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A Mass Meeting and a Few Tears.

Labor is often put to shame, but when one of its leaders begs a favor from its enemies and weeps at the begging, it is time for blushes of unmeasured intensity to mantle its brow. And this labor leader, because he sat on the platform with a preacher, mouthed moral platitudes, forgetting, if he knew, that he was there to express some constructive thought to his audience. Imagine the constructiveness in the phrase, "Unionism is an outcome, a sequence from the divine injunction, 'Bear ye one another's burdens.'" We wish to pause here and tell Mr. Andrew Furuseth that trades unionism is nothing of the sort. The divine injunction has nothing even remote to do with the banding together by workmen with the object of securing a larger share of what they produce. If the divine injunction had never been issued and the world had progressed economically, trades unionism would be here in all its glory. Phrases have nothing to do with the upbuilding of institutions. You could have all the phrases in the universe plastered on the walls of all the auditoriums in the world, yet if there was no economic need for men to form a trades union, no trades union would be formed. Trades unionism is an outcome of economic conditions, nothing more. And any attempt to smother their being and their real intent and purpose under a load of theological phrases, is acting ungenerously with truth.

The Rev. Mr. Baker, too, gave voice to wisdom that was not otherwise and knowledge that was quite mediaeval. His excuse comes from the fact that he did the best he could, but he left one with the impression that if he had known more he could have done much better. Imagine a person in the twentieth century standing before an audience and wishing for some great man to come along and solve this problem of labor after all the books that have been written and the stored up knowledge of the human race, and his own limited understanding, if he would but let it speak, protesting against the great man theory of history. The thing which escaped some of the speakers at the mass-meeting was the fact that they were discussing a struggle between economic groups. They had the idea that a few phrases and an exceptional human being could come along and by some miracle make lasting peace. The absurdity of it all came to a climax in the words of Mr. Baker, when he addressed the workers to practice the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," in face of the fact that the OTHERS were hiring policemen to crush in the hands of the very men he was addressing. An application of the letter of this over-worked attitude in San Francisco at the present moment would mean the bloodiest kind of a scene. And Mr. Baker, with his stories from the comic journals, his looking-backward in-

tellect and his great-man conception of history, could not avert murder if his advice were taken literally.

It is with a certain amount of pleasure we turn to the one person who uttered a word worth remembering, or one that would add to the knowledge possessed by his audience. This gentleman was a Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr. York. His speech showed close association with the truth underlying this struggle between the classes. Certainly he referred to the Pope as his authority, but he gave one to understand that it was reason with him, nevertheless—not a voice from high places. His conception of rights is amateurish in the extreme in one part of his lecture, though in another he stated that rights were based upon the strength of men to enforce them. If he had said frankly the rights of a class are not inherent in that class, but grow as their strength grows and their consciousness of their class grows, his speech, in a way, would have been ideal. True, his economics need a little straightening out. For instance, where he says: "The price of labor is not determined in the open market by competition." We are sorry to say that Labor, being a commodity, is governed by the laws that govern a commodity, and unless unions have a monopoly of this commodity, monopoly price cannot be demanded with any possibility of having the demand complied with.

Continuing, he said: "Unions exist of their own right, and no State has any right to prohibit them. To enter into a union of this kind is the natural right of men, and the State is bound to protect natural rights and not to destroy them. And if the State, which is you, the people of the country, attempts to prohibit a workingman's union, it does that which it has no right to do. More than that, having granted the right of unions to exist and to enforce their demands, a second step remains, namely, to put those demands into action by law. It is considered a mark of Socialism, if you please, or of anarchy, if a man proposes that the State has the right to regulate the hours of labor and the compensation for labor, and the settlement of disputes between the working man and his employer, by law. And you will find those men who wish to retain in their hands the reins of power, and to grind the faces of the poor, the loudest in their denunciation of such things as being inimical to the workingmen." His conception of the State is on a level with his conception of rights. If he had only memorized this line, "The State is organized control of the minority over the majority," his argument would have come closer to the truth. He tacitly admits this when he says: "And I say that it is a crying shame that, while the workmen have been orderly, and whatever shooting has been done has been done by those who have been trying to take your places—it is a crying

shame, I say, under such circumstances, that the police force of this city, paid for by your taxes, should be turned into guardian angels of the draymen. If, when this strike began, the government of this city had held even justice between employer and employed, and had not thrown the whole force of the city's prestige and power into the hands of the employers, I believe the strike would have been ended before this time."

He comes very close to the true solution of the problem when he ventures the following: "That it is the dictate of common sense, that it is the universal consent of philosophers, that it is the word of the Pope himself, that such matters, dealing with the rights of the workingman, come properly within the sphere of law; and in this country it depends upon the workingman entirely and altogether how soon the law will take cognizance of those rights." And again he admits that, despite common sense, despite the philosophers, despite even the Pope himself, the fact remains that the organized minority dictates to the unorganized majority, and makes or unmakes laws at its pleasure, nor allows one moment for serious consideration of any rights for another class that clashes with the interests of its own class. One can see that the reverend gentleman has studied something besides theology when he voices a sentiment like this: "I wish to say in emphatic terms at this point, in answer to that cry, that no man has a right to run his business as he pleases. There was never but one man who could do just as he pleased, and that was Adam; and he could not do it for long—only until Eve was created. In a small village there are certain regulations, in a large town those regulations become more and more onerous, and the more advantage I get out of society, the more liberty I must give up. While, when I was on the mountain, I could do as I pleased, now that I am in the city, I must think of what my neighbor pleases." What he says here is largely and luminously right. And the logic of his statement would drive him into Socialism.

How much difference of treatment of the same subject by different men was evidenced in the speeches of the two principal speakers. One supposedly in touch with all the hopes and aspirations of the working class, the other a priest, living a life of study and contemplation. The first begs, the second demands. The first mouths moral platitudes when his talk should be of bread, the second lays his finger on the sore spot in our social order, and points the way for its removal. As plain as the sun the priest's words read:

"Independent political action by the working men, with the ideal of co-operation, the ideal of Socialism before them." The labor leader would fight this action to the end and be content to beg favors from capitalistic judg-

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Education.

In no field could changes more revolutionary in their character and more fraught with good to the laboring class be accomplished than in that of education. It is not simply that adequate school accommodations would be furnished, so that there might not, as at present, be thousands of children of the workers debarred from all knowledge of the wealth of information this day and age has ready to minister to the good of the race. This, in itself, would be a tremendous step in advance, and would come as a matter of course. Teachers would be increased in number until proper individual attention could be given to each pupil. Every child of school age in the city would be registered and the record of the school attendance, of every child on that register, would constitute a proof of the absence of child labor. Such a register would always be ready to use as evidence in all cases of prosecution for the employment of young children.

But changes more fundamental than this would be made in education. Few people outside of the immediate students of pedagogy and psychology realize that today there is almost universal agreement among those who have looked into the subject that our present system of education is deadening and destructive of originality as well as tremendously wasteful of energy. We hear frequently of the "new education" that means freedom instead of slavery in the school room, that would train the brain alone, and that would develop individuality instead of making intellectual machines. But few among either Socialists or pedagogues realize how intimately connected this new educational idea is with the philosophy and development of Socialism. Many of its fundamental principles were first set forth by Robt. Owen, the greatest of the Utopian Socialists, and Marx and Engels elaborated some of these and showed their scientific basis, and also their revolutionary character as regards capitalistic society. Perhaps, if the teachers, who find themselves thwarted on every side in their attempts to introduce these new ideas, knew a little more of Socialism, they would not wonder at the hostile attitude of their bourgeois boards and committees.

The "new education" would take the child first in the kindergarten, where he would be led to freely express his own ideas in the plastic materials with which he is surrounded. On through the primary and intermediate departments constant association with nature and things would furnish his hand and brain with materials with which to train the one and store the other. In the higher grades great freedom of choice would be given as to choice of studies to encourage individuality, while manual training would continue the development of the entire personality. Even here very few of the partisans of advanced methods of education have been able to sufficiently escape from their capitalist environment of comprehend the great thought of Owen, Marx, Engels, Comenius, and Pestalozzi, that the workshops of society should be at once school or factory. Nor is this to be wondered at, since today not even the poor excuse for an education offered by our present system can be secured until the doors of the factory Moloch are barred against the entrance of its childish victims, and it requires a long stretch of the imagination to see anything of educational value in a modern capitalistic workshop.

But when that workshop is established by a Socialist municipality for the good of the workers and not for profits, when its reason for existence is to minister to the well-being of the laborers and not to create merchandise for sale, then it can become the greatest of

all schools save that older and grander one, Nature. Into such workshops men and women and children might in time come for pleasure and because they loved to see things grow beneath their hands and to watch the creatures of their brains take form before their eyes. This idea seems so strange and impossible that some will call it dreaming, but before you are sure of this read William Morris' "News from Nowhere," and see how this same thought takes form in a beautiful story that once read will haunt you like a wondrous glimpse of Fairyland, until some day you will wake to find that, instead of being an impossible fantasy, it is the only sure and certain thing the future holds in store.

If the Socialists were in power they would introduce the children to that other teacher named above, old Mother Nature, and let them rummage in her bosom for the stores of knowledge she carries ever with her and ever ready to surrender to the seeker after truth. If the schoolhouses were not at once moved into the suburbs, they would at least be surrounded with small parks and playgrounds, and teachers and children would be given frequent trips out to that other world beyond paved streets and tall buildings where grass is still green, water clear and skies blue. There competent and well-paid teachers would lead the children to know the secrets of the field and rock and wood. In this way some portion of the marvelous advances in knowledge made by the great thinkers of this generation would be given to those whose toil made those advances possible—for we must never forget that after all it is the laborers who have endowed the great universities. The Rockefellers, the Swifts, the Stanfords and the Armours only act as collectors of what the laborers have produced and then give what they please of it to education.

"But," some one may ask, "why is all this not possible under capitalism?" Stop and think. Suppose a child to have been trained in the way we have described. From kindergarten to college he has been encouraged to develop his own individuality, to do his own thinking, to bring all that is in him to a free and full development. When he is through he starts to look for a job. He enters a great factory. The foreman assigns him a place back and forth all day in harmony with the mechanism before him: What would happen if he attempted to assert his individuality? He would at once be told: "Young man, we have a superintendent who does the thinking for this department. All we want of you is to attend to the wheels in front of you."

A Word of Sense from a Trade Journal

I think that shops should be so equipped as to make them centers of vital interest, and of sociological importance. Much of the wealth made from factory employes who work in uninviting places is bestowed upon colleges and city libraries with disproportionate prodigality. It might, with good advantage, be turned back to its source to pay the debt which it owes there.

I hope by these words to arouse renewed moral interest in the shops, to awaken higher self-respect among shopmates, and to supply the little leaven which will work a redemption of the conditions prevailing in some quarters in which people exist chiefly that profits may be ground out of them.

And I would especially urge the conviction that the way even of greater profit from the shop lies in elevation, rather than degradation; that the man as well as the tool will respond to democratic organization, and more humane and cordial working together are one and the same with higher economic efficiency.—Molder's Journal.

