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ADVANCE

We advocate the political organization of the working class to overthrow the domination of the capitalist class and to establish Socialism.

WHOLE NUMBER 424. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902. FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Socialist Candidate for Governor

Mr. Brower was born in New York State fifty three years ago. He has lived in California fifteen years. Ever since he was six years of age he has worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner, and he is now a member of Carpenters Union, No. 701 of Fresno and delegate to the Fresno Council of Labor. Mr Brower has been a Socialist for many years and has advocated the cause of the working class with great ability and untiring zeal.

Gideon S. Brower

Montana Gives Great Promise

Many and varied have been my experiences since my last report, and it is with difficulty that I find time now to write. Railroaders in Montana and Idaho keep one guessing. Trains are all very late, owing, perhaps, to the U. P. strike and it has been unable to make one or two locals where I was billed to speak. I have to ride 4 1/2 times a day and night and lay over at all kinds of places for hours, in order to make train connections. I mention these difficulties that I encounter so that the comrades who were disappointed at my non-appearance may understand when they read this report the reason why I did not show up. My meetings during the past three weeks in Montana and Idaho have been exceedingly good with few exceptions. The Montana meetings have been especially encouraging. There is no State in which I have spoken so far that seems so far advanced in Socialism, so far as sentiment goes, as Montana. It is weak on organization, as yet, but coming along all right. Socialism seems to have taken hold in the minds of all classes of people. I find it among the ranchers and herdsmen, as well as among the miners and other wage workers. With her small population and the workers so far outnumbering the corporation and capitalist element, Montana is most favorably situated to take the lead in the movement for the emancipation of the workers from wage-slavery. If organization is carried on as it should be in the next year or two Montana will take the lead. Idaho is situated nearly the same, but has a better working organization. Idaho is forging ahead in organization and has some very fine, active class-conscious workers who are doing much work and making many sacrifices for the cause. Idaho is destined to play an important part in the coming struggle in the political arena. Labor Day I spoke in Boise for the Trades Assembly celebration, and a fine showing was made by the unions and a splendid audience greeted me at the park. Boise has but recently become a union town, twenty-two unions were in line in the parade and only two of them were in existence a year ago. Owing to the fact that unionism is of so recent origin, there is considerable conservatism and a little fear of Socialism or political action, but she will fall into line with the rest of the State. My next place was Silver City, on the 3d and 4th. I spoke on the 3d for the Trades Assembly and on the 4th for the Miners Union, who held their Labor Day celebration on that day so that I could get to them from Boise. Everything went off in fine shape there, and the population turned out en masse to celebrate. The following night I spoke on Socialism, and notwithstanding the fact that everyone was tired out on the celebration of the day and a ball at night, which lasted un-

til five o'clock in the morning, the hall was crowded and very enthusiastic over Socialism. I organized a local of twenty-four members here, all of whom are very bright men and women—there were three women among them who will be a good acquisition to the party in Idaho. There are other camps near by, which will be soon organized by the Silver comrades, and this do much toward bringing the miners into line for Socialism. At other points I had fairly good meetings. Nampa, Idaho Falls, and Bigby were points where I spoke last. At this writing my train is five hours late and it is doubtful if I will reach Emmet, where I am billed to speak to-night. I have made arrangements, however, for a substitute in case I don't reach them in the person of J. A. Davis, Socialist candidate for Congress. To get to Silver City I was obliged to ride by team fifty miles over the low plains and mountains, through sage brush and jack rabbits, and it was the most sandy and dusty ride that I ever experienced, but it is a ride that the life of an agitator and has to be met with a cheerful smile. Labor conditions are undoubtedly better by far in Montana and Idaho than anywhere else in the country, at least better than in any State East of here. There is no poverty or destitution here and everyone is sure of something to eat, and yet they want Socialism. The population of these two States is made up of social rebels who have come from all parts of the country to the West in search of freedom from the oppression of capitalism in the East or in quest of fortune in the gold fields. They are therefore made up of freedom-loving, whole-souled people, who are not tied down by bigotry and ignorance and made cowardly by fear of losing a six-dollar a week job. They are more free than is the worker of the East, and they see that the condition under which the Eastern mill and factory hand and mine worker labors is liable to be overturned, and they are ready to fight. The West will furnish the great impetus to the Socialist movement and this in the near future. The Western wealth-producer will not allow himself to be subjected to the degrading and humiliating servitude of the Eastern wage-slave. He will strike a blow with the ballot that will not only prevent his enslavement, but one that will free the workers from the limbs of his Eastern brethren. The East ought well to thank the powers that be that there is a West. Fraternally yours, John B. Chase.

The Maine Election

The Associated Press suppressed all news of the Socialist party vote in Maine in Monday's State election. The Citizen has information to the effect that the Socialists made substantial gains. For example: In Beth, Me., the vote was: Republican, 492; Democratic, 296; Prohibition, 118. Socialist party, 202. "Socialists cut into the Republicans badly."

Hopeful Coloradoans

Lieutenant-Governor Coates of Colorado predicts that the Socialist party of that State will poll between 50,000 and 75,000 votes this fall. It is charged by the Socialists that if a few old parties do not fuse outright, a secret understanding will be had among the leaders to combine their strength at the close of the campaign if the laborer becomes too strong. Carl Thompson, one of the Socialist managers, declared that the new party will carry the Cripple Creek district with a rush, and Teller county, as well as Delta and several other counties. The local paper of Monte Vista has come out for the Socialist party and predicts a victory in that county.

Comrade Morris at Work

Comrade Lena Morris has been holding successful meetings in Yreka, Sisson, Kosswick and other places in the Northern part of the State. The Socialists here are no Socialist. The subscriptions for these different points indicate that they have been well received. She speaks in Chicago, Ill.

