



ADVANCE

Organ of the Socialist Party of California...

Address business letters to Business Manager...

Subscription price, 50c per year...

San Francisco, Sept. 27, 1902.

The Socialist and the Union Labor Parties

The action of San Francisco in not nominating Assemblymen, Senators, Judges and Justices of the Peace...

The Socialist party has as its aim and object the organization of the working class...

In San Francisco at the present time it is absolutely certain that no Socialist can possibly be elected as such on a Socialist ticket...

If, as we have above shown, the purpose of nominating a ticket at the present stage of our development, is its educational value...

The peculiar conditions which have arisen in San Francisco, and which put the above question in debatable ground...

Understanding these conditions, experience teaches us that the Socialist party...

henceforth, the comrades of San Francisco naturally sought some honorable means of avoiding a repetition of so disastrous a campaign...

This reasoning is, of course, only tenable where the party to which the Socialists desire is a genuine working-class party...

The Socialist party of California in State Convention assembled affirming its adherence to the principles of International Socialism...

The Socialist party aims to organize the working class and those in sympathy with its program to secure the following demands:

First. The ownership and democratic management by all of the people of the means of producing and distributing wealth.

Second. Equal opportunity for all to have access to the means of producing wealth and for the toilers the full product of their own labor.

Third. The abolition of the wage-labor system and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

It is thus evident that not nominating against the Union Labor party is an entirely different matter from leaving the field clear to a capitalist party.

With Oakland, however, the case is entirely different. There the Union Labor party is an hot-house affair, cooked up by politicians...

In Los Angeles other and equally different conditions prevail.

there a working class party that they not only do not fuse with the Democrats, as in Oakland, nor yet remain neutral to all parties...

To sum up: San Francisco has not nominated because a ticket would only have educational value, and as there is a labor party which seems to be a working class party...

The Platform of the Socialist Party of California

The Socialist party of California in State Convention assembled affirming its adherence to the principles of International Socialism...

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the means of production and distribution into a public collective ownership and management by the entire people for the benefit of the entire people.

4. We congratulate organized labor everywhere for the evidence, that it is awakening to class consciousness and to the fact that 'nothing but the full product of a man's labor can ever be its reward for labor'...

5. We commend the united efforts of laborers to defend their rights against the tyranny of organized capitalists...

6. The use of the injunction to destroy the liberties of the toilers is scarcely less infamous than the use of the bayonet and bullet to destroy their lives.

7. Whereas, in the smaller holders of land in the typical American farmer, in the food producer of our nation, we recognize a band of laborers who are exploited to a degree second to no other in the industrial field...

Whereas, they are the direct prey of the money lender, the railway monopoly, the trusts, the syndicated grain gamblers, the milling and the manufacturing companies...

Resolved, That we call upon the working farmers and the farm-workers of this State to ally themselves with the other exploited laborers in their efforts to reform the political system...

7. We demand the initiative and referendum in a legitimate right of recall of officials at the pleasure of their constituency and equal political rights for all citizens without regard to sex.

Resolved, That the Socialist party favors the use of all legal machinery at all public elections held in California.

San Francisco Does not Nominate

The San Francisco local convention of the Socialist party met at the Turk street Temple Sunday, September 21. Gus Postler was elected chairman and E. E. Kirk secretary.

The order of business reported was as follows:

- 1. Seating of Delegates.
2. Temporary officers be made permanent.

3. That the State Platform and Resolutions be adopted as the Platform and Resolutions of the local convention.

4. We refer back without recommendation the question, whether or not this convention shall make any nominations.

It was then moved that the convention proceed to nominate.

No time limit was set on the debate, but it was provided that no one should speak a second time while any member desired to speak the first time.

A long debate ensued. Emil Liss, L. L. Keving, Scott Anderson, A. W. N. Lyons, A. F. Lindwall and C. H. King Sr., spoke against the motion to nominate.

The speaking lasted from 11 o'clock to 2 p. m., when the previous question was moved and carried unanimously.

A motion was made by C. H. King and seconded by Wm. Costley that the convention adjourn sine die.

The meaning of the action of the convention is that the local nominees of the Union Labor party will not be antagonized and the Socialist party, while not endorsing or standing sponsor for the local Union Labor ticket, will simply remain neutral and exert its efforts in behalf of the State ticket.