In America Will Come the Initial Step which Will Make Men Industrially Free.

"As to the political condition of North America, the general object of the existence of this state is not yet fixed and determined, and the necessity for a firm combination does not yet exist. For real states and real governments arise only after a distinction of classes has arisen, when wealth and poverty become extreme, and when such a condition of things presents itself that a large portion of the people can no longer satisfy its necessities in the way in which it has been accustomed so to do. . . . America is the land of the future, where the burden of the world's history shall reveal itself. . . . It is for America to abandon the ground on which hitherto the history of the world has developed itself. What has taken place in the new world is only an echo of the old world, the expression of a foreign life."—Hegel's Philosophy of History.

The Effect of Socialist Progress on the Capitalist Press.

The Schwabs, Morgans, Platts, Rockfellers, Harrimans, Hills and the rest of them may know best what advantages their respective interests, but it cannot be said for them that they are adepts in the science of sociology. It is easy enough to calculate on the amount saved by reducing the working forces, abandoning extra offices and by other means of curtailing expenses, but it is not so easy to calculate the effects of the process when carried out.

Fortunately there are others who, being merely lookers on at the game, can see more clearly. These see the drift of events toward state or national socialism. They see that the trust managers are working into the hands of the socialists. The protagonists of the trusts declare that consolidation is necessary and that monopoly enables this country to compete in the markets of the world with all other nations. This sentiment the socialists applaud, and they felicitate themselves over the powerful accession to their ranks. They boast of their patriotism in seeking to give this country the power to distance all other countries commercially, but they very logically argue that if the consolidation is good, complete consolidation would be better, and if private monopoly is good public monopoly is better.

The men who are at the head of one trust are more or less in evidence in all other trusts. The heads of the railroad trust, of the silver trust, of the gold trust, of the other trusts are practically the same men. They are consolidating the wealth of the nation in a few hands, and they are hastening the day when the people will join the socialists and demand and enforce the right to name and select those whom they prefer as managers and directors of these vast interests. The trust magnate are building an edifice so enormous that it cannot long be occupied as a private residence and which must be occupied as a public carsavansary. They are building monopolies to big for private control, and these monopolies will go into public control. They are great propagandists of socialism than are the students, scholars, and sentimentalists who are endeavoring to write and talk of the millennium. It is a case of extremes meeting. Every word said or written in favor of or in defense of these monster organizations is so much added to the argument in favor of state socialism, and it is quite natural to see the socialists exultant.—"Memphis Commercial Appeal."

A Bit of Labor History.

Some of our great dailies in commenting upon the strike situation now pending between the steel trust and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, make mention of its political bearing, reference having been made that the political powers should interpose by endeavoring to induce the men who control the steel combination to concede the demands of the steel workers.

They demand to know "what right or authority has the administration to interpose in a contest of this character. It is an issue between organized capital and organized labor, with which the public authorities have nothing to do so long as the contest is peacefully carried on and no law is violated."

True, it is a struggle between organized capital and organized labor, and the only danger that stares labor in the face or threatens her defeat is the political power that will be wielded by organized capital.

And we, in return, demand to know what right or authority has organized capital to wield the legislative powers of this government to defeat organized labor.

Has a law been broken or a crime been committed when men refuse to labor under conditions contrary to their best interests; when they attempt to convince their non-union brothers that they can never better their conditions or uplift humanity by accepting such positions on the same terms; when they attempt to march upon the public highways or in any peaceful manner celebrate the event of a decided stand on their part for right and justice for themselves and all laboring humanity; when they assemble in the lodge room to preach the gospel of co-operation, just as organized capital is doing, and just as every church, school, and in fact, every body of men who are bonded together for a purpose are doing.

You answer, such is not a crime under the American code or the laws of this government. Yet we invite you to look back over the field of labor and point to one single instance where organized labor has ever been defeated in a strike for better conditions where such has not been charged as a crime, and where the legislative functions of the government, through the court of injunction, have restrained labor from asserting her God-given right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Where they have disobeyed such injunction they have been shot down like dogs in the street or huddled together in the bull pen by the paid hirelings of the law, backed by the legislative powers of our government (military force).

Yet the press says it is a simple struggle between capital and labor. Why, then, is capital granted this privilege? Why shall capital have the power to summon to her aid the courts to compel labor to do or not to do what she desires?

This is the history of the past and will be repeated in this instance, and yet the political press says it is a simple struggle between organized capital and organized labor.

We call the attention of labor to this bit of history, not in the spirit of prophets, but as those who have studied well the past history of labor; not that we censure the present administration in preference to those which have preceded it, but that every laborer in the land may awaken to the stern realization that it behooves him to abandon his political prejudice and party reverence, that he may see and realize that labor is being defeated through and by political power dictated by capital; that if labor is the conqueror over capital it

must wrest from capital the instrument of war (legislation), not as republicans, not as democrats, but as laborers, standing for the cause of labor as against capital.

Again we say, watch the progress of this grand struggle, and you will see that if labor is the vanquished she will have been throttled by the legislative or political powers exercised by our public servants.

Let it be a simple struggle between the two foes, on equal grounds, and labor will again assert that this shall be a government of, for and by the people.—"Omaha Labor Gazette."

What Socialism Is Not.

It may seem strange that it should be necessary to explain to anyone what Socialism is not. Yet, when we remember the newspapers, the ministers, and the politicians are continually giving false and exaggerated definitions of Socialism, and that their statements on the subject are seldom questioned by the majority of people, we need not be surprised at the ignorance and misunderstanding which exists in regard to it.

The author of "Merrie England" says: "Half our time as champions of Socialism is wasted in denials of false descriptions of Socialism; and to a large extent the anger, the ridicule, and the argument of the opponents of Socialism are hurled against a Socialism which has no existence except in their own heated minds."

Socialism is not anarchy. Those who use these terms synonymously have evidently never taken the trouble to consult Webster's Dictionary on the subject. Anarchism, by the application of its principles, would extend the doctrine of laissez faire to all human affairs. Socialism, on the other hand, seeks to do away with the doctrine of laissez faire, and to substitute for it a well-regulated and orderly plan of production and distribution. Socialism has no sympathy with the ideas of the so-called anarchists whose sole object is the destruction of life and property.

Socialism is not a plan for the equal division and distribution of the present wealth of the world. When the opponents of Socialism have proved that if such a division were made each individual would receive but thirty dollars, they triumphantly assert that Socialism is an absurd and ridiculous theory. Where and how they discovered that the plan of an equal division of wealth was the object of Socialism they do not state.

Socialism is not the Utopia portrayed by poets and romancers. It does not aim at placing men upon an impossible equality and then passing laws to compel them to remain there. Socialism is not a dream. The Socialism of to-day, as distinguished from that of St. Simon, Fourier, and other Utopians, stands upon a scientific foundation. Socialists are the first to reject impracticable and fanciful schemes for the reconstruction of society. Socialism is not a scheme which aims at producing a violent revolution. Karl Marx, without mentioning the word Socialism, has shown that the capitalist system is bound to be superseded by collective ownership of the instruments of production and distribution. Socialism, therefore, can neither make or prevent this revolution. It can and does strive to prepare men for it. But when the word "revolution" is mentioned, the cry is at once raised that the program of Socialists is one of war and bloodshed. What is a revolution?

Webster defines it as a great or entire change in the government of a country. Revolution then, in itself, should possess no terrors for those who, conservative as they may be, admit that the present system is wrong and unjust. They are opposed to it simply be-

cause they confound the thing itself with the means which are usually employed to hasten the progress of a revolution. Ferdinand Lassalle says: "Revolution means merely transformation, and is accomplished when an entirely new force is—either with force or without it—put in the place of an existing state of things."

Socialism does not advise hasty and unconsidered action on the part of its adherents. It proceeds only upon the basis of carefully ascertained facts.

Socialism has no absolutely rigid plans. Every discovery of science, every invention and improvement, every change in political and social life, may change or modify the Socialistic program.

Socialism does not seek to accomplish its object by violence. Its motto is: Political agitation and action.

These are some of the things which Socialism is not, but which it is commonly represented to be. So long as people listen to those whose interest it is to misrepresent and misconstrue the objects of Socialism, so long will they remain in ignorance of its true character and principles.—Annie Murray, in "Rochester Socialist."

\$20,000,000 in Oil for Rockefeller This Year.

First quarter, 1901, 20 per cent., or \$20,000,000.

Second quarter, 1901, 12 per cent., or \$12,000,000.

Third quarter, 1901, 8 per cent., or \$8,000,000.

Fourth quarter, 1901, estimated, 20 per cent., or \$20,000,000.

Total dividends for 1901, \$60,000,000.

John D. Rockefeller's share is one-third, or \$20,000,000.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The directors of the Standard Oil Company, at their meeting to-day, declared a dividend of 8 per cent., \$8 a share, on the common stock of the company. This dividend is payable on September 16th. The capitalization of the trust is about \$100,000,000. The declaration of the dividend means the distribution of about \$8,000,000 among the Standard Oil's stockholders.

This dividend is the third declared by the company during the calendar year.

The dividend for the first quarter this year, paid in March, 1901, was 20 per cent., \$20,000,000; the dividend for the second quarter, paid in June, 1901, was 12 per cent., \$12,000,000; the dividend for the third quarter, as has just been said, is 8 per cent., \$8,000,000.

So the total dividend thus for this year is 40 per cent. on the \$100,000,000 capitalization, or \$40,000,000.

Wall street believes that the Standard Oil will pay not 10 per cent., but 20 per cent. next December, making its dividend for 1901 60 per cent., \$60,000,000; \$5,000,000 a month; say \$150,000 a day.

And John D. Rockefeller is credited with owning exactly one-third of the Standard Oil stock.

Up to 1895 the company used to pay 12 per cent. per annum. In 1896 the dividend jumped to 31 per cent. In 1897 it was 33 per cent.; in 1898, 30 per cent., and in 1899 33 per cent. In the five and three-quarters years beginning January 1, 1896, the company has distributed \$216,000,000 to its shareholders on a capitalization of \$100,000,000.

This infinitely surpasses the records of all other corporations.

It is better to suffer the worst at once than to live in perpetual fear of it.—Julius Caesar.

A Mass Meeting and a Few Tears.

(Continued from page 1.)

es and governors and presidents. If by some freak of fortune, the labor leader and the priest could change coats, the labor movement would have a man, a man that could think with his own brains, and catching the inarticulate sounds, the suppressed hopes, the undefined aspirations of the working class, weave them into enduring history. He could tell them of their strength and of the rights they could win because of that strength. He could whisper to them always and ever, "The government is yours; it belongs to you. You will be slaves until you capture it." And because he would be telling what the people know to be true, his value would be great for humanity. Christ in his position would do it.

On the other hand, the church by winning the labor leader would win but a mediocre disciple.

Platform of the Socialist Party.

(Social Democrat.)

AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As such means we advocate:

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

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

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

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

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

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

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

Constitution of the Socialist Party.

(Social Democrat.)

(The following summary of the constitution may be inaccurate in some details and a verified copy will be published next week.)