Richardson's Congressional Campaign

My nomination for Congress in the Eighth District necessitates my resignation as Northern Organizer, as I feel that duty compels me to make as thorough a canvass as possible. I take this opportunity to thank the comrades of the north for their kind and considerate treatment of me during my brief service. If opportunity is ever afforded for more protracted and better work in your behalf I shall gladly accept it. 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 23d 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 23d to 27th inclusive. San Bernardino, from October 28th to November 1st inclusive. Yours truly, N. A. Richardson.

Are Socialists Good Union Men?

The Miners' Strike Fund, which is being collected by the Socialist party, has passed the \$10,000 mark. The amount reported to August 28th was \$1,224.78; by September 13th it was increased to \$3,214.11. Of this increase \$103.15 was contributed by California locals as follows: San Diego, \$12.15; Alameda County, \$20.15; Los Angeles, \$7.05; Visalia, \$3.20; Rollands, \$12.25; Santa Ana, \$1.75; San Bernardino, \$20.60; Alameda, \$3.00; Tulare, \$1.50; Riverside, \$16.25; total, \$103.15. Places of the Chicago messenger boys of Chicago have been taken by girls.

Socialism Growing Rapidly

Looking strong, hearty and sunburnt from his four months' agitation tour, Comrade John Collins returned to Chicago last week bringing with him wonderful tales of the tremendous progress of Socialism in the strike regions of Pennsylvania. The last few days of his tour were utilized to the utmost and included the organization of six new locals: New Boston with nineteen members; Gilkerson with thirty-two; Girardville, forty; Mahony Plains, fifty-four; New Philadelphia, twenty-four; and Minersville with seventy-three. During this time he also attended the District Congressional Convention at Philadelphia, where he spoke to an audience of 1,500 people. Comrade Collins reports that in some districts the workingman who is not a Socialist is beginning to be looked upon as a freak. He instanced Lansford and Condale as examples, so completely has the former locality accepted Socialism that the recent Republican and Democratic district conventions were attended by thirteen and seven members, respectively. Notwithstanding that beer flowed like water and cigars were as plentiful as huckleberries the miners stood aloof and refused to nibble at the bait. The local in Lansford has about four hundred members, while Condale follows with perhaps three hundred and fifty. Local speakers are being developed rapidly, particularly in the West, where three young men, Kennedy, Dwyer and Evans, gave promise of becoming powerful agitators for the cause. The two former had been school teachers, while Evans is a miner. Comrade Collins also states that the opposition to Socialism from the local pulpits is not particularly strong. Outside of the cases of the two priests, Hussey and O'Reilly, no very pronounced antagonism is recorded, the clergy as a whole being indifferent to the movement which the great majority of their congregation were ardently advocating. The antagonism of the two abovementioned priests has on the whole retarded the cause of Socialism. On the other hand Comrade Collins reports that the Priest in Mahoney Plains, Father Hogan, who has always espoused the cause of the miner, is now at work studying the cause of Socialism. One of the most noticeable effects of the Socialist propaganda in the region has been the breaking down of national and racial prejudices. These weaknesses had been heretofore exploited by the capitalist politicians who used them effectively to divide the workers at each recurring election. But this game is now played out. Socialism with its straightforward appeal to class interests has removed this feeling, and the old-party politicians are something less than the minuses. A great work has been accomplished in Pennsylvania for the cause of Socialism which will leave its impress heavily on future elections in that State.—Chicago Socialist.

San Francisco Convention

The local convention of the Socialist party will meet at the Turk street Temple building on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Every delegate should attend. The vital important question will arise as to whether the Socialists will have a united opposition to the Union Labor party or not. This is perhaps the biggest proposition that has yet come before Local San Francisco, and the most thorough discussion and wisest deliberations are necessary. Every comrade should be present and no delegate should fail to attend. Postal card notices have been sent to each delegate.

The Infamy of Child Labor

Nine cents a day for twelve hours of work is not a high rate of wages, yet an Alabama commission, which has been investigating the subject of child labor there reports that this wage is actually paid in some places in the South. Such cases may be exceptional, but the commission reports that in North Carolina the average wage of the child has decreased from 32 to 29 cents a day. And while the wages have been decreasing, a government census bulletin just issued shows that the number of child workers in New England has fallen from 18,000 to 11,000; in the Middle States from 6,000 to 4,300; and in the West from 500 to 300; while in the South the number has risen from 4,000 to 25,000. That the tender years of these little ones should be worn out with toil is "a great crime against childhood," declares the New Orleans Picayune, and it calls upon the Southern people to "be the last in the world to make slaves of their children." And a good many other Southern papers are beginning to say the same thing. "There can be no doubt," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, that a wave of protest "is now sweeping over the Southern States." Now what is the outlook? The four States where child labor is most prevalent are North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. In each of these States there is a strong movement on foot for the "abolition" of the system, but there seems to be no prospect of early success. In South Carolina the Democratic State Convention, last May, pledged itself, by a vote of two to one, against the employment of children under twelve in the textile mills of the State, but most of the candidates for the Legislature are reported to be declaring themselves in favor of allowing the parents to do as they please with their children, without any interference. "One or two candidates oppose child labor legislation on the novel ground that the next step would be compulsory education, which would result in negro supremacy—as if the white man's supremacy were not due to his better brain and better qualities, not only to his intellect," the Columbia State remarks. The same paper reports that child labor is the main topic of discussion in the present campaign, and it goes on to observe: "We have felt that this would be the chief issue of the canvass for the general assembly, and we welcome the evidence that our constituents are so fully aware of the profound importance to the future of the State, and the time to settle it is now. Nothing is to be gained by procrastinating or temporizing. South Carolina should by this time know her own mind or declare her purpose to remain in the reduced number of backward lands, most of them savage or uncivilized, which refuse to concern themselves with the welfare of their children or the future of their country." A representative of the Dry Goods Economist (New York), who has been making a personal investigation of this matter, and has written several valuable articles for his journal on the topic, sums up his findings as follows: "First, that from one-fifth to one-fifth of the total number of cotton-operators are mere children. "Second, that they work from eleven to twelve hours a day. "Third, that they are paid from 10 to 30 cents per week. "Fourth, that boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen make from 50 to 75 cents a day. "Fifth, that adults rarely make over a dollar a day, and that on piece work. "Sixth, that the children's work, though not heavy, is grinding and nerve racking. "Seventh, that the constant buzz of whirring wheels, the high temperature and vitiated air—conditions inseparable from cotton mills—wear down the stoutest frame and strongest nerves, and the children suffer as the Turk street Temple boys do, healthy food and elastic step which is the common heritage of youth. "Eighth, that in many cases these urchins are held in hopeless bondage to their illiterate, heartless and avaricious parents. "That the normal order of things is, alas, too often inverted, and the saddest spectacle of weak children supporting abled-bodied parents, in lieu of parents supporting their offspring. "Tenth, that one out of twenty of such toilers can read or write."

