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418

WHOLE NUMBER 418.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902.

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

Liberty and the Social Revolution

There was a larger attendance than ever at Odd Fellows Hall Sunday afternoon, July 27th, and Comrade Wilson made what may be termed his star speech. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, who was making a flying visit to our city, presided as chairman and his appearance on the platform was the signal for a perfect storm of applause.

Speaking on the subject of the "Fundamental Principle of Social Liberty," Comrade Wilson said in part:
We are in the moment of an impending social revolution. Economic changes in the last five, six, seven or eight years in the history of America and in the history of the world have been so rapid, have been so mighty and powerful as to give us Socialist agitators and Socialists of the rank and file the simple, sweet conviction that we shall be members of the co-operative commonwealth.

You take any living being, whatever that living being may be, and you will discover two elemental functions always there: first, the struggle to live itself, and second, the power and desire to propagate its kind. Scientifically speaking, all life bears these two expressions—nutrition and propagation. In human society we call one of these expressions the principle of individualism and the other we call the principle of socialism. The principle that relates people together is the principle of socialism, or socialism is the principle that separates the individual from the masses is the principle of individualism.

Individualism and socialism are simply aspects of one whole. There never was an individual apart from society and there never was a society that was not composed of individuals. The principle of socialism is the principle that separates the individual from the masses is the principle of individualism.

There are four kinds of liberty: the religious liberty, intellectual liberty, political liberty and economic liberty. Three of these liberties have been practically fought out.

Religious liberty gave man access to the great infinite fact of our universe to interpret it according to his own conscience. The way to get religious liberty is to make God and man the same common property, without respect to persons, and religious liberty will take care of itself without your interference. The interpretation of the big fact of the universe by multitudes of people was only possible when they made the universe common property.

Intellectual liberty means the right to study stars and bugs on your own account and make your own account of it. It can only be attained by making common property the resources of common thought. The public school is the result of socializing the instruments of education.

Socialism cannot develop and the demonstration of Socialism cannot be effected unless we have an immense ocean of thought let loose from original thinkers in the movement. Intellectual liberty gave every man the right to think for himself. It was made possible by making collective or common or social the means by which all the people unfold their minds.

Political liberty was attained by socializing or making common property the means of government. We say "our government." We got it by socializing the things concerned. By making common property of the means of government we gave private access and private kingship to the last man beneath the stars and stripes.

Economic liberty. The competitive system has no bottom; only truth and liberty has a bottom invincible and eternal and we will win it on the principle of Socialism. The Socialists stand for the socializing of the means of production by which all the people live. When we socialized God we got religious liberty; when we socialized learning we got an age of science that eclipsed anything that ever was known; we socialized government and we got political liberty. Socialize the power

at present in the hands of private individuals and you will get economic liberty. Private ownership of the means of production robs the producer and the consumer, makes both believe it is prosperity and defrauds the people.

Hungry for Agitation

Yuma, Ariz., July 29, 1902.
Dear Comrade:
I write to ask you to look out for a speaker for Yuma. Any one who happens to be traveling through on the S. P. route that can stop over a day or two and give us a good socialist speech will be heartily received and all stopping expenses paid. We had a meeting at the Fourth. Comrade N. A. Richardson of San Bernardino, Cal., was with us and made several new converts, besides entering all the old ones with the spirit of success; we have organized a committee for campaign political work and expect to hold a convention soon to nominate county officers for the fall elections. We are so far from other Socialist sections and speakers that we seldom have a chance for a good speaker. Fraternally,
S. H. Johnson, Sec'y.

Four More Down South

Julian, August 1, 1902.
Dear Comrade: I have the pleasure to acquaint four new locals thus far, on this trip out of six towns. I find an amazing amount of individual work being done in all the country places. It will sum up well, I think, in November.
Fraternally,
H. H. Johnson.

The Work in Humboldt

Editor Advance: On July 20th Miss M. Lena Morrow left Humboldt county for San Francisco.

She has had better attention, larger audiences, and has made a deeper impression on the minds of the people than any other Socialist speaker who has ever been in this country. I say this not to find fault with the others, but to make known through your popular paper to any community who desire to spread the Socialist doctrine and create a healthy and deep influence on the minds of the people, that they will do well to send for her. Her manner, appearance and magnetic eloquence must carry weight in every community.
Fraternally,
T. M. Edwards.