"The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party, except in State where a different name has or may become a legal requirement.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

"There shall be a national committee, composed of one member from each organized State or Territory, and a quorum of five to be elected from the membership of the locality of the seat of the committee.

"The members of this committee shall be elected by and from the membership of the States or Territories which they respectively represent by referendum vote. Their term of office shall not be more than two years, and they shall take their seats in the month of January.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

"The duties of this committee shall be to supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary, to represent the party in all national and international affairs to organize unorganized States and Territories, to call national nominating conventions and special conventions called by referendum of the party and to submit questions to referendum, to receive semi-annual reports from the State committees and to make reports to national conventions. Any member of the National committee not a member of the local quorum may require the Secretary to submit to a vote of the whole National committee questions as to the removal of the local committee or the secretary; also for its consideration of any part of the work of the secretary or of the local committee, or any business belonging to the National committee.

"The National committee shall elect a committee of five from the party membership of the locality selected for the party headquarters, to supervise and assist the secretary as the National committee shall require and direct. Said committee of five shall form part of and be a quorum of the National committee, but shall be subject to removal at any time by the National committee. On the question of removal the said local quorum shall have no vote. This committee shall neither publish nor designate any official organ.

"The National Secretary shall be elected by the National committee, his term of office to be for the period of one year, beginning February 1, 1902, and be subject to removal at its discretion.

"In States and Territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such State or Territory, respectively, the State or Territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the number residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such State or Territory,

and the National Executive Committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective State or Territorial organizations.

"Expenses of the National committees in attending meetings shall be paid from the National treasury.

"The National Secretary shall be in communication with the members of the National committee, the officers of the organized States and Territories, and with members in unorganized States and Territories. The secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of \$1,000 annually.

HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters shall be located at St. Louis. But said headquarters may be changed by the National committee, subject to a referendum of the party.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

"Each State or Territory may organize in such a way or manner, and under such rules and regulations, as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions with this constitution.

"A State or Territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, and each branch to consist of not less than five members. Each State and Territory so organized shall receive a charter.

"The platform of the Socialist Party adopted in convention, or by referendum vote, shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all State and municipal organizations shall, in the adoption of their platforms, conform thereto.

DUES.

"The State committees shall pay to the National committee every month a sum equal to five cents for every member in good standing within their respective territories.

REPORTS.

"The Secretary shall prepare a monthly statement of the financial and other business of his office; and when approved by the local quorum of five shall issue the same way as the National committee shall direct.

"The National committee shall prepare a semi-annual report of all the financial and other business of the party and issue the same to all State and Territorial organizations.

"The State committees shall make semi-annual reports to the National committee concerning their membership, financial condition and general standing of the party.

"The National committee shall also arrange a system of financial secretaries' and treasurers' books for locals, the same to be furnished at cost to locals upon application.

AMENDMENTS.

"This constitution may be amended by a National convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party or by a referendum without the action of such a convention, and it shall be the duty of the National committee to submit such amendment to a referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different States.

REFERENDUM.

"All acts of the National committee shall be subject to referendum vote after the same manner as provided in the preceding section.

"All propositions or other matter submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without comment.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

"The basis of representation in any National convention shall be by States, each State being entitled to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every hundred members in good standing."

H. Planz & Son.

565 Geary St.

San Francisco

Up to Date Tailors

Best Goods, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.

To Order

SUITS \$12.50

OVERCOATS \$12.50

PANTS \$3.50

and Upwards;

Do You wish to be an Orator?

Socialists who wish to do something for Socialism should learn how to speak in public. A class to learn this necessary part of a propagandist's education is being formed and the best teacher in the city is already engaged. Those wishing to join should address at once, H. H. Lilienthal, 510 Shrader street, City.

Minutes of the Retail Trades Council.

102 O'Farrell street, Hall No. 8, City.
Tuesday, August 13, 1901.

The meeting was called to order at 9 p. m., A. R. Andre in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and new delegates obligated. President Wille installed the officers elected; and then tendered his resignation.

Brother J. C. Lane was elected vice-President, M. Wille Financial Secretary and G. F. Aubertine Treasurer.

Bakers report that Langdorf's Bakery, 911 1/2 Larkin street, broke agreement with Baker's Union and working men seven days weekly. Union men please take notice. Co-operative Bakery, 1527 Mission street, increasing in business right along. Don't forget to ask for Union Label Bread and help the Bakers' Union. The Union will hold a social at Turner Hall, Saturday, August 24th.

Barbers report that the boycott against Goldstein on Fourth street is very effective and pickets are doing good work. Union will give a Ball and Barn Party at Odd Fellows' Hall, Thursday, August 22d.

Cooks and Waiters report that they have made improvements in their headquarters, electric lights, billiard and card tables, etc. Owen and Starr on Sixth and Ninth streets still unfair. Union making fair progress.

Beer Bottlers report that the men locked out by the shops controlled by the Beer Bottlers' Protective Association are still out. Boycott levied by the Labor Council on John Rapp & Son, agent of Rainier Beer, very effective. Union men asked to remember, however, that the other shops controlled by this Employers' Association also violated their contracts and locked out their men, namely: the California Bottling Company, Fredericksburg Bottling Company and Gambirinus Bottling Company. The shops that are fair, working eight-hours and union rules are the Enterprise Bottling Company, Schwartz Weiss Bier Bottling Company. If Union men will patronize only the bottled beer of these three fair concerns they will quickly end the Bottlers' lockout.

Laundry Workers report progress.

Retail Clerks report that Gibson is still fighting the early closing movement, as is also Schmuehlein on Powell near Eddy. Union men are not calling for Clerks Union Cards as they should.

Shoe Workers donated \$50 to striking iron trades and will hold special meeting to consider an assessment for the same purpose. Delegate of Shoeworkers reported that if union men of this city had insisted on wearing Union-made shoes bearing stamp No. 60, the Shoe Workers would not have been forced to take a vacation and could have helped other Unions in trouble.

Unions affiliated with the Retail Trades Council are urged to see that their delegates attend and to see that the minutes of the Council are read in the meetings, as owing to the labor troubles at the present time, UNION CARD AGITATION HAS FALLEN OFF ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.

Receipts: Barbers, \$3.50; Bakers, \$3.50; Laundry Workers, \$14; Acting Treasurer Dijeau, \$1. Total \$22. Disbursements: Hall Rent, July & August, \$12; Office Expenses, \$3.75. Total, \$15.75. Cash in hand turned over to Treasurer Aubertine, \$6.25.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 to meet Tuesday, August 27th. Respectfully submitted,

A. R. ANDRE, Secretary.

A Belgian, French and Russian syndicate with a capital of 1,000,000,000 francs was formed in Brussels to build railroads in China.

Brewery Workman's Union.

The meeting of the Executive of Local Union, No. 7, was held on August 4th. There were present Comrades Zickhard, Muri, Hook, Kiliian, Lauber and Inderwies; Comrade Zickhard in the chair.

The minutes of the previous regular meeting were approved as read; also minutes of special meetings, except those of July 29th and 31st, which were laid over for debate.

The decision of Branch 1 to transfer Comrade Brinkhard from Branch 5 to Branch 1, was again rejected, as it is the opinion of the Executive that Comrade Burkhard only intends to leave Branch 5 because he has been fined for not attending the meetings of said Branch.

Resolved, To comply with request of Comrade Bauer, Branch 3, and furnish him with traveling card.

Resolved, To instruct Branch 4 (Los Angeles) to apply its weekly strike assessment of 50 cents per capita to the support of the locked-out laundry workers of Los Angeles and send financial reports to headquarters. Comrade Inderwies votes against this resolution, and demands filing of his protest in the minutes.

Meeting on August 5th. Present: Comrades Rick, Zink, Danner, Nugent, Guinee, Kilijan, Umbricht, Brilliant, Miehle, Lanfer, and Inderwies. Comrade Rick was in the chair. Minutes of Branch 8 approved as read. Branch 9 allowed to send its own representative to Cincinnati, provided that the Branch itself pays the expenses. Minutes of Branches 10 and 11 approved as read.

Appeal of Comrade Charles Maier, of Seattle, against action of Branch 9, fining him \$5 for neglecting his work, rejected, and action of Branch 9 endorsed.

Philadelphia Shoe Co. asks for our membership list; refused.

Letter from Pacific Brewing Co., Tacoma, read, and resolved to leave the settlement of affairs to Branch 8.

Resolved to pay Comrade Biddle of Los Angeles \$10 for expenses and tender him the thanks of the Union for his valuable services in getting new contract signed by Los Angeles bosses.

Resolved, to renew traveling card of Comrade John Speckler and to extend Comrade Thiery time to sell his saloon.

Respectfully submitted,

LUDWIG BERG, General Secretary.
Los Angeles, Aug. 12, 1901.

Result of the Primaries.

The following comrades were elected at Tuesday's primary to the nominating convention:

Twenty-eighth District—Grafton Hatch, P. J. Dunne.

Twenty-ninth—T. F. Zant, Alvin Appel. Thirtieth—F. W. Lindgren, S. Schmolowitz.

Thirty-first—Thomas Beresford, Theodor Molitor.

Thirty-second—H. Lotzin.

Thirty-third—John Barduhn, George Guthrie, Robert Lutge.

Thirty-fourth—Arthur Schau, Gus. Postler.

Thirty-fifth—E. N. Hayman, N. V. Hansen.

Thirty-sixth—Emil Liess, William Senner, Charles D. Scarper.

Thirty-seventh—Joseph J. Noel, H. H. Lienthal.

Thirty-eighth—John M. Reynolds.

Thirty-ninth—W. E. Walker, Joseph H. Alfonso.

Fortieth—Cameron King, Sr.

Forty-first—F. Dubrow.
Forty-second—G. B. Benham.
Forty-third—Emil J. Kern.
Forty-fourth—George Nesbit.
Forty-fifth—John Messer.

One Kind of Profit.

The unearned increment.
Do you know what it is?
It is the biggest thing on earth.
The community unconsciously produces it.
It of right belongs to the community.
But landlords and franchise holders grab it.

And become lords and rulers of the earth.
Thirty years ago corner lots in Pittsburg were worth thirty cents.

To-day a few of them are worth \$30, more of them are worth \$300, and still more worth \$3,000.

Why?
You tell.
The ground is just the same as it was? Yes.
Lots have increased in value from 30 cents to \$3000.

Without any human being doing a thing to them.

The increase in value is unearned increment.

No individual, but all the individuals, that is, the community, created that increased value.

To whom does this unearned increment or increased value belong?

There is only one possible answer—to the community.—"Pittsburg Kansan."

The working class errs in electing the creatures of the capitalist class to office. Did a spider ever assist a fly to escape from the web?

"The working class erects houses and live in hovels; make cloth and wear rags; mine coal and freeze; mill flour and starve; make shoes and go bare-footed; build railways and tramp; sell their bodies and brag that they are free; run the earth and don't enjoy it; curse effects and don't see causes; create millionaires and destroy themselves; fight capitalists and vote for them; eat, sleep and slave, and don't read or think; love capitalists and hate Socialism!"—Leon Greenbaum.

A Song of Labor.

