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Labor's Political Struggle

NOTES INDICATING THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD'S SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

GERMANY.

Three Socialists have been elected to the Landtag of Saxe-Altenburg; this gives them eight members out of a Parliament of thirty. The following sketch of the electoral systems shows what good organization can do. Nine of the members are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, and the remaining twenty-one are chosen by seven constituencies. The voting is open, but only persons having a home of their own are allowed to vote. In spite of all these precautions the authorities have not been able to keep the Socialists out.

AUSTRIA.

At present in Austria the imperial family must not be criticised. Recently the heir presumptive to the throne has been strongly backing up the Clericals and taking part in meetings protesting against the conversion of Austrians to Protestantism. I do not state that an Archduke should not have his opinion like any other citizen, but it is manifestly unfair that he cannot be criticised. The Socialist deputy Pernstorfer has called attention to this anomaly, but he has not yet succeeded in getting the law altered. In one way the more foolishly the royal persons act the better it is for democracy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Labor candidate in Cork, Ireland, was elected to the British Parliament.

BELGIUM.

A new bill relating to accidents among workmen has been introduced. At present, in order to recover compensation, the workman must prove that there has been negligence on the part of the employer. But by the proposed bill this is no longer necessary, and the workman is only prevented from recovering if he has willfully caused the accident. The amount that can be claimed is also increased.

A New York daily gives a description of the "People's Home" of Brussels, Belgium, controlled by the Socialists and trade unionists. On entering the ground floor the visitor finds a splendid cafe, lighted by electricity and fitted with the most luxurious appointments. It will hold at least a thousand persons with comfort. On the first floor, approached by iron staircases, are the administrative departments, all conveniently equipped. There are halls of various sizes for public meetings, trade union conclaves and social gatherings. On the roof of this delightful palace is a theater and concert hall, which will seat more than two thousand persons. There is also an outside promenade and refreshment room. The labor palace is constructed almost entirely of iron, cement and glass. It is not very decorative, but the lines of the building are artistic, dignified and simple, and it is erected solely for comfort and use.

HOLLAND.

The general election will take place on June 11th and 13th, and second ballots, if necessary, on June 25th.

Social Democrats of Holland held their annual conference and adopted a proposition of an earlier convention of trade unions that a combination should be effected between the S. D. P., the trade unions and the co-operative societies, and "that those three organizations should be recognized as mere parts of the one organization of labor in the class struggle." The conference also declared against militarism, decided to make a strong fight for universal suffrage and to put forward candidates in every district at the next election.

DENMARK.

Official returns of the recent national election in Denmark are as follows: Radical party, 96,500 votes, loss 1,572; Conservatives 51,555, loss 7,220; Moderates 22,260, loss 14,137; Social Democrats 42,955, gain 11,830. There are the figures in black and white, and they show plainly that Socialism in Denmark, as in other European countries, is the only growing political force.

NORWAY.

In Norway, in a district way up at the North Sea, the Socialists elected their legislative candidate by a big majority.

FRANCE.

The Government has been successful in finding places for the workmen who cannot find places at Montceau les Mines, and will pay their fare to their new place of employment. I may point out that this strike really took place because the company refused to take-back men who had been out on a previous strike.

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, one of the leading capitalistic writers of Europe, makes the charge that France has become the country par excellence of strikes, and that the present ministry is directly and wholly responsible, since the presence in the Cabinet of M. Millerand, an avowed Socialist, is a "constant incitement to violence." The latter, according to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, is the "open enemy of private property, of private capital, the absolute advocate of the socialization of all production." The writer continues: "There is no country in the world where we find such a phenomenon as a collectivist, avowed and militant, taking part in the government, dominating the departments of commerce and industry, preparing all the laws, and presiding at the passage of all measures which should be permitted to merchants and tradesmen."

The Combination Leaders Union.

There was an angry and determined look in the eye of President Rockefeller when he rapped the Combination Leaders' Union to order. Reading of minutes was dispensed with, several delegates were obligated, and the credentials of the Clare Portland Cement Company, a million-dollar concern, were returned, because it was a dual body and had not grabbed land in South America, and was, therefore, working below the scale.

Temporary Business Agent Flint reported that owing to troubles in "the street," where he had used all his efforts to prevent panic and disruption, he was unable to form new unions of capital of any consequence. Received.

Communications were received from several machinery manufacturers stating that their machinists were about to go on strike for less work and more pay, thus cutting down profits, and requesting that the business agent form the trade into a trust as a means of protection. Referred to business agent.

Chicago building contractors wrote that their workmen are reorganizing to carry on sympathy strikes, and advice was asked for. On motion the Chicago bosses were advised to apply for an injunction to prevent their workmen from affiliating in a coercive combine, and if that step proved ineffective to puncture their full dinner pail with a lockout.

A request was received from the National Civic Federation that in future all troubles with working people be referred to that body, as it is now prepared to arbitrate all differences and make everybody happy. Filed in the waste basket.

On motion, roll call was dispensed with. President Rockefeller surrendered the chair to Vice-President Whitney and took the floor. "There are two important matters that should receive immediate attention," he said, with strong emphasis. "One is that something must be done to curb the ambition of certain upstarts, and thus in the future prevent the recurrence of such scenes as took place on the street the other day. Here Brothers Morgan, Vanderbilt, Gould and I have been quietly working to secure control of the Northern Pacific and other big national organizations when a few little knockers get their hammers out the moment Morgan and Vanderbilt are temporarily absent. That's not good unionism. What sense is there in playing the hog? Why should brothers become impatient? The would-be rich and capitalistic lambs outside of our glorious organization are our meat anyhow, and there is no sense in frightening the great, susceptible mass of sheep by fleecing and skinning them all at once. They like to have things done to them gradually, a step at a time. Barnum well said that the people like to be humbugged, and our aim should be to nurse the idea that all can become rich, stand shoulder to shoulder, frown down all impatient upstarts, and play the game quietly and smoothly. (Applause.)"

"Now, another matter. I notice that many of our work people are becoming rankly ungrateful. They are solidifying themselves in unions in imitation of this body, and they have started a loud cry for more money and less work. Some of them are even talking of socializing industry. It's outrageous, brothers; it's tyrannical! And this after all our efforts to find work for them to do! (Loud applause.) I repeat what I have said before: It has always been my pleasure to make others give—to give up all they had—and I shall continue to live up to that ideal principle. (Prolonged applause.) Now, brothers, I hope some action will be taken to check our radical speculative members, and to stamp out the greed of the work people."

Delegates Gould, Vanderbilt and one or two others spoke in the same strain. After several motions and amendments had been made, a substitute for the whole carried to elect Bros. Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Morgan, Gould and Loeb a committee to harmonize the Western railroad trouble and guard the lambs in Wall street against hasty and undue slaughter. Any disobeying of the committee is to be punished by expulsion. During the debate, which was highly acrimonious, Delegates Harriman and Hill denounced each other as being not good union men, each claiming that the other was responsible for the Wall street panic, and exchange of blows was narrowly averted. The discussion also brought out the fact that all the members are anxiously awaiting the return of Business Agent Morgan from Europe, where he had gone on an organizing tour and to consult the Rulers' Union and President Rothschild, of the European C. L. U. on important business.

Brother John W. Gates, having been caught in the recent squeeze for four million dollars, the hat was passed to raise some money to put him on his feet again.

Thereupon the meeting adjourned.—Cleveland Citizen.

The "Social Economist" is the name of a new weekly just published as the State organ of the Social Democratic Party in Texas. It is edited by Comrade W. E. Farmer.