ADVANCE

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San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1902.

The Campaign Work

The convention has met and adjourned. A creditable ticket has been put in the field. Now begins the work of active canvassing for votes.

We urge also every comrade to take advantage of our offer of 10c subscriptions. Henceforth address all mail to a special effort to do campaign propaganda.

National Secretary's Report

Received—August 1st, balance on hand, \$187.37. National dues, Alabama, \$5.40; Arizona, \$3.00; Arkansas, \$1.30; California, \$48.70; Colorado, \$50.80; Connecticut, \$10.00; Florida, \$5.50; Idaho, \$1.00; Illinois, \$35; Indiana, \$30.00; Kentucky, \$5.45; Maine, \$2.45; Montana, \$1.60; Massachusetts, \$44.47; Minnesota, \$30.00; Missouri, \$17.10; Montana, \$2.80; Nebraska, \$10.00; New Hampshire, \$4.50; New Mexico, \$1.75; Montana, \$25.00; Oregon, \$3.95; Pennsylvania, \$50.50; Rhode Island, \$5.00; South Dakota, \$2.70; Tennessee, \$1.90; Vermont, 70c.; Virginia, \$1.00; Washington, \$21.15; Wyoming, 2.00.

It is Alright

There is an "ad" in the last column of the last page of this paper to which we wish to direct the attention of every one of our readers. It states that The International Socialist Review is THE periodical.

The editorial of Contradictions presents a most valuable resume of recent census bulletins showing the concentration of capital. The other articles are also of great merit and instructive.

May-day article on "Terrorism." E. H. Kunze gives an interesting statement of "Socialism in Australia." Owen R. Lovely writes on "Jews and Social Freedom." "Socialism Abroad," a chronicle of current events, and "The World of Labor" are of great interest and freshness as usual.

Socialist State Ticket for California

For Governor GIDEON S. BROWER Of Fresno, Carpenters' Union 701

For Lieutenant-Governor FRANK R. WHITNEY Of San Francisco, Street Carriers' Union

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court H. WALKER Of Oakland, Attorney and President of Commercial Telegraphers Union

For Associate Justices EMIL LIESS AND WYLAND C. SHEPARD Both of San Francisco

For Attorney-General CAMERON H. KING Of San Francisco

For Secretary of State FRED C. WHEELER, Secretary Carpenters' Union

For Controller of State S. EDGAR ALDERMAN Of Sacramento

For Treasurer OSWALD SHEPETH Treasurer of Cooks and Waiters' Alliance Of San Francisco

For Surveyor-General WALTER STEVENSON Of Pasadena

For Superintendent of Public Instruction ANNA F. SMITH Of San Diego

For Superintendent of State Printing H. S. LAVERY Of Los Angeles Typographical Union

For Clerk of the Supreme Court SCOTT ANDERSON Of San Francisco, President of the District Council of Painters

Congressional Nominations. First District M. E. SHORE Of Arcata, Humboldt County

Second District G. H. ROGERS Of Napa

Third District M. W. WILKINS Of Oakland

Fourth District W. M. COSTLEY Of San Francisco, and Member of Hackmen's Union

Fifth District JOSEPH H. LAWRENCE Of San Jose

Sixth District J. L. COBB Of Dos Palos, Merced

Seventh District GEO. H. HEWES President of the Carriage Workers' Union Of Los Angeles

Eighth District N. A. RICHARDSON Of the San Bernardino Federal Labor Union

Railroad Commissioners. First District J. B. HYNES Of Sacramento

Second District JOHN BARDUHN Of San Francisco

Third District G. A. GARRETT Of San Diego

Board of Equalization. First District LYNN VANALSTINE Of the Shoe Repairs' Union of San Francisco

Second District H. HAUCH Of Alameda

Third Districts THOS. A. SPIVEY Of Rio Vista

Fourth District FRANK A. MAREK Of the Carpenters' Union of Los Angeles

The Constitution of the Socialist Party

ARTICLE I. Name and Relations.

1. The name of this organization shall be "Socialist Party of California." It is chartered by and is an integral part of the Socialist Party of the United States.

ARTICLE II. Membership. Any person eighteen years of age or over may become a member of this party by signing the following form of application for membership and paying one month's dues in advance:

Application for Membership. I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting itself into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the property classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party.

Date (signed by applicant personally). Age Residence Occupation Name of member indorsing application. The application shall be filed with and preserved by the local which the applicant joins. If any member of such local objects to the admission of the applicant, it shall require a majority vote of members present at a meeting of the local to admit such applicant.

2. Each member admitted shall receive from the Secretary of the local a membership card in the form prescribed by the State Central Committee and showing the payment of dues.

3. Each member is subject to the jurisdiction of the local in which he or she may be a member, except as hereinafter provided.