Rest! What have I to do with rest?—
I, who am like a cart sore pressed,
Which, groaning 'neath its load of sheaves,
The road along the valley leaves,
And toils toward the mountain crest!

Rest! What have I to do with rest?
Who am I like the honey-bees, which test
The nectar in the summer flowers,
Seeking a store for winter hours,
And hitherward, homeward, bear the rest?

Rest! What have I to do with rest?
Who am I like a bird that builds her nest,
And fills it up with fledgelings weak,
Of untought wing and tuneless beak,
And warms the nestlings in her breast?

Rest! What have I to do with rest?
A mother by small hands caressed,—
A temple-builder 'neath the mask
Of homely toil and common task,—
By hope upheld or fear oppressed.

Rest! Yes, another day I'll rest!
When I have done my little best,
And down the sky the shadows creep,
He'll give me, "his beloved," sleep
With still hands folded on my breast.

The Pilgrim.

Karl Marx' Economic Teachings.

By KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated for the "Advance" by Kaspar Bauer.

(Continued from last week.)

4. (Exchange of commodities.) If an exchange of commodities is to take place these conditions must exist: 1. The products to be exchanged must be *use-values* for those who do not own them, and *non-use-values* for their owners. 2. The exchangers must recognize in each other the private owner of the commodities to be exchanged.

The original way in which a product of labor became a *non-use-value* for its owner was a *surplus* of products over the needs of the owner of them. This surplus, though at times exchanged, is at the start not produced to be exchanged, but produced for self-use. It becomes a commodity only through exchange.

Relative to the second condition: the recognition of the owners of the exchangeable things as the private owner of them, that condition is possible only where free and independent persons come into relations with each other. It cannot and does not exist for the members of a primitive commune. Exchange of commodities begins where village communism ends; where one village comes in contact with another one or with members of other villages. But as soon as products become commodities on the outside, they will, in time, reacting upon the inner life of the commune, become commodities within it, too.

At the beginning of exchange value-form and magnitude of value appear only in embryo. The relation of magnitude or quantities, within which products are exchangeable, is as yet purely accidental and unstable. However, the exchange of commodities becomes more and more a regular social process. Not only is the surplus of products over the need of the producer exchanged, but use-values are being produced merely for the *purpose* of exchange. Owing to that the relations of exchange become more and more dependent upon the conditions of production. The magnitude of the value of a commodity begins to be a magnitude which is determined by the socially necessary labor-power expended in the production of the commodity.

As soon, however, as products are produced solely for the purpose of exchange, in the very nature of commodity's slumbering antagonism of use-value and exchange, value comes distinctly to the front.

This antagonism finds its expression, as we already know, in the value-form. In the expression, "Twenty yards of linen equals one coat," the linen itself tells us that it is use-value (linen) and exchange value (equivalent to coat). In the simple value-form, it is difficult to clearly discern this antagonism, because the commodity which here serves as equivalent serves as such only temporarily. In the total or unfolded value-form the antagonism can be seen more distinctly, since different commodities can and do serve as equivalent, and that because they have one thing in common: the quality of products of labor or values.

The greater the extent to which the exchange of commodities develops, the more products of labor become commodities, the

more apparent is the necessity for a universal equivalent. At the beginning of exchange every one exchanged what he did not need direct for that which he did need. This simple form of exchange becomes more and more difficult the more the production of commodities becomes the general form of social production. Let us suppose, for instance, that commodity production is developed to a point where tailoring, baking, butchering and carpentering are already independent trades. The tailor lets the carpenter have a coat. For the tailor the coat is now non-use-value; for the carpenter use-value. But the tailor does not need any of the products of the carpenter. He has enough furniture, etc. Chairs and tables are non-use values in this instance for both the carpenter and the tailor. On the other hand, the tailor needs bread from the baker and meat from the butcher, for the days when tailors stayed at home to make home-made bread and raise hogs are gone by. The bread and meat which the tailor needs are non-use-values for the baker and butcher, but the baker or butcher are not in need of a coat just now; our tailor, accordingly, is in danger of starving to death, even though he has found a customer for his coat in the carpenter. What he needs is a commodity which serves as universal equivalent, which, as the direct embodiment of value, possesses use-value for all.

The same development which necessitates this equivalent develops the equivalent itself. As soon as different owners of commodities exchanged different articles with each other, it happened that a number of articles were compared as values with one common form of commodity. One common equivalent was found for all of them. At first a certain commodity figured as equivalent only temporarily and accidentally, but as soon as it became an advantage that one definite commodity should take on the universal equivalent form, the union of the equivalent form with this commodity became stronger and stronger. Many different commodities have, at different times, served as the universal equivalent, depending on many different circumstances. Finally, however, the finer metals got the monopoly to serve as universal equivalent—to become money. This may partly be due to the fact that jewelry and materials out of which jewelry was made were, at the beginning, important articles of exchange; however, it was mainly due to the natural qualities of gold and silver, which serve best for the social functions which a universal equivalent must perform. Again, we want to point out the fact that the finer metals are always of the same quality, that they resist the action of air and water and are consequently practically unchangeable, that they are easily divisible, etc., etc., and are best adapted for the purpose all around. Gold and silver could become the universal equivalent only because in relation to other commodities they were commodities themselves. They could become money only because they were commodities. Money is not the discovery of one or many persons, nor is it merely a symbol of value. The value of money and its definite social functions are not the result of arbitrary legislation. Gold and silver became the money commodity owing to the role they played as commodities in the process of exchange.

CHAPTER II.

MONEY.

1. Price. The first function of money consists in serving as measure of value, to furnish to the world of commodities that material in which value is expressed. It is not the money itself, however, which makes commodities homogeneous and comparable and exchangeable with each other; that is due to their being *values*, i. e., crystallized human labor; it is due to that that they can all be measured in a particular commodity, which particular commodity is thereby transformed into their *common measure* of value—in other words, transformed into money. Money, as a measure of value, is the necessary form or appearance of the measure of value dwelling within every commodity of *labor-time*.

The expression of value of a commodity in the money-commodity is its *money-form* or its *price*; for instance, one coat equals ten grains of gold. The price of a commodity is something materially different from its natural qualities. The commodity itself cannot tell its price; the owner of it must tell it to the buyer. But to *express* the value of a commodity in the commodity gold (the money-commodity), to determine its price, for that actual money is not necessary. The tailor does not need to have gold in his pocket to be able to say that the price of the coat which he has for sale is ten grains of gold. Therefore, as a measure of value money serves only as imaginary, as a supposed money. Yet, nevertheless, the price depends only upon the real money-commodity. The tailor can only then figure the price of his coat to be ten grains of gold, if in that amount of gold the amount of human labor expended in its production is the same as that expended in the production of the coat. If, instead of expressing the value of his coat in gold, the tailor expresses it in silver or copper the expression of value will be correspondingly different.

Where two different commodities serve as measure of value (gold and silver, for instance), all commodities have two different expressions of price (gold and silver price). Every exchange in the relation of value between silver and gold gives rise to disturbances in prices. A double standard of the measure of value is in reality a monstrosity—a contradiction of the function of money as the measure of value. Wherever it has been tried to fix, by legislative enactment, two commodities as the measure of value, the attempt has been a failure. In reality it was never more than one commodity which served as measure of value. There are different countries to day where gold and silver are legally recognized measures of value, but experience has always proven such legislation is absurd. As all other commodities, gold and silver are subject to constant variations in value, if the ratio between the two is fixed by law; if debts can be paid just as one likes, either in one or the other metal, the result will be that payments will be made with the metal which *falls* in value, and that the metal which *rises* in value will be sold in countries where that can be done advantageously. Consequently, in countries where the double standard, the so-called bi-metallism, exists, it is only one money-commodity which serves as measure of value.

And which one? The one, of course, which falls in value; on the other hand, the one which rises in value, like all other commodities, measures its price in the over-rated metal. It functions only as commodity, not as measure of value. The greater the changes in the ratio between gold and silver, the stronger the absurdities of bi-metalism becomes manifest. Marx, in his "Capital," in order to ensure greater simplicity and clearness, presupposes gold as the only money commodity. And, as a matter of fact, gold is rapidly becoming the money-commodity of modern capitalist production.

In the expression of price every commodity is presented as a fixed sum of gold; it is, of course, also necessary to measure the different quantities of gold which represent the different prices with each other. In other words, it is necessary to establish a standard of price. The metals possess this standard in their weight. The names of the weight of the metals, *pound, livre, talent*, etc., have therefore been originally responsible for the names of the units of the standards of prices. As measure of value and as standard of price, money has too entirely distinct functions to perform. It is the measure of value because it is the socially recognized incarnation of human labor; it is the standard of price inasmuch as it is a fixed weight of metal. As the measure of value it serves to transform the values of all the manifold commodities into price, i. e., into imaginary quantities of gold; as the standard of price it measures those quantities of gold. The difference between measure of value and standard of price becomes clear if we observe the function of both relative to a change in values. Let us suppose the unit of the standard of prices to be ten grains of gold. It does not matter what may now be the value of gold, twenty grains of gold will always be worth twice as much as ten grains. It will be seen that the rise or fall of the value of gold will have absolutely no effect upon the standard of price. But let us take gold as the measure of values. Let us suppose one coat to be equal to ten grains of gold; but let the value of gold change; suppose some day the same amount of socially necessary labor-time, expended in the production of gold, would produce twice as much gold as before, the productivity of tailoring, however, remaining the same. What will happen? The price of the coat will now be twenty grains of gold. The change in the value of gold manifests itself, as we have seen, in its function as measure of value. It is possible to arbitrarily establish the standard of price just as standards of length are established. The standard, however, must have universal validity. At first, conventional, established by the *customary* divisions of weight, it finally becomes regulated by *law*. The different divisions of weight of the fine metals are christened with official names, names different according to the difference weights. We do not say one-half pound of gold, but a \$20 gold-piece. Prices are now expressed, not in their gold-weights, but in the legally valid name of the gold standard. The price is the money-name of the magnitude of the value of a commodity. But at the same time it is the expression of the exchange-relation of the commodity with the money-commodity, that is, with gold. The value of a commodity can be determined only through the exchange relation with other commodities. His relation again may be influenced by circumstances other than the magnitude of value alone. That admits of the possibility of a variation of prices from the magnitude of value. If the tailor says that the price of his coat is ten grains of gold, or, to express it in cur-

rency, is \$30, he thereby says that he is willing at all times to sell his coat for ten grains of gold; but he would be rather previous to maintain that everybody would be anxious to give him ten grains of gold for his coat. If the coat is to fulfill its purpose as a commodity, its transformation into gold is absolutely necessary. The commodity *must* be exchanged for money. Prices are nothing but the longing glances which the fiery lover cast at his beloved. But the rules governing the market where commodities are exchanged are not the same as those which hold true in novels or romance. Not always do they "get each other." Many a commodity gets left, is forced to become as an old spinster, and, "ever after," must continue a miserable existence as a "remnant" upon the shelves of the merchant or manufacturer.

(Continued next week.)

Evolution and Revolution.

The immediate reforms which may and which should be realized in order to increase the advantages and reduce the inconveniences of the present exploitation of the public services, are only the starting point for the far more profound changes in the present organization of the state.