Around the Bay

Benicia, July 30, 1902.
Editor Advance: Comrade Morrow gave us a call again on Wednesday. She delivered an excellent address to a crowd in front of the City Hall. The next speech was made at Port Costa. We opened up the port for the free entry of Socialism all right. The audience was large and well pleased and we sold many booklets to them. The meeting at Crockett was a repetition of the other two in its success. We are sure of good results.
Fraternally,
J. H. Carlson.

New Local in Prospect.

Comrade Dyan of Confidence, sending in a good list of subscribers to Advance, writes that Richard Barbo, the delegate from the union to the Denver Convention, has declared for the Socialist party. Barbo is an agitator and a good one, and has been appointed State Organizer for the W. P. of Miners. We may shortly expect a list of fifteen or twenty memberships to be organized, as Comrade Dyan has sent for blanks and instructions to the State Committee.

Propaganda Program

District Club No. 3 holds regular propaganda meetings every Thursday night at room 8, the Odd Fellows' Bldg., Market and Seventh streets. On Thursday, Aug. 14, Comrade Mrs. Walker will give a reading of the news of the week from the Socialist standpoint, and Comrade P. A. Wood, late of Chicago, will speak on "Conquering Points for Socialist Workers." Everybody is invited to attend.

The Socialist Primary Ticket for San Francisco

The following are the regular nominees of the Socialist party for delegates to the Socialist convention. Delegates containing these names can be obtained at the headquarters, Room 8, Odd Fellows' Bldg. Every comrade should call and get one and go to the polls. Vote this ticket and no other. All other tickets are simply schemes to wrest the political powers from the organized Socialist party to betray and wreck the cause. Comrades are warned against all other tickets as frauds. If you wish the success of the Socialist party go to the polls and vote your district ticket.

- 28th Assembly District. State Delegate—A. A. Banning, O. S. J. Fert, H. Day, A. Seaman.
- 29th Assembly District. State Delegate—J. R. City and County—J. A. P. Lindvall, J. C. Scott Anderson, Andrew W. Saylor, G. B. Benham.
- 30th Assembly District. State Delegate—J. E. City and County—J. W. Boelter, Otto Marcus, W. Lezina.
- 31st Assembly District. State Delegate—G. W. City and County—G. W. Boelter, Otto Marcus, W. Lezina.
- 32nd Assembly District. State Delegate—J. E. City and County—J. W. Boelter, Otto Marcus, W. Lezina.
- 33rd Assembly District. State Delegate—A. A. Banning, O. S. J. Fert, H. Day, A. Seaman.
- 34th Assembly District. State Delegate—J. R. City and County—J. A. P. Lindvall, J. C. Scott Anderson, Andrew W. Saylor, G. B. Benham.
- 35th Assembly District. State Delegate—J. E. City and County—J. W. Boelter, Otto Marcus, W. Lezina.
- 36th Assembly District. State Delegate—J. R. City and County—J. A. P. Lindvall, J. C. Scott Anderson, Andrew W. Saylor, G. B. Benham.

- 37th Assembly District. State Delegate—W. M. Coward. City and County—W. M. Coward, G. P. Bartel, Anton Simola, E. M. Tidd, J. M. Eber.
- 38th Assembly District. State Delegate—C. H. King, Sr. City and County—C. H. King, Sr., P. M. Phelan, John M. Reynolds, M. W. Roken, J. S. Struysky.
- 39th Assembly District. State Delegate—F. R. Whitney. City and County—G. E. Knauft, N. J. B. Schultz, F. R. Whitney.
- 40th Assembly District. State Delegate—J. A. Meyer. City and County—J. A. Meyer, H. Groter.
- 41st Assembly District. State Delegate—E. V. Fleury. City and County—E. V. Fleury, H. Weidling.
- 42nd Assembly District. State Delegate—L. L. Nevins. City and County—L. L. Nevins, C. A. Smith, W. E. Walker, A. G. Swanson, H. C. Wilson.
- 43rd Assembly District. State Delegate—W. C. Shepard. City and County—W. C. Shepard, Wm. Coakley, Richard Kraft, Harry O. Stanton, L. W. Lindgren.
- 44th Assembly District. State Delegate—John Messer. City and County—John Messer, A. W. N. Lyons, A. Ljapstev, Jos. H. Alfonso, I. Flaum.
- 45th Assembly District. State Delegate—Geo. Nesbit. City and County—Geo. Nesbit, Chas. Herold, E. G. Chamberlin.