4. A member may transfer his membership from one local or branch to another local or branch with the consent of the latter, without regard to his place of residence, provided he pays all dues that may be owing to the local or branch from which he withdraws, and notifies it of such withdrawal. A person residing in a county or city in which there is no local, may join any local in the State, and be elected thereon upon application made as provided in section 1 of this article.

ARTICLE III. State Organization—State Central Committee. 1. There shall be a State Central Committee, consisting of one member for each Senatorial District in the State, who shall be nominated by the local and elected in April in each even numbered year, for a term of two years from the second Monday of the following May.

2. The manner of nominating and electing such committees shall be as follows: The locals within each Senatorial District shall nominate and elect as a member of the State Central Committee one member of the party who (except in counties or cities and counties embracing more than one Senatorial District) shall be a resident of such Senatorial District. Each local in such district shall, before April 1st in each even numbered year, transmit to all the other locals in such district the list of its nominees for State Central Committee and during such month of April shall ballot on the names of the nominees for State Central Committee then before such local and immediately after such ballot shall send to the Secretary of the State Central Committee a statement of its ballot showing the names of the persons voted for, their places of residence and postoffice address and the number of votes cast for each person. The person receiving the highest number of votes shall be the State Central Committee member for that Senatorial District. The State Executive Committee shall canvass the votes received, declare and publish the result and notify the person elected on or before the second Monday in May of that year.

3. Where there shall be more than one Senatorial District in any county, or city and county, then the local or locals in such county or city and county shall elect from any members of the party who reside within such county or city and county all the members of the State Central Committee for the Senatorial Districts embraced in such county or city and county, without regard to whether the residence of any such State Central Committee member is within the Senatorial District for which he is chosen.

4. Should any State Central Committee member be removed or recalled or cease to be a resident of a county or city and county in which the local or locals electing him or some of them are situated, or should he cease to be a member of the party during the term for which he was elected, he shall cease to be a member of the State Central Committee. The State Executive Committee shall direct nominations to be made from the unexpired term, whether such vacancies exist by reason of there having been no election of such committee member, or committee member, or arise from any other cause.

5. The State Central Committee shall meet at least once in each year, unless by a two-thirds vote on a referendum to the State Central Committee it shall decide otherwise. The date when and place where such meeting shall be held to be fixed by a referendum to their own committee membership to be submitted by the State Executive Committee in the month of June in each year. The expense of each member in attending such meeting shall be paid by the local of his district. At such meeting a majority of the members of the State Central Committee actually elected shall constitute a quorum.

6. The State Central Committee shall send a monthly communication to the State Executive Committee as to the party affairs and requirements in his Senatorial District. He shall act as an assistant organizer, co-operating with the State Organizer of his district, and shall endeavor to organize at least one local in each county in his Senatorial District. Each State Central Committee member is subject to the instructions of and may be removed by the majority vote of the membership of all the locals embraced within his district. The State Central Committee is subject to the instructions of and may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the State Executive Committee, who shall notify the State Central Committee, so instructed, to remove the action so taken. But all votes on instructions to or removal of a State Central Committee member shall be had at meetings of the locals and audited by accounts quarterly.

7. The powers and duties of the State Central Committee shall be: First, To supervise and direct the work of the Secretary-Treasurer of the party, and audit his accounts quarterly. Second, To call all conventions for the nominations of such candidates for public office as can be nominated at State Conventions.

Third, To provide for the reorganization of the party on the official ballot at all State primary or general elections. Fourth, To call any special convention of the party which may be called for by a referendum of the membership of the party in the State, but not otherwise.

Fifth, To maintain relations with, receive communications from, report to and purchase due stamps from the National Committee of the Socialist party of the United States.

Sixth, To represent the Socialist party of California in all its State affairs.

Seventh, To issue due stamps to locals.

Eighth, To issue charters to locals which may be formed or be entitled thereto.

Ninth, To provide locals with uniform blank forms to all members of the party, application forms, membership cards, copies of the State constitution, and such other blank forms as it may deem advisable, and to charge reasonable prices therefor.

Tenth, To raise and disburse moneys for the conduct of party affairs and for campaign and organization purposes.

Eleventh, To prepare, in connection with the Secretary-Treasurer of the party monthly reports of the financial and other business of the party, showing also the dues-paying membership of the party, increase or decrease in number of dues-paying members, a general estimate of the circulation of Socialist papers within the State, and such other matters as may be of general interest to the membership of the party.

Twelfth, To divide the State into organization districts and define their limits.

Thirteenth, To assist the State Organizers in the conduct of organization and systematic agitation and to exercise general supervision over the same.

Fourteenth, To prepare or procure Socialist literature and to provide for the distribution of the same.

Fifteenth, To maintain and furnish a suitable office or offices at the seat of the State Executive Committee as a State headquarters and to procure proper stationery for the use of the State Executive Committee and Secretary-Treasurer.

Sixteenth, To furnish each local in the State with the name and address of every other local in the State, and the name and address of its Secretary.

Seventeenth, To submit without argument or comment any referendum which is initiated by one local and

seconded by at least two others, each of the three locals being in a different county from all the others.

Eighteenth, To hear and decide by such action as may be authorized by this constitution to be made or taken to it.

19. The State Central Committee shall have power to revoke the charter of a local for the following causes and for no other:—

First, For the adoption by such local of a platform or constitution in direct violation of the national or State constitutions or platforms, provided the local be first notified and be given an opportunity to correct its platform or constitution in the particulars in which it is so in violation, if such correction be possible.

Second, For entering into any fusion or compromise with any other political party.

Third, For nominating as a candidate any person not a member of the Socialist party, or for supporting, aiding, or failing to repudiate and expel from the party any member of his district, or for the nomination of the party, who shall accept any nomination, made with or without his consent, by any capitalist party, or allow the name of such party to appear on the public press and other available means.

