



THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER

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MODERN PYRAMIDS

Still Another Plutocratic University

Mrs. E. H. Harriman is to endow a University. It is to be named the "Edward H. Harriman University." Press reports state that it will have enough money to buy anything Yale or Harvard has got.

When Leland Stanford and Mrs. Stanford determined upon buying a university and tossing it to the people of California, they first visited Harvard and called upon the president, Charles W. Eliot. President Eliot invited them for a tour of inspection of the University. Stanford looked over the plant with as much keenness as though he were sizing up a shipload of Chinese or a consignment of steel rails.

"How much did it cost?" he asked of Eliot. "Really I can't say," was the reply. "But in your judgment," asked Stanford, "how much would you surmise it is worth, no matter if you don't get it exactly?"

"But, you see," continued Eliot, "a university cannot be measured by the dollar standard. So many other values are implied. It takes time to develop a university. Money merely gives certain opportunities for material equipment."

But the railroad king was not to be put off. He kept at Eliot until, finally, in despair, the latter suggested the probable value of the equipment of Harvard University. Turning to his wife with a beaming face, Stanford said, "Oh, if that is all, I think we can stand that, can't we Mary?"

Rockefeller has bought and paid for one. Stanford got his, and now the Harrimans are bound to have theirs.

The purpose of these institutions is to exhibit the greatness, the wealth, the power and the benevolence of those who furnished the money. The people of the State in which the university is placed may not want another university, but, willy-nilly they must take it. Mrs. Harriman wants one and that is enough. The public educational systems of the several States are now being pretty carefully organized. At the head of each is a State university. In most Western States the great privately-endowed universities merely interfere with the plans of the public educational system.

The plutocratic universities of this country are houses of intellectual and moral prostitution. In them the youth of the land are miseducated and degraded. The underpaid teaching forces are in reality social parasites whose conditions of life add the meanness of slavery to the degradation of parasitism. These universities are like the pyramids of Egypt—built solely to perpetuate the memory of some brutal capitalist overlord. In America these tombs are usually inhabited by a crowd of spineless creatures, the professors, who would gladly go out and battle in the world for a better living, did they not lack the courage and the strength to make the effort. The Edward H. Harriman university will give plutocracy three hundred more intellectual retainers, housed in the university and protecting their own jobs by defending slavery, poverty, murder, prostitution and disease.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman has produced a piece of social legislation. She has created a law. That law commands that \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 of the national wealth shall be squandered to satisfy the conceit of her family. So even did Carnegie give \$10,000,000, made by common swindling, to his crazy "hero fund"; \$10,000,000 made from cracked armor plate he donated as a "world-peace" fund. And Mrs. Russell Sage gave \$10,000,000 to a crowd of parasitic social reformers for the purpose of discovering "why the poor are poor." But it is better to establish such social lunatic asylums than to endow a private university. The evil effects are not so great.

If the workers on all of the railroads which will pay the dividends were to demand and receive a forty-eight hour week, there would be just half as much income for the Harrimans to waste.

Let us have a republic. Let the workers legislate. Pass a universal eight-hour law and take from Mrs. Harriman one-half of her power for evil. Pass the four-hour law and Mrs. Harriman's intellectual lackeys, and the children of the worthless idle rich whom Mrs. Harriman's intellectual lackeys will train to worse than worthlessness—all will have to go to work and make an honest living. The workers must decide what is to be done with that portion of their product which is devoted to public purposes.

Take power away from the Harrimans. Give power to yourselves, the workers.

WHO WILL BE MAYOR?

"Industrial Peace" or Industrial War.

IN WHAT LIES THE BEST HOPE OF THE WORKING CLASS IN SAN FRANCISCO?

Even at this early day, REVOLT is impelled to predict the election of James Rolph Jr., candidate of the larger capitalism and apostle of the "open shop" principle, as the next Mayor of San Francisco. P. H. McCarthy has played his crooked game and lost, after trying in blundering fashion to "square" everybody and succeeding only in winning the contempt of even such union men as will vote for him in fear of Rolph and what he stands for. Only by gaining the support of the Socialist party voters could the discredited "labor" mayor hope to win, and the attempt to betray the true party of the working class into taking such a course has failed most signally.

Without wishing any good luck to either the bamboozler of union labor or the would-be crusher of union labor, the writer feels that it is time to present some impression of the situation which exists, and the situation which may be, to the readers of REVOLT.

It is not necessary to go very deeply into a discussion of "industrial peace," a la McCarthy, and its meaning to union labor in this city, for all union men now working for wages or looking for jobs have got a pretty good line on its meaning for themselves. The "union labor" men who keep saloons, conduct cases at law in the city and county courts, or hold department positions under the "Union Labor Administration," making a little "on the side" out of politics, may talk all they want to about the blessings of McCarthyism in municipal government to the worker who really works and is worked, but with little effect upon such worker's real opinions.

Men compelled to work below the scale for the sake of maintaining "industrial peace" to the end that McCarthy may "square" himself with certain business interests; men who must agree to take active part in the political flim-flam designed to land McCarthy in the mayor's chair for another term before the officers of their own unions will give them the required "O. K." to enable them to get any job which lies under the influence of the administration; men of unions which have been punished for having a small voting strength, or a voting force which is not altogether "right" according to the standard of the political gold-brick gang; men whose unions have been persuaded into buying stock in things designed to aid the political ambitions of McCarthy and the "easy money" ambitions of his queer political friends, and then have been tricked out of such dividends as actually were declared on such stock; men who have been threatened and bullied into voting in their local unions for "endorsement" of a candidate in whom they have lost all the faith they ever might have had; all

OF COURSE!

According to a press dispatch, Governor Marshall of Indiana has refused to request Governor Johnson of California to investigate the legality of the arrest and extradition of John J. McNamara, as was asked of him by national labor leaders.

Mr. Marshall knows, of course, that all matters relating to the kidnaping of Secretary McNamara were carefully investigated before the deal was put through, and the decision was that these two "radical" governors could "get away with it" and win the approval of the employing class. For him now, publicly, to ask Mr. Johnson to investigate would be a grim joke indeed.

Of course, it is thoughtful of these national labor leaders to make such requests of Mr. Marshall, and their good will doubtless will be appreciated by the unions to the extent of continuing the salaries of the officials.

REVOLT ventures to suggest, however, that if these national "labor leaders" had called upon the workmen of California to ask Governor Johnson to investigate, something might come of it. To be sure, this would tend to encourage the workmen in the belief that their own collective power is greater than that of leaders who are on good terms with governors. That might be dangerous.

In reality, the McNamara case is not going to

be decided on legal points, but on the condition to which public opinion can be brought at the time of the trial. The Burns gang and their masters are busy working through the press and moving pictures, publicly and secretly, in many insidious ways. It is high time for protest meetings by the working class in San Francisco.

union men in San Francisco, in short, who have experienced the "blessings" of McCarthy and his union-rotting "industrial peace"—these know what they have to expect from a continuance of the McCarthy regime, and how little they have to hope for from it.

In another direction looms a menacing monster. (Laugh here! Of course, those of us who have met the gentleman know that, as a human being, Rolph is simply a dough-faced and dull-witted money-grubber in the dirty game of big business; but, none the less, in his character as the representative of the employers' interests, vested with political and economic power, he constitutes a dread figure to all members of the working class in this threatened city.)

If this creature be elected Mayor of San Francisco, as is most probable, the result can be nothing else than industrial war. The condition of the past two years, under which the closed shop principle maintained with practical "open shop" conditions wherever a struggle would have "embarrassed the administration," will be changed to a condition in which no union man will readily accept the "blessings of industrial peace."

"Industrial peace" a la McCarthy has meant continuous defeat for union labor, a constant weakening of its power in a thousand little ways, day by day and month by month, to the point where the large employers feel encouraged to put the crusher on it altogether. It has been defeat without fighting. Under the political rule of McCarthy union labor has lain down—nothing less! Under the coming rule of Rolph union labor must stand up and fight—and it will!