A Reversal Possible

San Francisco, Sept. 21, 1902. Editor of Advance: A resolution was carried unanimously by the Socialist party...

Resolved, That the delegates to the City Central Convention, Local S. P., be instructed to notify all the delegates to the Municipal Convention that adjusted...

Sept. 21st, "sine die," to reconvene as a national convention, on Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1902, at 3 p. m. at Room 404 Old Fellows' Hall...

Union Politics and Socialism

In the London Justice for August appears an article headed "Labor Representation and Our Attitude Towards It," containing the following paragraphs:

A tactical problem of such complexity and importance as that which the turning of the trades unions to "independent" political action has now placed before us...

6. The use of the injunction to destroy the liberties of the toilers is scarcely less infamous than the use of the bayonet and bullet to destroy their lives.

7. Whereas, in the smaller holders of land in the typical American farmer, in the food producer of our nation, we recognize a band of laborers who are exploited to a degree second to no other in the industrial field...

Whereas, they are the direct prey of the money lender, the railway monopoly, the trusts, the syndicated grain gamblers, the milling and the manufacturing companies...

Resolved, That we call upon the working farmers and the farm-workers of this State to ally themselves with the other exploited laborers in their efforts to reform the political system...

7. We demand the initiative and referendum in a legitimate right of recall of officials at the pleasure of their constituency and equal political rights for all citizens without regard to sex.

Resolved, That the Socialist party favors the use of all legal machinery at all public elections held in California.

Now, whether we agree with the above position or not, in its belief that the Socialist can remain "neutral" when there is a war on between the capitalist and the wage-worker, we must acknowledge that our movement is certainly proving itself international in scope...

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### The Trusts Have the Farmer by the Throat

The farmer must wake up. He must protect his property, his labor, his life, his more than life—his freedom and his family.

It has been so busy working hard that it seems he has not taken time to think. But the time for hard thinking has come. Work's all right if you get your pay, its slavery if masters take the crop.

Masters have been taking the farmer's crops for years, leaving him just what they leave the city worker—a bare living—enough to keep him alive to produce more for the confederates.

The farmer produces vegetables, grain, fruits, cattle.

He needs a market for these things. He needs a means to get them, to that market.

He does not and cannot own the rail road.

He does not and cannot own the great commission house, the grain elevator, the flour mill, the cannery, the stock yard—in short, he does not and cannot own the market.

The railroads are owned by trusts. The markets are controlled by trusts. So when the farmer uses the transportation lines to get his products to the market he must pay extortionate toll to railroad kings.

When he reaches the market he discovers that the elevators, mills, factories, canneries, stock yards, commission houses, etc., are in the grasp of trusts.

Kings rule the markets.

They dictate values.

They force the farmer to sell at the lowest price.

And over to them the farmer must deliver his corn, his grain, his fruit, the labor of his hands, for a paltry sum.

Thus it is that after the railroad kings and the market kings have gotten their tribute the farmer has very little left. The pay of months and months of hard, exacting toil has dwindled to a miserable pittance.

With this little he returns to buy the things he needs.

He is confronted by other robber kings. The market from which he is forced to buy is ruled by trusts.

He needs lumber. The lumber trust holds him up. He requires tools. The machinery trust shakes him down. For every article he wants he pays some trust a tax above what ought to be the normal price. And he pays the railroad trust extortionate rates to haul his purchases home.

The trusts catch him coming and going.

They get him when he sells and when he buys.

They pay him the lowest price for his products.

They exact the highest price for their wares.

They say the first and final word on all values.

The farmer must accept the little they desire to get and disgorge all they please to demand.

It follows that the farmer in spite of all his hard work is very poor. In spite of diligence and economy and the best of management, he is often pushed hard to pay his taxes and to provide his home with the most necessary things.

He suffers inconvenience. His taxes fall in arrears.

Sometimes he seeks to stave off disaster by mortgaging the home.

But whatever he does and wherever he goes he is just as certainly a slave of the trusts as the factory worker in the city is.

Indeed, more so. Because the city worker, without the vain title to a piece of ground, which he must work for other gain, can more readily move and adjust himself to changing conditions. The farmer, chained to a single spot, striving desperately to keep that foothold on the earth, is the helpless slave of the trusts that pillage him at every turn. He cannot even fly.

The feudal serf paid a tribute to one lord.

