

# REVOLT

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## WAR OF CLASSES

### Too Much Government Is Danger.

By DONALD D. HORNE.

Blackstone, although he attempts to trace the origin of government, does not define it. He says only that when civil society is once formed, government at the same time results of course, as necessary to preserve and keep that society in order. But we have recourse to the Standard Dictionary for a clear, concise, and I think, correct definition. It is: "Government:—The organized control of a state or a community." Government, we may say, is that for which the law exists—or the result of law. It is the control which the ruling class has over the rest of the people in a community by virtue of its economic power.

The word government is also used in another sense, to denote the controlling power, or the administration. This means, of course, the present government, and not government as an institution. A good definition of government in this sense, for which I am indebted to Comrade Christensen, is that the government is a committee of the ruling class, organized and existing for the sole purpose of keeping slaves in subjection.

Montesquieu, in "The Spirit of Laws," makes the statement that as soon as man enters into a state of society he loses the sense of his weakness; equality ceases, and then commences the state of war. He did not refer entirely to war between nations, for just above he had quoted Hobbe's inquiry, "For what reason go men armed and have locks and keys to fasten their doors, if they be not naturally in a state of war?" Montesquieu makes clear the fact that he recognized individual warfare as well as national warfare, for he said:

"Each particular society begins to feel its strength, whence arises a state of war between nations. The individuals likewise of each society become sensible of their force; hence the principal advantages of this society they endeavor to convert to their own emolument, which constitutes a state of war between individuals."

Montesquieu wrote nearly two hundred years ago. He was not describing the inevitable result of man's entry into society, it seems to me, but the actual result that had been reached at the time in which he lived. That was before the age of invention, and the introduction of machinery had not yet forced humanity to co-operate in the struggle for existence. He was describing a condition now past, a condition which has since been shuffled off, like a suit of old clothes. There is no longer any individual warfare, except among the wage slaves in landing their jobs. Competition in the production and distribution of commodities is gone, and in its place we now have co-operation.

The co-operation of individuals has been forced upon humanity by the division of labor, due to the introduction of machinery. It is no longer possible for small manufacturers to produce finished articles as cheaply as the trusts. For example, no skilled mechanic could to-day build a typewriter and place it on the market to compete with the standard typewriters, which have been built by the co-operation of many laborers and much machinery. The mechanic would have to cast the type, carve the letters, mold the base, wind the springs, make the keys, cut and fit the rubber for the carriage, and adjust the whole. He would not be permitted to use any of the patents of the standard makes, however, so must even invent a new model before he can begin making his machine. All this he could do well enough, perhaps. But it is safe to say that he could not undersell the factories which make typewriters on the co-operative plan. Here one set of men, specialists in their line, design the letters of the type; another set of men cast the type; still another set mold the base, and still other men wind the springs, and so on, and finally the expert adjusters assemble the parts, and the perfect machine is tested by machinery. Thus individual warfare in production has been smothered, and in its place has come co-operative industry. And the same is true in the distribution of commodities.

International warfare has also been abolished. It has been rendered useless economically to the masters of industry, and it has been made too terrible by the increased efficiency of the weapons. The great need of the masters is a market for the excess of products which they have on hand, and are piling up. That is the object of advertising—to increase the market—it is the object of commerce, and it is the object of the peace which they are letting us have.

But although individual and international warfare have vanished from the earth, another kind of warfare has arisen and has become acute. The

## EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT

### Necessary But Ludicrous

#### SIX-HOUR DAY ALREADY ESTABLISHED BUT WORKERS NOT BENEFITED

It is as pitiful as it is true, at the present stage of progress of industrial development, that labor in this country is face to face with the necessity of waging a mighty battle for the establishment of a universal maximum eight-hour day. Viewed in relation to conditions actually existing, nothing could seem more preposterous, more screamingly absurd, than that necessity; yet the necessity does exist, and must be dealt with.