Yielding, union labor always loses; fighting, it has at least a chance to win!

Nothing could so strengthen organized labor in its coming struggle to save itself from destruction as the rolling up of a mighty vote for a revolutionary Socialist candidate on a radical Socialist platform; nothing else could do so much to inspire our enemies with fear which would weaken their iron hands ere they come to strike the blow at labor.

IN THE COMING ELECTIONS, PRIMARY AND REGULAR, EVERY VOTE CAST BY A WORKINGMAN FOR P. H. MCCARTHY IS A VOTE THROWN AWAY. EVERY VOTE CAST FOR JAMES ROLPH IS A BLOW AT THE VITALS OF ORGANIZED LABOR. EVERY VOTE CAST FOR WILLIAM McDEVITT AND THE WORKING CLASS REVOLUTION IS A VOTE WHICH WILL TEND TO WEAKEN THE HAND OF THE MASTERS AND STRENGTHEN THE HAND OF LABOR IN THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

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OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO.

The following officers were elected by Local San Francisco to serve for the ensuing six months:

Organizer, John Keller, elected by a vote of 179 against 131.

Secretary, Lillian Bishop, 173 against 138.

Fifteen members of the campaign committee were selected by the following votes:

Roller Allen, 258; William McDevitt, 211; E. L. Reguin, 188; A. K. Gifford, 180; Lillian E. Bishop, 178; Cameron H. King, Jr., 176; E. Backus, 157; R. E. Irwin, 154; W. Walker, 154; W. A. Pfeffer, 153; David Milder, 149; C. Solomonson, 148; C. Lehman, 145; H. F. Sahlender, 144, and M. H. Morris and T. P. D. Gray tied, with 142 votes each, for the fifteenth place.

"TOO INFLAMMATORY!"

Popular Magazine Would Not Run This

WHAT COULD A MILLIONAIRE WOMAN BEST DO WITH HER MONEY?

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

Is plunder appropriated from a victim correctly regarded as belonging to the plunderer, or is it more properly the property of the victim, though in the possession of the other? Similarly, is wealth taken from the producers by monopoly or oppression, more properly to be regarded as the rightful property of those who take it, or of those from whom it is taken? In the case of our millionaire woman is the wealth which she possesses properly to be regarded as "hers"? Has it become "hers" through operation of moral law? or through violation of moral law by her or by some other or others for her?

Difficult problems arise here for our consideration. How and under what conditions did the wealth become possessed by her? How and under what conditions is large wealth usually acquired? Is it a reward willingly paid in compensation for great services rendered? Is it dug by its possessor from the earth? Does its possessor personally produce it? Or is it produced by others than its possessors, and if so, under what circumstances and conditions does ownership of it pass to the possessor from the producer?

Starvation wages in our coal mines and illegal rebating upon our railroads, have produced vast fortunes for the owners of the mines and roads. Child labor in our cotton mills has destroyed tens of thousands of innocent little souls and bodies and produced great wealth for the owners of the mills. The labor of men and women, ten, twelve, fourteen and more hours a day in our sweat shops and tenement homes have produced victims of tuberculosis by the tens of thousands; have eliminated wage earners from families dependent upon them, have caused terrible destitution, and have built up fortunes for many wholesale clothiers. Inhuman conditions of life and labor in the stock yards of Chicago and elsewhere, and ruthless monopolization and adulteration of food products have built up enormous fortunes for many of our packers and dealers in the people's food.

Monopolization of sources of supply of commodities essential to human life, such as fuel and light and ice, and the enormous increases which have been made by the monopolists in the prices of these commodities in recent years, have curtailed proportionately the ability of the people to procure with their limited means the supplies which they require for health. Monopolization of public streets by so-called public-service corporations operating with or without legal franchise, but in any event compelling the people to pay for services rendered sums vastly disproportionate to the cost of the service, have lessened proportionately the ability of the people to lay aside their earnings to meet the emergencies of sickness and distress.

Gas, which is shown by a competent legislative committee in New York State to cost but about 40 cents per thousand feet to produce and distribute, is withheld from the people by owners of large wealth who insist that the poor shall pay more than twice what the service is shown to be reasonably worth, or get along without using gas for their fuel or light. Similarly, prices of coal and oil and other essentials to well being are maintained by private greed at figures which render it impossible for the poor to secure enough for warmth or life. It is notorious that rentals in the tenement districts are enormously higher than in most residential portions of our large cities. The owners of the tenements know that the exigencies of the poor compel them under present conditions to live close to their fields of work, and the owners profiting by the compelling need of the poorer people "charge all that the traffic will bear," and receive from tenement investments dividends commonly amounting to from 20 to 30 per cent per annum.

Every extortion thus practiced lessens the ability of the laborer to procure the things that are needful to the health and well being of his family.

In former days the barons and feudal lords monopolized points of vantage commanding rivers and roads and commerce, and levied forced tribute on all who passed their way. To-day the holders of bonds and stocks and special privileges of many kinds levy similar forced tribute upon the people, though commonly rendering little or no service in exchange. The workers of today, as were the workers of then, are obliged to produce far more than they require for their own maintenance. They must produce enough for the support of the privileged and idle and luxurious, in addition to producing enough for the maintenance of their own families, or else lose their jobs and starve. The machinery of production in this age of mechanical invention is almost wholly in

the possession and control of others than those who use it, and access to the machinery is denied to the workers unless they will produce enough not merely for their own maintenance but for the maintenance of the owners as well; and this is true regardless of whether or not the owners produced the machinery or in any way render service.

There are in our community two main economic classes: those whose poverty compels them to produce more than they require for their own maintenance, and those whose wealth or strategic position enables them to control and consume more than they produce and more than they render proportionate service in exchange for. Most of the workers have to bear a vast burden placed upon them by fellow men. The poorer and more helpless they are, the more they must contribute to the support and maintenance of others. The wealth consumed by non-producers has always been produced by others, and has usually been appropriated from those others under artificially induced circumstances that made effectual resistance impossible. Under such circumstances as are usually availed of to promote the accumulation of wealth in private hands, and in the case of a woman who has rendered no other service in the community than that which any good woman renders her husband and family and friends, is it as a rule true that the wealth should be regarded as wholly and properly hers?

It would be impossible for a woman who has acquired more wealth than she or her husband has produced by service of any kind, to return the excess to its producers individually. She would be unable to find them,—industry has become so complex and so many individuals co-operate in production. Such excess wealth could, however, be expended with enormous good, in the promotion of a better and wider understanding of human relations; to the end especially that through wider knowledge of the terrible effects of injustice, may come greater abhorrence of evil and more determined insistence upon justice and equity and right. For obviously there is a direct relation between human welfare and human justice, and human welfare can advance only in proportion as justice prevails in the relations of men with one another. Injustice always involves injury to some one; and in proportion as injustice is done, welfare is lessened.

CUCKOO PARENTS.

By LOUISE OLIVEREAU.

Roosevelt, self-constituted authority in all matters relating to the bearing, rearing and education of children, recently made a speech to parents and teachers in New York City that is worthy of comment. As usual, he lauded the prolific women of the land and heaped scathingly sarcastic denunciation upon the heads of those women who for any reason do not become mothers. We are used to this from the Colonel; we have grown accustomed to thinking that all that is necessary to earn his approval is to set diligently about replenishing the earth—and those who desire his approval have no doubt set about so earning it.

But it now appears that the mere production of children no longer satisfies Mr. Roosevelt. He now insists that parents shall also take care of the education of their children; furthermore, he insists that these children shall be educated along industrial lines in order that they may be self-supporting as soon as they leave school. If you are a parent and do not comply with these requirements, you will fall under the Colonel's displeasure, and he will bestow upon you the epithet, "Cuckoo parent."