Fourth, For failure to support (except as above) the regular nominees for public office of the Socialist party, or for failure to expel from the party a member who is found guilty by such local of failing to support such nominees or of supporting any candidate or candidates nominated by a capitalist party.

The local whose charter is revoked for any of the above causes shall have the right, however, to demand and receive a referendum to the vote of the party membership of the State.

20. All powers not herein delegated to the State Central Committee are reserved to the locals and the membership at large. State Executive Committee—Local Quorum.

10. The State Executive Committee constituted as herein provided shall be the governing committee of the party and shall consist of the members of the State Central Committee who are residing in the Senatorial Districts of and around the vicinity of the seat of the State Executive Committee as follows:—

If the seat of the State Executive Committee be fixed at Los Angeles, then the State Executive Committee shall be composed of the members of the State Central Committee for the Senatorial Districts included within Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Inyo counties (being at present the 30th, 34th, 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th Senatorial Districts, seven in number, of which five are in Los Angeles. If the seat of the State Executive Committee should at any time be fixed at San Francisco or Oakland, then the State Executive Committee shall consist of the members of the State Central Committee for the Senatorial Districts included within San Francisco and Alameda counties, six in number, of which nine are in San Francisco and four in Alameda county.) The State Secretary-Treasurer shall also be ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee and have both voice and vote in its proceedings.

11. Four members of the State Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum of the State Executive Committee at Los Angeles and seven when such seat is at San Francisco or Oakland, and a quorum as here defined can transact any business which it is competent for the State Executive Committee to transact with the same effect and as lawfully as if all the members of such committee were present. The State Secretary-Treasurer shall be counted as one member in estimating a quorum.

12. The State Executive Committee shall be invested with all the powers and duties of the State Central Committee except the election of a State Secretary-Treasurer and revoking of charters of locals, but it may recommend such revocation to the State Central Committee and submit the same to a referendum of the members of the State Central Committee, but shall only do so after due notice to such local, giving such local ample time to present by mail its case in writing or printing to each member of the State Central Committee, whose names and postoffice addresses it shall furnish to such local on its request.

13. The State Executive Committee shall also act as the State Campaign Committee, unless otherwise provided by the State Convention, and may also maintain a State headquarters and provide such clerical assistance as may be necessary.

14. The State Executive Committee shall meet at least once in each month. Those members residing out of the city where its meeting is held may at their request be excused from a regular attendance at its meetings. Any member of the State Central Committee may attend and vote at any meeting of the State Executive Committee and may be counted as one of the members of the State Central Committee shall bind and instruct the State Executive Committee.

15. Upon demand in writing of any four members of the State Central Committee the State Executive Committee shall submit to a referendum of all the members of the State Central Committee...

16. There shall be State Secretary, Treasurer of the party, who shall be elected by the State Central Committee of the party, and not by the State Executive Committee...

17. His duties shall be to assist the State Central Committee in the performance of all the powers and duties imposed on such committees, to keep correct accounts of the finances and to record the same and all the transactions of the State Central and Executive Committees in proper and substantial books prepared for the purpose...

18. He shall pay all bills on the order of the State Executive Committee, but only on the referendum of the State Central Committee...

19. He shall supply all the Socialist press of the State with correct minutes of all the transactions of the State Central and Executive Committees, except bus and special minutes of all such business done in strictly executive session...

20. Neither the State Secretary, Treasurer, nor the State Central nor the Executive Committee shall publish or designate any official newspaper.

21. There shall be a State Organizer for each organization district. The membership of each district shall nominate and elect its own organizer...

22. It shall be the duty of each State Organizer to conduct the work of extending and strengthening the party organization within his district...

23. The pay of State Organizer shall be fixed by the State Central Committee. He shall furnish monthly a detailed statement of all expenditures and receipts from all sources...

ARTICLE IV. County Organization. 1. In any county or city and county in which there is one or more locals, such local or locals may elect a County Central Committee.

2. Such County Central Committee, if elected, shall manage all matters pertaining to the political affairs of the Socialist party of the county as a whole, including the calling of a primary election of nomination papers, etc., and shall have such other powers and duties as may be imposed upon it by the local or locals jointly of the county or city and county.

3. Such County Central Committee shall also report its acts to the State Executive Committee. 4. If any county or city and county membership of the party exceeds 500, it may form one local for the entire county or city and county, the several separate Socialist organizations therein all being branches of one and the same local.

branches of one and the same local.

ARTICLE V. Locals.

1. Any five persons in any city, town or township, who are qualified as provided in Article II of this Constitution may organize a local, provided there shall not be a local already organized in such city, town or township. In their application for a charter they shall give a list of the names of their members and accompany the same with the dues for the current month.

If, however, there be a county local with branches as provided for in Section 4, of Article IV of this Constitution, then the new organization so applying for a charter shall be a branch of the county local and the State Executive Committee shall certify the same to such new organization, instead of issuing another charter.

2. City and county as well as county locals may subdivide themselves into branches, transacting their common business through a central committee composed of delegates from such branches.

3. Each local shall elect from its membership an organizer and a secretary and such other officers as it may deem necessary, and shall report the names of its secretary and organizer, with their post-office addresses, to the State Executive Committee, immediately upon the election at any time of such officers.

4. Each local shall submit to the State Executive Committee a quarterly statement. The first quarterly statement of each year shall contain the names of all its members, both those in good standing and those who are not, and also those whose membership has lapsed; the subsequent quarterly statements shall show the names of the members added to the roll during that quarter and all changes in membership. Each quarterly statement shall also show the financial transactions and standing of the local, and shall be made on blanks furnished by the State Secretary.

5. Any member of any local may be reprimanded, refused voice and vote, excluded from meetings or be suspended or expelled by a majority vote of the membership present and voting, for any offense against the peace and order of the meetings of the local. The period of a suspension shall not exceed one month for the first offense, but for each subsequent offense may be double that of the last period of suspension.