As a matter of plain fact, an average eight-hour day for the workingmen of this country was established years ago, and since then, in spite of the multitude of ways that have been devised for the wasting and worthless expenditure of wealth produced by the workers, the average working day has been reduced automatically to something less than six hours a day in the skilled trades and probably to a still shorter period for unskilled labor in spite of the long hours worked in many fields.

At this point it is possible that more than a few readers may be saying to themselves, "The Editor of REVOLT must be going crazy!"

There is something crazy, all right, but it is not the editor. Consider this:

It was reported recently that forty per cent. of the union men in San Francisco are unemployed at the present time. What does that mean? Say there are 50,000 union workers in this city. If all were employed eight hours a day the total hours worked by union labor here each working day would be 400,000. If, as reported by the trade unions themselves, an average of forty per cent. are unemployed it means that, out of the 50,000 workers in San Francisco the constant number actually working (no matter how the individuals may shift from the ranks of the employed to those of the unemployed, and back again) is only 30,000. Thirty thousand times eight hours is 240,000 hours. For 30,000 workers to perform 240,000 hours of labor in a day, all must work eight hours. But in this city there are, for the sake of our argument, 50,000 workers. How long would 50,000 workers have to be employed to perform 240,000 hours of labor? Why, four hours and forty-eight minutes!

Then by an economic process which nobody invented, which no class or group in human society ever advocated, the average working day for labor (not yet for the laborer!) in this city has been reduced to less than five hours a day. Dispute it who can!

This condition was made absolutely inevitable by the increase of the productive power of labor, through the marvelous development of machinery, more than five-fold in the past twenty years, while the maximum working day was reduced only in certain fields, affecting only comparatively small labor groups, and these only to the extent of making eight hours the maximum.

Allowing for the enormously increased propensity of the spawn of the capitalist class to squander wealth in wild fashion, and the great increase in the number and the size of salaries of the parasitic dependents of capitalism, as well as some slight increase in the standard of living for

endeavor of individuals, of which Montesquieu speaks, to convert to their own emolument the principal advantages of society has resulted in the class war, which threatens to end in the overturning of the society that has as its necessary incident, war. The class war is between the co-operating, productive class, and co-operating class which receive the products without toil. The only possible result of this war must be the abolition of the parasitic class.

Government, as we understand the word, can mean nothing else but continual warfare. The word itself implies two classes, the governing and the governed. Since all political power depends on economic power, the governing class must be composed of those holding the economic power—those who are now the exploiters. Therefore, when the Co-operative Commonwealth is ushered in, government must cease.

In order that this may be, the rights of the

some part of the workers, perhaps, it still is impossible for the owners of wealth, the employing class, to find uses for more daily wealth than can be produced by the labor of the working force of this country for six hours or less.

It would seem that a demand for a maximum day of eight hours at this time is a very modest one for the working class of America to make! It is manifest, indeed, that the working class, in the matter of the length of the working day for those employed, has fallen far behind the actual progress of events. The estimate of six hours as the day actually established by the progress of events is somewhat roughly made, for the writer is no statistician, and probably is too high. It serves well enough, however, for the illustration. We see that in San Francisco the average working day is less than five hours. It is, of course, longer in some industrial centers, and will average something over five hours here when work on the Fair grounds shall be well under way; but the fact remains, at once ludicrous and appalling, that the demand for a universal eight-hour day in this country falls far short of the logic of the times. It is in keeping only with the dread necessity of the working class, and must win if our social structure is to stand at all.

Now, is there any reason why 30,000 men in San Francisco should work eight hours a day in order to perform the economically necessary 240,000 hours of labor, while 20,000 men remain unemployed?

There is, and it is this:

The sudden establishment of a universal maximum eight-hour day (enforced by an industrial organization determined upon it) would, in the phrase of the capitalist economists, "upset things."

It sure would!