Now, as everybody knows, the cuckoo is the most notable parasite in the bird world, laying its eggs in the nests of other birds and assuming absolutely no responsibility in the matter of bringing up its own young. It usually picks out birds of varieties smaller than itself in whose nests to deposit its eggs, and so when the young are hatched, the cuckoo stands a far better chance of surviving than the young of the unwilling foster-parents. The human parent who behaves in a similar manner, bringing children into the world and refusing to assume the responsibility of caring for those children, whether it be physically or mentally, is as truly a parasite as the cuckoo, and when the Colonel told his audience that he found it impossible to express his "weary contempt" for such parents, it was natural that he should be applauded to the echo. Let us look a little closer, however, and see what it was that Roosevelt's audience was really applauding.

The Colonel wants the curriculum in our grade schools so arranged that when a child finishes the eighth grade, he will be self-supporting. Such a child would possess sufficient skill along some line of industrial work so that he could take his place immediately in a workshop or mill or factory. No time would be lost in training him for that work. On the face of it, that looks very good. At present, when a child finishes the eighth grade he is fitted for little or nothing in the line of industrial work. When, as happens all too often, he must leave school at the end of his eighth school year or even earlier, he is unable to earn more than a meagre pittance, because he is unskilled. That, however, is not the phase of the matter that is really at the base of all this agitation for an industrial education in the grades. The real cause is, that during this period of training, the child employee is less profitable to his employer than if he came to the mill or factory already trained. Moreover, with a purely industrial training, or with an education in which the industrial feature was predominant, there would be a far greater likelihood of the child's remaining in the particular industry for which that training had fitted him. Lacking the outlook on life that even our present faulty school curriculum gives, with its smattering of many things, there would be far less incentive than there is now for the child after leaving school to carry on various lines of study, to reach out after the higher and broader education. The tendency would inevitably be to create human machines, or rather parts of machines, which upon being turned out from the school workshop would only have to be assembled or fitted into their proper places in the great industrial machines.

Whose children is it that have to leave school when they finish the eighth grade, or before that? Is it the Colonel's children, the children of the ruling class, the leisure class, the children of the owners of the great industrial machines? Hardly. It is the children of the workers who must, as soon as they are able, leave school and assist in the family support. The children of the employers do not even go to these schools in which the Colonel proposes to establish the industrial training. Who, then, would profit by such industrial training? The employers, and the employers only. For them it means just what the perfecting of machinery means—ability to conduct their business more efficiently and more profitably. For the working class, whose children alone would be affected by it, it means an intensifying and perpetuation of their present wage-slavery.

Further: the Colonel and those who agree with him in his views, not only want the children of the working class educated so as to make them most profitable to the employers, but they want the parents of those children to assume the entire responsibility of so training their children that the employers will be at no expense to obtain efficient human machinery to conduct their business. The whole substance of Roosevelt's discourse boils down to just this: it is the supreme duty of the working class to have as many children as possible, in order to provide plenty of wage-slaves, and then to educate those children in the manner which will make them of most use and profit to their masters. The parent who does not do his duty as thus defined, the Colonel calls a cuckoo parent, a parasite upon society. What do you think about it? Is the epithet deserved? Are you willing to stand for being called parasites, you working men and women, because you have not come up to the Colonel's requirements in the matter of furnishing trained slaves free of charge to your industrial masters?

And yet, the large audience who listened to Roosevelt say he could not express his weary contempt for parents who failed in this duty, applauded him enthusiastically!

Now, though I cannot agree at all with what Roosevelt has said in this connection, I do like that term "cuckoo parent." It is an excellent term. It describes exactly a type of parent for whom I have a "weary contempt." Consider for a moment that class in society which the Colonel represents—the non-producers, those who own and control the means of life for the great mass of productive workers, who live upon the profits derived by exploiting those workers in the mills, mines, factories, and everywhere else that production is carried on—the capitalist or exploiting class. Parasites themselves, it naturally follows that their children are increasingly parasitic. Who is it that provides for the education of capitalists' children?—the capitalist cannot do it, for he is not even providing for himself. If his children were dependent upon their parents' activity as producers, for not merely their education, but their food, their shelter, the clothes they wear, they could not exist at all. For all of these things the child of the capitalist must depend upon the working class—the wage-slave class. While the wage-slave's child goes ill-fed, ill-clad, attends overcrowded schools in many instances, and in general is deprived of the joys commonly supposed to be the supreme right of childhood, out of the profits from his parents' productive toil the capitalist's child is delicately reared and educated at great expense. Like the young cuckoo, the capitalist's child gets the food and the warmth that of right belong to the child of the wage worker. But the human parasite goes further than his feathered prototype. Not only is the adult wage worker forced to nourish and shelter the children of the capitalist class at the expense of his own children, but THE CHILDREN OF THE WAGE-SLAVE CLASS MUST THEMSELVES BECOME PRODUCERS, MUST SUBMIT TO BEING EXPLOITED IN INDUSTRY, TORTURED AND TORMENTED AND KILLED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR MASTERS, IN ORDER TO FURTHER ENHANCE THE JOYS AND POSSIBILITIES OF LIFE FOR THEIR MASTERS' CHILDREN. Remarkable as some of the instances of parasitism in the realms of plant and animal life are, there is none which equals this. "Cuckoo parent" is altogether too mild a term to apply to the capitalist parent, for the adult cuckoo at least takes care of itself; it is only during the period of immaturity that it is parasitic. The child of the capitalist continues to be parasitic during his entire lifetime, increasingly so, and each generation is parasitic in a greater degree than that preceding.

What are we going to do about it? Shall we, the workers, the producing class, the only useful class in society, submit to being used as the host for this parasitic class of useless non-producers? Even the birds make determined efforts to get rid of the burden imposed upon them by the parent cuckoo. Often they throw the egg or the young cuckoo from the nest, or even abandon the nest entirely and begin anew. They employ every expedient conceivable to bird intelligence or instinct to protect their own young from the menace of the parasite. We, on the contrary, are apparently proud of the strength and beauty and accomplishments of the leisure class, of their social and business genius—over and over we boast of these things, and it never occurs to us that all that the leisure class attain and enjoy is theirs at the expense of ourselves and our children who toil and sweat and starve and die in order to make a leisure class possible.

How can we rid ourselves of this terrible incubus, this merciless parasite that saps our lifeblood ever more and more greedily, that would utterly destroy us if their instinct of self-preservation was not strong enough to show them the superior advantage of keeping us just sufficiently alive to perform the function of host—of nourishing them. Individual effort, after the manner of the bird who ejects the cuckoo nestling, will not answer. Human society is so constituted that it is not merely as individuals that we are preyed upon, nor by individuals. It is one whole class in society which is a parasite upon the rest of society—the ruling class, the owners of the social tools of production, parasitic upon the working class, the users of those tools. This being true, it is only by CLASS ACTION

that we, the workers, can rid ourselves of the parasite; and the only class action that is possible to the working class is action on the industrial field—in other words, CLASS UNIONISM. Thorough and efficient industrial organization of the working class is the simple and logical method of obtaining working class ownership and control of the social tools of production. These social tools once in possession of the producers, it becomes impossible for a class of non-producers to fasten themselves parasitically upon us, living upon the product of our labor. All that we now contribute for the lavish support of that class could be expended in developing our own latent possibilities and those of our children. Not only could our children have all the good things of life that now fall to the lot of the capitalist child, not only could they attain an equal degree of culture and refinement, but they would inevitably go far beyond any attainment possible to the present day leisure class, because normal self-sustaining life is always sounder, sweeter, capable of higher development, than parasitic life.