Pacifically or revolutionarily, by a series of insensible modifications, or of more or less sudden eliminations, the authoritative functions of the state will grow less and less, whilst its economic functions will become of ever greater importance.

The antithesis between the governing state and the administrative state is nothing less than the reflection of the opposition which exists between the military and the industrial structure of societies. And everything tends to make us prognosticate, in spite of inevitable temporary and partial reactions, that the political conquests of the proletariat, the development of its international organization, the absorption, more or less complete, and more or less rapid of capitalistic property into collectivist property must have as a result the elimination of the causes of war between men, as between nations, and consequently will reduce progressively the importance of governmental institutions founded on constraint.

But at the same time the importance of administrative, decentralized and autonomous institutions, having for their object the organization of social solidarity, and the exploitation, in the common interest, of an ever-extending collective domain, will increase. Let these two tendencies be extended through the future, and a regime will be arrived at, founded on voluntary co-operation, in which the governmental state has disappeared, taking its place, as Engels expresses it, "alongside the spinning wheel and the bronze hatchet in the museum of antiquities"; and giving place to an administrative state which is nothing less than the whole of the functions and the organs whose object is to ensure the fairest distribution of wealth.—Emil Vandervelde.

It turns out that the new automatic weaving loom, invented by a mechanic in Burnley, England, is more of a revolutionizer than was at first reported. One person now operating four looms can easily attend to eight, "and at the same time produce 12½ per cent more per loom by the obviating of stoppages than under the present system." British workers are wondering whether they will now receive more wages and shorter hours, but the bosses think not.

A Correction of Comrade Murray's Statement.

In the issue of ADVANCE of two weeks ago there was published a misstatement by Comrade John Murray, Jr., which I wish to set right.

He asserts, in a communication regarding the selection of delegates to the Unity Convention, that: "The State Executive Committee has decided to disregard the choice of the State at large. So it says." And he asks, "How much farther is this thing to go?"

Now, Comrade Murray, the State Executive Committee, never "decided to disregard the choice of the State at large," and never said so. The announcement of the result of the vote for delegates to the Unity Convention was published in the ADVANCE July 20th, page 3. It says: "Several Locals have decided to disregard the choice of the State at large, and have issued credentials to Comrades Costley, Wilshire and Spring. The State Executive Committee considers this action within the power of each local, and will endorse all credentials sent in to the State Secretary from members in good standing, that no member's vote may be nullified. All credentials will be placed in the hands of the comrades who may be selected. We consider it proper, however, that funds subscribed by the State at large for delegates should be placed at the disposal of those receiving the plurality."

The S. E. C. has a keen sense of its duty to the party and to the cause of Socialism. It is not so foolish nor so blind as to the bad effects to our movement as to disregard the choice of the State at large on any proposition, and I do not want such an impression to stand unchallenged.

Several Locals found the time too short to carry out the plan of electing and sending two delegates at large, and, taking advantage of their legal party right, decided to send a delegate of their own choice. The S. E. C. did not do this; and it could not prevent such action on the part of Locals even if it was disposed to do so.

Section 5 of the instructions from the N. E. C., as to the election of delegates, reads thus: "Each Local may elect as many delegates as it chooses."

Section 6 reads: "If one or more Locals elect one delegate, such delegate shall receive all credentials signed by the members of that Local or Locals."

We should remember that officials in the Socialist Party are not rulers but servants. If Locals decided to adopt the method laid down in the call for the convention, the S. E. C. cannot be held responsible. Los Angeles and other Locals decided, wisely, we think, to act decisively and quickly, in order to be represented. As to their choice it is not Comrade Murray's right, nor ours, to criticize. I think the State was very well represented by Comrades Costley, Ryan, Spring and Wilshire.

It would be unnecessary to make this reply to Comrade Murray, but for the fact that he charges the S. E. C. with abrogating and disregarding the voice of the party. It will not do for such an assertion to be made and backed up by a misquotation, without a correction. Comrade Murray should be more careful to state things correctly. Fraternally,

John M. Reynolds.

We have to record the formation of the \$150,000,000 Everitt-Moore Electric Railway syndicate of Cleveland, O. Over 1,600 miles of track, in twenty-five cities in six States are under the control and operation of this syndicate.

ADVANCE



The Official Organ of the Socialists of the Pacific Coast.

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In bundles of not less than five copies, per week, 1 cent per copy.

SUBSCRIBERS ATTENTION!

If you find your address on paper marked with a blue pencil cross, your subscription has expired.

If your label on paper is marked with a red cross, your subscription will expire with next issue.

Miss Morgan is reported as hunting for big game. So is her respected father, J. P.

Don't forget the City Convention of the party at Labor Bureau Hall, 915 1/2 Market street, next Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

"Suffer yourself to be blamed, imprisoned, condemned; suffer yourself even to be hanged; but publish your opinion. It is not a right; it is a duty."

The number of people in favor of FAIR methods in our fight with capital are only equaled by the number who cry out UNFAIR when there is a possibility of success. Can it be they change their minds?

The Socialists of America, irrespective of previous affiliation or prejudice, extend hearty thanks to their delegates to the unity convention. The delegates did good service to the cause of Socialism. For that the Socialists thank them.

Mrs. Irving, the Chicago woman who offered \$1,000 reward for the discovery of an honest business man sums up her investigations in the following words: "Society has reached a stage of complexity, where every man is obliged to play the part of a respectable liar and thief to succeed in business."

Our vote at the primaries could not be large, as a man had to declare himself a socialist before he could vote. Too many are held in economic bondage for a full and free expression at the polls now. But wait. Our chance comes with the secret ballot. November will show our full strength in this city.

Comrade Putnam, editor of the "Missouri Socialist," writes that the convention was a grand affair. He predicts a remarkable growth for Socialism in America with the disappearance of the wrangling spirit that has kept us apart. This is a proposition upon which one can risk his reputation as a prophet with absolute safety.

The Chicago doctor who recently offered \$30 each for four hundred dead bodies is sorry he did it. Every mail brings him letters from the victims of this competitive hell begging for the money and giving security for the transfer of one fresh corpse on demand. Plenty of people are ready to commit suicide for even less than \$30.

The lock-out in the beer bottling estab-

lishments of this city is still on. If union men would remember that John Rapp & Son, agents for the Ranier beer, are the chief offenders against the principle of trades unionism, the boycott declared against this firm and this beer would become so effective the lockout would be over in a very few weeks.

The Southern Pacific railroad company is shipping non-union men from the East as far as Ogden for one cent a mile and from Ogden to the Coast for nothing, with the object of breaking up the strikes in this city. One can see where the capitalists are class conscious when such actions as these come to light. But it is on election day they show their class consciousness most and the workmen show it least.

You will soon have the pleasure of hearing the successful contestants in the Oklahoma land drawing scheme prate about being self-made men. Every fellow that draws a prize in life's lottery spends half his time on his knees before his own shrine, complimenting himself on his sagacity, acumen and strength of character. Yet so emphatically are we the creatures of chance in this world that the mere turning of a corner may change the whole current of our lives and raise us to the seats of the mighty or place us in a position of servitude as long as we live.

It seems strange that every year up to the present, the government appropriation for Mare Island Navy Yard was applied in June and more men always set to work, while this year, despite the fact that the appropriation is larger than ever, there is no application of the funds and men are being discharged. This, too, in face of the fact that more work is waiting to be done than ever before in the history of the yard. We wonder if the machinists' strike has anything to do with it? We think it has. The more machinists in the market the better for the bosses and the worse for the men. The government officials are doing their best to break the strike, because this is a capitalistic government and everything possible must be done for the capitalist.

By a peculiar turn of events in New York, the statements made editorially last week concerning the criminal instinct of the police, are verified. Evidence is being taken that connects the whole police department with all the green goods artists and faro layouts in the city. The Lexow committee did the same thing a year or two ago. Now there is work for another committee of the same sort, to get evidence in the same way and make the same recommendations, and a year or two hence there will be the same opportunity for the same investigation, etc. These things move in a vicious circle. And the police get the usual rake-off between elections. Investigations of the police department, like the reform element's purification of the slums, always occur about three or four months before elections.

The Anglo Saxon is the most unrelenting savage, and at the same time the most perfect sample of a canting hypocrite the vicissitudes of time have yet produced. He perpetrates all his atrocities under some garb of humanity or Christianity. He always assumes an air of superiority and an elevation of sentiment unattainable by those he maltreats.—Ashby's Crucible.

We don't know Ashby and we are not on speaking terms with his "Crucible," but we endorse every word of the foregoing heartily. We can refer our readers to the arguments put forth by our own glorious republic for

getting at the throat of poor old Spain and afterwards at the Filipino throat. If that is not satisfactory, read the history of the Transvaal from the Jameson raid to the present, including the burning of farm houses and the piling of women and children into wretched, unsanitary camps on the veldt of South Africa. Compare, also, Wheyler and Kitchener, and the canting, hypocritical statements by our newspapers, our preachers and our politicians, why one should be suppressed and the other sustained.

Unity of the Socialist Forces.

The convention at Indianapolis proved one thing conclusively—that the Socialists of the United States want harmony in their ranks. The leader who would dare protest against the action of that convention would find himself without a following in a month. Every delegate seemed to feel his responsibility and acted as he knew the overwhelming majority of his constituents would have him act. Concessions were made by both sides whenever a proposition came up that called for a division. It is impossible to have one opinion in such an assemblage on every subject, but at least gentlemanly discussion may be expected. It was expected and demanded, and with the eyes of every sincere Socialist in the country on him, no one dared refuse. And now the work of the convention is completed, it remains with us, with the militant, class-conscious body of propagandists to go to our fellows in the work-shop and in the mine, down where the strikes are and where the iron heel of the oppressor is crushing the life out of our brothers, and tell them that we are coming a united army to their relief. Tell them that our unity convention brought UNITY, and in that unity is their hope for freedom. It is our duty as human beings with a love of humanity in our hearts to endure discomfort and insult if needs be, to bear the tidings of great joy to our fellowmen, that the onward sweep of the Socialist forces, which makes for the economic well being of every man, woman and child in the country, cannot be staid by petty bickering and mean envy. Socialism is the only constructive force in modern society, and when we prove that the constructiveness extends to our own ranks, our own organization our victory is only half a step away. Think what that victory means, and fight! Let your industry be unflagging and your soul be strong and you may live to usher in a newer, better life for all men.

Dr. Abbott on the Negro Problem.

The trip which Robert C. Ogden and a large party of Northern men recently made through the South to study the educational question, has had one result, at least. It has taught Dr. Lyman Abbott, a thoroughly Northern man, to see the Negro question through Southern eyes. He told the Get-Together Club last night that the impression that the black man was as good as the white had been "mistaken." He said that the difference in the skin stood for centuries of barbarism and ignorance, and that we needed to get away from the idea "that all men have an equal right to vote, to a place in society, or to stand where other people stand." He also said that the South needed sympathy and fellowship in the work it has undertaken for the negro.