In spite of the eight-hour day being far too long in relation to the facts, its sudden establishment would create in many fields a temporary scarcity of labor. Jobs suddenly would become plentiful, and when jobs are plentiful the job-hunting wage slave becomes less desperately eager in his search for a master. Added inducements would have to be offered. Unemployment from choice, as a means of coercing the master to offer better terms, would take the place of unemployment through misfortune until a distinct advance in the standard of living of the American worker were effected. This would be done at the expense of the exploiting class, through decreasing the amount of surplus value wrested from labor's unpaid toil. Therefore, from the viewpoint of the masters there are very cogent reasons why the workers should not undertake to carry the plan into effect.

On the other hand, from the logical viewpoint of the working class, there is every reason why it should be done.

Finally, from the logical viewpoint of human society there is every reason why it should be accomplished at a date no later than the time set, May 2, 1912, in order to avert conditions approaching chaos which are threatening.

minority must be respected by the majority. There is no way whatever of compelling recognition of the rights of the minority except the education of all the people as to their own importance and their true economic interest.

Majority rule is government, and therefore tyranny. It is a real peril, and the superstition which permits it must fall in time, just as the superstitions of law and government. Under any system of society the majority will probably be able to carry out its decrees. Herein lies the danger. It need not respect the rights of the minority. But the people may come to realize that every decree which the majority makes and enforces is simply an injury to them, insofar as it injures any human being. This realization ought to be a sufficient safeguard against government by the majority.

The preventive of the peril of majority rule,

(Continued on Page 2.)

## LAW AND SOCIALISM

### Should We Try to Change The Constitution?

By FRANK BOHN.

Several Socialists, for whose learning and good intentions we have every regard, are just now devoting considerable attention to a disputation over the law of the Constitution of the United States. The questions asked and answered have to do with what the Socialist party can do and what it cannot do under the Constitution. They also concern certain proposed changes in the Constitution and in the laws which will permit the Socialist party to do more for the working class than our present form of government permits.

What is this all about? What is the government of the United States? How far shall Socialists concern themselves with it?

Political government is an expression of physical power. It is just as strong and stable and no more so than the force back of it. It is sometimes said to be a club in the hands of the capitalists which they use upon the workers. This comparison is overdrawn. Political government is not the club. Political government is a set of rules according to which the club is used by the capitalists on the workers. The national club of the capitalists is constituted of the force of United States marshals and the army and navy. Except on rare occasions the system of capitalist rules comprehended in the political form of government suffice to keep the workers in subjection without the use of the club.

Suppose the cat makes a rule that the kitten shall not wander more than four jumps from the basket. Only when the kitten wanders beyond the prescribed limits does the cat pounce upon it and bring it back to its proper place. By and by the kitten grows, its legs become long enough to outrun those of the cat and thus government is destroyed. Its constitution and laws are ignored when the physical power back of them are not great enough to enforce them.

Lawyers and students of constitution history are ever prone to over-emphasize the importance of formal law. From the beginning of written laws, the dry forms have been profoundly respected by those who have been forced to obey them. It is quite different with those who make and enforce the laws. The ruling classes in all ages have realized the true nature of the rope of sand which they have been successful in making the worker believe to be an everlasting institution.

Did space not forbid it would be a very simple matter to list one hundred cases of the breaking of the Constitution and laws of the United States by the political parties and leading statesmen who helped make them or were charged with the duty of their enforcement. I shall confine myself to a dozen of the most important instances in the history of the United States.

The Constitutional Federalist party which favored the adoption of the newly written Constitution of the United States in 1787-9, broke most fundamental laws in a number of cases in order to secure their ends. States were Gerrymandered and ballot boxes tampered with. But capitalism secured its political Constitution.

The Federalist party, during the administration of John Adams, passed the Alien and Sedition laws, which outraged the accepted principles of the Constitution. The Supreme Court permitted them to stand as law.