Consider these things carefully, working men and working women. Individually we can do nothing to defend ourselves against the parasite; working in small groups we can do less than nothing, because it is impossible for many small groups to work in harmony, and in the confusion the parasite gains an ever firmer hold upon us. The combined force of THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS is necessary to accomplish the extermination of the parasite, the elimination of the "cuckoo parent" and all his kind. Quick action is necessary. The longer we suffer the parasite to suck our lifeblood, the less vitality is left us—the less chance that we can ever shake him off. For our own sakes, for the sakes of our own children, and for the sake of the future generations, we must organize NOW, and must wage incessant warfare against the capitalist, the parasite class.

(Editorial Note:—REVOLT hopes that the writer of this excellent article soon will realize that "class unionism" is not the "only possible class action," and that class action on the political field is essential to the complete success of industrial unionism.)

LOS ANGELES TIMES DEATH TRAPS.

[By National Socialist Press.]

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 9.—"A death trap as bad as the old Times building," is the verdict of the fire inspectors who investigated the auxiliary where the machinery is in operation for publishing the Los Angeles Times.

"Ninety men working in the composing room, crowded into close quarters, the gas and fumes from the metal pots making the atmosphere almost unbearable; windows heavily barred and two of the three doors locked and blockaded, the loss of life in case of another gas explosion would amount to nearly every person confined in the old fire trap." This is the utterance of a man who inspected the old ramshackle building where H. G. Otis is sweating his employees in San Fernando street.

Another Times shop where a portion of the mechanical work is done, at Broadway, near First street, Fire Chief Eley found only one exit, 150 feet from the street. Bars were across the only window. Gas pipes were exposed and tables and stock prevented easy access to the only exit. The bars to the windows were ordered cut away and the doors to the San Fernando street rookery ordered unlocked. The owner of the Times was censured by the fire chief for conducting death traps.

Otis also secretly owns the Los Angeles Herald. The ownership has been denied a thousand times, but that has been a part of the hypocrisy that has been practised on the public. The Herald is run as a Democratic-Good Government newspaper; the Times is Republican reactionary. No matter, then, who has been elected to office, Otis has virtually owned and operated the city and county government. The value of this was demonstrated by his ability, after the gas explosion had destroyed the Times, to select a coroner's jury, a grand jury and the municipal investigating committee.

The Herald plant is another Otis death trap and has long been so recognized by the men employed there. The composing room is within a few feet of the Broadway plant of the Times.

This is the sort of places maintained by the man who is exercising every effort to convince the public that union labor men blew up his plant with dynamite. Armed thugs surround the Times plant, and every pretense is maintained to bolster up the theory that labor unions are dangerous institutions.

Witnesses by the score are being unearthed by the defense, and no matter how strong the frame-up, or the character of the "confessions," there will be little difficulty in showing that dynamite was not used in the destruction of the Times. Nearly all the evidence showing the presence of a dangerous amount of gas in the building just previous to the explosion was carefully kept from the "investigating" committee and from the public.

HAYWOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

The following letter has been sent to all Socialist Locals in California:

Comrade Secretary and Comrades.

On April 5th the first application came in from a California Local for a lecture by Comrade William D. Haywood. We have repeatedly written the State Secretary relative to routing, as well as requesting the co-operation of the State Office. At this late date not one of our letters have been answered.

Imagine our surprise to learn from Local Secretaries that our letters have been made the basis for a bitter attack on Comrade Haywood as well as on the International Socialist Review. It is now clear to us that this studied silence was the first part of a conspiracy of which the State Secretary's circular was the second part, to prevent Comrade Haywood from speaking to the working class in your State.

In face of the fact that not one of our letters have been answered, do you comrades think there is a spark of sincerity in the suggestion of the State Secretary "that no arrangements be made in this matter until a definite understanding can

be had with the International Socialist Review?"

The problem is, can a few State officials build a Chinese wall around California, thereby excluding comrades who are recognized the world over as revolutionary international Socialists? Was Debs blacklisted and is Haywood to be boycotted? Your answer will tell, and we hope there are enough Socialists in the Socialist Party in California to tear down this wall—now.

The International Socialist Review has been in the party almost twelve years. It is read and supported by 45,000 Socialists and has no apology to make.

Comrade Haywood is able to defend himself, as you will agree upon hearing him. It is sufficient for us to cite the following facts: If Comrade Haywood did not believe in political action he would not be a member of the Socialist Party nor have been the party's candidate for Governor in his home State, neither would he have received last year the second to the highest vote as delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen. The comrades abroad would not have welcomed him with open arms nor invited him to assist in their propaganda. Finally, he would not, if he did not believe in political action, now be addressing immense McNamara protest meetings under the auspices of the International Socialist Review. Nor would we receive letters from Local Secretaries where Comrade Haywood has spoken (see attached) if this charge were true.

We have never requested the State Secretary to route William Thurston Brown, nor have we circularized Locals to this end.

As regards the imprisonment of the McNamara brothers, the circular sent you by your State Secretary twice insinuates that Comrade Haywood's tour in California will endanger their defense.

To us comrades these statements are as amazing as they are ridiculous. They cannot be honestly meant. If there is one comrade in the country whose voice is now effective in the defense of the McNamara brothers, it is Comrade Haywood. Columns of editorials in the capitalist press from one end of the country to the other, as well as long reports from his speeches, attest the wide influence of the fight he is making in defense of the imprisoned workers.

In St. Louis, at a great meeting held in the A. F. of L. Hall in that city, at which Comrade Haywood was the only speaker, a committee of 100 was appointed to distribute leaflets in defense of McNamara. We refer you to the leading article in the June number of the Review, written by Haywood, on this very subject.

Comrades, whether you can use Comrade Haywood or not, we wish to hear from you on this subject. We are either right or wrong. If we are wrong, your candid opinion may set us right.

The time is short. Because of the great number of small Locals in California and because of our earnest desire to have Comrade Haywood arouse the greatest possible number at the present time, we will pay \$25.00 toward the hall rent and you may wire acceptance at our expense.

Yours for the revolution,

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW,
Leslie H. Marcy, Associate Editor.

WHAT HAYWOOD IS DOING—PRESS CLIPPINGS.

Protest by Labor Against Alleged Kidnaping.
A mass meeting of 1,000 Socialists and labor unionists packed Aschenbroedel Hall yesterday to hear the man who five years ago, with Moyer and Pettibone, was "kidnaped" in Denver and rushed by special train to Boise City, Idaho, on a charge nearly similar to that which McNamara must face.

Following the Haywood meeting, the Socialists met and appointed a committee of 112, four from each St. Louis ward, who are expected to work up sentiment in favor of the monster protest. A motion to have 50,000 copies of the circulars read by Haywood was adopted and arrangements to provide for the printing and distribution were made.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Urges Huge Strike.

"A general strike of every working man and woman in the United States on the day of the McNamara trial is the only way we can save them," declared William D. Haywood, ex-secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, amid the cheers of 2,000 people at the Auditorium Sunday afternoon. Plans were formulated, a petition started, and more than 200 men pledged themselves to its support.—Minneapolis Journal.

Haywood Pleads for a Nation-Wide Strike.
Haywood's suggestions met with instant response, a standing vote of everyone in the audience denoting the unanimity of the verdict. He then asked for volunteers to work among the laboring people till the trial day, dispersing literature on the case and organizing for the strike. Fifty persons immediately offered their services.—Omaha Daily News.

Socialists Adopt a Protest.

Resolutions protesting against the kidnaping of John J. McNamara and his associates were adopted without a dissenting vote at a large mass meeting of Socialists yesterday afternoon in the Lyric Theater.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

Should Think Twice.

It is to be hoped that sober-minded and justice-loving members of "organized labor" will think at least twice before they adopt William D. Haywood's proposal of a universal strike during the trial of the Los Angeles dynamite suspects. To resort to such a strike would be to express lack of confidence in the justice of the court.—New York Tribune.

The Attitude of Labor.

Mr. Haywood's proposition to call a "general strike on the day the McNamara brothers are brought to trial at Los Angeles" represents one type of labor unionism. A much clearer appreciation of the rights of the situation is shown by Mr. Gompers in proposing to raise a fund for the defense of the McNamaras.