John Harriman will arrive in California within a few days. It is to be earnestly hoped that his health will rapidly improve. California's welcome will be the heartiest.

Pennsylvania is striding rapidly to the front as the best organized state.

Revolutionary Socialism—An Exposition.

A Lecture at Academy of Sciences' Hall, San Francisco, by Cameron H. King, Sr.
Socialism, as understood and enunciated by the Socialist party of the United States, and as interpreted by the Socialist party throughout the world, contemplates nothing less than the complete revolution and overthrow of the present capitalist systems of government, and a complete revolution of the present capitalist methods of industrial production and distribution of wealth.

It does not follow that revolution must be brought about by force of arms, bloodshed or any act of violence.
Revolution means an entire change in the constitution of the government and the center of circumstance. It may be bloodless and peaceful—the gradual result of evolution and slow economic changes or it may be the result of a sudden and bloody struggle—a political cataclysm—but in all cases, whether gradually or suddenly brought about, it is the result of evolution and produced by evolutionary forces. By evolution we mean progressive change from within caused by resident forces. The explosion of Mount Pelee or the vomiting forth of lava from the volcano was the result of long gathering and accumulating forces resident within the core of the mountain itself and was none the less evolutionary because its final form of expression in bursting its crater shell seemed sudden and cataclysmic.

When we apply to Socialism the term revolutionary it is to sharply contrast it with these political methods which do not contemplate revolution—or an entire change in and overthrow of the present capitalist system, but which have only in view the reform of certain features of

reform. Reform seeks to cure the sores upon the body politic by the application externally of some patent saline ointment when it is the very life blood and internal organs of that body which are moribund and diseased, and it is only by internal treatment, by doses administered internally, that the real seat of the disorder and disease, which caused the outside sores and scabs, can be effectively cured.

No doubt reform measures may, like charity, relieve particular and isolated cases of misery, but they cannot relieve the cause, which is necessary to effect a permanent cure. A general salubrious cooling lotion may arrest the itching of the smallpox sores, or give some temporary relief to the child suffering from the measles, but the real seat of the disease lies deeper than the outside skin and the remedies to effect a cure must reach that real internal seat of the malady.

Socialism perceives clearly the cause of the wretchedness and poverty which is the lot of those who work and produce the wealth of the world, while others, who do not toil, live in luxury and idleness.
Socialism analyzes the causes of the great inequality of conditions that exist among the men, women and children in this country, and in all other countries where the capitalist method of production exists.

It discovers the falsehoods of capitalist political economy and the misconceptions of the bourgeois historian. It points out that all the institutions of society and government have an economic foundation, and that the true conception of history lies in the understanding of these materialistic conditions.

As is truly said in the opening paragraph of the Communist Manifesto: "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, master and journeyman—in a word, oppressor and oppressed—stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, that each time ended either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large or in the common ruin of the contending classes."

Socialists perceive that present society is divided into two hostile classes—the working or producing class and the capitalist class. This division of society into antagonistic classes is the natural, inevitable and direct result of the private ownership of all of the means of the produc-

tion and distribution of wealth by one class of individuals termed capitalists and the dependence of the other class of individuals, the actual workers, upon access to and the use of these means of production and distribution in order to create the commodities necessary to sustain their lives and support their families.

This private ownership of the means of production enables the capitalist so owning them to take as their own and to absolutely control the entire product and all the commodities made through the use of these means of production, by the workers and actual producers. This total product—these commodities so produced by the workers, but owned and controlled by the capitalists—is sold by the capitalist for money and out of the sum so realized the workers are paid by such capitalists a wage barely sufficient to support the workers and to maintain their families, so that they may raise children, who in turn shall become workers for the capitalist class and keep the labor market well supplied.

