

A dissenting vote might come from the small restaurants that had acquiesced in the demands of the Union. Perhaps they would be worth consideration, perhaps not, according to the point of view. If the larger restaurants had granted the demands of the men there would have been no increase of business for the smaller restaurants, and this increase being abnormal and by the laws of trade not the exclusive property of the smaller restaurants, anything that would take the increase back to its accustomed channel would be working an injury to no one. Another point of view gives a battlefield with two opposing armies. The struggle is for public sentiment and the center of the field. If the co-operative restaurants were a success all the large restaurant owners would be falling over each other in the effort to sign the scale, and any of the smaller who might be injured by the co-operative places could be given equality of opportunity with the others at work in the new venture. The very few standing out after the larger places had capitulated, could be beaten into submission at leisure.

This idea of co-operation is not original with the writer. It was used successfully in the Millmen's strike of a few months ago in this city, and has been found of advantage elsewhere over the country. About organization and generalship nothing need be said, only that a strong organization is absolutely necessary to win a victory against the capitalist class. And the general who would lead to victory must have had his training in a school where he could learn something more effective than the grand stand play.

Fully 50,000 machinists and other mechanics in the United States are on strike for a nine-hour day. The contention of many kindly disposed but otherwise useless people that the employers will treat their help with kindness and courtesy if only the unions will keep away, is put in its proper light. For a goodly number of years the machinists have worked as long as eleven hours per day. In one shop in Los Angeles I know they worked these hours. When the union came into existence, a ten-hour work-day was secured, and now the union is strong a nine-hour work-day is demanded. The kindness and courtesy of the employer were forced from him. People seldom let these ordinary qualities of human nature interfere with their profits. And as long as the wages system lasts every extension of them to the working class will be because there is force behind the demand. This force can be acquired in two ways: by economic organization (the trades union) and by political organization (the Socialist party). The effect of economic organization is apparent and need not be touched

upon, only to the extent of saying that with a larger, stronger, more cohesive organization the demand for even an eight-hour work-day would be granted. The effect of the political organization would hasten compliance with this demand and with any other demand trade unionists might make. It would come in this way. If the working class were organized politically, absolutely independent of the capitalist class in political affairs, the fear of the result at the next election would compel sympathy from the government officials during a strike, instead of bullets. With the government neutral, or not openly offensive, many strikes now lost by the workers would be recorded as victories. Carrying political organization by the working class to its logical conclusion, would mean the eventual primacy of that class in industrial affairs. For the capture of the government by the working class will mean an end to the wages system, and with labor out of the market as a commodity, all exploitation of the workers will be at an end. It is only because men compete with each other for a job that the present system endures. The trend of events points conclusively to a change from the present anarchistic method of doing business and wearing out human souls, to a highly organized co-operative system of society, where men who work with their hands will not be looked upon as mere beasts of burden. The striking machinists can hasten this day for themselves and for their brother trades unionists, by reading and thinking. Let them put it down individually, as a duty to themselves and their class, to awake from the sleep of the centuries and reason with their own brains, and not with the mouth of a mere talker, who objects to a discussion of political questions in the unions. The state has been robbed of much dignity by these talkers and other anarchists. It remains for the working class to restore that dignity by capturing the government and running it for the benefit of society. This is the historic mission of the working class. Remember, striking machinists, that you are a part of the working class, and your interests are not the interests of Morgan, Rockefeller, Irving M. Scott and the other millionaires who now have the government in their control and run it for their own benefit.

The donations from the men in the Union Iron Works to buy Mr. McKinley a present, seem to be of two kinds—voluntary and not so voluntary. A man could put his name down for as much or as little as he pleased, but as the list was retained, not a few feared it might be used as a weapon against them at some future time. "Men with families to care for contributed most," said one of the foremen, and in that statement the compulsion was evident. Not all the married men are Republicans, and only a few like Mr. McKinley. It is a matter of regret that these few did not come together and contribute to the extent of their affection for the President. This, however, would not suit Irving M. and his associates in the shipbuilding trust. A play must be made to the gallery, and effort must be put forth to make the workers think they have some interest in maintaining the fiction, "The Republican party is the workingman's best friend."