The farmer pays a tribute to many lords.

And the many tributes leave him bare.

But this is not all of the story.

There comes a financial depression, as they call it—an industrial crisis—a panic. All over the land the shops, the mills, the great manufacturing plants shut down.

What's the cause of this?

Why, the trusts. They ground the price of the farmer's product and the city worker's wage down to the lowest notch. They sold at the highest price. They fixed the prices at which they bought and sold. They bought and sold for profits, and they made immense profits. These profits piled up. They became an insupportable surplus, an alleged over-production, that at length gorged every market and caused a stoppage.

The farmer needs things that cannot buy. He has no money. He didn't get his dues when he sold his muscle.

And all the markets are gorged with the needed things.

Panic!

The fires are raked out. The wheels stop. Thousands—tens of thousands—millions of workmen out of employment.

How does this affect the farmer?

Why these workmen were the fellows who used the largest portion of the farmer's grain, vegetables, fruits and meats. The trusts that control the canneries, mills, stock yards, elevators, etc., fix the price for the farmer, and after the completed process they sell the meal, flour, meats, canned goods, etc., at a large advance to the workmen in the cities. So these workmen in the cities constitute the real market of the farmer, though he may not, except in rare instances, sell direct to them.

Well, the industrial crisis has come. Millions of industrial workers are out of employment. Their wages cease. They cannot buy the things they need.

Now the trusts that have been buying from the farmer have no longer a market. They have plenty of meal and flour and grain and canned goods and cattle ready to be made into meat, but that market is gone. The industrial workers are out of employment, they draw no wages, have no money, cannot buy.

Now when the farmer comes in with his produce the trusts set it at his price. There is here an over-production. We can't sell what we have, so we'll invest today.

And the farmer can't sell elsewhere. The trusts have all the money.

The trusts have held up the whole country and gotten about everything.

The farmer can't sell his products at any price. The trusts set it at his price. The home is sold for taxes or the mortgage is foreclosed. The red flag of the auctioneer waves above the scene.

The fact is that the farmer is a workman in exactly the same way as the city worker, and interests of all workmen are the same.

The city workman must sell his labor for the trusts set at his price. He must purchase his necessities from trusts which set the price.

The farmer must sell the product of his labor for the trusts which set the price. He must purchase his necessities from trusts which set the price.

The farmer and city workman are held up by the same strong arms. They are robbed coming and going. Both are slaves of trusts.

Yet the trusts are the result of business expansion. Though bad masters they would make splendid servants.

Let the nation own the trusts.

The tools of production and distribution must belong to all the people.

The farmer cannot individually own the transportation lines or individually own the market in which he buys and sells. But the people collectively can own the railroads, the elevators, the stockyards, the canneries, the mills, all the tools of production and distribution, and give the farmer a square deal.

The city workman cannot individually own the manufacturing plants or the trusts which he serves, and which he must patronize, but the people collectively, the government, can own them and give the city workman a square deal.

Socialization of the means of production and distribution will give us all a square deal.

The same evils which drive the industrial worker to call for nationalization of the industries compel the farmer to demand the same thing.

The forces, though they crush us now are the forerunners of a better day. They bring us closer together. They make us feel our interdependence; understand our mutual duties. They compel us to acknowledge our brotherhood. Finally they will force us to establish, the co-operative commonwealth.

This is why the farmer should study Socialism.

And vote the Socialist ticket.

Under our present system your home, your land can be sold for taxes and debt. Under Socialism nobody could sell the land. Not even the government would sell it.

Under Socialism you would have the absolute and perpetual use of all the land you needed for a home. No tax-gatherer, mortgagee or other creditor could oust you.

Under Socialism, aided by best machinery, you would labor in co-operation with your fellow-men. You would need to work only about one-third the time you now work, and you would receive at least three times the pay.

Socialism is true liberty, true patriotism, true religion.

Study it, teach it, vote it.

Help to redeem your country from the trust.

Bequeath a free land to a free posterity. VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

William B. Fox.

Anyone not getting the paper will please refer to whom you wish and the amount you wish to pay. Send receipt or copy of same when you can.

Subscribers will please take notice, all in arrears on subscription will be dropped from the subscription list.