6. The State Executive Committee shall immediately be notified of every suspension, removal or recall.

7. A member may be expelled for the following causes only: First, For voting for, supporting or aiding the election of any candidate on any capitalist ticket.

Second, For failing to refuse and protest against any endorsement of himself as a candidate for office by any capitalist party.

Third, For allowing his name to appear on the official ballot of any party other than the Socialist party.

Fourth, For voting the official primary ticket of any party other than the Socialist party.

Fifth, For the embezzlement, larceny or corrupt misappropriation to his own use or benefit of any party funds.

Sixth, Upon conviction of a felony.

In all cases of expulsion the member accused shall have the right to a trial. Written charges shall be filed with his local and a copy thereof be presented to him at least one meeting before his trial. A member expelled by a vote of his local may within sixty days after such expulsion appeal to the State Central Committee. If their decision be adverse to him, he may appeal to a vote of the party membership of the State.

8. Each local and branch or its county central committee shall hold at least one business meeting each month. Each may make any rules for its own government and the conduct of its affairs, but such must not be in conflict with the State or National Constitution.

9. In the event of a revocation of the charter of any local all its property shall be delivered to the State Executive Committee for the Socialist party of the State.

ARTICLE VI. Dues.

1. The dues for each member to the State Executive Committee shall be 10 cents a month, from which the State Executive Committee shall pay the National dues of 5 cents per month. Dues paid shall be receipted for by the stamps procured from the National Committee and furnished by the State Executive Committee to locals. All stamps shall be paid in advance by the locals.

2. Locals may provide for their own expenses in any way they may elect. Any member notifying the financial secretary of his inability to pay dues may be excused therefrom, but the same shall be noted on his membership card at least once in three months. The local shall nevertheless pay the dues for each member to the State Executive Committee.

3. On any referendum by the State the vote of all locals must be for dues-paying members, and the names of the members voting shall accompany the vote. Dues for new members in excess of the number being voted must accompany report of vote to the State Executive Committee. 4. No member shall be considered in good standing or allowed a vote who is more than three months in arrears for dues.

ARTICLE VII. Party Management.

1. The supreme authority of this party is vested in the State of the membership of the party. All officers and committees and delegates are the agents of the membership and are subject to instruction or removal by the vote of the membership.

2. All officers, delegates or committees of all locals, clubs or branches may be instructed or removed by the vote of the members of the local, club or branch respectively of which they are officers or committee-men, or for which they are officers or delegates.

3. A State organizer may be instructed or removed by the vote of the members of the locals in the district for which he is organizer.

4. The State Central and Executive Committees may be instructed by the vote of the members of the locals of the State.

5. Any local may initiate referendums on the second of at least two other locals, each local being in good standing at the time announced. If the majority of the members of the local which made the motion may submit the same during the same meeting as the referendum, the day from the time of making the State Executive Committee to do so.

6. The time allowed for the locals for any referendum on nominations, or on any other matters, shall not be less than five nor more than seven weeks from the date of mailing the referendum to the date of closing the ballot. If the referendum is not taken at all elections, and in voting, unless otherwise provided, a majority of the vote cast shall be sufficient to decide.

7. When a proposition is submitted by referendum to all the locals of the State or district, each local shall vote upon the same at a regular meeting of the local or its club or branches or at a special meeting thereof called for that purpose by written notification to each member if possible. Each member of the local, club or branch, however, who is unable to attend the meeting at which the vote is taken may send to the secretary of his local, club or branch his vote upon the question in writing over his own signature, and such vote shall be counted as if he were present. The written signature shall be preserved until such member so voting shall have thereafter attended a meeting and verified his own signature and vote which shall be exhibited to him by the Secretary at the first meeting which such voter may attend after sending in such written vote. Provided that each such vote shall be sent separately and individually, and no two or more members shall sign the same paper.

8. Locals or branches may submit to their own membership in like manner a referendum upon any question, and the same procedure as herein provided for other members as is provided for in the next preceding section shall prevail in such cases.

9. No person shall be nominated by a local as a candidate for office of the Socialist party who is not a member of the Socialist party nor who has not been a member of the Socialist party for at least six months, but not necessarily immediately prior to such nomination; nor shall any candidate not on the Socialist regular ticket be endorsed or supported or aided politically by any local or member any local, and the violation of this section shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of the charter of such local or the expulsion of such member. No member shall be a delegate to any convention who has not been a member six months, provided his local has been organized for that period. No editor of any executive organ shall be a member of any executive body of the Socialist party.

10. A State convention of the party shall be held in each even numbered year at the earliest practicable time after the State primary election, the exact date to be fixed by the State Executive Committee. Other special State Conventions of the party may be held at any time when called for by referendum of the membership of the party in the State, but not otherwise. No convention composed in whole or in part of delegates elected thereto at any primary election held under the laws of the State shall have the power to change the State constitution of the party or to fix or change the seat of the State Executive Committee.

11. Every State convention called to nominate candidates for public office shall stand charged and instructed by this Constitution to elect or appoint, and each such State convention shall elect or appoint one or more governing members of the party the same persons who were elected by the membership of the party as State

time of such convention acting as State Executive Committee by virtue of the provisions of this Constitution.

12. The seat of the State Executive Committee shall be established and determined by a referendum vote of the membership of the party of the State.

13. This State Constitution may be amended or repealed, in whole or in part, at any time by a referendum vote of the membership of the State.

14. All the acts of any State convention of the party, except a nominating convention, shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of the party in the State for approval or disapproval, but in voting upon this Constitution it shall be accepted or rejected as a whole. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from the time it is adopted by the State Organization Convention, subject, however, to its subsequent rejection by the referendum of the party membership.