The presentation of the golden plate to President McKinley by the same man who presented the demands for a shorter work-day to Scott helped forward this delusion and added to the confusion of the workers. Some shallow people, with an object in view, pretend there was considerable sarcasm in the one individual being allowed to make the double presentation. If there was sarcasm it was, as usual, at the expense of the workingmen. The average worker is not able to reason about things. A surface glance is sufficient for him, and because of this, the double presentation by the same man, and that man an active worker in the union, caused the average person to disassociate McKinley and Irving M. Scott. Seeing a union leader a friend for even a second of Mr. McKinley's, impressed him. He forgot any antagonism he may have had. His regret for the day's pay he contributed went up with the glad hurrah he gave when the President told us we were the happiest and richest people in the world. And then, Monday morning, this same workingman presented the ultimatum of the Union to Mr. Scott. Any one can see the injury now. It placed Scott and McKinley in antagonistic positions; whereas to the worker they should ever occupy exactly the same relations as far as he is concerned. There are many things to regret about the presentation by a union leader of that golden plate to Mr. McKinley; not the least of these is the tendency to reconcile members of the union to the Republican party, and incidentally to Couer d' Alene and the "bull pen."

The early closing movement grows. After June 1st not a store on Market street with the exception of Gibson, of Market near Taylor, will be open after six p. m. This is good work. The people have been educated to do their shopping before the gas jets glimmer, and merchants, clerks and people alike are well satisfied with the change. Only Gibson persists in being a fool. He gets no customers, but he does get his rent paid by the Mutual electric light company. This company furnishes Gibson money to use in fighting the Retail Clerks' Union. The most unfortunate part of this donation-by the electric light company is that it relieves Gibson of commercial cares and gives him an opportunity to write poetry. There are very few things Gibson could do worse. His going back on a signed contract, his listening to a third-rate lawyer and allowing said lawyer to pull his lower limb at so much a pull, his taking money to fight for what he terms a principle, and in the taking sacrificing every principle, his reference to the "unconstitutionality" of the boycott, are all minor offenses compared to his poetry. It screeches his mediocrity as though he hired a megaphone to do the screeching for him. It slaps the casual passer in the face. It offends against every canon of art. It makes even the policeman blush when a stranger stops him and asks, "What is it?" It may take an act of Congress to stop Gibson's vandalism, but if needs be we must have the act. He was all right as a clown. A law can be made to have him still a clown.

Comrade George Strong writes us from Jamul, San Diego county, that the Socialist propaganda in the county is booming, almost every day bringing new converts to the cause.

In Zurich, Socialists won the day in bye-elections just held.

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S. F. Labor Council. Meeting held May 17, 1901. Minutes of previous meeting approved. Rainier Beer boycott withdrawn. Sympathetic strike of Bakers with Cooks and Waiters reported. Boycott requested on Hagermann 1057 Howard, American Bakery 637 Broadway and C. Hugaard cor. Post and Laguna.

Paper hangers and Fresco Painters union imposed a fine of \$5 a day on every member of the union working in a non-union restaurant and \$5 for working with Sanborn, Vail & Co's men in handling their frame molding. Journeymen Tailors state that they are ready to help the Cooks and Waiters in their strike.

Sanborn, Vail strike making progress. Indorsement of trade rules of French and Italian Bakers recommended. Bakers resolutions dealing with strike referred to future action.

Trade rules of various unorganized employees at Union Iron Works recommended to be filed. Requested affiliated unions to consider the advisability of contributing five cents a week per member for a strike fund.

Boycott of carriage makers association recommended.

Los Angeles, May 17th. Editor Advance: Local Los Angeles is installed in its new headquarters, 110 West 2nd st., room 21. It consists of two large airy rooms, located on one of the busiest streets, and our party name in bold red letters, blazes forth welcome to our friends and defiance to our enemies. Our library is constantly growing by books and magazines being donated by members and sympathizers. The number of strangers who drop in demonstrates to us the many benefits and advantages that a good headquarters brings to the movement.