### Ben Wilson in Montana

Editor Colorado Chronicle:

Conrade Benjamin F. Wilson is at present touring the State of Montana for the Socialist party. He spoke before the convention of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council at Livingston, August 27th and addressed the delegates again August 30th. He spoke at the Auditorium in Butte Sunday evening, August 31st, and delivered the Labor Day address at Anaconda September 1st.

To say Conrade Wilson is speaking to large audiences and is being enthusiastically received would, to say the least, be putting it very mildly. Halls in which he speaks are simply packed to the doors, and the message of hope that he delivers to the working class is received in such a manner as to show both an understanding of Socialist principles and a determination to support the Socialist party on election day.

At Anaconda, where an additional meeting was held Tuesday, September 2d of an audience of fully eight hundred fully six hundred and fifty arose to their feet and were cited as Socialists. In Butte, where a tremendous meeting was had about five hundred out of seven hundred people rose and cheered for five minutes when asked if they would stand firm for Socialism and vote the straight Socialist ticket on election day.

These last meetings demonstrate beyond a doubt that the labor unions and the working class generally is permeated with Socialism, and that only Conrade Wilson's eloquence and earnestness were needed to inspire them to action. All of the hoodlums, sophistry and treachery in Montana are being driven from the eyes of the people of the State recording themselves for the Socialist party at the forthcoming election.

Conrade Wilson may remain in the State until after election. He certainly will speak in the State for the next three weeks at least. His brother, J. Stitt Wilson, who is in the State for the next week in September, and will contribute to the good work.

Look out for a big Socialist vote in Montana this year.

—Socialism.

Butte, Montana, September 8.

### Socialism in Mitchell's Speech

We are glad to observe that the following passage from Mitchell's speech on Labor Day is "larded with Socialism," and seems to indicate that the leader of the striking coal miners is steadily becoming more progressive and radical:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am one who believes that the time is not far distant when the workmen will have to solve the labor problem. I am free to say that my own views have been somewhat changed since this strike started. Nearly all well-to-do workers know that I have identified myself with every peace movement that I thought would help the workers. I am not prepared to say that they are failures so long as employers will not listen to reason on truth.

"I look forward to the time when all wage-earners will take their proper places. I think that the time is not far distant when those who build the mansions will not have to live in hovels. I look forward to the time when the men who build the beautiful Pullman palace cars will not have to walk from station to station looking for work. I look forward to the time when those whose labor builds the beautiful offices, whose spires point heavenward, will not have to walk past them, too ragged to enter.

"I stand for the solidarity of the trade union movement. I hope to see the time when man who marries his bread by the sweat of his brow will find the ranks of his trade union. I LOOK FORWARD TO THE TIME WHEN THE WORKERS OF OUR COUNTRY WILL TAKE POSSESSION OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY."

### A Talk that Counted

Fred G. Strickland is truly doing a splendid work in Denver. On the street the platform he is equally at home. Never chasing anything but a big, scientific way, he yet keeps his audience incessantly amused. Such a combination of humor and earnestness, strong points and easy expression is rarely met.

The regular meeting Sunday night at the headquarters, Concord hall, 1548 California street, was a crowded one, although the hall holds over four hundred people. Conrade Strickland gave a delightful and stirring address and then—joy to tell—a big fund was raised for the campaign committee. Seven hundred dollars was what was hoped for, but the actual amount came to \$729. No one will want to be left out, so this will probably be raised considerably, if not doubled.

Frederick Strickland will organize and teach a series of lessons in the Mills series in and about Cincinnati.

### Socialism Clearly Explained

Socialism is a theory of a system of human society based on the common ownership of the means of production and the carrying on of the work of production for the benefit of all.

Worlds, Socialism means that the land, the railways, the shipping, the mines, the factories, and all such things as are necessary for the production of the necessities and comforts of life should be public property, just as our public roads, public parks and our public libraries are public property today, so that all these things should be used by the whole people to produce the goods that the whole of the people require.

Socialists say that it is no Utopian dream, but the necessary natural outcome of the development of society. It used to be supposed that anything like the collective carrying on of any enterprise, was impossible because it was thought that the personal supervision and control of the owner was absolutely necessary to any such enterprise. But we see today that the greatest underlings are those which are owned by joint stock companies, in which the personal supervision of the proprietors is quite impossible, and in which the whole business is managed and carried on by paid officials. It might just as well be paid by the community caring for the enterprise in the interest of the general body of the people as be paid by a few wealthy men to carry it on for their profit.