In the local election at Plattsmouth, Neb., Social Democratic candidates for marshal, councilmen and members of the school board received votes ranging from 60 to 322.

The Pittsburg "Kansan" says the Social Democratic Party seems to have a good foothold in Cowley county. Luella R. Kraybill of Winfield, the well-known and gifted writer and speaker on economic questions, has received a commission as Organizer from headquarters at Chicago.

"Christian Service" Insufficient.

Proper Social Conditions Needed for Human Regeneration.

By Chas. H. Vail.

One frequently hears it remarked, "Yes, things are not as they should be, but it is only through individual influence and Christian service that the change so much needed can be wrought." A statement like this seems strange to a Socialist, who realizes that the change needed is economic. Those making it fail to trace the evil to its source. "Individual influence and Christian service" are well in their place, but they constitute no remedy for social wrongs. Where the evil is social, it can only be removed by social readjustment. A man might be the recipient of both the influence and service and still be the victim of an unjust social system. Individual influence and Christian service is only applicable where the fault is purely individual, and even here the effort to uplift the individual is rendered nugatory by our false economic order—the system unregenerating one as fast as he is regenerated. No one can live out the Christ life and succeed in our commercial life. Christianity and capitalism are incompatible. The love principle is inapplicable under the reign of the competitive principle. Commercialism brutalizes men and negatives every act of Christian service. The Socialist does not object to the exercise of individual influence and Christian service in their proper field; he only insists that the method offers no solution for economic evils, and has but little effect on the individual under the present system. The Socialist points out that it would be wiser to first establish an environment wherein the law can be practiced. Surround men with proper conditions and most of the "individual influence and Christian service" now exerted to induce men to do right could be dispensed with. The efforts of reformers, Christian and Social, are merely to off-set the present organized temptations to evil. Remove the cause and nearly all of this effort could be saved.

The church is not battling inherent evil, but merely the results of the profit principle. The principle of private profit is always demoralizing. Man is not naturally bad, he is merely the child of economic conditions. The economic conditions control all conditions—our social institutions, and, in fact, civilization itself rests upon an economic foundation. It is our economic and social relations that determine what kind of beings we are. The Socialist insists that the primal change necessary is one of environment. We cannot live honest, noble lives in our present state of temptations and dependence and insecurity. The change needed is a complete revolution in our industrial system. No mere reform will suffice. Civilization itself must be created anew—it must be born again. There must be a complete change in our economic base.

If a change of system is necessary, it must be evident that individual influence and Christian service alone will not suffice. There is not an instance in history when a ruling class has ever been "influenced" to surrender an economic privilege. Changes that make for social progress do not come that way. They result from class struggles, which in turn are caused by economic conditions or changes.

The remedy cannot change the system nor do away with the evils within the system. Did individual influence and Christian service abolish the evils of chattel slavery? It may have tended to make good masters and obedient slaves, but the very condition of master and slave was wrong, and continued to exist and would, until this day, for all of mere preaching individual influence and Christian service. So, today, the evils of wage slavery cannot be abolished by preaching individual influence and Christian service. It might make better masters and contented slaves, but the very condition of master and slave is wrong—the dependence of some upon others for an opportunity to live is unjust, and can only be abolished by the abolition of the system. Our business is not to make good and contented slaves, but free and independent men.

The method of individual influence and Christian service has been tried now for nearly two thousand years, and the results are not such as to unqualifiedly recommend the method. The outcome evidences that something is lacking. It may be good in its place, but it surely fails to touch the root of the evil.

Socialism, friends, furnishes the only solution of the problem. It will not only reduce the present anarchistic system to order and harmony, but it will elevate and ennoble humanity.

UNITED STATES.

The label recently adopted by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths is printed in blue ink on white paper. It will be used especially on finished tools, axes, miners' tools, etc.

Silk weavers' strike at Scranton, Pa., has been won by the girls. Monday the strikers held a big parade and were addressed by Mother Jones and William Maily of the New York "Worker."

The courts have taken another rap at organized labor. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of the Window-Glass Workers' Union, made permanent the injunction of a lower court and decided that the organization had no right to force apprentices into a union or prevent an employer from employing non-union men.

Labor's Economic Struggle

NOTES SHOWING THE STRIFE BETWEEN ORGANIZED LABOR AND CAPITALISM.

NORWAY.

The Norwegian trades unions have been holding their annual meeting at Christiania.

FINLAND.

The Federation of Workingmen's Associations in Finland has been holding its annual meeting at Helsingfors. It represents about forty associations, and has 1,900 members, of whom 300 are women. The associations publish a newspaper, and are going to build a house for meetings, etc., at Helsingfors.

SPAIN.

During the past eleven years the General Workers' Union in Spain has grown enormously, in spite of the difficulties of all kinds which are put in the way of workmen wishing to organize themselves. In 1887 there were twenty-seven groups with 3,352 members; today there are 172 groups with 30,000 members, 10,000 of whom live in Madrid.

CANADA.

Unionists of Manitoba are angry because the government has allowed the factory acts to become dead letters.

UNITED STATES.

Car repairers are organizing a National Union at Buffalo this week.

J. R. Sovereign has become editor of the "Idaho State Tribune" again.

In Kansas City 20,000 cigars were discovered bearing counterfeit Union Labels.

Brewers in New York have been enjoined by the courts against boycotting a scab concern.

It is said that the bricklayers and masons have an eight-hour day in 153 cities in the United States.

New York "Sun" has again been placed on boycott list for shamefully breaking agreement with printers.

The "Midland Mechanic," trade union paper of Kansas City, Mo., has suspended. It was twelve years old.

Silk mill strike at Paterson, N. J., has been lost. Court clapped a blanket injunction on the strikers, they got scared and broke and ran to cover, and the capitalists smile.

THE RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

The International Socialist Bureau at Brussels has addressed the following circular to the Socialist and labor parties of the world:

"To the Labor Parties of All Countries: .

It is unnecessary to recount in detail the important events which are now taking place in Russia. Our comrades have learned the facts through the reports given by the press and through the communications of our Russian brothers in the Socialist papers.

"As the Russian delegates to the International Socialist Committee have written, the events of the last few months mark a turning point in the history of the Empire of the Tsar. The troubles which began in the universities have developed into deep and serious troubles, which agitate all Russia, which call in question the very foundations of Russian society, which unite the intellectuals of the cities with the proletariat of the industrial centers in a long and difficult, yet hopeful, struggle against the brutal forces of tsarism.

"There in Russia the thousands of workingmen in the factories and workshops and thousands of citizens of all classes are full of courage in the great task they have before them and full of confidence in the solidarity of their brothers in Europe, in America, in Australia, and in Asia, because they know that in battling against capitalism and against Russian despotism they are fighting for the emancipation of the workers—the common cause of the Socialist parties of all lands.

"Already in France public meetings have been held for the purpose of rousing public opinion to the revolutionary situation in Russia. In Belgium meetings are being organized. It is hoped that the Socialist parties of England, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, the United States, and all other countries will follow this example, in order that the international proletariat may be unanimous in its protest against the brutalities of tsarism.

"We urge that, in all large cities, industrial centers, and university circles, meetings be organized, and that resolutions of protest be submitted to the vote of the audience and, if practicable, such protests be circulated for signatures. We propose to you the following form of resolution to be ratified by such meetings:

"The citizens assembled in mass-meeting at extend their greetings to the Russian proletariat. We recognize our solidarity with the workingmen and intellectuals in their conflict with the coalition of capitalism and tsarism. We express our sympathy with the Russian revolutionists and encourage them to continue the battle to a victorious end."