Local Los Angeles was never more prosperous, and if San Francisco Local does not watch out the former will supplant her as the star local of the state. We celebrated May day with a most successful street meeting. The Karl Marx Debating Club held its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, May 15th. The subject was: "Resolved, that Christian Socialism is detrimental to Scientific Socialism." Comrade Olga Wirthochaff took the affirmative, and Comrade L. T. Fisher the negative. The vote resulted in favor of the negative. The argument put up by the affirmative was that Christian socialism was a misnomer. Socialists as a body are revolting against the present social conditions. A true Christian cannot be a socialist from the fact that he is taught submission. Christian socialists are trying to cure the disease. Scientific socialists wish to prevent it. It was shown that in Germany and also in France the Christian socialists have put up separate tickets, and the same thing will soon happen in this country. The Rev. Bliss, a most pronounced Christian socialist, has put to a vote of the readers of his journal, the practicability of forming a new political party.

The gist of the argument as presented by the negative was that Christian socialism was a factor in the evolutionary process, and as long as the fundamental principle was taught, namely the overthrow of competition and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth, it could not be a detriment and was in fact, a benefit to the movement. The following subject was chosen for next meeting: "Resolved, that the enfranchisement of women under capitalist system would be no benefit to the working class." Comrade Francis Nacke to take the affirmative. Comrade G. S. Holmes the negative. At the close of the debate all were invited to remain and participate in a little social in honor of Comrade L. T. Fisher's 70th birthday. Toasts and speeches were interspersed by a generous supply of wine and cake. The serious demeanor which clings to the average socialist generally, was for the time discarded and a thorough good time was enjoyed. C. H. R.

Los Angeles, May 18, 1901. Editor Advance: The evening of Wednesday, May 15th will long be remembered by the members of the Karl Marx Debating Club of Los Angeles as one of the most enjoyable in the history of the organization. The special feature of the occasion was a banquet given in honor of 70th birthday of Comrade L. T. Fisher.

The affair was a complete surprise to the comrades. After the regular debate and program had been carried out he was enticed away from the rooms and during the brief absence tables were arranged and spread with good things to eat and drink. Comrade Fisher was brought back, placed at the head of the table and called upon for a speech which, in spite of his embarrassment, he made in his usual graceful and witty manner.

Then followed the feast, during the discussion of which the health and long life of Comrade Fisher was drunk with good red California wine, toasts were proposed, humorous songs and recitations were rendered and speeches given and gay, were made. At twelve o'clock, after the singing of the Marseillaise by the fifty odd comrades and friends, the meeting adjourned with three ringing cheers for Comrade Fisher and three cheers and a tiger for the co-operative commonwealth.

Comrade Fisher, in whose honor this delightful little affair was pulled off, although at an age when most men are incapacitated for active service, is yet one of the most useful members of Local Los Angeles. No member, old or young, can show a record for more persistent and constant service at the front in the battle for freedom, whether at business, propaganda, street or special meetings than this comrade. He is always in his place and doing his full duty.

He is to-day as full of the fighting spirit as when, four decades ago, he wore the Confederate gray on Southern battle fields, and he has to-day the same clear insight and ability to express great thoughts that he manifested when, not many years ago, he sat in the editorial chair on the oldest daily paper in this city.

Seventy years of warfare and struggle and yet, while seeing clearly the monumental wrongs of our barbarous industrial system, there is in his heart no trace of bitterness. Old and poor and with no family or near relatives, yet he is youthful and buoyant in spirit though his head is as white as New England hills in January.

Scholar, soldier, journalist, poet, philosopher, wit—may he live long to help us bring in the co-operative commonwealth and long enjoy its blessings after it becomes a reality. W. A. Corey.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO Soc. Democratic Party holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening 8 o'clock and common subjects at Acad. of Science Hall, 809 Market street. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion follows. Admission free. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

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Open Letter to Local San Francisco.
San Jose, Cal., May 16, 1901.
Section San Francisco, S. D. P.—
Dear Comrades: I noticed in the ADVANCE of May 11th, two propositions submitted to you by your Municipal Program Committee, and although I am not a member of Section San Francisco, I am sure that you will consider it my duty as well as my privilege to make to you any suggestion relating to the proposed ordinances, which will be likely to be of benefit to our party. I therefore beg your earnest attention to what I am about to say.