Today goods are not produced to satisfy human needs; they are simply produced to provide profit for the class which owns the means of production. It is only for the sake of profit that the property-owning class owns these means of production. As a consequence we have shoddy and adulterated goods produced. Also, as this profit is so largely the difference between the value of the work which the working people do and the amount they receive in wages, the actual producers never receive the equivalent of what they produce, and therefore are never able to buy it back again. It happens, therefore, that, as the machinery of production increases and workmen are able to turn out more goods, they are thrown out of work, and they with their wives and children, are in want and misery, not because there is any scarcity of the things they need, but because those who produce have no ownership in what they have produced them can buy.

Under the present system, the very increase of wealth is too often a curse to the wealth producers, simply because those who produce have no ownership in the means of production, and no control over the things produced.

Under Socialism, as the means of production would belong to the whole people, the whole people would have control of the things produced. Every increase of wealth then would benefit the whole community. Under the present system increased wealth means increased luxury for the few and increased poverty and suffering for the many. To a Socialist community increased production would mean more leisure, more wealth, more means of enjoying life, more opportunities for recreation for everybody.

By the discovery of science, the inventions of genius, the application of industry, man has acquired such a power over nature that he can now produce wealth of all kinds as plentifully as water. There is no sound reason why poverty and want should exist anywhere on this earth. All that is needed is to establish a more equitable method of distributing the wealth already produced in such profusion. That is what Socialism proposes to do. The work of production is organized, socialized; it is necessary to socialize distribution and ownership as well.

What is to be done is to supplant the present system by Socialism; to substitute fraternal co-operation for the cut-throat competition of today? The first thing necessary is to organize the workers into a class-conscious party; that is, a party recognizing that as a class the workers are enslaved through the possession of the means of production by another class; recognizing, too, that between these two classes there is an antagonism of interest; a perpetual struggle, a constant class war, which must go on until the workers become possessed of political power, and use that power to become masters of the whole material means of production. When that has been achieved the war of classes will be at an end, because the division of mankind into classes will have disappeared, the occupation of the working class will have been accomplished, and Socialism will be here.—Social Democratic Herald.

### Miners' Strike Fund

Amount reported to September 13, \$3,211.11; Local Terry, S. Dale, \$8.25; Social Democrat Frazer's Verin, Elizabeth, N. J., \$5; Local Fort Wayne, Ind., \$35; Local Fresno, Cal., \$5.50; Local Ashabonka, Ohio, \$7.01; Local Brocton, Mass., \$50; Passaic County, N. J., \$26; W. W. Farmer, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$6; Schmidt, Beaver, Mo., \$50; Local Ticonderoga, N. Y., \$10; D. Jenkins, secretary, Cleveland, Ohio, \$147; Local New Brighton, Pa., \$31.50; Local Sioux City, Ia., \$8; Local Gosport, N. J., \$47.40; Bohemian Society, Chicago, Ill., \$47.40; J. Presidential, Toledo, Ohio, \$1.30; Socialist Co-op. Pub. Ass'n, N. Y., \$62.40; Local Moline, Ill., \$10.25. Total to September 18th, \$3,527.92.

The National Committee has thus far remitted \$3,459.84 to W. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers on account of Strike Fund of the Socialist party.

### A Lecture on Millet the French Artist

On Tuesday afternoon, October 7th, at 3 p. m., Mr. Aaron Altman, the well-known artist, will give a lecture under the auspices of the William Morris Club, at the Social Club headquarters, room 8, Old Fellows' building. The subject of the lecture will be "The Paintings of J. F. Millet," in which the speaker will treat of the painter's attitude toward humanity as embodied in his pictures. Anyone interested in art is cordially invited to attend.

### Richardson's Tour

To the comrades of my district I announce an outline of work from now until election day.

I must leave the arrangements of meetings with the various county committees, but will be in the several counties on the following dates:

Tulare, from September 19th to 23rd inclusive.

Ventura, from September 25th to 28th inclusive.

Santa Barbara, from September 29th to October 4th inclusive.

San Luis Obispo, from October 5th to 9th inclusive.

San Diego, from October 12th to 17th inclusive.

Orange, from October 18th to 21st inclusive.

Riverside, from October 22nd to 27th inclusive.

San Bernardino, from October 28th to November 4th inclusive.