The lion's share, estimated at three-quarters of the sum realized from the sale of the commodities made by the workers, goes to the capitalists, a part of which is used to renege the wages and means of production; and the rest is profits which add to and increase the capitalists' capital and more strongly entrench them in their superior powerful position as masters.

The wage-workers are, therefore, by this system of production, made absolutely and entirely dependent upon the capitalist owners of the means or machinery of production for a chance to work and earn a scanty livelihood, which is also made most uncertain and precarious by competition between the workers themselves for employment, and by the necessity to serve their capitalist masters, and this degrading competition brings with it the spreading and deepening of poverty.

These things, as I have briefly explained, are not the result of the teachings of Socialism. It is not the result of the appeals of labor agitators and walking delegates. It is not the result of the speeches of politicians, nor of the platforms of political parties. It is not produced by free trade, nor by protection. It is not affected by a gold or a silver standard in the money of circulation.

The ownership of merely so-called public utilities by the government, the most radical suppression of trusts, the restoration of a few opportunities in business—none of these, nor any of the reforms advocated by political reformers will abolish or in any way prevent this historical and inevitable struggle.

The political action of so-called political parties, though they are supported by many honest and conscientious working men, being as such parties are in favor of sustaining the present system of capitalist production, and so long as they nominate even workmen—however sincere and honest—who yet are ignorant of the true principles of Socialism, and in favor of upholding the present system of capitalist government—can never abolish the class struggle, though perhaps such labor parties may intensify it, and perhaps cause greater solidarity in the ranks of the working men.

The trades unions are but a striking exemplification of the testimony to the existence of this class struggle, and the employers' associations corroborate and emphasize the fact. The class-struggle is here; it is in every country and place where the capitalist system exists. It can only be abolished by the abolition of the capitalist system itself—and that means Socialism—Revolutionary Socialism—no reform but only real, thorough and complete revolution can bring real and adequate relief to the toiling masses, abolish the misery, wretchedness, poverty and crime which exists as the result of capitalism—and end this class struggle, restore liberty, equality and fraternity, bringing with it the blessings of peace and true prosperity.

This is the mission of revolutionary Socialism.

But you ask how shall this revolution be brought about? How and through whom shall revolutionary Socialism be established?
It is plain that neither a Republican, Democratic, Public-Ownership, Single-tax, Union Labor or any other political (Continued on page 3.)

ADVANCE

Organ of the Socialist Party of California: Published Weekly by the Local San Francisco, Socialist Party.

Editor, C. H. King, Jr.; Business Manager, Walter E. Walker; Directors, H. C. Wilson, Mollie Bloom, L. Van Alstine, Scott Anderson, J. B. Brown, S. Old Fellow Edg., San Francisco, California.

Subscription price, \$60. per year; six months, \$35. Make all checks and money orders payable to Advance.

State Committee Report with Annotations

San Francisco, August 1, 1902. We hereby submit the State Committee's report for the calendar month ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts—Total receipts for dues during July, \$27.45; total receipts for campaign fund during July, \$16.70; total receipts for Northern Organizer, \$9.75; deficit, \$23.91. Total, \$118.77. Disbursements—Deficit at end of June, \$16.98; extra work on petition, \$15; printing, \$7.90; mailing scales, stationery and incidentals, \$8.58; postage and envelopes, 4.49; postage on leaflets, \$9.81; Northern Organizer, \$15.25; dues to National Committee, \$48.70; Secretary's salary for month of July, \$12; total disbursements, \$129.71.

During the month new charters were granted to new Local Napa and revived Locals Dixon and Oxnard.

About eighty thousand leaflets were sent out during the month.

Very little money was received for campaign purposes, and as one-half of the dues received by the State Committee goes to the National Committee, it is evident that the ability to pay for leaflets, organizers, etc., is very limited.

This is mentioned as a reminder to those comrades who make statements regarding the State Committee's dealings with organizers.

It is a notable fact that the receipts of the State Committee for campaign funds are far less than during the same months in the campaign of 1900, notwithstanding the fact that there has been more organizing by California comrades and by visitors from other states.

It is very probable that more money was actually contributed this year than ever before, but it went to individual speakers and not to the State Committee, and consequently the State Committee has had a relatively small income, and very limited means for doing effective work.