This is the attitude of good citizenship, as well as for the true interest of labor.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

REVOLT

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AUSTIN LEWIS }
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REIGN OF TERROR IN MEXICO.

Darker days are threatening in Mexico. In the press dispatches from that unhappy country the heroic movement of the Liberal Party, which for years has been seeking the political freedom of Mexico and the right of its workers to organize labor unions, is vaguely and ominously referred to as "a widespread anti-Madero plot" which contemplates the killing of the "national hero." Madero's supporters are spoken of as the "revolutionary party." All of which reveals most clearly the condition predicted by REVOLT in the initial issue of this publication—that Madero, seeking in his own interest the continuance of the feudal system and virtual slavery for the peons on his great estates, would make terms with the larger capitalism of Mexico made up in great part of the much talked of "American interests."

"The plots will soon be wiped out, and within a few weeks Mexico will be entirely rid of them," Madero is reported as saying.

Saying it means no more than the sayings of other rapacious politicians anywhere in the world, from Tallyrand to Taft, but if Madero thinks it he is a fool.

For many years, since the organization of the Liberal Party Junta in secret in Mexico, and before that while the plan of the revolution was being formed, the monster Diaz has used all the means he found in the cruelty, cupidity, stupidity and treachery of men to drown the movement in blood. The dripping dungeons of the fortress prison of San Juan de Ulo are filled with political prisoners, dying of consumption contracted there. One of them is Juan Sarabia, vice-president of the Junta. For every man placed in those living tombs, for every one secretly assassinated by order of Diaz or executed after drumhead trial by military courts, there has arisen a score of new revolutionists to fight on.

And Madero will smother the spirit of the revolution, the hope of freedom in Mexico; will crush all the manhood of the race—in three weeks!

No, Senor Madero! If verily you think that, you are doomed to disappointment. You may carry the Terror through the country to which your lying tongue has promised freedom; you may, at the bidding of your partners in iniquity, the owners of the "American interests" from H. G. Otis to J. P. Morgan, slaughter all the men who now bravely struggle against slavery and oppression; you may out-Diaz Diaz, the "Little Eagle with many eyes," and spread your system of spying and assassination to all parts of bleeding Mexico; you may make your name a symbol of horror and a loathing to all mankind for centuries to come—but, Senor Madero, you cannot drown the revolution in blood, in three weeks or ever.

Some day, Senor Madero, having, perhaps, defended "American interests" so well that the American exploiters shall have wrung billions of dollars from the sweat and blood of an oppressed people and let you have a few millions for yourself, if you be not hanged, you will follow Diaz, weeping as he did at having to leave the work of horror while there still were brave men to be killed and submissive men to be enslaved.

Behind you, Senor Madero, will triumph the revolution which you boasted you would crush in three weeks—which neither you nor all the dark powers of capitalism can crush in a thousand years.

Senor Madero, all thinking men know that you are a scoundrel. Why try to make us believe that you are also a fool?

"WATCH HIM"—AND IT.

The action of the Cigarmakers' local union in repudiating Organized Labor is indicative not only of an understanding of how the baneful influence of the alleged labor mayor has ruined that publication so far as its representing the real interests of labor goes, but good sound sense as well.

It was the following "dope" in Organized Labor of April 29, under the caption "Watch Him," that the cigarmakers could not stomach:

"How can an employer expect honest and conscientious labor from a man who has proved so low and contemptible as to violate his obligation to his union? A man who is mean enough to violate his obligation is mean enough to kill time, cheat or steal—mean enough, in fact, to do anything that is low-down and dirty. The 'rat' and 'scab' will 'pad' the payroll or 'skin' his employer in some other manner. It will not do to depend upon the man who violates his obligation to his union, for he will be just as unreliable in any other respect, and will likely disregard his obligation a second or third time, or more, if the occasion arises."

Of course the thought of an employee "violat-

ing his obligation" to his employer is a horrifying one to the "Industrial Peace" mayor, whose "stand in" with employers depends on what he can do to keep the San Francisco wage slaves on their good behavior; therefore—watch him!

HOW REVOLT KEEPS ALIVE.

Speaking of donations, REVOLT has received less than \$100 in the entire course of its career—less than any other Socialist paper ever launched, we believe. This is not from lack of interest, but, partly, because REVOLT does not make its appeal to the element in the Socialist party which has most money. Workingmen have not much money. Besides, REVOLT has sent forth no frantic appeals for help lest it perish. Though printed on heavy book paper and got out in a style attempted by no other weekly except the Coming Nation, REVOLT is enabled to keep going by the interest which manifests itself in street sales and subscriptions.

Of course, there ought to be more donations to place the paper beyond the always perilous hand-to-mouth stage of existence, but REVOLT is not going to howl for them like a sick coyote.

CHICAGO DAILY REPORTED SUSPENDED.

An Associated Press dispatch to San Francisco from Chicago reports the suspension of the Daily Socialist. If it be true (and the "A. P." has been known to blunder as well as to misrepresent events) there is only one explanation, for as far as donations to the sustaining fund are concerned, the Daily never fared better than in the past few months, when a \$25,000 fund which was called for rose nearly to the point of completion.

The Daily, however, persistently clung to the illusion that the reactionary officials of craft unions constitute the working class (or are in a position to deliver its votes), and refused to risk angering them by urging class organization on the industrial as well as the political field. Such a policy is bound to doom any Socialist party paper to extinction in the long run, no matter how large donations for its support may be.

If the Chicago Daily has failed (and REVOLT hopes that the report will prove untrue, and that the Daily not only is alive but will take the revolutionary course which alone will preserve its existence), it behooves the forthcoming California State paper, financed out of the dues of the membership, to learn the lesson and refuse to lend itself to the bolstering up of a form of labor organization which has become obsolete and continues useful only as a means of political preference for labor "bosses" and fat fees for labor lawyers.

Wherever organized workers struggle for better conditions, however blunderingly, the Socialist press must support their efforts, but that part of the Socialist press which fails to point out the weakness of methods employed is bound to lose the respect of labor as the workers become wise enough to see that the alternative for them is industrial unionism or ruin.

In marked contrast to the reported fate of the Chicago Daily is the fortune of the International Socialist Review which, with a change of editors and owners four years ago, threw off the rule of conservatism and came out strongly for revolutionary action on both the industrial and political field. Since then the circulation, which had been stationary for years at about 3000, has risen to more than 45,000. "There's a reason," as union-baiter Post would say.

STATE OFFICE GAG LAW.

How Much Longer Will the Locals Stand for the Treachery of the State Office in Suppressing the Platform Work of Debs and Haywood in California?

A CALL FOR REVOLT AND ACTION.

Once more the martinets of revolutionary timidity, State Secretary Meriam and his executive committee, have committed an atrocious blunder. Von Jagow of Berlin, the ludicrous censor who is the reigning joke of Europe, must look to his laurels. He has suppressed many free spirits, but he probably never committed so colossal an imbecility as the asinine absurdity perpetrated by our state officers in barring Debs, Brown, and (now) Haywood from the platforms of the Locals of California.

We trust that every Socialist in this country with a sense of humor will secure a copy of the immortal letter of Secretary Meriam's excommunicating William Thurston Brown for his monumental infamy in daring to be SEEN in Los Angeles in the company of an I. W. W. button. That priceless communication will surely find a perpetual niche in the Gallery of Good Things of Unconscious Humor by way of Socialism. Mark Twain never penned anything more explosively funny than that solemn anathema of the heretic Brown by Pope Meriam.

The state office last year suppressed Debs, so far as California was concerned. A letter from the state secretary read before Local San Francisco, happened to be compared with one that went to Oakland from the same source, and the comparison convinced every member of Local San Francisco present that some one was doing some lofty lying. Personally I did not object seriously to the mendacity, as I realized that no state official could manage the job of trying to silence the voice of Debs in California and NOT LIE ABOUT IT. The greater crime necessarily included the lesser.