"We desire you to inform us with the least possible delay what will be done in this matter and to transmit to us copies of the resolutions adopted, in order that we may organize the movement of condemnation against the acts of an odious and barbaric government.

"Fraternally,

"THE INT. SOCIALIST BUREAU,
"VICTOR SERWY, Secretary."

"Brussels, April 21, 1901."

ADVANCE

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Communications must reach the office by Wednesday preceding the issue in which they are to appear. The fact that a signed article is published does not commit the Editor to all opinions expressed therein. Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Short communications giving reports of organization and progress of the Socialist movement are desired from comrades in all sections. Nothing is of greater interest to readers than this feature. Our readers want it and will enjoy it.

Unity? A long time ago we said we wanted unity and we were going to get it.

The "National Single-taxer" has suspended publication. The single-tax grows like a cow's tail—downward.

Remember the Party meeting next Wednesday, June 5th, at 8 p. m., Labor Bureau, 915 1/2 Market street.

We hate to call a union leader names, but when Mr. Compers comes out in a circular and tells the trades unions to concentrate all their efforts on having a "prevailing rate of wages law" passed, after what was done to such a law by the Supreme Court of New York, he must be a fool or a knave, or both.

LIBERTY—the right to quit your job and go hungry.

EQUALITY—living on your bank account while the boss lives on his.

FRATERNITY—haggling over compromise terms after getting a liberal dose of cold steel and hot lead.

POLITICS—something to be avoided as it will secure what you want without privation or bloodshed.

The Chicago Board, S. D. P., has acceded to the request for an early time for unity convention and has named July 29th for the date. This we believe will be highly satisfactory, and the prospects are now brighter than ever. The S. L. P., of course, as was expected, prefers to hoe its own row. But all other organizations that are really socialist, will doubtless be represented. It ought to be possible to perfect a good national organization and conduct our propaganda in a systematic, harmonious manner. Our columns are open to suggestions in regard to the national unity convention and its work.

We have it on good authority that the wholesale grocers issued a letter to the retailers saying that while the machinists' strike is on no credit shall be given. Of course, the order is preposterous, but it is an indication of what the conspirators of the organized capitalist class will attempt. Our authority is the word of several grocers in several parts of town, personally spoken, and hearsay from several union men. If this kind of tactics is pursued long enough by the Organized Employers we will witness a remarkable increase in the Socialist vote next fall. When organized labor comes into conflict with organized capital the class character of the struggle can no longer be obscured. The workers must see then that the only way to defeat the conspirators who seek to enslave them is to completely overthrow their power at the ballot-box and make this country a workers' republic, not leave it the prey of parasitic millionaire conspirators and gamblers.

In his book, "Faith and Folly," the Rev. Mgr. Vaughn writes of the social difficulty: "Over and above the privileges that the civil law may confer, every man by virtue of his birth into the world and simply because he is a man possesses certain definite and inalienable rights. He has a right to live—so long as he commits no act by which his life becomes forfeit to the state. And the right to live carries with it the right to all that is requisite to preserve life. Consequently, he may justly demand food and clothing and shelter; not indeed directly, save in exceptional circumstances, but indirectly. In other words, he may justly demand work or employment by which he can obtain the means of supplying his needs. Further: Since the Creator has conferred life not as a penalty or punishment, but as a privilege and a boon, it is evidently His intention that, generally speaking, man should enjoy life and rejoice in his existence. Man may claim, therefore, not merely what is absolutely needed for bare existence, but also what is requisite in the present condition of society and civilization, for ordinary decency and comfort." This is just what we have contended and it is a complete indictment of the modern capitalist state, which fails absolutely to secure this right to the workers. San Francisco has a chance to inaugurate a system of employment which will guarantee this right. Circulate the petitions. They will be ready Monday.

YOUR IMMEDIATE DUTY.

Reports from various parts of the country show that Socialist agitation is progressing very favorably. Especially encouraging are the reports from Chicago. Since the establishment of the "Workers' Call" in that city and the acquisition of many earnest, enthusiastic and able comrades, matters have been on a steady boom there. The comrades have gotten down to a systematic propaganda and are pursuing planful methods which cannot fail to bear plentiful fruit. One of the most notable features of the Chicago movement

is its organization. In most of our cities only one in ten, fifteen or twenty of the Socialist voters is a member of the party. In Chicago, with a vote of only about 6,000, there are 1,200 members, or one in five. This is an excellent showing and is a sure guarantee that all the work possible to do, is being done. With such an organization the future of the movement is assured.

And in subsequent elections we may look for a large increase of the vote. When such a body of men can be got into an organization, it means that in that place there is a regiment of workers who can and will devote time to the propaganda of the Social Revolution. When, furthermore, this regiment sets about its work with systematic energy and devotion, organizes its efforts and directs them according to a carefully prepared plan, watches results, continually criticises and readily adopts improved methods, then we may be sure that it will accomplish what it sets out to do in the quickest and most effective manner. We predict a glorious future for Chicago as the result of its excellent work now.

But the purpose of this is not to throw bouquets at the comrades of the porkopolis. They have their hands so full of more important things that they can't pick them up and make the proper bow. What we wish to do is to point a moral and adorn this tale with a few words to our San Francisco comrades—and others can take the hint.

In the fall of this year there will be a municipal election. Last fall we polled 2,000 votes; this year we ought to add 1,000 more. This we can do if the comrades will work. With the proper amount of effort there is an easy possibility of doubling the vote. All the indications are of a quiet campaign, and under such circumstances we can more readily get the ear of the individual citizen. The necessary thing is activity on our own part. The strike has opened the eyes of many men to the conflict between labor and capital; the trust has aroused the people to a fear for liberty, with the concentration of capital; the Republican party is well known as the rich men's party; the Democrats are disgraced as corrupt and discredited as being incompetent. The times are most propitious for our cause. An excellent opportunity presents itself in this coming campaign. We must make answer whether or not we are the men for it. If among the two thousand Socialist voters of San Francisco four hundred dues-paying party members can be secured, then we may feel sure that the vote in November will be double that of last year. Four hundred workers will mean such a boom in the Socialist movement in San Francisco as it has not experienced since the time during and after the Harriman campaign of 1898. Doubt not that they can be gotten. The vote is here; the sentiment is here. All that is needed is a little urging, a little asking, and these comrades, who now stand back, failing to realize the importance of being members, will put on the armor and do valiant battle by our side in the political class-struggle.

Now, comrade reader, our remarks are not addressed to an indefinite Tom, Dick or Harry—not to the other fellow; they are addressed to you, you! Do you understand? YOU!!!

I. ARE YOU A MEMBER? Your immediate duty is to become one if you are not. You should be a member because it costs only 25 cents a month, and that 25 cents is put where it will do the most good. It goes into the organized propaganda, and thus is spent in the most effectual way. You yourself then have a voice and a vote in the management of the organization which controls Socialist propaganda. Thus you are able to spend not only your own money in the way you think best for our common cause, but have the opportunity of spending or causing to be spent other people's money in the most effective way of furthering Socialist propaganda. In other words, you give not only your monthly dues, but also the advantage of your advice, and none are so poor in intelligence but what they may often have good ideas to propose, or are able to criticize bad ideas suggested. This is a thing the cause needs: Your present, your advice. Contribute your share of making the movement that democratic organization it must be to be successful. The Socialist movement cannot be a one-man movement. It is your duty to see that it is not so.