(1.) The State Committee has had to protest against the repeated failure of the editor of the Advance to publish the minutes, reports, etc., of the State Committee, notwithstanding that the reports, etc., have always been given in good time for publication. When chided for this, the editor, C. H. King, Jr., declared that reports would go in or not just as he chose. That he really meant to publish the reports is his frequent omission to publish official news on the pretense that it is crowded out. (2.) It has been observed that the paper is never in good time for publication and that the editor cannot find space in the first column of the front page to explain that he is a "prime favorite with San Francisco audiences" or that he delivered a stirring and telling speech, etc.

How completely Mr. King regards the Advance as his personal organ is shown not merely by the denial of the privilege of its columns to others, but by frequent personal attacks and misleading statements.

In this week's issue he publishes an article full of bitter personal abuse, and also replete with falsehood, told deliberately for the purpose of misleading the members.

(3.) He states that Berford and other members of the State Committee oppose trades unions, whereas the fact is that Berford personally organized three unions.

(4.) King implies that the State Committee had printed done by non-union houses, whereas not a line of printing has been done for the committee by non-union people.

(5.) He states that but for C. H. King, Sr., our State petition would have been rejected, whereas the fact is that it was King, Sr., that was the cause of the petition being first rejected; he drew it up and worded it wrongly. He charged the State Committee \$20 for his advice (of which we have paid him \$15), and he advised us wrongly.

(6.) King, Jr., states that the petition was accepted without any change being made, whereas a whole section pertaining to Senators and Assemblymen had to be stricken out and a complete division of the petition had to be made, (7) and was only by the Secretary making these

changes that the petition was finally accepted.

In 1898 the present Secretary got the party's State petition accepted without the aid of Mr. King or any other lawyer.

These are only a few examples of the numerous false statements of Mr. King, and we beg to suggest to members that when they read Mr. King's scurrilous articles, it would be well to remember that he does not seem over particular in the matter of truth, especially when he has some object in view.

(8.) We very much regret those troubles and acerbities, but beg comrades to remember that the aggressors are to blame for quarrels; and we have not been the aggressors.

Fraternally, The California State Committee, Per Thomas Berford, Secretary.

We print the State Committee's report above because we wish to use it as a text. There are a few errors in it which we wish to correct, and to facilitate the correction we have numbered them, that they might be dealt with point by point. We will pass by their white about lack of funds as not quite pertinent to our discussion and take up point number 1. We are charged with "refusal to publish minutes and reports, etc." What are the facts? The present editor has been in charge since Advance became a four-page paper (about last February). During this time the minutes of the State Committee have appeared regularly except on two occasions. They did not appear in the issue of June 28th. The forms of that issue were closed regularly Wednesday night, June 26th, when evening the editor spoke in Vallejo (see the Advance of July 5), and was unable to personally attend to the "making up of the paper. This was attended to by Comrade Mary Fairbrother, who can in no way be accused of unfairness or intentional suppression of the minutes. The only omission was in the issue of July 19th, which was a holiday. The printer broke down, and made it impossible to have more than a note set up as to the minutes. Our printing arrangements are such that unless we turn in "copy" 72 hours before, other papers will take the right way and delay us a couple of days. There is a third omission, however, which probably galls Mr. Berford more than the others, and that is the failure to publish either majority or minority report on an appeal from the action of Local San Francisco, suspending him for disorderly and unruly conduct in the local's meetings. Well, perhaps it was wrong not to publish all we received in regard to the matter, but it would have been had for Berford had we done so. We believe, nevertheless, that we acted impartially in publishing nothing either pro or con. Such are the facts as presented in point No. 1. There have been three omissions, the last mentioned of which alone can the editor be held responsible for, and in which omission he received the express sanction and thorough approval of the Board of Directors.

The second point touches the editor's modesty, and when read in connection with the original report of the State Committee imply that the editor has used the paper as a means of self-glorification. The statement referred to in point 2 occurred in the report of the San Francisco propaganda meetings, which was written by Comrade Fairbrother. Doubtless it was a heinous crime not to blue pencil it. We should have referred to the matter of self-glorification, however, to the members of the State Committee, with the simple question, "How often have you seen King, Jr., praised in Advance, and how you aware that he was editor before the State Committee informed you about?"