The Jeffersonian Anti-Federalists bitterly opposed the centralization of the National Government, but the greatest and most far-reaching act of Thomas Jefferson was the purchase of Louisiana. The Constitution gave to Congress and the President not the slightest power to do this. Jefferson, in thus throwing overboard the first political principle he had stood for during the fifteen years of the Federal Government, meekly pleaded for an ex post facto amendment to the Constitution, legalizing the Purchase Act. But ex post facto laws were forbidden by the Constitution itself, so Jefferson and his majority in Congress hurriedly changed the subject of conversation after the deed had been committed.

The Federalist party fiercely opposed the doctrine of state sovereignty and urged the greater centralization of government. This was when they held power. When they were turned out of power, their principles of constitution interpretation were quickly changed. They stood for states' rights against the nation and in 1814 we find them organizing a secession movement in New England.

In 1819 came the Supreme Court decision in the famous Dartmouth College Case. It was one of a series of famous decisions handed down by Chief Justice John Marshall, and which added more to the Constitution of the United States than it originally started with. This decision

interpreted that clause in the Federal Constitution which prevented a State from passing a law endangering the inviolability of contracts. The Supreme Court held that this clause made it impossible for a State to annul a charter creating a corporation. By so doing the Court permitted the Government of the United States to restrict the power of the States to a degree that must have seemed ridiculous to any of the then living members of the Convention which wrote the Federal Constitution.

In 1832, President Andrew Jackson delivered an opinion which with the Socialist party should bear more weight and furnish sounder precedent than any which has ever come from the Supreme Court. John Marshall had prepared and handed down one of the last of the weighty opinions which had marked his long dominance of the Supreme Court. It was in the case dealing with certain lands held by the Cherokee Indians and claimed by the people of Georgia. Marshall said that the white settlers must give up the lands.

"John Marshall has delivered his opinion, now let us see him enforce it," was the opinion handed down by Andrew Jackson, the real Supreme Court at that time. The Supreme Court could do nothing, it can do nothing, and it will always be able to do just nothing, when the President refuses to enforce its decisions.

The Slaveocrat party, dominating both the Whig and Democrat parties, developed and forcefully defended the States' right theory of the Constitution. But in 1850 they secured the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. Now slave property was created by the laws of the States only. But the Fugitive Slave Law forced the citizens of the Northern free States to become slave catchers whenever they were called upon to serve in that capacity by the officers of the law.

In 1857 came the Dred Scott Decision. That decision declared, first, that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction over the Dred Scott Case, as Dred Scott was a black man and therefore not a citizen of the United States. Then the Court went on to perform an act wholly without precedent. It delivered an opinion when there was no case being adjudicated, declaring that slaves might be legally held throughout the Union.

The Republican party, organized in 1854, went into power in 1860 charged by a majority of the people of the North to overthrow the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case. How the decision was overthrown is a matter of some record in the history of the United States.

During the Civil War Abraham Lincoln was forced by the exigencies of the situation to avail his office of powers far beyond those provided for by the Constitution. He called for troops without an enabling act of Congress. Also without precedent and in defiance of law, he suspended many of the forms of legal procedure, arrested hosts of citizens in loyal and peaceful States, imprisoned some of them for long periods and exiled others to the South. He freed the slaves as a war measure, but until then he had firmly declared that the Nation's difficulty was not in the nature of a war to be controlled by the laws of war, but merely an insurrection which gave to the offending citizens of the United States none of the belligerent rights guaranteed by the law of nations. In ignoring the Constitution and laws of the United States to gain necessary ends Lincoln was as bold as Jackson.

During the Reconstruction period the Republican party, having a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress, practically destroyed the powers of a co-ordinate department of government—the executive.

Finally, what hath Plutocracy wrought with the sacred Constitution and laws of the United States? Since the organization of the Standard Oil Trust in 1872 we had better ask what has it NOT done. What it HAS done makes the whole Government of the United States ridiculous to the intelligent portion of the working class. And yet we Socialists argue as to what we CAN DO and what we CANNOT DO, under the forms of law.