With your money, comrade reader, your advice and vote, this result is attainable—that the money which Socialists spend in San Francisco will be spent in the most economical and fruitful manner. There is this further advantage—besides furnishing a regular income which can be figured on in making plans, your presence, even though occasional at party meetings, encourages others; it is a visible evidence of progress; it furnishes the reward of visible results which the party worker needs to keep him encouraged and spur him on to further efforts. Beyond this, again, is the fact that you yourself, comrade reader, will find something to do for the cause. There is plenty to be done. If you cannot do it you are excused; but if you can then join, and take up your share of the burden of the emancipation of society from wage-slavery. You hope for Socialism; you long for rest from this desperate struggle for existence. You wish to see your fellows free from the barbarous competition of the day and enjoy the peace, prosperity, and freedom of the co-operative commonwealth. Then do not hang back. Do not remain withdrawn from those who are working to realize the noble ideals we hold. Next Wednesday evening, June 5th, at 8 o'clock, in the Labor Bureau, 915 1/2 Market street, in the front hall on the top floor, is held the regular monthly meeting of the Local San Francisco Social Democratic party. COME TO THIS MEETING, and join the party then and there. Do you know what work there is to be done which we need you to help do? There is speaking to do. Can you speak? If not, there is literature to distribute. This you certainly can do. There are petitions to circulate to have referred to a vote of the people the two propositions of employing unemployed citizens and building a Palace of the People. Ten thousand names must be secured for these to become effective. It can be done, and will be far better propaganda, when done, than any other move made in San Francisco. This is plenty of work to suggest for the present. When it is done we can suggest more. But we again ask you, Are you willing that a few should bear all the burden of this? Or are you a true Socialist? Will you join with your comrades in the common struggle? Answer by your presence Wednesday night, June 5th, at 915 1/2 Market street, second floor, front.

IN THE Industrial Arena

BY JOS. J. NIEL.

One of the peculiar features of President McKinley's little junket is that he quite forgot to visit Mare Island Navy Yard. Perhaps the owners of the Union Iron Works induced the forgetfulness. It might be inconvenient for these builders of warships to have the knowledge blazoned forth to the country that Mare Island Navy Yard is equal to the task of building as large a ship and as swift as are the Scotts. The contrast between the treatment accorded mechanics in the employment of the government at the navy yard and the same class of mechanics employed at the Union Iron Works might cause some people to think. And Irving M. and his associates are constitutionally opposed to any one thinking who is not of their cult.

Up at Mare Island the United States transports are fitted for sea at less cost than they can be fitted at either the Risdon Iron Works or the Union Iron Works. The machinists in the privately owned yards are on strike for a nine-hour workday, the machinists employed by the government at the navy yard work eight hours a day. The pay per hour of the government machinist is much more than the pay of the privately exploited machinist. The same holds good with every mechanic and laborer employed by the two parties concerned. The government employee is relatively better off than his brother workman engaged by the Scotts or the Risdon company. This brings us to a question: If the work on the transport fitted out at the government yard is as good as the work on the transport fitted out at the Union Iron Works, and if the price is less, or even the same, and the employees get more wages for the number of hours worked and better treatment generally, why not have all the transports fitted out at the government yard? And if the transports, why not the warships; and if the warships, why not the ships of peace?

Another question might be asked concerning the surplus value created by the machinist at the government ship yard as well as at the privately owned yards, but to make it understandable to the machinists who have been so busy working for Mr. Scott that they have had no time to think for themselves or develop their brains, the comparison between the Union Iron Works and the Navy Yard will be maintained. For the sake of convenience and to illustrate with force, we will imagine that one hundred men in each yard are working to create values. The concrete thing upon which they expend their labor power is the building of a ship. In the government yard they work eight hours per day, in the privately owned yard they work ten hours per day. The amount of value created by each man every hour, let us say, will exchange for one dollar, to use the standard known to everybody. Now, looking at the thing in this relation, the Scotts take two dollars from every man each day more than the government. This, in the illustration, amounts to two hundred dollars a day from the one hundred machinists. Applying it concretely, that is, applying it to all the men in the employment of the Scotts, the relation holds good. That is, the volume of value created by workmen and turned over by them to this one company is about two dollars per man every day more than the government takes for the same work. But the actual volume is far in excess of this. Leaving all comparison to the one side for a minute, it can be conservatively estimated that every man working at the Union Iron Works creates values every day which would exchange for ten dollars in gold in the open market. To make it more clear, take for example a ship the company would charge \$100,000 to repair. The actual wages paid the mechanics during the repairing would amount to \$30,000, or at the outset \$40,000. Now, striking machinist, who gets the \$60,000 or \$70,000? If you decide that the Scotts get this value that you and your fellow-workmen have created, will you please tell us why? Surely this question might be discussed in your union without offense to the sensibilities of your leaders. At least you could ask, in all kindness, why you wear out your lives to put two dollars each every day into the pocket of Irving M. Scott more than the government wants from you for exactly the same work.

You cannot escape the truth contained in the illustration, nor can you escape the further deductions from the premise established. If the amount of food, clothing and shelter the men who worked on the "Ohio" received for building that huge destructive machine were exchangeable with any part of the ship, they would exchange with one of the engines and two pieces of armor plate. Who gets the rest of the value created by your human labor? Who takes as his own the results of your sweat and toil? Irving M. Scott, of course. That's why he is a millionaire. That's why the President was a guest of his family, and that's why he kept the President from visiting the Navy Yard, lest the fact be advertised that facilities for creating values in warships there were equal to his own, and that the workmen are more contented, receiving better wages and a shorter work-day, together with the possibility of having the warships of the future built there because it would be cheaper.

This is an illustration from the facts which confronts you, striking machinists, to prove that under government ownership of the means of production and distribution you would be infinitely better off than you are now, working for the Scotts and the Dows. But under no consideration must you confound government ownership with Socialism. One of the chief differences is this: Under government ownership you would still create eight dollars' worth of value, so to speak, every day, and get about three dollars' worth of it back to feed yourself and buy clothing and pay the landlord, the government taking the balance, as it does now in the case of the Mare Island Navy Yard. You would still be an exploited man, under government ownership. Your labor would be a commodity, as it is today, and you would still be wearing out your life for the benefit of a class. Under Socialism all your crystallized labor in the shape of ships, or engines, or plows, or mills, or bread, would belong to you. The energy, the effort, the thought, the sweat you put into the creation of these things, would be paid for by a possession of these things. You ask

why? Because you produced them. And the capitalist, you ask—what of him? Your peculiar ethics, my dear workman, and your absurd concern for the welfare of other people who have no concern for yours, keep you wage-slaves. Do we need capitalists to run the post office, or the weather bureau, or the Navy Yard? Are they not run economically, even under this government?

The capitalist has no rights you need respect. The farther back you go to find the origin of capital the less excuse you find for the capitalist. All his possessions are the unpaid wages of workmen. And the passing of the years gives no title to property that was wrongfully acquired. Just as each of you today create ten dollars' worth of value, so to speak, every day you work and get merely enough of it to keep you alive, so your forefathers, back to Garth, hind of Sergus the Saxon, with the iron band around his neck, produced relatively ten dollars' worth of value every day and got only enough of it to keep them alive. And just as secure in his right to rob the poor, helpless women and children, and weak-hearted, unprotesting men of today, so the capitalist of early days was secure in his right to exploit your forefather Garth, and to that end placed the iron band around his neck. The capital was as honestly obtained in the one instance as in the other; there is no difference in the methods used. The iron band Garth wore around his neck you wear around your stomach. You cannot escape your masters; you are theirs for life. True, you may sometimes change them; but the second has you bound to him as firmly as the first. You can accept his terms or you may not work. Without work you may starve. Think of it, you free men in this land of the free! Think of it today; think of it tomorrow; and when another crisis comes to bid you good morning, and hint that you had better submit to your masters' terms, still think of it. And every time you deposit a ballot in the box that is not labeled "Socialism," that is not labeled "The Working Class," take yourself out in a vacant lot and kick yourself good. Your freedom from the modern collar of Garth lies in voting for your own interests. And those interests are not the same as the interests of the men who make you wear the collar. Your interests are not the same as the interests of the men who contribute millions for the election of a Republican or a Democrat. If you would learn where you rightfully belong, study what the Socialists have to say on the subject.