Now comes this same egregious Von Jagow of Los Angeles or rather Chula Vista (acting of course merely as the mouthpiece of superior powers), and debars Haywood from the platform of California locals.

Where is this thing going to end? Is every speaker like Debs, Brown, Haywood, Walling, Frank Bohn, and other national and international figures in Socialism, going to have to kow-tow to (or humbly agree with) Messrs. Meriam and Co. before he can get the official imprimatur (or whatever it is that Debs and Haywood couldn't get)?

Arouse, ye locals! Do you believe in Free Speech? Don't you think it is time for you to hear a good STALWART and STRAIGHT Socialist like Debs or Haywood now and then?

There was a time when the Party in California had some iron or steel in its vertebra, and when the proletarian ichor coursed through its veins. In those days Debs and Haywood and Frank Bohn were heard on our platforms, and we even read and RECOMMENDED their propaganda pamphlets. To-day the state organization seems spineless and insipid and some of the political performances pulled off in certain towns of California in the recent elections, have been so revolting to sober Socialists as to make us realize that the Locals in those towns or cities where the tactics of the present state executive committee are tolerated, need a regeneration or at least a proletarian tonic.

Never was it so absolutely necessary for the movement in this state to keep an open platform for Debs and Haywood and Bohn and Walling as it is now—now that the dangers of political traps and snares are growing more and more pressing. Let every live Local and every stalwart member communicate at once with the editor of REVOLT or the editor of the Oakland WORLD, so that Haywood's trip may not be suppressed.

Bill Haywood will be in California in July. His opening date will probably be July 20, in San Francisco. If you want a lecture by Haywood, speak up and speak OUT. If the state committee cannot serve the cause at this crisis, surely there are enough Locals to keep the red standard flying as fearlessly as it has ever done in the days of the revolt of the workers.

Bring this matter to your Local's attention. Act at once and act like men, militant with the spirit of real Socialism.

WILLIAM McDEVITT.

THE GRAND RAPIDS STRIKE.

By FRANK BOHN.

Craft Unions Blundering Again.

The great strike of the furniture workers at Grand Rapids is a veritable school in unionism and working class politics. The strike was organized and is being conducted by the Brotherhood of Carpenters. As this organization has in this case done much better than the writer expected, his criticism will be most lenient. Let it be said that his information was gotten at first hand during a period of five days at Grand Rapids, while speaking two or three times a day to the strikers.

Of course, when the strikebreakers go into the shops they find the union engineers running the engines, union electricians attending to their work, union teamsters hauling goods to and from the factories, etc., etc.

Nor is this all. The Brotherhood of Carpenters pay strike benefits only to the skilled workers who are in the union. The great mass of the strikers are wholly unorganized. They desire organization, but are looked down upon by the officials of the carpenters. The man who got \$3.00 a day while he worked now draws strike benefits. The man who drew \$1.75 a day gets none. Such is craft unionism. If all the underpaid unskilled workers were to go back to the shops and strikebreak, whose fault would it be?

The strike is primarily to secure the nine-hour day. There are other demands, but the nine-hour day is the chief demand. Craft union leaders, like reform politicians, are supposed to be shrewd and diplomatic. Now it seems to the writer that, under the conditions obtaining, the biggest blockhead in the world, if he really wanted to get nine hours for the men, would have struck for an eight-hour day and then compromised.

The eight-hour day has now been secured in several industries throughout the country. The coal miners, the metal miners, these secured it years ago. The carpenters' union has secured the eight-hour day for outdoor workers. They are now fighting bitterly to drive what is left of the old woodworkers' union to the wall. If they can get an eight-hour day for outdoor woodworkers, why don't they make the same efforts for the men inside? If they can't get it, then there is either something wrong with their methods of fighting or they had better give up the fight altogether.

Strikes for shorter hours will no longer be won in isolated industries by a small number of workers. The eight-hour movement must be a mass movement, a crusade. The cry must be taken up by millions of workers at the same time before it is successful. The workers must be taught to work eight hours, and then, if forced to remain at work two hours more, to destroy what they have produced in the eight hours. Or, as good a method would be to work five days a week and then walk out on Saturday and go to work again Monday morning. This has been tried in numbers of cases with entire success.

Let all the workers be organized in one union, with craft and industrial divisions locally. Let them use all the methods employed by the unions in Europe, instead of the one old-fashioned American method of "go out and starve."

In Grand Rapids many forces are making for the success of the workers. The capitalists of the city are divided. The mayor is with the workers. Some of the capitalists have surrendered. All the workers may win.

But if they win and are to keep what they get they must profit by their experience and not make the same error again.

The Political Power in Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids has an interesting mayor. He was not elected as a reform mayor. The church

people and other "good" folks in that town fought him bitterly. He did not come in on the crest of an anti-graft crusade, nor was he elected to close the front doors of saloons at 11 p. m. By profession he is an all-around sport and good fellow. The present situation shows that he knows a great deal more about his own interests than an average politician.

The strike was on, and with the usual results. Six thousand men would not stand around idly and be insulted by plug-uglies while high-priced strikebreakers got their jobs. Now and then a strikebreaker was beaten up. Finally the windows in a big furniture factory were smashed. The Manufacturers' Association, which calls itself "Citizens' Alliance," demanded the State troops.

"No, no," said the mayor; "we don't need State troops. What we need is special policemen. Grand Rapids is the most virtuous, the most thriving, the most peaceful; the most liberty-loving and in every way the most estimable city in the world. Grand Rapids is able to take care of its own strike."

So the mayor swore in a hundred special police. Eighty of them were strikers and twenty were strike sympathizers. They are paid higher wages than they were getting in the shops, and of course they turn over a considerable amount of it to the strike fund. These police in reality do picketing for the union. When a plug-ugly gets to town he is searched, and if he carries concealed weapons is fined \$100.00. The strikers are permitted to peaceably assemble in the streets and parks, to converse with the strikebreakers and to do any and all those things which American citizens are supposed to have a right to do everywhere.

We said that the mayor is a wise man. So he is. He expects to be elected again. Maybe the working people of Grand Rapids will want him to go to Congress, or perchance to the Governor's chair. Of course, any politician who is not a fool or is not in the direct pay of the corporation, will act like this. But the mayor of Grand Rapids has gone the limit.

However, the mayor is but an individual. The help the workers are getting is, so to speak, by accident. Back of this mayor there is no organization to support him and to demand a continuation of this policy. Today he is helping the strikers, tomorrow he may be bribed by the use of money or promise of place and turn against them. Above all, this mayor is utterly lacking in ideals as regards the working class. And the ideal, a clear view of the goal to be obtained, is the first thing to be established in the minds of the workers.

A Socialist mayor could and would have done all that the mayor of Grand Rapids has done. The workers would then not be depending upon an individual but upon themselves. What they now receive of him as charity they could demand of a Socialist mayor as a part of his duty. In the end the action of the mayor of Grand Rapids will do the working class more harm than good. Many of them may be foolish enough to place faith in this man. Of course, that would merely lead to their ultimate undoing.

It would have been better had there been an ordinary Republican or Democratic mayor who would have ordered the police to club the strikers, enforced the injunction and called in the State militia. Then the workers would have learned to place confidence in themselves only.

Nevertheless the mayor of Grand Rapids has shown the whole country how valuable political power is to the working people when it is used in their interest at the time of a strike.

The Socialist Party, Local in the Grand Rapids Strike.

The question is often asked, "How may the Socialists best take advantage of a strike for propaganda and educational purposes?" Strikes are being constantly tried by the working class. Some few are successful, many more are totally lost and quite a number are compromised. Strikes sometimes last for months. While they are being conducted the workers involved are profoundly stirred. At first they are enthusiastic, later they often become embittered. In any case they have time for thought. An hour of intelligent Socialist propaganda is likely to lead to more results than months of work in ordinary peaceful times.