In Section I of the proposed ordinance providing for the employment of the unemployed residents of the city and county of San Francisco, I find: "Whenever any person over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an elector of the city and county of San Francisco," etc. The word "elector" shuts out all women from the benefits which the ordinance is expected to secure if it should become a law. I cannot but hope that this is an oversight on the part of the Program Committee, which will be remedied as soon as the attention of the San Francisco comrades is called to it. The ordinance as it now stands is inconsistent with the spirit of our party platform. Not only that, but it is inconsistent with all Socialist doctrine. The literature of Socialism is thoroughly imbued and impregnated with the doctrine that women should be given equal opportunities with men. It is not merely a matter of justice to the woman, but an economic necessity for the protection of the workingman. By framing and placing before the people of San Francisco an ordinance which provides for so vital and desirable a benefit as security in the opportunity to earn a living, our party will place itself in a very inconsistent light if it so words its demand as to shut women out of the possibility of benefiting by it. If the ordinance should become a law, every Socialist who is what he professes to be would certainly be happy to think that women were thereby brought a little nearer economic independence. If, however, the ordinance should be placed before the people and should be defeated (which seems to be hardly probable), then the Social Democratic Party, if it has so worded its demand as to make it consistent with its own platform, as well as the teachings of all the greatest minds in its ranks, will at least have acted consistently, and shown that its professions are neither false nor carelessly made.

I can see no good reason whatever for interposing the qualification, "Who shall be an elector of the city and county of San Francisco." You will, perhaps, say that this is intended to shut out from benefit of the ordinance, the Chinese non-voter, but in this connection let me call your attention to another phase of the question, namely the wage. Your ordinance, by providing for the employment of men at a certain scale of wages, for a limited number of hours, would tend to hold up the wage of all workingmen. But if you do not also make it possible for women and Chinese to obtain work whenever required, at a wage proportionately as great as that you demand for the voting man, it will follow that the women and Chinese will be forced by the necessity of competing for employment, to take work at lower wages, and this fact will be a continual drag upon the wage of the workingman, in spite of your ordinance. The event would prove to you that your ordinance, as it now stands, is only a half-way measure, and too weak to be thoroughly effective.

I have spoken of the inconsistency of the present wording of the ordinance, and of its economic weakness; I will now speak of the matter in another light. I will speak to you as a woman, who joined the ranks of the Socialists and has worked for the promotion of our political power, under the repeated assurance that the Socialist party everywhere stood for equality of opportunity for the sexes. Although the number of women whose names stand on the rolls of the organization, is small, yet you will admit that there are many women—mothers, wives and sisters of the men in the organization, who are doing good work and constant work for the party. These women should be recognized. No one of us knows how soon his own mother, sister or wife may be in want, and perhaps without the opportunity to earn an honest living. For the sake, then, of your wives, sisters, daughters, it falls to you to remember in your proposed ordinance the needs of the workingwomen of San Francisco.

As a member of your organization I have a right to demand this change. If I were the only woman in the Social Democratic Party in the State of California, or even in the whole United States, I would none the less have a right to demand that, in any effort that the party may make to secure an economic advantage for the workingman, it should place side by side with him the workingwoman. Fraternally,

J. R. COLE, Section Santa Clara.

INTEMPERANCE AND POVERTY.

This pamphlet on the temperance question should be put in the hands of every cold-water advocate at once. The true cause of poverty and intemperance is explained in a most satisfactory manner. Those who are inclined to believe a truth because of the authority behind it can be satisfied by this little book, as the author quotes from many of the best writers to prove his thesis. The effect of the government taking over the liquor industry and running it for profit is shown by T. Twining in an interesting chapter on government ownership of the liquor traffic. This chapter shows what may be expected under capitalistic government ownership. India, according to that land pirate of other days, Warren Hastings, was the most temperate of countries, and yet, because the English government has introduced civilization and its natural concomitant poverty, drunkenness is on such an alarming increase that in a few years it will outstrip all other civilized countries in the world. The author proves conclusively that the only solution of the temperance question is the solution of the question of poverty, and the problem of poverty can only be solved by Socialism. Price 5 cents. Published by Chas. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

Comrade Chas. H. Vail, National Organizer of the S. D. P., writes from Medford, Oklahoma: "We are having fine meetings in the Territory. The movement is well under way here."
The attorney-general of Connecticut has declared that eight-hour laws are unconstitutional in that state.