Another strike Monday may be inaugurated to keep up the interest in local affairs. This time it is the butchers. One would naturally think from 6 a. m. till 5 p. m. is about as long as a man could be expected to work and be respectable, yet the owners of butcher-shops think otherwise. A wisely drawn schedule of prices and hours would have called for an eight-hour day. In the first place eight hours is long enough for any man to work; in the next, it is well to ask for everything, though a man would be a fool not to take half. A strike may result from placing the weak-kneed demands before the masters. Nothing worse could have happened if the demands had been strong. Then, a show of strength has some influence on the other fellow and often keeps him at bay; evidence of weakness only earns his contempt and causes him to fight. If the butchers allowed themselves to be lulled into the sleep of security by the siren voice of a leader, next Monday they may be rudely awakened. It is well always to think for yourselves, workmen. Sometimes there is a great deal back of a grand stand play, and the trouble is only a few of your are in on the division. Always be suspicious of too much anxiety for peace at any price.

Some time ago we said that a fund of \$50,000 had been raised by the Employers Association to fight union labor in this city. We beg to apologize. Our natural conservatism made us reluctant to publish such a bit of news. \$50,000 is such a large sum to us. It would buy so many things we need. It would do such an immense amount of propaganda. We could elect a Social Democrat for Mayor in this city next November if we had that amount to fall back on. Is it any wonder we cut the amount reported in two and used only one-half. Fifty thousand dollars was enough we thought. But we were wrong. We should have added another cipher and made it \$500,000. Think of it! Half a million dollars subscribed to fight the Cooks and Waiters by capitalists, who have no direct connection with the restaurants, only to eat an occasional meal in one of them. There is no evidence of a class struggle in this. Not at all. The money is contributed out of love for the Cooks' and Waiters' Alliance.

Three hundred and twenty-seven restaurants display union cards in their windows in this city. Gradually the fight narrows itself down to the few big places that have always stood against union demands. Johnson is, of course, the leader, though lately he talks less. He has an official phonograph in the person of one Micheals. This Micheals is a lawyer, though he does not work at his trade all the time. He is otherwise engaged. A committee, with the esoteric philosopher, Johnson, at the head, keeps him busy making records. When the committee leaves him he fondly imagines he can have a few minutes to ply his trade of law-mongering. Not so, however. The reporters disabuse his mind on that point. One after another they drop a nickel in the slot and Micheals grinds out the same old song for each: "That the strike is over; it won't last three days more; we have eleven thousand cooks on the way and seventy-five thousand waiters. We pay more than the union demands, and work our men only two days a week. We are really good. The Cooks and Waiters are the only ones who are bad. They want to be idle. They are loafers and—and—" then there's a bur-r-r goes on somewhere in Micheals' internal economy and he begins all over again.

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J. C., City.—The Mutual Electric Light Company really pays Gibson's rent to help him fight the Union. Can you not see the economic basis for the generosity?

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McG.—I do not wish to risk my reputation as a prophet. No man can predict the outcome of the present struggle. Capital is strongly entrenched, but the workers have learned considerable.

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LOCAL ALAMEDA, of the Social Democratic Party, holds open educational meetings every Friday evening except first one of month which is devoted to business. at 944 Central Ave. room 2. Address communications to J. C. WTAMER, 2061 Encinal Ave.

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and never would exist if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.—Abraham Lincoln's Message to Congress, 1865.

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 17th—227 5th, 1st and 3rd Friday each month 8 p. m.
 18th—408 5th, 2nd & 4th Monday each month, 8 p. m.
 19th—3248 Mission near 29th, 1st & 3rd Monday in the month.
 21st—901 Golden Gate ave, every 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m.
 22nd—1912 Webster, 2nd & 4th Friday.
 23rd—2 Grove, 2nd Sunday in month.
 25th—410 Kearny, room 28th 1st & 3rd Monday, 8 p. m.

Organization.

By J. R. Cole.
 (Continued from No. 354.)
 [By some mistake the following important part of J. R. Cole's article on "Organization," which appeared in No. 354 of "Advance" was left out. To complete the article we herewith publish it, hoping that the author will kindly pardon us for the mistake.—Ed.]

Now the whole aim of my argument is to show that if we would fit ourselves for the trust which we hope soon to acquire, namely, the management of our own industrial affairs collectively for our own benefit, we must begin to educate ourselves in the machinery of collective action through organization. For this purpose, any organization which aims at a definite end to be accomplished, is useful, while the trade unions, which not only accustom their members to act collectively, but also accustom them to the consideration of the general conditions obtaining in their respective trades, and to the various and intricate relations of the different trades to one another, are of more than ordinary value. They are the training-school for the citizen of the future. They are engaged, moreover, in actively carrying on the class struggle, and in doing so they cultivate among their members a feeling of solidarity, greater in many cases than that which results from fellowship in organizations professedly Socialist. Nor is this feeling of solidarity merely local, as the trade unions frequently have national and international organizations, thus cultivating by practice as well as precept the teaching that the workers of all nations have a common interest.

The Socialist should never fail to set before the non-Socialist the right of the worker to the full product of his labor, and the possibility for the worker to obtain and enjoy that product. He should lose no opportunity to advocate the use of the ballot as a weapon in the economic struggle. He should endeavor to explain to the best of his ability the unavoidable conflict of interests between employers and employed, which results from the competitive system of industry. At the same time the Socialist who is not a trade-unionist can learn much from the trade-unionist, in the working of an organization which has as its object the regulation of economic conditions in some specified branch of industry. The Socialist may understand theoretically the causes of various economic phenomena, better than the non-Socialist, but he needs to gain practical knowledge of the management of an industry through an organization. We cannot wait until we have fully learned all the theory of a trade, before we begin to use the tools. Theory and practice must go together.

In this country the Socialist has looked almost exclusively to the political part of the program, while the trade-unionist has ignored political action as a means of regulating economic conditions. Each school needs to learn from the other. The unionist must learn that he cannot accomplish much betterment of his condition without the use of the ballot to that end. The Socialist needs to learn that the use of the ballot alone will never accomplish what he hopes to attain. With it must be combined the power of the workingman to act steadily, patiently, persistently, intelligently in concert with his fellows; he must learn to make of himself a member of an organization who shall consider his duties in the organization, not as something outside of the ordinary course of affairs, something for which he deserves great credit, but as a duty necessary for the protection of his own interests and the preservation of his own liberties. Voting the Socialist ticket will never make of this country a Socialist commonwealth. You may elect leaders who will do great things for you, but if you are to do great things for yourself, if you are to manage affairs in a democratic, co-operative way, you must learn to take your part intelligently in organized effort.

Big Doings In San Jose.

San Jose, May 26, 1901.

Editor ADVANCE—

Dear Comrade: A dinner given by Local Santa Clara last night was a great success.