This is notable, as being a recognition from a leader of Northern thought that the South has tried to do anything for the negro except make a slave and a chattel of him. The South would like to see him a good workman, prosperous and contented, because the negro must

do three-fourths of the work which the South needs. For that reason the South supports the work which Booker T. Washington is doing to give the men and women of his race industrial education. A status of industrial thrift and competence for the race as a whole is a long step in advance of anything which the negro has known since emancipation. When the negro race gets lifted to that level it will be time enough to think about something in advance of that. At present the South does not want the negro as a citizen because it knows by bitter experience that he is not fitted for citizenship.

This must make pleasant reading for the workers who, if the present conditions exist a generation or two more, will be viewed as superciliously by the Lyman Abbotts of that time as the negroes are by the Lyman Abbotts of this. The inequalities in men that unfit some for citizenship will be noticed and commented upon, and action taken to restrict their expression of disapproval at the ballot box just as sure as the present industrial conditions continue. Instead of the color of the skin, the difference in men and the excuse for disfranchising them may come in the corns on the hands versus no corns, or a beetling brow versus an intellectual. Any old thing will do as a line of demarcation, so the disfranchised may be of the working class. It will come if you don't hurry up and do something. Work while you have the light.

A Frenchman and His Book.

Not many foreign savants think a study of our workingmen and the conditions that surround them worth while. It usually takes so much of their time getting acquainted with the great American joke and the nasal drawl and the vendor of peanuts and of off-colored literature on the trains and the better classes and their foibles that they have none left in which to consider the working-class and its hopes and fears, its disappointments and aspirations. An economist from France, however, in a clever volume entitled "The American Laborer," sets the fashion the other way, and no doubt Max O'Rell and the other prigs will be coming over with a fresh supply of lorgnettes and investigating us anew.

Levasseur, however, must get all the credit of an original discovery. He discovered the American workingman. Here's what he says of him after he studies him at work, out of work and on strike.

"There is no smoking, and, as I have said, no useless talking in American workshops. I myself noticed the silence in the workshops which I visited. I noticed it even in the midst of popular disturbances. In Chicago I witnessed a riot created by a crowd of unemployed workmen, most of whom were probably foreigners. There was a good deal of jostling and a few blows were struck, but there was no hubbub." He goes on to say that the "French workman has a different character. He is a hard worker and always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel, but he does not like to be gagged." Levasseur admires the sanitary condition of American factories, the enterprise of manufacturers who keep up with inventions, and he wonders at the speed at which our men work with machines. He believes that the men become automatons and that the Frenchman would refuse to stand the strain. "The machine begins as the servant, but it ends by being the master." The machine makes the competition between workmen even more of a struggle than the tremendous immigration of from 200,000 to 600,000 foreigners, "whose lower

standard of living allows them to take lower wages." The rapid concentration which is doing away with competition among the capitalists and corporations makes the continental student of industry stand with wide-open eyes looking for what is to follow. And Levasseur himself says that he does not know what to predict for a people whose energy is so marvelous. American manufacturers have always their 77,000,000 consumers to produce for, and their problem is how to produce most cheaply, thereby lowering prices and raising dividends. As an offset to the association of employers, the Frenchman finds our trades unions and federations most remarkable. He says it is hard to explain the significance of a sympathetic strike to his countrymen. But he does not shrink the task. When it comes to the standards of living and the wages, both here and in Europe, he makes some interesting comparisons. He says that the American workman is not so comfortable on good wages as the Frenchman, because he is so ambitious to have better houses, wear better clothes, travel and "put on airs" generally. And he is evidently perplexed by the American wife, whose ambition for culture he regards as a menace to the family life, when the husband has little time for study of any sort.

In conclusion he says a few things that must please the lovers of peace "in our midst":

"Nothing is singular enough to astonish the American people and they are very fond of new experiences. They have faith in their own destiny and are confident of progress; a little intoxicated by the prodigious success, they are prone to believe that the scepter of civilization is now in their hands. This optimistic faith is itself a barrier against violent revolution."

The Convention Sends Greetings to Striking Steel Workers and All Other Workingmen.

The National Convention of the Socialist Party, at Indianapolis, telegraphed the following message of congratulation to the officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at Pittsburg:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, congratulates the steel workers of the land on their gallant resistance to the attacks of organized capital upon the rights of organized labor."

In view of the constant use of the militia to break strikes, the convention declared that:

"No member of the Socialist Party shall become a member of any armed force of the capitalist class."

On the question of the use of injunctions against the working class, the following resolution was adopted:

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

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

Resolved, That the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.; the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Chicago; the Socialist party of the State of Texas; the Socialist parties of the States of Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, hereby surrender their separate and independent existence and merge and amalgamate into one organization.

Kidnaped the Strike Leaders.

VIGILANTES TAKE A HAND IN LABOR TROUBLES AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., August 6.—Every prominent leader of the strike here is missing. The wholesale kidnaping and deportation of strikers last night was not generally believed, despite the disturbances and announcements, until the details became known to-day through the newspapers. The vigilantes assert that the men will never return to Tampa, but further than this they will say nothing, being sworn to secrecy.

The kidnaping had been planned for days. A great open-air meeting had been arranged at which all of the Resistencia leaders had been invited, the purpose being to catch them all in a bunch. They were all present. Music had been provided and the streets were lined with thousands of people. Shortly before the posse of citizens reached the place the news reached the strike leaders and they quickly disappeared. The posse was not daunted and commenced a man-to-man search through the streets and snatched the men from the crowds. They were placed in carriages that had been provided, between heavily armed guards, and driven to the county jail, where they remained upon the outside under guard for a few minutes. Then they disappeared, and have not been seen or heard of since. Various rumors as to their disposition have been circulated in this city to-day, it being most generally reported that they were taken into the gulf in an unknown and mysterious vessel.

It develops tonight that twelve more strikers who were among the sub-leaders were deported this afternoon and to-night. Some of the strikers have held a number of meetings during the day secretly, and have conferred with a number of lawyers with a view of taking some action. No one would take the case. They have also appointed new committees to carry on the work, and in the case of each committee, five different ones were created, so that when one is taken away another will take his place.

The reputable element in the town took a hand in the strike, with the above result. Let one of the Employers' Association suffer such a fate and every newspaper in the country would have leading articles about the anarchistic tendencies of workingmen. The class that makes the law is always the first to break it, and the most severe on any member of the other class who would dare to imitate its action.

Party Meeting.

At a special party meeting held Wednesday evening, August 14th, fifteen new members admitted.

Mr. A. R. Andre's application for membership was considered and action deferred for six months.

Convention for nomination of candidates for municipal offices to be held next Wednesday evening, August 14th, at Labor Bureau Hall, 915½ Market street.

Organizer C. H. King, Jr., reported three successful street meetings and the mailing of stickers for primary; also some of the manifestos.

Receipts of the evening, \$11.75

JOSEPH J. NOEL, Sec.

Special Notice.

A convention of the party for the purpose of nominating candidates for the city offices will be held next Wednesday, August 21st, at Labor Bureau Hall, 915½ Market street. Every member should be on hand.

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Great Feat of a Brass Molder.

A hearty response to a call for more work from the molders, made necessary by the large amount of castings required to keep the factory going, brought out from Mr. Dornbush, the unequaled task of making fifty No. 35 sides in one day of eleven working hours. No one unfamiliar with the amount of labor necessary to accomplish this has any idea how much of a feat it is—viz., lifting about thirty-five tons and walking about eight miles. This shows very clearly how much can be done by one keeping himself in good condition and putting forth his very best efforts to help the company in an emergency.

Signed, JAMES M'TAGGART,

"From that article he would have you think it was in case of an emergency, when the fact of it was that he tried to have it continued. We ask the members of trades unions and the kind public, how long a man could stay in good condition, or how long it would take him to become a tailender at that rate."

A line or two from "Social Service," shows the benefit of this excessive toil.

Vital energy may be expended by the muscles, the nerves or the brain; that is, in muscular activity, in feeling, or in thinking; and of course strength expended in any one of these three directions is not available for use in either of the other two. When a man is exhausted by physical toil, the finer sensibilities and the power of thought are well nigh dead within him:

"The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?"

Muscular toil, prolonged to exhaustion, has robbed the peasant's brain and nerves of the vital energy which should have given to him man's high prerogatives of thought and feeling. For thousands of years the toiling millions have been condemned by the hard conditions of life to an existence chiefly animal. How much it means then for the hope of humanity when man learned to harness nature's forces, and was thus released not from labor, but from the curse of labor—that excess of toil which destroys the balance of manhood and robs him of his higher self.

True, excessive toil still stunts human life even where machinery is employed; but the tendency is to shorten hours of labor and to substitute machinery for muscle, requiring of the workman a service which exercises his intelligence rather than his strength.

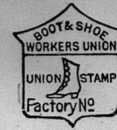
The century before us will certainly lay more and more of the drudgery of life on machinery, thus saving vital energy for higher uses.

Our work is the conversion of trade unionists to Socialism, not to ally ourselves as a party with trade unions, which are composed of men of all shades of opinion. It may not be an easy task to convert them; there is enough stupidity and ignorance among them to appal any who are not encouraged by the certainty of the victory of our cause; but, however that may be, they represent the best of the working class, and if we could not win converts from among them the outlook for the spread of Socialist ideas among the working class at all would be a black one. For, if we cannot win the trade unionists, those outside the unions are not worth appealing to. As a matter of fact, we are winning our way among them. But we must not weary in well-doing, and then we shall reap if we faint not.—London Justice.

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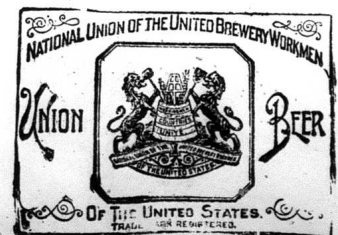
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"THE COMRADE."

A Tale Without a Moral.

Le Petit Sou, a French socialist paper, relates the following incident:

The hail had devastated the vineyards and fields. The grain crop, cut and blown down, was almost destroyed. The tender young vines of the grapes were trailing on the ground and the fruit trees lifted their bare branches imploringly to the sky.

On the door steps, on the stones by the wayside, men and women were sitting in tears. They hardly stirred. The sudden blow had crushed all their fond hopes. The ruined crop meant hunger and privation for them.

A stranger, touched by the grief of the poor people, stopped and expressed his compassion to an old white-haired man who was gloomily sitting on the doorstep of his dingy little house.

"Ah, monsieur," answered the old fellow, "we poor people don't lose much. But think of the rich. How will they pay their taxes?"
—Worker's Call.

Correspondence.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 5, 1901.