The capitalist class of America, in matters of government, is no more guided by the Constitution and laws of the United States because it observes some of its forms, than the Senate is guided by the Sermon on the Mount; because its sessions are opened with Christian prayer...

What is the Government of the United States? The Government of the United States is an old, broken, but still rugged stone wall back of which are concealed bayonets which are the substance of organized mis-government in America. Back of that wall lies the actual physical state of capitalism—the Nation's wealth and those who possess it. It is the business of the Socialist party to help break down that wall to the end that the working class may enter into the enjoyment of the powers and resources of the industrial and social state.

Concerning constitutions, laws, lawyers, books of law, constitutional history and the students of constitutional history, there is this much to be said. A too long and too intensive engagement with those disciplines tends to obscure in the mind of the student his vision of things fundamental. The lawyer who does not overemphasize the importance of the law is not of this earth. For the legal mind, with rare and fine exceptions (there are several exceptions in the Socialist party), the Constitution, the laws and court decisions are the veritable structure of the state. This erroneous view has been largely imbibed by a simple and confiding working class. Nothing is farther removed from the truth. Constitutions and laws are the clothing which covers the body of the state. They are not the state. They have their uses, of course. But history soon tires of them and demands that the state be clothed anew.

Never yet has there been a great political revolution which has not been forced to trample upon the holy robes of the legal fraternity.

Lawyers exist for the purpose of explaining and defending the law.

Revolutions come for the purpose of destroying the law.

A study of government and law, unless one is extremely careful to avoid contamination, cannot

but result in the development of a respect for the law on the part of the student. For instance, one who has spent a lifetime in understanding that great law, the Constitution of the United States, naturally comes to admire so majestic a pillar of the social order. He cannot bear to hear it spoken of lightly. He is apt to be pained upon hearing a crowd of street urchins cry out that they "don't care a damn for it." Yet that crowd of dirty urchins, on strike against the newsdealer, proclaiming that they "don't care a damn" for the law, is a bigger fact in social progress than all the laws of the land. It is so much more vital and powerful and hopeful and creative than the Constitution of the United States, that history and philosophy bare their heads when they hear it afar.

The Socialist party should have no more respect for the Constitution than for Morgan's instructions to his valet.

Methinks I hear some one saying, "If government is of so little consequence, why be troubled by it at all? Ignore it."

We cannot ignore facts. The police and military power of the nation is mighty, as the workers have often had occasion to learn. The Socialist Movement needs all the powers of government during the smashing process, and specifically the powers of the executives. Besides this we must control the governments of cities, because they are created by modern social life for a distinctly social purpose. Municipal government comprehends much more than the police power. Through the governments of cities the working class must supplement the government of the shop by the labor union.

But agitate now for a Federal Constitutional Convention, or for amendments? A hundred times no! The Constitution of the United States just suits the present writer—so long as capitalism prevails. It is better than all the books that Marx and Engels ever wrote as a cure for Socialist political reform. There it stands, an easy mark for capitalist ruling parties, but impregnable granite to a weak and inexperienced Socialist party. Thank "all the gods there be" for that. "The Fathers" builded better than they knew. The Constitution of the United States will force the Socialist party to be revolutionary in action. Whatever weakness comes from the mouths of any of its leaders, political reforms and pet schemes will dash themselves to pieces against the old wall. No English Liberal-Labor coalition here!

"A Constitutional Convention is needed," says some one.

Yes, so it is. But when the Socialists get it, it will be needed no longer.

The present powers of government are quite sufficient for our present purposes.

During a strike it is the duty of a Socialist police, judge or sheriff to break every law that stands in the way of the interests of the working class.

During a strike it is the duty of a Socialist governor to suspend any sheriff who is on the side of the capitalists, and if necessary to use a battalion of militia on him and turn him out of office.

Finally, in the sacred name of the ever great and glorious Andrew Jackson, the capture of the Presidency of the United States by the Socialist party would simply be the signal for the seizure of every capitalist stick and stone, down to the last cubic inch of private property now being used in the exploitation of the working class. But, dear reader, long before that time—however—really—we are not prophesying.