Not less than forty comrades and a few outsiders, who are prospective Socialists, had responded to an invitation, in spite of the pouring rain and the fact that nearly half of them had to come from six to eighteen miles. At 8:30 p. m. we marched from headquarters to the Creamery Restaurant on Santa Clara street, where the banquet had been arranged. After partaking of the excellently prepared dinner, Comrade Miss Annie Thole favored the guests with a very ably rendered solo. Comrades Harry Ryan and Miss Thole then sang a duet. Miss Lela Guard of Campbell gave a imitation of a colored lady scolding her boy, creating unbounded merriment. The recitation of "A Circus in Town," by Harry Ryan was a treat par excellence. Comrade Clancy gave imitations of a bugle call, a hen after laying an egg, a rooster at 5 a. m., a switching freight engine, an express train leaving the depot, and pigs at feeding time, all of which were very natural and were fully appreciated by the guests.

Comrade Ryan then introduced the President and Executive Board of the Laundry Workers' Union. They all addressed the gathering, showing they were favorable to Socialism and gave all the credit to the S. D. P. for the benefits they have received by organizing into a union. One of them said that for thirty-five years he has slaved in laundries and seen the conditions growing worse and worse; that twice within that time the laundry workers organized and again disorganized, and had lost all hope of betterment. Last week was the first time in his life he had received extra pay for overtime. He then declared himself a Socialist and willing to further the cause to the best of his ability, and took his seat after rendering a song in the Chinese language, amid prolonged applause and cheers.

Comrade Feely then made a short speech, followed by Comrade Miss J. R. Cole and Comrade Mrs. Whithers. Comrade Harry Ryan delivered the address of the evening, lasting forty minutes. He reviewed the Socialist movement, the development of capitalist society, the hypocrisy of the defenders of the competitive system, etc.

The address was well worth the attention it received and the ovation Comrade Ryan got after his closing remarks. It was past eleven when we returned to the headquarters to transact the business for which this affair had been arranged. The object of the dinner was to bring all the Com-

rades together to devise plans of establishing a headquarters that will be a credit to the Socialist Movement in San Jose and the United States. The present headquarters, although consisting of three rooms, including a meeting hall, in which ninety persons can be seated, is much too small to accommodate all the organizations that are now meeting here, thirteen in all. But as the whole building is a very suitable one for our purposes and can be had for a reasonable rent, it was thought best to take it while the opportunity is at hand. There are twenty-six large rooms on three floors, each one sufficiently large to hold a good-sized meeting in; also a hall seating 350 people, with a fine stage, a dancing hall 50x50 feet, and a dining room to seat 120 persons comfortably, with a fine kitchen and dishes galore, six bath rooms and one shower bath. With the exception of three, all unions have declared to come in and help us to make the thing a success. The prospects are very promising, and the comrades are very enthusiastic.

Fraternally,
 PAUL HARTMANN.

The Cause of the Bakers Union.

Editor ADVANCE—

Dear Sir: In regards to so many rumors coming from the Master Bakers concerning the Bakers' Union, I wish to make a clear explanation to the Master Bakers and to my fellow-citizens of San Francisco.

Last October, 1900, a few journeymen Bakers made a call to their fellow-journeymen to come together and organize in a body to abolish seven days' work. The call was responded to by every baker in and near San Francisco in a short time; and, with a membership of nearly 900 in number, a union was formed.

The Union demanded from their bosses a day of rest, which we got through united action.

We wish to let the public know how it was heretofore. In most of the shops, with the exceptions of a few, the men have worked from twelve to sixteen hours, and in some instances as much as eighteen hours, per day, seven days a week, 365 days in a year.

The public can judge for itself whether a man who is dead tired is able to perform clean work or not.

Would it be wise for all boss Bakers to try to drive their men back to seven days' work? A good many have been working on that point ever since the Union came into existence. Not only can they give their men a day of rest, but they can take one themselves, rest their horses, and those that have a family can let their poor wives have a day of rest, who have been up in the mornings from five o'clock till ten o'clock at night every day.

But it seems to be the motto of the boss Bakers to work their men, their horses and their wives to death. I guess the majority of their wives will agree with me on that point.

Now let this everyday work be a thing of the past, and you will find that you will have less trouble with the men. They joined the Union for a day of rest, and are going to have it.

Thinking to secure men from the East to take our places is a great mistake, as the Bakers are far better off in the East than here. They are not working seven days, and it is always a burden for an Eastern man to get accustomed to seven days' work. If you study the affair correctly you will find the most men belonging to this Union today are men that have come here the last few years—men who have enough manhood to know that they are not living to work only, but wish to have at least one day at their own disposal.

I would like to remind some of the German Boss Bakers, who are always trying to get their men back to seven days' work, to take an example from some of the English-speaking shops, that have abolished seven days' work for some time past. The men are working under better conditions, earning fair wages, and boarding and rooming where they please.

I have been working under Union rules since 1887 in Sacramento and other places, and I must say in Sacramento it was the Union that kept the bosses up, that raised the price of their goods and prevented some from doing underhand work. The price of bread before the Union was the same as we have it here at present. After the Union was organized they sold twenty-five loaves for a dollar and fifteen ounces weight in a loaf, paid fair wages, from \$15 to \$25 a week, and made money besides.

The Boss Bakers in this city form a ring and call themselves Protective Association, to protect themselves against the Union. That is not necessary. Let them come together and regulate their prices, and close their doors on Sunday. If they treat their men right the men will treat them right.

JOHN BREITWIESER,

Comrade William Glanz of Paterson, N. J., a member of the national Executive Committee of the S. L. P., has resigned from that body, and in a letter to the "Worker" expresses his disapproval of its tactics, and his desire for a union of all the Socialists of America. Comrade Matthew Maguire, who was elected alderman in Paterson on the S. L. P. ticket, has also resigned from the party.

Scarcely any report comes from the parliaments of European countries but what mentions the aggressive activity of militant Socialists. Thus our cause goes marching on with irresistible force to ultimate triumph.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Comrades James Roche and John Murray Jr. will start on a wagon crusade south of the Tehachepi on June 1st. Roche writes: "I will be off with Johnny Murray as a running mate and I know we will work well together in the harness. Sentiment is very strong here. I have spoken two or three times on the street and there is no backbone in the opposition. Our position is admitted and time alone is needed." Murray writes: "Held street meeting Saturday night in Redlands and found a fine working local there. Spoke in Colton Sunday night. We will solicit 'Advance'."

The boys have a team of mules which are an attraction. So it is quite a combination of hard kickers. Southern California is fortunate in having such a fine team of workers as Murray and Roche, and the mules also. What with Scott Anderson, John Murray, James Roche, and J. Stitt Wilson, soon to arrive, California ought to experience a lively boom in organization and propaganda. Surely the cause advances.

Additional Correspondence Between the N.E.C. and N.E.B.

Springfield, Mass., May 15, 1901.
 Theo. Debs Nat'l Sec'y,
 Chicago, Ill.
 Dear Sir and Comrade:
 Some time ago I forwarded to you a communication relating to the holding of the unity convention and as the time is fast slipping by, I take this opportunity of again calling your attention to said communication and request that you advise the National Executive Committee as to what decisions have been arrived at, so that proper steps can be taken for electing delegates. In order that the convention can be held in July it is necessary that our National Executive Committee know immediately the result of the deliberations of your board which I trust will be forthcoming in the very near future. Your prompt reply will oblige, Yours fraternally
 Wm. Butscher, Nat'l Sec'y.

Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1901.

Wm. Butscher, Nat'l Sec'y S. D. P.
 Dear Sir and Comrade:
 Replying to your favor of the 15th inst. we beg to say that your former communication was referred to the executive board and is now under consideration. We are expecting responses daily from non-resident members and you will be fully advised within the very near future.
 Yours fraternally,
 Theo. Debs, Nat'l Sec'y.

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL.