STATE EXECUTIVE.

Met Saturday, May 18th at Comrade J. George Smith's office, Hearst Bld'g. Present—Andrews, Benham, Scott, Smith, Clemm and Reynolds.
The secretary reported receipts as follows: J. X. Sievezyński, \$1; Oliver Everett, \$1; Frank Simpson from Local San Diego, \$1; Stamer Local Alameda, \$7.75. This last item had been turned over to State Organizer to apply on his account. Receipts for due stamps and organization supplies: Oxnard Local reported May 4th, \$2.60; Los Angeles \$6.25; Sacramento, \$3.15; Alhambra, \$1.40; San Jose, \$5; Los Angeles, \$5; Kiverslue, \$5. Total (not including \$7.75 from Alhambra) \$30.40. Report received.
The Organizers reported receipts during trip North and in San Francisco (details published in the Advance May 18th) \$47.75. The Organizers expenses to date were reported (including 1000 mile ticket and salary \$80) as \$91.25. Reports received.
Secretary's action in relation to trip of Nat'l Organizer Vail was approved. Secretary's expenditures for four weeks was reported as follows: Telegram to National Secretary, \$1; telegram to W. F. Lockwood, 50cts.; telephones, 10 cts.; envelopes and paper, 20cts; stamps and Postals, \$2.95; paid balance due Advance, \$5.20. Total \$9.95. Ordered paid.
The bill of Advance from April 5th to May 13th amounting to \$13.70 was approved and ordered paid.
The receipt of \$8.50 from the Advance for the Levin Defense Fund was reported by the secretary. Contributions being from Wm. Gnauck 50 cts. Progressive Club, Oakland \$5, B. F. Swenson, \$5, and J. J. McLean \$2.
The Treasurer was ordered to remit \$25 to the National secretary for due stamps.
A communication to Locals who owe the state executive committee for stamps and supplies was ordered sent out.
Comrade Benham's offer to print a leaflet free of expense was accepted. Secretary was directed to notify Advance that papers were to be sent and charged to state committee only upon the order of the committee.
The committee considered the work of Comrade Anderson to be worthy of its energetic support and approved the secretary's reply to Los Angeles Local. Adjourned to meet next week.
John M. Reynolds, Sec'y.

Report of State Organizer.

I arrived at Redwood on the 16th, but could not find any one who was a Socialist or interested in the propaganda of socialism. Halls were very expensive and the chances for a street meeting were almost nil. So I proceeded to Palo Alto where I met Comrade Malkmus. He received me very kindly and promised to get up a meeting if given sufficient time. I am satisfied that a magnificent meeting can be had in Palo Alto, but it would take two or three days to work it up.
San Jose, May 18th and 19th. Here I found Comrades J. R. Cole, Harry Ryan, J. J. O'Brien, D. Geary and a number of others. At my suggestion an open air meeting was held on Saturday night. It was held at the corner of Market street on the spot which had been occupied by the Salvation Army. The attendance was fair and the attention excellent. Comrades Ryan, O'Brien and myself occupied the time. This was the first open air meeting held by the local since the arrests some four months ago. On Sunday afternoon with Comrade Ryan I spoke in the Park to a nice audience. The night meeting in Sleeper Hall was one of the best meetings I have attended for months, the feeling all through was just as it should be.
Campbell, May 20th. Here I met a big disappointment. Comrade J. B. Gard, a most enthusiastic socialist, met me in San Jose, and I was promised a very fine meeting. It was arranged to hold it in the open air. Unfortunately about noon it began to rain and continued to do so more or less all day. So the meeting had to be abandoned. I have promised if possible to come to Campbell on my journey north.
Scott Anderson.