Editor "Advance": We reached Los Angeles last Wednesday, coming from Whittier, where we held a fairly good meeting Tuesday evening. We were unable to do anything at Fullerton, and Anaheim was a disappointment, also, although we spoke to the few who gathered there. I heard Stitt Wilson Wednesday night and Vail last (Sunday) evening. Without detracting one iota from Wilson's value, I believe, so far as our organization is affected, that one speech from Vail is worth fifty from Wilson. Vail lays bare the truth on the principle that "beauty unadorned adorns the most," while Wilson clothes it with all the finery he can, including religious fringing. One is a "plain" dealer, the other an artist. The "clear" comrades will appreciate Vail's propaganda because of its distinct working-class character, and its invaluable emphasis of the class struggles and independent political action, while Wilson will be the pet of the Utopians in and out of the organization. Wilson teaches a class Vail does not, someone said. It is true, and is surely highly complimentary to Vail, for is not our duty to the working class? Consistent propaganda along the line of class interest is the need of the hour. Our organization must more than ever emphasized this fact. Basic differences of understanding among our members only beget tactical disagreements, and from these by friction and disruption is but a step. Our attitude towards social crusaders, Christian Socialists, etc., must be kindly and tolerant, so long as they keep off the political grass; but all recruits from these sources must be made to clearly understand our base of action. This being a question of power, and a bitter struggle of class, brotherly love, Christianity and the Golden Rule are not guides to the conduct of our battle, although the victory of the working class opens the door to the active principle of all three. By a resolution, Local Los Angeles protests against the payment of exorbitant salaries to national organizers, regardless of their ability. The consensus of opinion here is that wages of two or two dollars and a half a day, and railroad expenses, are all that organizers should ask or receive. A struggling movement cannot afford to be "liberal" in this respect, and even if it could, the comrades object to the practice as demoralizing and calculated to make us a prey to sharks who may have no interest in

the work aside from the pay. The same resolution includes a demand for a representative workingman as national organizer, whenever possible, all other things being equal. There is no personal animus in this resolution—no prejudice against any individual. It is framed upon the broad ground of our movement's ethics and needs. We held a very successful street meeting Saturday night here, fourteen buying literature at the close. Murray and I will probably start northward the last of the week, to cover the other end of the Southern field. We are waiting for convention news before we go. All hail to the Socialist party.

JAMES A. ROCHE.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 6, 1901.

Editor "Advance": A large audience listened to the splendid address of Comrade Vail last Sunday night, and although he spoke almost two hours, very few left the hall until he had answered the questions. He took for his subject "Poverty," showing the causes and effects, the reason why it exists, and then went on to show that the only thing we need is not charity, but justice, and that the only way we would get justice was by establishing the Socialist Republic, where every man would get the full product of his labor, and where the

success of (his labor) one would not mean the complete failure of many. Comrade Vail was repeatedly applauded, and seemed to have made a very good impression. When the chairman of the meeting announced that "unity" was established, the announcement was received with thunders of applause, especially on the part of the "unattached Socialists," and, unless this was simply a moment of false enthusiasm, these men will soon be "attached"—let us hope so, at least.

Comrades Murray and Roche are in Los Angeles for a week, intending to continue their trip northward next week. Comrade Roche spoke at the street meeting which the organization holds every Saturday night. At the last business meeting the comrades also told us about their trip, but as they have already reported to the "Advance," it is not necessary to do so again. They have been doing excellent work so far, and we congratulate them on their success, and hope they will be as successful in their second trip as they have been on their first.

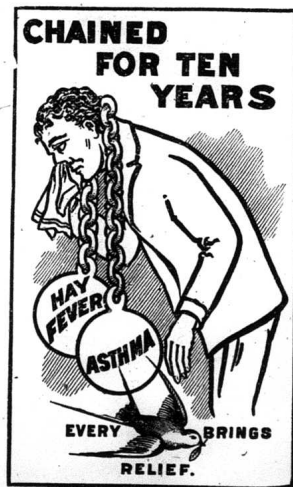
The comrades are very much elated on account of the "unity," and although some have misgivings as to the final outcome, I believe we have tolerably good reasons to feel jubilant.
OLGA WIRTSCHAFT.

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REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER,
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NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

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AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb., 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,

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

Yours respectfully,

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DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for twenty-two years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am grateful. I have a family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.
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Feb. 5, 1901.

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State Executive Committee.

Met at 309 Hearst Building, Aug. 10th. Present, Anderson, Andrew, Benham, Gafvert, King, Scott, Smith, Van Alstine and Reynolds. Minutes of previous meeting, July 13, approved. Communications read and filed.

Bill from G. B. Benham for 1,000 full sheet posters for Vail lectures and 5m dodgers and postage, \$21.87, on which had been paid \$6; balance, \$15.87; received and ordered paid.

Bill from the "Advance" for party subscriptions, \$3.40; ordered paid.

The attention of locals and comrades throughout the state should be drawn to the deficit in the Delegate Fund and to the organizer's report, found elsewhere in this paper.

Application for charter from Sawtelle, Cal., received and approved.

The secretary was ordered to draw a warrant in favor of State Organizer, Scott Anderson, for \$12—the amount in the propaganda fund.

It was moved and seconded and carried that the resolution passed by the State Executive Committee July 23, 1900, regarding the "Advance," be rescinded. This means that the practice of sending the "Advance" to each member of the party in good standing is discontinued. This action is made necessary by the advance in the price of the paper to \$1 per year. Furthermore, it was found to be impracticable and put too much labor upon the State Secretary and Editor of the "Advance" to go over the lists for each 10c subscription.

Comrade Scott was requested to correspond with Rev. J. Stitt Wilson regarding lectures in September in California.

A committee of three—Anderson, Benham and Scott—was appointed to consider and report upon the feasibility of an oratorical contest on the subject of Socialism.

Warrant ordered drawn for rent of hall for Vail meeting, \$6.25.

Comrades Benham and Anderson were instructed to secure a list of speakers and to correspond with comrades and locals in the vicinity of San Francisco, to ascertain whether meetings can be arranged for the speakers selected. Fraternally submitted,

JOHN M. REYNOLDS.

For Dues and Organization Supplies.

June 24—Locals, Tulare, \$2.10; Santa Ana, \$6.10; Los Angeles, 25c; Watsonville, \$2.30; Susanville, \$1.

June 29—Benicia, \$4; San Diego, \$4.75.

July 13—San Diego, \$5.85; Colusa, \$2; Riverside, \$5; Los Angeles, \$5; Oxnard, \$2.40; Tulare, 10c; Sacramento, \$5.

August 10—San Francisco, \$10; Merced, 80c; Los Angeles, \$5; San Francisco, \$10; Long Beach, \$2; Vallejo, \$3.70; total for dues, \$77.35.

For Propaganda.

June 24—Local Los Angeles, \$2.

July 13—J. Barduhn, \$1; O. Everett, \$1; O. Gafvert, \$1; E. W. Bennett, \$1; Local Almaden, \$6; J. Harter, \$1; Wm. Grack, \$3.

Aug. 10—O. Seifert, \$1; Local Riverside, \$2; O. Everett, \$1; O. Gafvert, \$1; J. M. Reynolds, \$1; total for Propaganda, \$22.00.

Delegate Fund, Unity Convention.

July 13—Locals, Tulare, \$1.25; San Jose, \$5; J. Kerr, \$1; Philip Cowen, \$4.50; total receipts for delegates, \$21.75.

Chas. H. Vail Lectures.

Collection at meeting, \$13.36; books sold, profit, 45; donations, \$1.10; San Francisco Local, 70c; Local Riverside for posters, 50c; Local Redlands posters, \$2; Local San Francisco, posters, \$4; Local Oakland (per Noel), \$2; total, \$24.11.

Tulare Local for the "Advance" subscriptions, 80c.

Total receipts, June 24th to Aug. 10th, \$146.01.

Warrants Ordered Drawn:

July 13—Favor of Scott Anderson, organizer, \$10; for dues stamps, National Ex. Board, \$25. Aug. 10—On Comrade Ryan's expense to Indianapolis, \$20.75; for Chas. H. Vail lecture, \$8; for telegrams and telephones re Vail, \$3.05; for Comrade Levin, 50c; for postage and stationery, \$2; for G. B. Benham, posters and dodgers, \$21.87; for "Advance" subscriptions, \$3.40; for hall rent Vail lecture, \$6.25; total, \$100.82.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.

The financial report of the State Organizer is found herewith. The State Secretary was instructed by the State Ex. Com. to appeal to the Locals and comrades of California in the interest of organization work. We have discontinued the expense, necessarily, from lack of funds, but the loss incident to the past efforts of Comrade Anderson should not fall upon him alone. We therefore ask that contributions be sent in to the State Executive Committee to meet the deficit as shown below. Trusting that an early response will be made by our comrades, we remain, fraternally,

JOHN M. REYNOLDS,
State Secretary.

State Organizer's Financial Report.

State Committee of California in Account with Scott Anderson, State Organizer:

July 1—San Bernardino, \$6.75; July 3d, Winchester, 75c; July 5th, Riverside, \$5; July 8th, Corona, \$2; July 9th, Santa Ana, \$4; July 11th, Escondido, \$2.50; July 13th, San Diego, \$8; July 14th, Escondido, \$1.50; July 26th, Long Beach, \$1.60; July 30th, Soldiers' Home, 85c; total, \$32.95.

Balance for May, \$7.65; bal. for June, \$28.50; July 1st, Exp. in San Bernardino, \$150; July 3d, to Ferris and Winchester and return, \$2.70; July 8th, to Santa Ana, 80c; July 10th, to Escondido, \$3.10; July 10th, Hotel Escondido, \$1.50; July 11th, rail to Del Mar, \$2.25; July 13th, Exp. in San Diego, \$1; July 14th, stage to Escondido, \$1.50; Exp. to and from Escondido, 50c; July 23d, to Santa Monica (str.), \$3.60; Exp. in Santa Monica, \$1.85; July 26th, to Los Angeles, 35c; in Los Angeles, \$2.50; to Soldiers' Home and L. Beach, \$1; July 30th, to San Francisco, \$13; July 31, month's salary, \$60; total, \$133.10. Deducting \$32.95, balance, \$100.15.

Funds for the Circuit Speakers.

Los Angeles, August 7, 1901.

Editor ADVANCE: Local Los Angeles, having been appointed by Comrades Murray and Roche to raise funds to keep them out as circuit speakers, reports funds collected for 50c; J. B. Longnevan, \$1; R. L. Marsales, month of July as follows: H. C. Darrah, 50c; P. D. N., \$2; P. K. Wood, \$1; C. C. Reynolds, \$1; A. F. Snell, 50c; D. B., 50c; J. H. Fairbrook, 25c; J. W. Longmore, 25c; F. J. Spring, 50c; Thos. Jacobson, 25c; Saml. Diver, 50c; T. E. C., 50c; M. Rieder, \$1; F. H. Brooks, 25c; W. A. Carey, 25c; Local Los Angeles, \$10; Local Redlands, \$2; Local San Diego, \$3; Comrade Brakey, Ventura, \$1; L. H. Edmiston, Riverside, \$1; C. H. Edmiston, Riverside, \$1; total, \$28.75.

In addition to this the comrades have received direct about \$6 in donations at different places. Fraternally,

Circuit Speakers Committee of Local Los Angeles, per
P. D. N.