Yours truly,  
N. A. Richardson.

Comrade John C. Chase, ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., and present nominee for Governor on the Socialist Party ticket for the State of Massachusetts, speaks under the auspices of the Brown Union on the subject of "Socialism, Unionism, Politics in the Union," at Turk Street Temple, 117 Turk street, Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, October 21, 1902. All union people invited to be present.

Comrade John C. Chase, ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., and present nominee for Governor on the Socialist Party ticket for the State of Massachusetts, speaks under the auspices of the Brown Union on the subject of "Socialism, Unionism, Politics in the Union," at Turk Street Temple, 117 Turk street, Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, October 21, 1902. All union people invited to be present.

### Summerfield & Roman

Agents for Carhart Union Made Overalls, at 90 cents each.

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No extra charge for Sunday or evening work. All work guaranteed.

No students.

### ADVANCE 50c per year

### Advance Fund.

Previously acknowledged, \$58.00. Additional: Frank A. Hayman, \$1; J. H. Talbot, \$1; J. L. Child of Des Plaines, \$1; Wm. M. Frantz, \$1; L. H. Hunt, \$1; J. P. Patton, Pasadena, \$1; E. T. Page, Pueblo, \$1; G. A. Craig, \$1; C. Herrman, \$2.50; L. B. Kessler, \$1; W. Stutz, \$1; E. V. Blum, \$1; J. Kossner, \$1; J. J. Mayburn, \$1. Total, \$72.50.

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society

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ELCHO HOUSE 8634 Market St., opp. Powell and Eddy

GEORGE WIELAND DEALER IN

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GUS. POSTLER Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, etc.

RIPANS I did not know what it was to eat a good breakfast in the morning.

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SEE THE UNION CARD

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State Executive Committee

State Executive Committee, Los Angeles, California.

Meeting called to order by Secretary Harriman, and L.D. Bidde was elected Chairman for the session.

Present: L. D. Bidde, P. D. Noel, J. Patton, W. A. Corey, Mary A. Garbut and Job Harriman.

The following order of business was adopted:

Reading of minutes of previous meeting.

Report of Secretary.

Report of Committees.

Unfinished business.

New Business.

The minutes of the convention and that portion of the constitution pertaining to the duties of the committee and to party management were read and the following instructions were given to the Secretary:

To close voting on all propositions submitted by this committee five weeks after submitting the same.

To order as many numbers of the Advance, dated September 20, 1902, sent to each local in the State as there are members thereof.

To ask for bids from the Advance for 1000 State Constitutions in pamphlet form.

To order call for each Senatorial District to elect their State Committee as provided by the constitution.

To supply to the Appeal to Reason the names of all local in the State.

To notify locals to make nominations for State Organizers in their respective districts.

To give names of all locals in the State to the Advance, and the names and addresses of their secretaries.

To purchase all books and necessary equipments for the office.

The resignations of comrades Richardson as Organizer of the Northern District and of P. D. Noel as member of the provisional Executive Committee were accepted.

Appointments.

Comrade Gideon S. Brower was appointed Organizer for the Northern District and Comrade Helphinston of the Southern District until their successors are elected.

Committees.

Comrades Corey and Harriman were appointed as committee on literature.

Charters.

Charter was granted to Local Teralta of San Diego.

Receipts.

Comrade N. A. Richardson, \$23.95; Local San Francisco, \$10; Comrade Bersford, \$67.90; total, \$101.85.

Received 700 stamps from Comrade J. J. Patton, sent by State Committee.

Headquarters.

Headquarters where all mail will be directed is at 145 N. Main street.

Job Harriman, Sec. Treas.

A Wrong that Needs Righting

In a little store at 153 Fifth street, two young men have been making a comfortable and honorable living for the last five years.

They make aprons and other things for cooks, waiters, carpenters, etc. Their work is done at very low prices.

No charge against them has ever been made, not even a whisper of any wrong. Suddenly one of their customers tells them that the Cooks' and Waiters' Union have passed a law inflicting a fine of ten dollars on any member wearing an apron that does not have the union label on it.

"Oh!" said Miss McCoy and Miss Miller, "we have always been in favor of the union, let us get the label by all means." They go to the Secretary of the Garment Workers Union prepared to pay any reasonable demand for the label, only to be told that they cannot get the label at any price.