Regular meeting on May 24, 1901. President W. H. Goff in the chair. The Blacksmith Helpers and Finishers Union was admitted and its delegates Jas. Dimming and John D. McLennan seated. The Retail Clerks reported that a number of stores which have kept open after 6 o'clock have promised to close June 1st. The Sailors submitted resolutions to agencies along the coast to donate \$1000 to striking Iron Trades, payable \$100 per week. Strike of Bakers still on in bakery restaurants; Haugaard, Post & Laguna settled with union. Cigar makers levied a tax of \$2 per member to support local strikes. Carriage Blacksmiths, Painters and Woodworkers won their strike, gaining the nine-hour day, increase of wages and verbal recognition of union. With Blacksmith Helpers and Finishers nearly 500 men were affected by this strike. The Machinists report that over 1200 men are out on strike for the nine-hour day; of the Ship and Machine Blacksmiths 138 members are out on strike, and the members of the Boilermakers and Ship Builders unions are all on strike for nine-hour day. The Machine Hands and the Steam and Hot Water Fitters and the Ship Drillers and Pattern Makers are also out.

Three more breweries signed the eight-hour contract of the Brewers Union. The latter donated \$100 to Cooks and Waiters and gave \$150 to strike per capita tax.

Metal Polishers who have been on strike for the nine-hour day since April 1st report that five shops have been unionized.

Barbers fined a member \$10 for eating in an unfair restaurant. The Cooks and Waiters still have nearly 500 members on strike; they are thankful for the hearty support rendered by other unions; their initiation fee is now \$5 for male and \$1 for female members.

Twenty-four bakery wagon drivers went on strike in support of the Cooks and Waiters. Young's Bakery reported to be especially antagonistic to organized labor.

The Bottlers succeeded in thoroughly unionizing Oakland shops. Twenty-five members of the French Laundry Workers were locked out; union urges patronage of union card laundries.

The union rules of the Butchers went into effect in Oakland on Thursday May 23d; union cards are being hung up in meat shops.

Redwood City and Benicia tanners have been organized and will be installed as A. F. of L. locals next week. Stockton is also organizing.

Respectfully submitted,
 Ed. Rosenberg, Sec'y.

Correspondence.

Redlands, Cal., May 26, 1901.
 Editor Advance: In the "Worker" of May 9th there appeared a letter from me upon the subject of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. The important paragraph of the article was blue-penciled by the editor and the excuse given by him was most unsatisfactory. It conveys the idea that I had attacked the policy of "Advance." It is due "Advance" from me and from the editor of the "Worker" also to correct the impression.

The comrades here, and among them myself, are very much pleased with the present management of "Advance." The paper is all that can be desired of a Socialist paper, and it is mortifying to be placed in the position of critic.

After speaking in favor of the Lyceum accepting the donation from Carnegie, what I did say (or as near as I can remember—if I do not quote verbatim I hope the editor of the "Worker" will set me right) was this:

"Jesuitical" remarks Comrade Noel in "Advance", sotto voce. "Well, what of it? What hidden terror lies herein? Time was when we shied at the word Socialism, but we got bravely over that. We will yet get on speaking terms with this much maligned word 'jesuitical.' "Allow me to paraphrase Frederick Engels addressing himself to agnostic England who was standing agast at the word 'materialistic.' The words 'agnostic' and 'revolutionist' and the words 'materialistic' and 'jesuitical' will be found to be interchangeable.

"As soon, however, as our revolutionist has made these formal mental reservations, he talks and acts as the rank jesuit he at bottom is.

"Stripped of its theological bearing the word simply means that the end justifies the means, and every conscious action of yours and mine is based upon this principle."

Now, Comrade Editor, this is certainly no attack upon "Advance." It may be upon the ideas of Comrade Noel. If it is, let him explain. It will be great sport and healthy.
 With best wishes for success of "Advance" I am
 Fraternally,
 D. H. York.

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Revolution Feared in France.

M. Millerand, Socialist member of the French Cabinet, in an interview at Paris, said: "When Parliament reassembles May 17th most important work will be done. We have just decided that, while the Premier defends in the Senate the bill which recently passed the chamber against the Jesuits and other religious societies, which meddle in politics under instructions from their chiefs in Rome, or have been convicted of having accumulated a scandalous amount of property, I myself shall introduce into the chamber a bill creating a pension system for aged or disabled workmen and women.

"This Socialistic reform is considered by President Loubet and the whole ministry as the most momentous step of progress ever attempted by any civilized nation since the American and French revolutions. It will be fought desperately by all the reactionary elements and by many capitalistic republicans, who fear that every satisfaction granted to the laboring masses will only increase their audacity—which will be true until society is more equitably organized.

"The popular clamor for equal chances, comfort and happiness will increase, gathering force from every concession movement. It cannot stop, however. Every sensible politician, even among those who do not hold my socialistic views, realize that something must be done soon if a sanguinary revolution is to be averted.

"May 1st, though comparatively orderly, revealed the fact that the workers are more conscious of their rights and are better organized, better led and more internationally sympathetic than ever before. The progress in that direction in the last five years has been marvelous.

"Already, while the jingo press is stirring up bad feeling, the English and the German trades unions are sending large delegations to assure organized labor in France of their friendship, French laborers are sending money to their syndicates to support strikes in Belgium, Italy and Germany, and 6,000,000 of Socialists of all countries are sending signed encouragement to the victims of Russian repression.

"The referendum held last week among the miners of France favored a general strike throughout the countries, which is only postponed in order to perfect the organization. In England a movement of the same sort is afoot.

"The great French revolution broke out without giving such warnings. Only the blind now fail to see that any great labor outbreak in any country might spread like wildfire over Europe and America. Let us not forget that there was founded in Paris last year an international federation of Socialists, which is very noiseless, yet is doing a tremendous work.

"Revolutions are always started by determined minorities, which even the most inert masses will follow in promising movements. Therefore, if progress is to be made by peaceful evolution instead of by riots, reforms must be immediate."

State Organizer's Report.

Los Gatos—Arrived here on Tuesday and succeeded in finding several good socialists. I also found a good central hall the janitor of which was very friendly, but I could not get it before Friday night, so I ran on to Santa Cruz determined to come back to Los Gatos if possible. On my arrival at Santa Cruz I found that I could not go back, so reluctantly gave it up.

Santa Cruz, Wednesday 22nd.—At the depot I met my old friend Dr. Whitney who walked with me to the hotel and then introduced me to a painter, Comrade Degener, a true blue socialist. He and I made a street banner announcing an open air meeting, which we held in the evening and had a fine audience. On Thursday, I paid a visit to the Tannery during the dinner hour. I spoke to a number of the workers; one of them, Jacob Vollmer is a whole souled generous comrade; he volunteered to pay my hotel bill and then gave a dollar toward other uses. On Thursday night, I held a second open air meeting; this was a much larger and more enthusiastic meeting than that of the evening before and certainly left an excellent impression.

Watsonville, May 24th—Here I held a very good open air meeting on Friday evening and announced an indoor meeting. On Saturday evening to insure an attendance I held a meeting in front of the hall for half an hour and then invited the crowd to come inside which they did, in large numbers, filling the hall.

At the close of the meeting I formed a local with eleven members as follows: F. R. Bradbury, organizer; Geo. M. Plummer, secretary; Henry A. Peterson, financial secretary; V. Leu, treasurer; George Pfeiffer, Librarian; Carl Koch, Lorenzo Christensen, Stephen Hatch and J. B. Gomez.