The Socialist Party at Grand Rapids went to work in the right way. A description of their methods may be of help to the party elsewhere. The Local published a series of leaflets dealing with the matter at issue. The facts of the strike, the public statements of the greedy capitalists, the arguments in the capitalist press, these were made the subject-matter of the leaflets, and the Socialist interpretation was given to them. At one time 30,000 such leaflets were published.

The speakers of Local Grand Rapids and those who were invited from outside to take part in the work did not confine themselves to shouting, "Vote the Socialist ticket on next election day." They rather described the nature of capitalism and the cause of the degradation of the workers. They explained the machine process and showed why industrial union was made necessary by modern conditions. They urged the strikers on leaving a meeting to go home and study Socialist literature. Finally they pointed out the goal of unionism—the ownership and operation of the industries by the union—by ONE BIG UNION. Thus the workers were enabled not only to understand that their votes were wanted, but to understand Socialism—shop Socialism—industrial Socialism. The Socialist votes cast by those strikers in the next election at Grand Rapids will not be mere votes of blind protest against conditions which they do not understand. Local Grand Rapids invited them to understand what they were asked to vote for. It urged the strikers to look upon the Socialist Party as a means to victory in the shop—to that final victory in the industrial conflict which will mean freedom of labor and industrial democracy. It proved to the workers that the present strike was not the last nor the hardest one to win—that defeat should make them fight all the harder; that victory would move them on toward that greatest of industrial strikes, the social revolution.

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM

SAN FRANCISCO

We, the members of the Socialist Party of San Francisco, in convention assembled, proclaim ourselves an integral part of the International Socialist movement. We stand in absolute antagonism to the Capitalist Class and to every candidate of that class, including the candidates of the United Labor Party.

We call attention to the failure and neg. of the McCarthy administration to advance the interests of the working class in San Francisco.

We realize that in society there rages a conflict between the working class and the capitalist class and that this conflict finds expression on the POLITICAL as on the INDUSTRIAL field.

The capitalist class grows ever more dominant by taking possession of the product of the working class and entrenching itself behind governmental power.

The working class has been reduced to a condition where it is allowed a wage only sufficient to keep it alive and reproduce its kind.

Government, whether it be national, state or municipal, has in the past been only an instrument in the hands of the capitalist class to keep the workers in subjection.

The Socialist Party is alone capable of administering government in the interest of the workers, as its historic mission is to further the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

The freedom of the working class is possible only when the instruments of labor are transferred to the control of the worker and the product is justly and equitably distributed.

Realizing that the emancipation of the toiler must be by the efforts of his own class, we call upon the San Francisco workers to unite as one in the Socialist Party, the only party financed and controlled by the working class.

Program

Pledging ourselves to a real working class administration in this city, the Socialist Party presents to the workers the following program as measures to defend or advance the interests of labor. We realize, however, that all such measures are only a part of the legislation needed by labor in its daily warfare with capitalism, and we pledge ourselves to every remedial measure that will aid the workers industrially or politically, or in any way advance the cause of man against mammon, human life against graft and greed, of freedom of thought and speech and deed against every device of the despoiler and the despot. We pledge our candidates to the following measures:

- 1. A universal maximum work day of not more than eight hours.
2. Immediate relief for the unemployed by giving them employment on useful public work at union wages for union hours.
3. The most improved sanitary shop and housing conditions.
4. The strict enforcement of adequate child labor legislation.
5. Adequate provisions for free public employment agencies and the abolition of private employment agencies and kindred forms of grafting on the workers.
6. Adequate provisions for the education of all children. This to include free text books and free mid-day meals.
7. The abolition of the "third degree" and similar forms of police outrages.
8. The collective municipal ownership of all public utilities as an inevitable part of the general Socialist program to transfer the ownership of the means of production to the working class.

SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET

Primary Municipal Election, September 26, 1911.

- Mayor—William McDevitt.
Police Judges—W. E. Dillon, David Henderson.
District Attorney—Emil Liess.
City Attorney—W. H. Sigourney.
Assessor—H. F. Sahlender.
Auditor—A. K. Gifford.
Treasurer—Oliver Everett.
Tax Collector—David Milder.
Recorder—Henry Warnecke.
Public Administrator—W. A. Pfeiffer.
County Clerk—M. H. Morris.
Sheriff—Thos. J. Mooney.
Coroner—Dr. M. B. Ryer.
Supervisors—Rollar Allen, Edward W. Bender, George Bostel, K. J. Doyle, Louis Fortin, C. W. Hogue, Robert Larkins, Chas. Lehman, Joe Moore, Olaf Mork, Chas. Preston, Ernest L. Reguin, John M. Reynolds, William Schaefer, S. Schulberg, George Styche, Lynus Vanalstine, Walter E. Walker.

To vote for Socialism, vote this ticket and Vote It Straight!

First-Class Union Phone: Market 6570 Work

W. V. Jusaitis CUSTOM TAILOR For Men and Women

3037 Sixteenth Street (Formerly Humboldt Bank Bldg.) Near Mission San Francisco

Wm. Schaefer's Band and Orchestra 1876 Mission Street

Members Union No. 6, A. F. M. Telephone: Mission 3599

FORAGE AND FODDER

Like many things that just happen without having a legitimate birth, there appeared upon the stage of San Francisco politics a thing called "The Municipal Conference." This thing was to, and did, select suitable timber to serve this suffering city as Mayor and Supervisors. A few days ago "The Municipal Conference" sprung the names of fifteen candidates (18 are to be elected) for Supervisors. They made their pick out of a list of about 200 who submitted their names. When the list of names was announced, there went up a howl because the names of "Labor Leaders" were absent from the list. "The Municipal Conference" made a dreadful blunder in not selecting a brace of "Labor Leaders" to run on its ticket; for in the past when "Labor Leaders" went into political office they did the bidding of the capitalist class. Sad indeed is the condition of the wage-earners when their "Labor Leaders" are anxious to run on a "Municipal Conference" slate ticket headed by an exploiter of the type of James Rolph, Jr.

The "good fellow" is looking for a political job. Does he not get up at night to get a drink out of the tanks? Does he not treat the boys? Does he not talk nicely to all he meets? Beware of the scoundrel known as the "good fellow!"

This labor question cannot be solved in any one city, State or nation. Wage slavery must disappear from all parts of the world.

"Remember the Maine"; and now comes Rear-Admiral George W. Melville and publishes a statement in the "North American Review" to the effect that the Maine was sunk by internal causes and not by a Spanish mine. Are we not proud of the fact that we went to war with Spain, poisoned hundreds of our soldier boys with rotten beef, crippled many others, caused anguish to distracted mothers, wives and sweethearts, made a hero out of Roosevelt, and did other things in the name of patriotism?

The "nollies" are real philanthropists. They are willing—aye anxious—to sacrifice themselves and their money in order to endure the harrowing anguish of holding a political job.

To be Socialists we must accept the fact of the class struggle. A rotten egg cannot be reformed. Capitalist society is like unto a rotten egg.

Socialist activity does not begin or end with a single campaign, but will continue until not a man, woman or child works for wages.

It is just as humiliating to mooch for a job as to mooch for a handout. The moral effect upon the individual is the same.

If begging is against the law, then why are not the capitalists pinched when they beg, through lying advertisements, for customers?

Andrew Carnegie, Laird of Skibo, "Hero" of Homestead, exploiter, all-around hypocrite, and member of the Civic Federation urges the formation of a "Court of Commerce" which will have access to the books of the corporations and fix prices. He says that 25 and 50 per cent profit would be a thing of the past, and manufacturers would be content with 5 and 10 per cent. This "Court of Commerce" will deal liberally with capital, but also justly with the consumer. By "consumer" he means the manufacturer, or railroad that buys material to exploit with on their own hooks. At least we shall have peace and contentment, says Andy, and "this plan will be far more satisfactory to both parties." Andy is quite clever; he would like peace and contentment between the thief that sells and the thief that buys the product of labor for further exploiting labor. Andy, your peace will be short lived, there is another party to this game; that party is the giant, slumbering working class. When he awakes the system of profits whether 5 per cent or 200 per cent will be a thing of the past.