But the Comrades of California are not interested in the editor of Advance. They are interested in the State Committee and its Secretary. We have dealt with the charges against us only because the evidence, the facts are in the hands of all our readers, who are thus in a position to judge whether the editor or Mr. Berford told the truth.

We wish to call attention to the fact that we made the charge of DeLeonism against the majority of the State Committee. We accused them of three things: 1st, indifference or hostility to trades unionism; 2d, dogmatism and fanaticism; 3d, sowing the seeds of discord, suspicion and hatred within the ranks. Incidentally we refer to their incompetency. In their reply they attempt to answer only in regard to their union standing and the ability of their Secretary. Let us continue the examination of these points.

No. 1. It is true that Berford assisted in organizing some unions. He was a paid organizer of the Laundry Workers for a time, and during the same period never attended the Socialist meetings. He took up the Socialist party again only after he was compelled to resign the position of the Laundry Workers' Union. With the cessation of his salary his affection for trades unionism ceased. We will refer to the Laundry Workers, for a recommendation? Or will he deny that in Local San Francisco and in the Los

Angeles convention he spoke in favor of a greater separation of the Socialist party from the trades unions?

No. 4. If the State Committee wishes to avoid friendship for organized labor, why did it not decline enough to insist on the union label on its printing? The Typographical Union has entered a protest with Local San Francisco in the matter. The proof of the printing is the mailing, and on three separate pieces the label has been lacking.

Points 5 and 6 deal with the incompetency of the State Committee's Secretary. The facts are these: Mr. Berford first drew up a petition form ridiculously inadequate and submitted it to the Secretary of the State Committee for his approval. The Secretary of State advised Mr. Berford to get a lawyer to draw up the petition in proper form. Mr. King, Sr., was engaged and drew up the form. This was duly circulated and the required signatures collected. Then, in disregard of the request of Mr. King, Sr., aid in defiance of the protest of Comrade Reynolds of the State Committee, Mr. Berford took the petition to Sacramento without allowing the attorney to look it over and see that it was in proper form. The manner in which the petition was put together was illegal, not showing or argument was made as to percentages, and altogether it was a mutilated, unarranged, unclerical bundle of paper, which the Secretary of State was obliged to reject. When the petition was rejected Mr. Berford contemplated to seek the advice of Mr. King, Sr., again, and in accordance therewith arranged the petition by Congressional district, provided that the Comrades on each evening the editor spoke in Vallejo (see the Advance of July 5), and was unable to personally attend to the "making up of the paper. This was attended to by Comrade Mary Fairbrother, who can in no way be accused of unfairness or intentional suppression of the minutes. The only omission was in the issue of July 19th, which was a holiday. The printer broke down, and made it impossible to have more than a note set up as to the minutes. Our printing arrangements are such that unless we turn in "copy" 72 hours before, other papers will take the right way and delay us a couple of days. There is a third omission, however, which probably galls Mr. Berford more than the others, and that is the failure to publish either majority or minority report on an appeal from the action of Local San Francisco, suspending him for disorderly and unruly conduct in the local's meetings. Well, perhaps it was wrong not to publish all we received in regard to the matter, but it would have been had for Berford had we done so. We believe, nevertheless, that we acted impartially in publishing nothing either pro or con. Such are the facts as presented in point No. 1. There have been three omissions, the last mentioned of which alone can the editor be held responsible for, and in which omission he received the express sanction and thorough approval of the Board of Directors.

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What Think You of This, Comrades?

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, as

Arthur W. N. Lyons, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: For nearly a year before the last State Convention of the Socialist party, there had been held continuously a series of private meetings, which were attended very regularly by Comrade Berford, myself and a few others, at which it was decided upon that we would meet together and conspire to accomplish the following objects: 1. We were to overthrow the State Committee, then composed of Cameron H. King, Sr., John M. Reynolds, James Andrews, Scott Anderson, G. B. Brown, J. E. Scott and George J. Smith, and have ourselves elevated to their positions.