#### NEWS FROM LOS ANGELES.

(By National Socialist Press.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 24.—John J. McNamara and his brother will stand a better chance in their coming trial than they would have stood had their arrest and arraignment occurred a month later. This fact has developed since it became known that the recent Legislature passed, among the numerous amendments to the Penal Code, a measure totally abolishing the right of the defense to challenge grand jurors for any cause. A defendant, by this law which has gone into effect since the labor leader was kidnapped in Indianapolis, may not challenge a grand juror for any cause even though the juror be a minor, insane, an alien, the prosecutor of the charge, or a witness of prosecution. In fact, all that provision for the protection of the rights of the accused were wiped out.

Many amendments to the Penal Code were sent to the Legislature with the express intention of making the laws more severe in cases where members of labor organizations were likely to fall into the clutches of the detectives. It is claimed an attorney in the employ of H. G. Otis was the author of some of these amendments. This man was on the payroll of the M. & M., and while in that capacity aided in the grand jury investigation of the Times fire.

Attorney Job Harriman, who has the case of F. Ira Bender, Bert H. Connors and A. B. Maple, striking iron workers who are under indictment, will, when the men are called on to plead, make a motion that the indictments be dismissed on the grounds that the grand jury failed to comply with a law which went into effect on the day on which these men were indicted. This application to set aside the indictment can have but one result. The whole case must fall through. An adverse decision would mean a reversal in the higher courts, according to the opinion of attorneys who have gone carefully into the matter.

With the setting aside of this indictment the way will be cleared for the big trial which will start on July 6th with the plea of John J. and James B. McNamara.

The failure of this case will be a source of much encouragement to Los Angeles workers. The three men were arrested on the testimony of a notorious stool-pigeon who had ingratiated himself with the union men and had been drawing strike benefits.

Bomb-throwers are almost daily on the job and their antics are enough to make the gods weep.

The finding of a piece of steel tubing which had been cast aside by a motorcyclist was made the occasion of large scareheads and pictures of the "infernal contraption" by the daily newspapers. Capt. Paul Flammer of the detective bureau of Los Angeles discoursed learnedly on what the piece of rusty iron might have done had it been filled with nitro-glycerine and had it been placed at any certain place and exploded at a certain hour.

The detective added that he believed the finding of this "bomb" was important, as it might lead to the persons who have been handling dynamite in Los Angeles recently. He hoped thereby to find the persons who have been manufacturing bombs. All this silly rot was printed with great solemnity and used to frighten the timid. No trace that there had been any explosive connected with the piece of iron—merely the imagination of the professional bomb-throwers. Capitalist newspapers realize the public mind must be kept inflamed against the men in prison, and this is their best plan.

The arrest of Ricardo Flores Magon, his brother Enrique, Librado Rivera and Anselmo Figueroa, editors and publishers of *Regeneración*, the Mexican Liberal weekly newspaper, was not unexpected by those who have been keeping close touch on affairs pertaining to the revolt in Mexico.

Capitalist newspapers in Los Angeles have been paving the way to a story showing the failure of Socialism because the rebels in Lower California were about to be annihilated.

It is believed the recent raids by the rebels on H. G. Otis' ranch in Lower California has caused an appeal to Washington to stop the Liberal Junta in Los Angeles from further operation. The charges against the men are the same old accusations—violation of the neutrality laws. Magon and Librado have each served prison terms in Arizona under similar indictments. The imprisonment of Mexican political refugees is looked on here as the most disgraceful phase of capitalism's persecution of those who dare transgress against the wishes of the powers of exploitation on either side of the border.

#### INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

One can hardly touch on the question of peace without stumbling into the much heralded "industrial peace" that lies like a plague over this city of San Francisco. We are told that the victory of a certain bunch of politicians will continue this "industrial peace"; that the election of another group will mean "industrial war."