15. All former constitutions and provisions thereof are hereby repealed upon the adoption of this Constitution.

We certify that the above Constitution was, on September 11, 1902, at the State Organization Convention of the Socialist Party of California, duly and regularly passed and adopted by said convention.

N. A. Richardson, Chairman State Organization Convention of Socialist Party of California.

H. Fairbrook, Secretary State Organization Convention of Socialist Party of California.

Resolutions. 1. That the seat of the State Executive Committee be at Los Angeles until otherwise provided by referendum of the party membership.

2. That the persons constituting the State Executive Committee of the Socialist party of California shall be eight in number as follows: For the 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th and 38th Senatorial Districts, Los Angeles county, Mary E. Garbutt, W. A. Cory, L. D. Bidwell, J. F. Patton, P. D. Noel; for the 30th Senatorial District, San Bernardino and Inyo counties, William Smith, of San Bernardino; for the 29th Senatorial District, Orange and Riverside counties, L. H. Edmiston. Job Harriman shall also be a member of the State Executive Committee, and shall be the State Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist party of California until his successor is elected by the State Central Committee to be hereafter chosen.

3. The foregoing committee shall act as the State Central Committee and as the State Executive Committee until their successors are elected, as provided in the State Constitution of the Socialist Party adopted by the Organization Convention September 11, 1902.

4. It shall be the duty of this temporary State Central Committee and State Executive Committee to immediately call for the election, by the locals in the several Senatorial Districts, of all members of both the State Central Committee and State Executive Committee, in the manner provided in the said constitution of the party for filling vacancies in the State Central Committee.

5. That the books, money, property and accounts of the retiring State Executive Committee be immediately turned over to the State Central Committee named herein, after the same have been audited by the Auditing Committee of Local San Francisco.

We certify that the above resolutions were adopted by the State Organization Convention of the Socialist Party of California on September 11, 1902.

N. A. Richardson, Chairman State Organization Convention of Socialist Party of California.

H. Fairbrook, Secretary State Organization Convention of Socialist Party of California.

What's the Matter, Ocean View?

A year or two ago we had a Socialist club here, a Socialist entertainment and ball; Socialist doctrine were advocated in public and private life; Socialist literature was circulated. A change has taken place, and why? The writer noticed at our last primary election that as each voter had to subscribe his name, residence, occupation and political party he wished to vote, there seemed to be a lack of Socialist votes. Are Socialists afraid that if they are known to injure their business? If this is so, if we as free American law-abiding citizens, are so cowed down by the controlling political parties that we dare not express our honest political convictions, then indeed we are in a most unfortunate condition, and the time has come when Americans should assert their manhood and demand emancipation from political tyranny. Socialists should stand together as a solid phalanx, patronize each other and keep up Social clubs in this locality, as well as in the more populous portions of the city.

Thalston

Greeley on Slavery

"I understand by slavery that condition in which one human being exists mainly as a convenience for another human being. In which the time, the exertion, the facilities of a part of the human family are made to subservient, not their own development, physical, intellectual and moral, but the comfort, advantage or caprices of others. In short, whenever service is rendered from one human being to another, on a footing of one-sided and not of mutual obligation—where the relation between the servant and the served is not one of authority, social ascendancy, and power over subsistence on the one hand, and of necessity, servility and degradation on the other—there, in my view, is slavery."

National Notes

The Miners' Strike Fund of the Socialist party passed the \$3,000 mark last week and is still growing. Remittances aggregating \$3,043 have been made to W. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Miners Workers of America by the National Committee.

Local chapters have been granted to Lynchburg, Va., Hagerstown, Md.; Lead, S. Dak.; Clark, S. Dak.

South Dakota has effected State organization and applied for charter. Eight locals were formed in this State within six weeks.

California paid National dues on 1,627 members for the month of August, beating all State records in this respect.

The De Leonites are contesting the right of the Socialist party to go upon the State official ballot in Missouri, also in the city of St. Louis, under that name.

Delinquent locals will please take notice that date (September 8th) set for return of subscription-lists for the Miners' Strike Fund has expired.

The agitation in Georgia is also growing warm. The Atlanta Constitution says: "Any fair scheme for adjusting this question originating with the mill men will be met more than half-way and favorably by the people and their legislators. But a stubborn and irrational resistance to any reform of the prevailing abuses of child and female labor will lead to legislation that may be drastic and go beyond the lines of necessity and equity."

All earnest Socialists should remember that the only means the party has for raising a campaign fund for speakers and other legitimate expenses is from dues and contributions. This means that dues should be paid promptly. The committee will carry on an aggressive campaign if it has sufficient funds.

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Subscribers will please take notice, all in arrears on September 20th will be dropped from the subscription list.

The International Class Struggle

Switzerland.

We hear from Zurich, Switzerland, that the election for the Kantonsrat of April, which elected twenty-seven Socialists for the cantonal parliament as representatives of the third ward, the workers' ward of the city, has been annulled in an illegal way by the Kantonsrat with 174 against 14.

In August the Socialists held an open protest meeting, six thousand being present. This meeting was addressed by Herman Grenlich, Robert Siedel, Rev. Paul Pfleger and Dr. Studer. A resolution of protest was accepted against this promised to vote for a full list of Socialist candidates. Similar meetings were held in all the settlements of the canton, and it is expected that the election will show a complete victory for justice.

The industrial city of Winterthur was gaily decorated for the reception of the thousands of Gruettlians and Socialists who came there from all parts of Switzerland for the earnest party work and for prize contests in gymnastics, shooting and singing. It is the custom of the Swiss Gruettli Society to hold a general festival every three years at the time of the almost yearly convention of delegates. People of all classes welcome the Socialists; arches are erected and flags fly from all the public buildings—even from the barracks. The delegates of the Gruettli Society met in the forenoon of August 24 in the city hall. There were 176 delegates from 135 branches, representing 24,600 members present, and also eighteen members of the central committee and representative of the business interests of the society.