Next they go to the Labor Council and inquire the Secretary, Ed. Rosenberg, after considering the matter informs them that they must apply to the National Executive Board of the Garment Workers.

They do so by letter. The reply comes and tells them that they cannot have the label either as workers or employers. Only such employers as have at least twenty-five helpers can have the label. These brave girls only employ themselves.

On Thursday they appeared before the Building Trades Council and pleaded their case. They said in substance: "We believe in unions; always have believed in unions. Are we to close our store; give up our living? Go on the street or become wage-slaves to a sweat shop simply because we cannot employ twenty-five assistants? Is this the support and justice we are to receive from union men and women?"

In the Council chamber there was a feeling of hearty sympathy for the girls, and the waiters said that they would see that no fine was inflicted on any member that gave them work. That is all very well, but surely the Labor Council of this city will not do anything like this wrong, and doing it quickly. To crush these girls is not unionism; it is murder. In all the great land there is no nobler sight than to behold brave, honorable and virtuous women bravely fighting the battle of life. Surely some way out of the difficulty can be found; I would add must be found. The garment workers are powerless, as not one of them is allowed to work for themselves—that is the law. It is a bad law, an abominable law, made in the interest of exploiters and sweaters and must be changed at any cost.

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Swiss Socialists Win a Brilliant Victory

Our Zurich friends are engaged in a bitter struggle owing to the injustice and flagrant hypocrisy of the bourgeois political parties. After the election last spring to the Cantonal Parliament, where, as was reported in Justice at the time, the Zurich comrades won all the seats in the workers' ward of Zurich, there was weeping and wailing of teeth among the Radicals and Democrats. The Socialists ought to have been willing to come to terms with them so that all parties should have been represented according to their strength.

This was a palatable swindle. Our comrades were quite ready, as far as I understand the matter, if this were to be extended to the whole of Zurich and the Socialists were granted a representation proportionate to their strength in the other four wards where the bourgeois parties monopolized all the seats. But our Zurich friends were not to be fooled. If they must allow themselves to be trampled on in the other wards there was no reason why they should quietly grant these other parties representation.

That was a bit too much for our comrades, but not too much for the hypocritical crew who were opposed to us, who whine about the tyranny of Socialism and their own love of justice—their practice is the reverse. These people, however, once beaten, did not take their beating with good grace, but trumped up a number of the wildest charges against our people. Having the majority in the Cantonal Parliament, they forced through appointing a commission (in which, naturally, they had an overwhelming majority) to inquire into the conduct of the Socialist Democratic party during the election. Thus they carefully avoided going into the question how far any practices objected to by them were universal in Zurich as a matter of fact, much more serious charges against these same parties in the past were treated by them as of no account.

The commissioners, speaking through the mouths of the representatives of the majority admitted that the result had in no way been influenced by any irregularity, and that, legally speaking, there was no irregularity; but they said, "We have the legal ground on which to base ourselves on a basis of morality. This has been a bitter fight. All parties have sinned." Our party or, the Volkswacht asked how they knew all parties had sinned? (The inquiry was limited to the Socialists.) "Let us have a new election"—limited however to one ward. They calmly ignored the other wards. Our comrade, Otto Lang, the one minority member of the commission—a judge of the Zurich high court and a brilliant jurist—has brilliantly shown up the inconsistency of this position. All however, to no avail. The bourgeois had the power and voted us down. The election in the one ward was declared null and void. The new election takes place to-day. All our old members, whose election was thus hypocritically declared null and void, have been unanimously selected as candidates at a big open meeting. The arguments are good. The whole proceeding shows, however, what we have to expect from the middle-class democrats. Lies and humbug are their political weapons.

Zurich, August 31. Writing from Zurich late on Sunday night, Askew says: "A magnificent victory has been won by the Social Democratic party here to-day in the elections to the Cantonal Parliament. The highest vote of our opponents was 3,648, the second on the list of the two opponents was only 200 votes. The highest Socialist vote was Erismann (last time 5,121), 6,315; Grenlich, 6,237; Seidel, 6,135. The total increase of votes must be put lowest at about 30,000. The lowest Socialist vote has risen from 4,362 to 5,394 and the highest from 5,121 to 6,315. The bourgeois vote has decreased from 11,453 to about 10,000. This is a great unionism here. A vote of thanks to our opponents was carried with laughter and cheers."

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