During the second week of Comrade Scott Anderson's trip towards the South he will speak at Watsonville, May 24th and 25th; Salinas, May 26th and 27th; Paso Robles, May 28th and 29th; San Luis Obispo, May 30th and 31st; Arroyo Grande, June 1st.
Comrades at these places will please arrange for street meetings or in halls or both and for his entertainment while he is in their respective cities. J. M. Reynolds, Sec'y

BREWERS' LOCAL, NO. 7.
Brewers' Union Local No. 7 donated \$100 to Cooks and Waiters and \$150 to strike fund of Labor Council. Will give further assistance if required.

BOTTLERS' LOCAL, NO. 102.
Bottlers Union donated \$50 to Cooks and Waiters and per capita required by Labor council for strike fund.

The campaign of the Bottlers Union for the eight-hour work-day has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion on the Pacific coast. The result being a complete victory for the Union as the Bottlers' Union Bulletin, published in this paper will show. The members of the Union will now turn their attention and energies toward assisting their less fortunate fellow-workers.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A communication from San Jose was read.
The Auditing Committee is to be notified to audit the books of ADVANCE, and report at party meeting.

A motion to abandon Sunday night meetings after the 1st of the month was carried.

The State Executive Committee was requested to be present at party meeting, Wednesday, June 5th. A record of standing members to be taken at party meeting.

Ten cents is to be set aside by treasurer for each member every month.

A committee, consisting of Comrades King, Postler and Gavert, to arrange for a mass-meeting for striking machinists and cooks and waiters.

Bills: For editorial work, organizing, postage, stamps and envelopes, J. J. Noel, \$12.50; International Publishing Company, \$7.59; G. B. Benham, books, \$1.

It was recommended that the word "citizen" be substituted for "elector" in municipal program.

GERMANY.

The teaching of Polish has been prohibited in the secondary schools in the province of Posen.

The Socialists at Magdeburg wished to have a procession through the streets of that town on May Day, but the police have prohibited this demonstration because they state that public order would be endangered.

A congress of the Socialists of Saxony met recently near Leipzig, and was attended by fifty delegates. Comrade Gayer gave an account of the position of the party in Saxony. He said there were at the present time 25,000 Socialists belonging to political groups, and the party had obtained 300,000 votes at the general election in 1898. Questions of organization were discussed at length, and with regard to tactics it was decided that there was no need in Saxony for political opportunism.

Calhoun county, Michigan, including Battle Creek, gives 853 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 157 for the S. L. P.

The Social Democrats at Spring Valley, Ill., last year elected an alderman from James Beattie's ward. This year they decided to make it two, which they succeeded in doing, and now there are two Social Democratic aldermen in the council. Comrade H. C. Perry received 206 votes for mayor, just doubling the vote of Comrade Beattie a year ago.

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Santa Clara Brewery.
Garden City Brewery
STOCKTON
El Dorado Brewing Co.
SACRAMENTO
Capt. Binstellers City Brewery.
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PORTLAND
Henry Weinhard's City Brewery.
Gambirinus Brewing Co.
ASTORIA ORE.
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Seattle Brewing and Malting Co., Seattle, Wash
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- Bottlers' Union Bulletin
(Revised Weekly.)
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Chas. Huchmann
H. Melnik
Franks Bros. Chicago Beer
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Anton Hillips, United States Beer
Schwartz Weiss Bier, Schwartz Weiss Bier
(OAKLAND)
N. Hoal Bottling Depot
Oakland Bottling Co. Oakland Beer
Hanson & Kahler, Buffalo Beer
Kirchner & Manie, Rainer Beer
Enterprise Bottling Co. Enterprise Beer
B. R. K. F. Y.
American Brewery, Bottling Department
PORTLAND (ORE.)
Henry Weinhard Brewery, Bottling Department
Gambirinus Brewery, Bottling Department.
ASTORIA ORE.
John Rapp, Bottling Department
VANCOUVER WASH.
SPACETTLE WASH.
Seattle Brewing and Malting Co., Rainer Beer.
OLYM IA, WASH.
Capital Brewing Co.
Star Brewery.
TACOMA, WASH.
Pacific Brewing Co. Bottling Department.
SAN JOSE
Rudolf Sherr, National Beer
Otto Ziegler, Eagle Bottling Works