Marx and Engels put it well when they wrote, "We aim to expropriate the expropriators."

The abolition of capitalism would encourage invention, as man would naturally aspire to greater and ever greater achievements, in order to increase the joy of living.

The most offensive prig is the successful capitalist.

Capitalism is responsible for the existence of the present discontent.

For a time, after the murder of Kotoku, Madame Kanno and their comrades, the Socialist and labor movement in Japan was at a standstill, but word comes from that beautiful isle, where workers suffer so terribly, that the star of hope is again being displayed: Socialist propaganda is being carried on and the workers are being organized. "Woe be unto the Mikado and his ilk when the revolution comes! He and his kind will then have to go to work, and they are best fitted to do what is commonly known as the dirty work."

SELIG SCHULBERG.

A GOOD PLAN

A plan to systematize the subscription lecture movement has been formed. Excerpts from a letter from the National Office to State Secretaries follow:

As you well know, the Appeal to Reason, a few years ago devised a most valuable plan for securing subscriptions, and coupled with it was the most effective kind of agitation. It became known as the Subscription Lecture Plan. The combination was unique. First a lecture, and then followed a paper followed each attendant to his home.

Shortly a number of papers adopted the plan and began touring speakers. The work of these agencies has been beneficial. But the routing of speakers from a number of offices, without

regard to each other, and independently of State and national organizations, caused some confusion in our work and wastes much well-earned energy.

These bad features can be eliminated, and the good results multiplied if this work is done through one bureau, working with the active cooperation of all the State organizations and the united support of the entire Socialist press.

With this point in view, the National Executive Committee decided to establish a National Socialist Lyceum Bureau, and with the consent of the papers incorporate the subscription plan. The same will be in charge of Comrade L. E. Katterfeld, who successfully managed a bureau during the past winter, covering forty-eight cities in the Middle West.

A tentative agreement has been reached with the Appeal to Reason, the Chicago Daily Socialist, the Social-Democratic Herald, the International Socialist Review, the New Yorker Volks Zeitung, and a number of other papers; and this assures success from the start. Through the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau we shall bring together the different factors of our movement and weld them into a powerful engine for building a larger, more intelligent and more efficient party organization.

Combination subscription card tickets will be issued. These cards will be good for the amount of their face value for ANY Socialist paper OR BOOK. A season ticket for the lecture course will be given with every \$1 subscription card, and a ticket for one lecture with every 25c card.

The lecture course will consist of five numbers. Locals that pay for \$400 worth of subscriptions will receive the entire course without further charge, including the help of a special organizer to start the work, and all the advertising matter necessary to make the proposition a success.

Locals will receive forty per cent commission on all subscriptions sold above the required number. It is the aim of the National Office to simply render service upon a self-sustaining basis, and not to make any profit whatsoever. At the end of the season any balance that is over will be returned to the locals.

The Lyceum Bureau will be conducted along the most liberal lines possible within the following limitations: All speakers must be party members in good standing. Only Socialist publications controlled by good standing party members will be allowed the advantages of the Bureau. Arrangements will be made only with locals in good standing and ONLY IN STATES WHERE THE STATE OFFICE GIVES CONSENT.

SOCIALIST EDITORS HIT UNDER OLD ENGLISH LAW

Officials of New Castle, Pa., Resurrect Seventeenth Century Laws to Kill the Free Press.

Charged with seditious libel and branded as wicked and malicious persons, because they strenuously criticized the use of local police, deputy sheriffs and State Cossacks to defeat the tin mill strikers in 1909 and 1910, Frank Hartman, C. H. McCarty, C. McKeever and W. J. White, of the publishing committee of the New Castle Free Press, must face trial June 12th. They were tried a year ago and the jury acquitted them, but failed to agree as to whether the county or the defendants should pay the costs of the case. Because of this the local Socialists must undergo the expense of fighting the case in court again.

There is no doubt that the Steel Trust is back of the prosecution, and it will be pushed to the limit to convict the four men and railroad them to the State penitentiary. Judge Por-

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THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE UNDERSIGNED IS ENTITLED TO ONE SUBSCRIPTION TO REVOLT FOR ONE YEAR, FULLY PAID FOR, AND ON RECEIPT OF THIS CERTIFICATE, THE SUBSCRIBER'S NAME WILL BE ENTERED ON OUR BOOKS AS A SHAREHOLDER WITH VOICE AND VOTE.

F. F. BEBERGALL, Secretary-Treasurer 305 GRANT AVENUE, San Francisco

Subscription form with fields for Name, Street No., Post Office, No. 10,006, and State.

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tried, before whom the case will be tried, is himself as much interested in getting a conviction against the defendants as any man in the county. The desperation of the local officials and their zeal to kill the Free Press and silence honest criticism of their dirty work, is clearly shown by the fact that three other Socialists who have been connected with the paper since the seditious libel case was first tried are now charged with contempt of court, a demand being made upon the grand jury to indict them for contempt of Judge Porter. The next few weeks will witness the staging of the hottest kind of a fight in the court house at New Castle. Local Socialists know that publicity is their only safety, that the decision of Judge Porter, if a way can be found to convict the defendants, will depend on the temper of the workers. Both of the local capitalist dailies lied about the Socialists during the last trial and will do the same this time.

In order to let the workers in the city of New Castle and the county of Lawrence know the exact truth, it is planned to get out a special daily edition of the Free Press during the trial. This is a costly thing to do, but it is the only way to get the truth before the workers. The workers' side of the case must be told to the working class. The paper will be issued mornings and will reach most mail subscribers the day of publication. Special subscription for daily edition during trial: twenty-five cents. It is hoped that Socialists everywhere will subscribe for the special daily editions and thereby help the fighters in New Castle to get their story before the workers. This is the only way they can win their fight. If they are defeated the same trick can be used to silence Socialist papers all over the country.

MISSING OR DELAYED PAPERS. Any subscriber to REVOLT failing to receive the paper in due course (it should be delivered in San Francisco and the bay cities on Monday following the date of issue), will confer a favor upon the board of directors by sending notice of the failure. Address Revolt Publishing Co., 305 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS' MEETINGS.

For the present the propaganda meetings of the Young Socialists will be discontinued, the youthful revolutionists and their associates having concluded that the most important work to be done at the present time is the extending of the sales and the subscription list of REVOLT. The resumption of the meetings, when it shall be decided upon, will be announced in these columns.

WHERE TO GO.

Regular mass meeting of Local San Francisco at Fifteenth and Mission streets, the first Monday in each month, 8:15 p.m. Educational meetings on all other Monday nights. Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, every Tuesday night in Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Avenue. Liberal League for Mexican Freedom, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, 8 p.m., in Jefferson Hall, 925 Golden Gate Avenue. Socialist dance every Saturday evening, Puckett's Maple Hall, Polk and California streets. Open Forum meets in Jefferson Square Hall every Thursday night. Street meetings of the Socialist Party every Saturday night at Grant Avenue and Market Street. J. Smit Wilson speaks in Valencia Theatre every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Propaganda meetings of Local San Francisco held every Sunday night in Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets.

"LIBERTY GROUP" MEETINGS.

The following program has been arranged by the "Liberty Group" for Sunday night meetings in Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Avenue: May 28, J. Edward Morgan. Subject: "Christ and Revolution." June 4, Wm. Thurston Brown. Subject: "Ibsen's Message to Women." June 11, Wm. McDevitt. Subject: "Bernard Shaw's 'Getting Married.'" June 18, E. B. Morton. Subject: "Stray Thoughts of a Kicker."

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