Editor ADVANCE: A strike in the Los Alamitos sugar beet factory—twenty miles south of here, gave Roche and myself the opportunity of holding two successful meetings in the factory town. The men were very sore when we arrived, for although a raise of twenty-five cents a day had been made, the leaders had all been discharged. As a consequence, they listened to our explanations of the class war with enthusiasm and applauded us repeatedly. The merchants were badly frightened at a possible tie-up of the works, as accounts of Clark's actions towards the town of Jerome in Arizona—where he shut down the power house and left the town in complete darkness, thereby causing bankruptcy among the merchants—had just appeared in the dailies. We were told that the farmers were also excited about the possible results of our agitation, which is another proof of the cohesiveness of capitalists, great and small. They are in a pitiable condition, these poor soil-turners, for the company has encouraged them to grow many more beets than they can sell, but for all that they would see wage-workers living on ten cents a day rather than any injury should come to "benefactor" Clark.

Los Alamitos has five resident socialists who are planning to add to their numbers and form a local; the main body of the workers, of course, are only there for a short time.

In order to head off another strike—which by the way is more than likely—the factory refuses to pay any man, that may quit, before the tenth of each month. The day we left one man was told to wait thirty days for his pay—nine dollars and eighty-five cents. Imagine a poor man being able to wait, idle, for a month for such a sum! Word has just come that the Oxnard factory, at Ventura, has purchased many thousand acres of the Los Posas ranch, and so will be able to grow their own beets without the aid of the farmers. Really, these farmers are too slow with their little hand tools and horse-propelled machinery. Their "benefactors," the capitalists, have turned the last trick and will apply to Mother Nature direct for their beets. If the farmer is docile he will be given a job in the factory—at reduced wages.

JOHN MURRAY, Jr.:

The International Socialist Review.

In this month's "Review" the leading article is one on the life work of Tolstoi, considered from the Socialist point of view, and is of excellent matter. The idealism of the Russian dreamer is forcibly pointed out by Comrade Brumberg, and, while every credit possible is given to Tolstoi for his labors on behalf of humanity, the folly of standing truth on its head, even if more apparent propaganda may be done with truth in that position, is fully exposed. Other articles abound, including one in answer to Herman Whitaker's strictures on the street-corner orator, with the good imagination and the poor conception of Marx. Criticism of a critic is about as effective, in an educational way, as throwing sand at the moon; for the average reader, if he remembers the article at all, does so in the most perfunctory manner. The Lyons Congress (the French unity convention) is discussed and the reason why there was no real unity is explained in another article by Hubert Lagardelle. Altogether it is a good number.

The people at large may always quash the vain pretensions of the few by saying, "We collectively are richer, wiser, and nobler than you."—Aristotle.

In this world the salary or reward is in the inverse ratio to the duties performed.—Sydney Smith.

San Francisco Labor Council.

SYNOPSIS OF MINUTES, AUGUST 9, 1901.

COMMUNICATIONS.—French Laundry Workers, No. 23, requesting boycott on Fleuri's Laundry, No. 1083 Howard, and La Barthe's Laundry, No. 506 Folsom street; referred to the Executive Committee. Gerome Federal Labor Union, Gerome, Ariz., stating that 1,200 men out in Senator Clark's United Verde Mines, out for the eight-hour day; urge that machinists, smelting men, power-house men, boilermakers, pipe-fitters, painters, riggers, helpers and other laborers keep away from these mines; delegates requested to take special note on this matter. Jos. F. Donaldson referred to Law and Legislative Committee. Portland minutes filed. Daniel McDonald, President Western Labor Union, Butte, Montana, assures in dispatch that boycott against leaders of Employers' Association will be vigorously prosecuted.

Motion made that Executive Committee be instructed to take out an injunction against Chief of Police enjoined him from using the police to assist non-union drivers in having police on wagons; amended that matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee with power to act. Amendment to amendment that Executive Committee consult attorney with a view of taking legal action against the Chief of Police furnishing policemen to assist non-union drivers; whole subject matter laid on the table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.—Law and Legislative Committee—Chinese Exclusion petitions have been sent out; received.

Secretary instructed to send letters of thanks to Rev. P. C. Yorke and Rev. Frank K. Baker for the support given by them to the trades unions in delivering addresses at the Metropolitan Temple mass-meeting. Motion that the Executive Committee take some definite action on strike matters, was after an amendment that it be referred to the Executive Committee, laid on the table.

Bakers' request for boycott on Emil Landsdorf's Bakery, No. 911½ Larkin street.

STRIKE FUND.—Printing Pressmen, \$105; Carpenters, No. 483, \$100; Bakers, No. 116, of San Jose, \$35; Vallejo Trades & Labor Council, \$86; Printing Pressmen, No. 78, of Los Angeles, \$25; Carpenters, No. 35, of San Rafael, \$11; Bookbinders, \$9; Theatrical Employes, \$25; Pile Drivers, \$10; Carriage Workers, No. 66, \$6; Tanners of Redwood City, \$25; Tanners, No. 9,018, \$20; Wool Sorters and Graders, \$2.50; Wool Sorters and Graders, \$26.50; Musicians, \$23; Electrical Workers, \$10; Blacksmiths, No. 99, \$10; Shoe Clerks, No. 410, \$10; Typographical, No. 21, \$125; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4.30. Total, \$668.30.

To Union Men and Friends of Progress.

Greeting: The war on trades unions, inaugurated by the Employers' Association of San Francisco, has involved the Beer Bottlers' Union and nearly all of its members are locked out.

They are told that only as non-union men can they return to work.

John Rapp & Son, agents and bottlers of Ranier Beer, are the leaders of the Beer Bottlers' Association. Mr. John Rapp is President and mainly responsible for the Bottlers' lock-out.

The Labor Council tried to adjust this dispute, but Mr. Rapp stated there was nothing to adjust.

The Labor Council therefore levied a boycott on John Rapp & Son, agents and bottlers of Rainier Beer.

Brothers, do your utmost to convince John

Rapp & Son that it does not pay to try to destroy the trades unions. We are, Yours for union and progress,

W. H. GOFF,
President San Francisco Labor Council.
ED. ROSENBERG, Sec.

Advance Co-operative Bakery.

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

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

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

WANTED—A steady, reliable man to take care of chickens and able to milk 2 or 3 cows. H. Jantzen, 1612 Webster St., Alameda, Cal.

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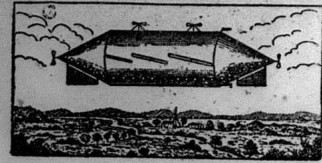
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Of the United States of America Branch 1/2
Meeting every Last Monday of the Month, 8 p. m.
The Temple, 117 Turk St.

Secretary: Ernest Poetsch, 3300 25th. Physician: Dr Fred'k A Rinne, Rooms 3-4, 46 O'Farrell St. Hours, 3:5 and 7:5 P M Sundays 4:5 P M. Dr's Residence: 2301 Folsom, Cor. 25th st. Hours: Before 9 A. M. 1-2. 5:30-6:30 P.M.,

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San Francisco Trades Union Directory.

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

Monarchy in America.

"For a long time thinking people, who have large commercial interests, have felt unsafe with our present form of government. . . . Now is a good time to do away with our old obsolete constitution and adopt a form of government that will be logical with our new expansion ideas and will give ample protection to capital."

"A constitutional monarchy is probably the most desirable plan that we could now adopt. Everything is ripe for the change. We have a large army and it can be increased under almost any pretext without causing alarm to the masses."

"This country has been so prosperous that the voters have lost that spirit of patriotism and honesty that are necessary to the successful operations of republics. The strong iron hand of discipline will have to be used to bring the masses to a sense of proper behavior."

"We take it that the great farming interests of our land will rapidly adapt themselves to the change. The farmer is a great lover of law and order, and under a monarchy these results will follow."

The above is from a capitalist paper, and is a little more coarse than the usual stuff given to the readers in the reptile press. The tendency toward constitutional monarchy, or any other form of government that will limit the right to vote by the people, is becoming more marked every day. A word, strong like the above, is put out, then withdrawn and again presented for comment. Each time the resentment is less fierce, for the people, if not indifferent from the beginning, have become accustomed to the idea. We may expect to see editorials like these syndicated very soon. Have we not the order of the White Rose in this country existing for the purpose of restoring the Stuarts to the throne of England, and incidentally to their lawful heritage (America) which was lost by Hanoverian stupidity? Of course, it is foolish. But wait. Our better classes are not quite secure in their aristocratic pretensions. A limited monarchy, aside from helping the shop-keepers, would establish an aristocracy of blood. Stranger things have happened in the world's history than the overthrow of the people. Excessive wealth, unevenly distributed, is the death of republics.

Although you be a first-class mechanic—the peer of any; although you have always been able to command a job at good wages, your best interests lie in being a member of a trade-union. Heed not the siren-song of those employers who tell you that to men like you they do not object to pay good wages. They would blind you to the real issue; they would lure you like the sirens of fable to your destruction. Think you that high wages to one can long be maintained if the wages of the many are low? Think you that you will enjoy good conditions and short hours if the many are compelled to take what they are given? You don't believe it, then stick to the Union and help it along with your best thought and intelligence. There is no room for caste distinctions in its autonomy; it is "All for one, one for all." And if you would be something worth while, if you would help yourself and at the same time help your fellowmen to use the leisure time the Union has fought for—the shorter work day—by offering yourself seriously to the problem of the working class. If you find that independent political action contains the solution, fight for it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How the Capitalists Respect the Workers.

The blunt truth is, that, in the judgment of the principal leaders of the strikers, the letter is so positive a refusal of the peace proposals of the City Front Federation and is so arbitrary and insulting in spirit, that if it were made public it would precipitate a walk-out of thousands of union men not now on strike; and that the Executive Committee of the Employers' Association has definitely determined not to change a word in it.

Both of these leaders said last night that while they were not at liberty to reveal the language of the letter, it was due the public to be told that it contained a clear-cut declination to accept the peace terms proposed by the strikers, and was so offensive in tone as to be inflammatory of the laboring classes if made public.

"When I had finished reading the letter," said Mr. Furuseth, "I could not refrain from exclaiming, 'God forgive them!'"—From a daily paper reporting the attitude of the Employers' Association.

Before the president had concluded Morgan's breath was coming in short gasps and his face was the color of mahogany. At the finish he bounded to his feet and with clenched fists confronted them. He rejected their propositions, withdrew what he had offered before, and, hitting his palm with his right fist, shouted in conclusion:

His ultimatum was the same proposition he had made before this to some of his friends. He later said that he would enforce his idea of what should be, though it brought him to ruin.—From a daily paper reporting the conference between Shaffer, the strike leader, and Morgan, the trust leader.

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10. All employees are employed by the Board of Directors.
11. The net profits are divided among the members in proportion to the purchases of each.
12. All trade is done on a strictly cash basis.
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14. Only pure and reliable goods are handled.
15. Liquors are not sold.
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17. Believers in Union.
18. Call at store, 1896 Mission street, and get in touch with the movement.

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6. Public assembly halls and lecture rooms.
7. Headquarters for labor, industrial and scientific societies, trades union organizations, and political organizations.
8. Rooms for mining, agricultural, industrial and commercial exhibits and museums.
9. Rooms for such other uses as may be of advantage and benefit to the people.

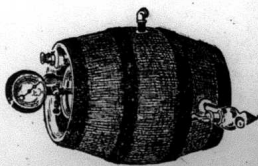
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