Salisas, May 26th—Here I found great difficulty in locating any of the comrades and could not hold a meeting on account of the rain. On Monday morning I found J. H. Kaiser, W. Voss and Franklin Wright. Everything seemed very quiet and dead, but I decided to hold a meeting in the evening. I found a stand that had been made by Comrade T. E. Zant and often used by him at open air meetings. I pitched my stand at the Post Office corner of Main street and had a very fine audience. I spoke an hour and twenty minutes. This ends my report for the present. To-night I am in Paso Robles. Scott Anderson.

The State Organizer of the S. D. P. will make the following dates on his way south. Arroyo Grande June 1st. Santa Maria, June 2nd. Guadalupe, June 3rd. Lompoc, June 4th. Santa Barbara, June 5th & 6th. Ventura, June 7th & 8th. Oxnard, June 9th & 10th. Comrades at these places will please arrange for meetings, on the street or in a hall, as may be advisable. John M. Reynolds, Sec'y

Los Angeles, May 27, 1901.

Editor Advance: Local Los Angeles is certainly doing good work. With large crowds at the street meetings, well attended Sunday night meetings and our weekly debate, we shall soon have the best Local in the state.

We held a splendid street meeting last Saturday night. Comrade Holmes as the principle speaker, held a crowd of over two hundred persons for over two hours. He was assisted by Comrades Corey and Wheeler.

The question debated at the last meeting of the Karl Marx debating club was: "Resolved, that the enfranchisement of women would be detrimental to the working class in their struggle for emancipation." Comrade Nacks took the affirmative and Comrade Holmes the negative side of the question. As the affirmative could not well be upheld by a Socialist, the negative carried off all the honors. The discussion which followed was the most interesting part of the night's program. At the Sunday night meeting we were addressed by Dr. Cannon, whose subject was, "Social Equity." The speaker gave us an eloquent address, giving a true description of the conditions that surround us, but failed to give a remedy. He showed great talent in evading direct answers to the questions put by the comrades. In the five-minute speeches the comrades showed very clearly, that there can be no truth, equity, morality or righteousness until we had established the co-operative commonwealth.

We had another victory in regard to the anti-free speech ordinance which had been passed prohibiting speaking in Central Park. One of the comrades was arrested and tried. It was decided that the ordinance was unconstitutional. Now we are preparing for regular meetings at the park. The comrades will teach the people that their only hope lies in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth; that the only way they can break their chains is by voting the Socialist ticket. Fraternally, Olga Wirthschaft.

Retail Trades Council.

Meeting called to order at 8:45 p. m., President A. R. Andre in the chair. Credentials of Butchers received and delegates seated.

Committee from Broom Makers' Union given the privileges of the floor. Bakers: Report reduction in the number of members on strike. Proprietors of bakeries are running after the men to go back to work. Page & Falch have asked their bakers to return, but were told to settle their dispute with the Cooks' and Waiters' Union first. Pickets are doing excellent work; they have crippled the trade of the unfair restaurants. Have printed 10,000 circulars, so that Union men will know the unfair bakeries. Smith's Bakery, 215 Second street, has signed the Bakers' Union agreement.

Barbers: Report that members of the Union are all working. Have fined a member \$10 for patronizing a non-union restaurant.

Brewers: Good. Three more outside breweries signed the 8-hour contract with the Union.

Butchers: Report that big meat markets will not recognize the Union, and threaten to lock out their union men. Have placed 400 Union cards in butcher shops. Have 1,700 members in union. Ask delegates to impress upon their members the necessity of asking for Butchers' Union card. Have donated \$25 to Metal Polishers' Strike Fund. Fined four men \$20 for patronizing unfair restaurants.

Broom Makers: Have great trouble with Chinese competition. Delegates requested to inform union members that the genuine Union Label on brooms is a blue one, and the Chinese imitation Union Label is a white one.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees: Report that employers are getting tired of the boycott and are negotiating to effect a settlement. Union offices have positive information that several large restaurants will break away from the Association and unionize at an early date. Very few men have gone back to work; all the old members are staying by the Union. Strike assessments are coming in very well.

Steam Laundry Workers: Good. Are agitating the fight of the Cooks and Waiters.

French Laundry Workers: Garniers' Laundry, Valencia street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, still unfair. Delegates are requested to impress upon members to call for Union cards in French laundries, and not to patronize the following places: Mme. Ferran, 1757 Polk street; G. Paillasou, 2307 Pine street; Mme. Troilet, 1726 Polk street; as these are the principal French Laundries that are fighting the Union.

Milkers: Good. All men are working. Are prepared to help the Cooks and Waiters and Bakers in their strike.

Milk Wagon Drivers: Good. Only a few men driving wagons who are not in the Union. The card of the Milk Drivers is not asked for as it should be. Delegates are requested to impress upon members the necessity of asking for union card of Milk Driver. Holstein Farm, still unfair. Have donated two cans of pure milk for thirty days to the Cooks' and Waiters' Restaurant, and are doing all they can to help the Cooks and Waiters fight.

Retail Clerks: Report good. Merchants are convinced that, thanks to the agitation of Unions, night trade has been successfully stopped. Union men, take notice that Gibson, on Market street, is being used by the Electric Light Company and some of the Merchants who want to keep open nights, to fight the Union. Delegates instructed to ask union men not to buy after six, and to keep away from Gibson, Market street, and Quinn, the latter, 136 Third street.

Shoe Clerks: State that union men are not asking shoe clerks for their cards when purchasing shoes as well as they might.

Shoe Workers: Men are not working full time. Stamp No. 60, the Union-made shoe stamp, is not being asked for as it should. Union men should be informed by delegates of the necessity of asking for that stamp, and thus keep shoe workers employed. Have help to unionize a restaurant in the Mission.

Moved and seconded that the ADVANCE (a weekly paper) be subscribed for at the rate of one cent per copy for each delegate.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary instruct his assistant to go around to the headquarters of affiliated unions and collect the per capita tax, so that bills of the Council may be paid.

Moved and seconded that the Retail Trades' Council pay \$2.50 per month for the use of telephone, South 295.

Meeting adjourned at 11 p. m. Respectfully submitted, A. Dijeau, Sec.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MAY 29TH.

Minutes approved. Motion to print program for Academy of Sciences Hall for the six months following June 13th; ordered printed.

Motion to co-operate with Liberty Branch in procuring a piano for propaganda meeting at Academy of Sciences Hall. Carried.

Municipal Program Committee requested to report concerning the matter of free school books for the children.

Com. Reynolds was appointed Chairman for Thursday night propaganda meeting. Street meeting Saturday night postponed by rain. Two new members admitted. JOSEPH J. NOEL, Sec.

PLATO'S REPUBLIC.

"Plato's Republic," Book I, translated by Alexander Kerr. The source of all subsequent Utopias, Plato's Republic, deserves reading by every one. Until this edition the work was denied to those not of the leisure class, because of the expense. Chas. Kerr & Co. have conferred a genuine benefit on all workingmen who read by putting this volume within easy reach of their purses. Of the work itself little can be said that would be new. It was written by Plato, one of Greece's greatest philosophers. Much of our modern knowledge was anticipated by him, and much that modern writers get credit for is contained in his dialogues.

George B. Kline, M.D., of Sligo, Pa., is writing interesting letters on Socialism for the "National Labor Tribune," Pittsburg.

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National Bottling Co., National Beer
National Bottling Works, National Beer
Wunder Bottling Co., Wunder Beer
Geo. Braun
Chas. Roschmann
D. Meinke
Franks Bros., Chicago Beer
John Jacobs, United States Beer
Anton Phillips, United States Beer
Schwartz Weiss Beer, Schwartz Weiss Beer
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OLYMPIA, WASH.
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TACOMA, WASH.
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SAN JOSE.
Radolf Sher, National Beer.
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