2. We agreed to agitate for a State Convention.

3. That we would get Comrades Berford and Geo. S. Holmes sent as delegates to said state convention.

4. We would have members of a new State Committee, chosen from local San Francisco groups and leave out locals at Oakland and Alameda.

5. We were then to nominate each other

for members of the new State Committee and secure the placing of our names at the head of the list to be sent out for a referendum to the State.

All this we did—Berford, Appel, Messer, Ober, Johnson, DeHoffen and Liess being first made a provisional State Committee at the State Convention then held. On the referendum all were elected except Liess, who declined to be a candidate, and John M. Reynolds was elected.

Before the election of State Committee I discovered that their scheme was not for the benefit of the party, but only to advance themselves and gain control for their own selfish purposes, and so before the election I declined to act with them further. Hence, though I was nominated by some comrades, of course I did not receive all of their votes, which was the only reason I was beaten—polling even not the next highest vote.

Arthur W. N. Lyons.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1902.

Henry B. Lister, Notary Public in and for the County of San Francisco, State of California.

There can be no question but what Comrade Liess was an innocent party in this matter, and his name was included by the conspirators for the practical effect it would give the rest—genuine stamp the counterfeit—same—Ed. Advance.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, as

Albert S. Cogswell and Eleanor G. Cogswell, his wife, both being first duly sworn, depose and say: We are both members of Local San Francisco, Socialist Party, since the month of February, 1902, after the adjournment of a meeting of the local, Comrade Benjamin P. Ober joined us as we were in the city, and he wanted to talk to us. His conversation related to the removal of the old State Committee and the appointment of the provisional State Committee, and the reasons why it was done, and the necessity for the election of the same persons who composed the provisional State Committee as permanent members of the State Committee of the Socialist party. He said that some of the members of the old State Committee were all good enough men and Socialists, but that they were all members of the middle class in Society, and hence they were rightly removed. He explained that the members of the provisional committee should be supported as permanent members of the State Committee. In this talk which lasted a long time, he said, among many other things, that it was men like those on the provisional committee who were the Robespierres of the party. (That these men (naming Berford, Appel, Messer, Liess, Ober and the other members of the provisional State Committee) must be put in charge of and must control the Socialist party of this State, and must control Local San Francisco, from which the local State Committee were to be selected, or they could not control the local they would break it up and join a Socialist party that were one new was revolutionary. From his language we understood him to mean the Socialist Labor party. The foregoing was the substance of Comrade Ober's remarks, and we repeated them the same evening to Comrade W. E. Walker and wife.

Eleanor G. Cogswell.

Albert S. Cogswell.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1902.

Addie L. Ballou, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, as

Theodor Molitor, being first duly sworn, says: I am a member of the Socialist party, and have been a Socialist for six years last past. I am also a trade unionist, was president of the Builders' Union, Local 24, of San Francisco, and a delegate to the Labor Council of San Francisco and to the California State Federation of Labor. On the 20th day of July, 1902, I was a baker engaged in the Palace Hotel. On that day, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock at night, Comrade Fleming asked me to join District Club No. 1, Local San Francisco, Socialist Party. Comrades Ober, Appel, Messer and Berford were present. Comrade Ober then said that if they (meaning the crowd then present—Fleming, Appel, Messer, Berford and Ober) would control Local San Francisco they would burst it up and join the Socialist Labor party, to which expression the others, Messer, Appel, Berford and Fleming, actively assented. I declined to assist them.

Theodor Molitor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1902.

Addie L. Ballou, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

In Malhausen and Strasburg, Germany, the Socialists elected a number of candidates for the first time, and secured a surprising increase in their vote as a whole.

Hoch die Revolution

Agnew, Aug. 2, 1902.

Editor Advance: It is always revolutionary and intensely non-revolutionary in a revolution, the revolt of the Utopians against the Practicals.

And this time right at home in S. F., and God be with us, the Socialist movement, perceives that the trades unions are part of the machinery that moves the boat.

In this political warfare more than in any other, strategy is the greatest thing on earth.

Our comrades mentioned in the August 23rd edition of Advance are simply suffering from cerebral delonitis. This disease is static, and hereditary. The fact is, that it has existed under other forms and other names as long as political agitation and evolution have been going on. That it broke out in the Socialist movement in America is but further proof that it was latent.

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