Holland.

The workers' cooperative society "De Dageraad" in Amsterdam opened its first bakery August 17th. It will benefit not only the members, but also the labor movement, as in Belgium, ten per cent of the profits will be given to the fund to establish a people's house in Amsterdam, 50 per cent will be paid to the bakery employees, and thirty-three per cent will be given to the benefit of the labor movement—the Socialist party receiving a fourth and the trade unions three-fourths.

France.

Paris August 25th, the second ballot for member of the common council of Marseilles resulted in favor of the bourgeois ticket. The Socialist candidate received 27,917 votes against 36,729 votes won by the bourgeois candidate. The Socialist could not preserve their majority which they had held for ten years against the alliance of all the other parties, including even the radicals. The bourgeois parties put on a Socialist mask calling their mixture "Anti-collective Socialism."

In Lille, also, the radicals have opposed the Socialists; in a recent second ballot for member of parliament, on account of the radicals withdrawing their support, the Socialist candidate, Comrade Ghesquiere, who received 3,819 votes, was defeated. The Melmist candidate was elected with 6,413 votes.

In Toulouse, August 17th, the mayor of that city, Sauras, a radical Socialist, was elected to parliament with 8,461 votes. His opponent, Labat, of the Progressive party, received 3,913 votes.

England.

According to the reports of the English mine inspectors, there are 1,753 women mine workers in West Lancashire, an increase of 130 as compared with last year. Among them are 213 girls from 12 to 16 years of age.

Information of the extent of child labor in England is given in an official report of the home office. It says that 300,000 children, out of their daily school hours, work from 20 to 72 hours a week when the average 5 hours a day in school is added that means a day's work of 17 hours for school children! Of these children who are from 11 to 14 years of age, 45,000 are employed in factories and public shops; 50,000 in agriculture; 100,000 in business and ware houses; 25,000 in housework; 25,000 as errand boys, and 40,000 as newsboys. All this is done in spite of the law prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age for bread-winning wages, even one day in the week.

Austria.

At the national Convention of the Socialist party of Austria, Dr. Victor Adler, the greatest leader of the class-conscious Socialist movement in Austria, initiated an interesting debate on party tactics, in which he stated that no other party gained so much influence in so short a time and with so small a number.

That the time has come when instead of devoting all our work to the organization for protection of the workers in the various industries, we must work to force a recognition of our power into the internal governmental affairs by organizing for that purpose.

Sweden.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist party of Sweden has issued an electoral manifesto, advising the comrades in such districts as have a sufficient number of workers with electoral right, to nominate

workers candidates; and in such districts where the placing of such candidates would presumably have no effect or result, to vote only for such persons of other parties as are proved earnest friends of universal suffrage, and decided enemies of exceptional laws against workers' organizations.

Germany.

The bureau of the German Reichstag has published an appendix to the official "Reichstag" for such persons of other parties as are proved earnest friends of universal suffrage, and decided enemies of exceptional laws against workers' organizations.

Besides biographical notices, etc., it gives party statistics. The names of the eleven parties and the present number of their representatives in the Reichstag are as follows: the central party (Ultramontane Clericals) 105, Social Democrats 58, national liberals 51, liberal people's 27, empire party 20, liberal union 14, Poles 14, anti-semites 10, Alsatians 10, German people's party 7. There are 26 members who belong to no party. Three seats are vacant.

Forecasts of August 13th reports that in the election of common councilmen in Lichtenberg the Socialists obtained 330 votes while their opponents received none. The Socialists now have eight representatives—the whole third division in the common council.

Muehlhausen, Alsace, August 18th, in the election of common councilmen, re-elected by resignations, six Socialists and five Democrats were elected with 4,800 votes. The common council is now composed of 28 Socialists and 18 Democrats without opposition.

At Mulhausen, Germany, our comrades announced a sweeping victory in the communal elections; especially is this remarkable considering the exclusion of the Socialist member of the Reichstag two years ago. The Socialist party of Germany has become a mighty power in social morals in strict opposition to class morals.

The Berlin Workers' School, managed by Socialists, in its last general meeting, reported that the attendance had been very good. Chairman Lammé said that in the Socialists' school there were 44 members, 51 women and 392 men. They have pleasant school room with small libraries. Lectures and practical lessons are given. In last quarter there were three courses: 1. History, political economy and oratory. Next term a fourth course, natural science, will be added.

The Berlin street car workers have a hard life. Forecasts reports that some of the car-washers must work steadily from 10 o'clock at night until 9 in the morning to earn 68 cents. If a car is not cleaned to suit the overseer, no pay is given for it.

The Socialists of Mecklenburg were obliged to go to Luebeck to hold their general party convention, August 31st and September 1st. They are not allowed to meet in their own land.

A Merchants' Provincial Federation has been formed in Stettin. Its special purpose is to oppose the Standard Oil Company.

During the month of July 21,504 persons took refuge for the night in the Berlin asylum for homeless men. The women's asylum 5,945 persons took refuge.

From Berlin we hear that the Russian Minister of War has issued a proclamation prohibiting all soldiers or military officers from taking part in any festivities or demonstrations without permit, and they must not entertain any revolutionary or Socialist ideas.

The German colony Togo, in Africa, with a coast length of hardly ten miles, imports every day as an inseparable factor of civilization 2,889 liters of brandy. Carriers convey the brandy into the interior from the port of Lome, Porto Seguro and Little Popo. The consequence of such greedy barter is that whiskey and brandy accompany the negro from the cradle to the grave. "Schmapps" greets him when he first sees the light of the world, with "schmapps" he purchases his bride, with "schmapps" he intoxicates the chief or the speaker, in "schmapps" he gets out for his land. If it is such a hard job to convert a Christian drunkard, how much harder must it be to convert a half-civilized, drunken citizen of the German empire!

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