Have we "industrial peace" at this time? Ask the thousands of masterless workers who need food and shelter for themselves and little ones. Ask the toilers who have been denied the right to work by a superior force. Ask the thousands who are working below their union scales, and they will tell you that the only peace that prevails is the peace of the "labor leaders" who have developed a bourgeois mode of thought because of the fact that they deal in the commodity labor; that is, they bargain for the toiler, so that the toiler can dispose of his only commodity; that is, himself.

"Industrial peace" under capitalism is a crime against the working class. We do not want, nor should we support, any one who brazenly boasts of the desire of "industrial peace." No progress can be made by a passive line of action. Only by struggle,—ever more struggle,—can any progress be made. We must stand for a class conscious and fighting working class to-day.

The Socialist party and its candidate do not stand for any kind of peace short of the wage workers being the masters of their own jobs—the owners of the earth. This cannot be accomplished in a single locality, but each and every locality must drill its recruits in the grand army of emancipation. That drilling must be done in a militant labor movement and a revolutionary political party.

"RED."

#### WAR OF CLASSES

(Continued from Page 1.)

Then must be the education of all the people that the human race is a unit; that all human beings are bound together by a tie as close as that of brotherhood; that no one is independent of anyone else, and that an injury to one is an injury to all. Until the majority ceases to rule, the minority will probably have to abide by its decrees. But when the people, through education, discover their own interests, they cannot, it seems to me, take part in ruling others. And so majority rule must pass with the other relics, because it is government, and government is tyranny.

So government has its foundation in ignorance, and is bound to diminish as education increases.

We are waiting with impatience for the coming revolution.

#### THE SECRET OF LIFE.

By K. Balmont.

(Translated from the Russian for REVOLT by D. Rapoport.)

I have questioned the powerful Storm,  
What to do to remain ever blooming.  
And the answer came back like a tempest:  
"Be as airy and free as the Wind!"

I have questioned the boundless Ocean,  
Where is hidden the secret of life.  
And the sonorous Ocean responded:  
"Be a turbulent Ocean thyself!"

I have questioned the Sun and its rays,  
What to do to compare with the dawn.  
And the Sun did not answer my question,  
But my soul heard distinctly, "Be Flame!"

#### WAR AND PEACE.

"Men no longer eat each other; they no longer kill prisoners, nor sack cities; nor poison wells; and men of civilized countries no longer buy and sell each other. It is sure that those who hear these words will also hear before they take their departure, that the nations of the world have banished the killing of man by man."

These few lines are part of a message sent by Andrew Carnegie to the Teachers' Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., and were published in the newspapers of May 19, 1910.

It is really a shame that there lives no Dickens to engrave in the sands of time the real Pecksniff of capitalist civilization. Here is Carnegie, a man who has fattened by the sale of war implements, a man who, through agents sold the armor plate to the United States Navy at a tremendous profit. Here is Andrew Carnegie, who in order to get rich all the more rapidly sold to the Government that he professes to love so dearly "armor plate" with large "blow holes," thereby endangering the lives of his country's seamen in time of war.

Again, do "men no longer eat each other"? Let's see. "To eat" means to consume. Are men and women and children consumed, or eaten? Take the fact into consideration that the average life of a workingman is but 30 odd years. Take into consideration the fact that little children have their bones crushed and are forced to go through life as cripples. Take into consideration the fact that blast furnaces have burned to death hundreds of workers; that in mines thousands have been buried alive and suffocated; that many girls have been burned to death because it is expensive to build sufficient fire escapes; that thousands of workers have been murdered on the railroads; and then answer Carnegie's assertion that "men no longer eat each other."

Capitalists are more vile than the cannibal that cooked his prisoner and ate him. Carnegie and his kind are more ferocious than the beasts of the jungle. Yes, they eat us,—eat us, skin, flesh, bones, and soul.

Again, Carnegie says that they "no longer sack cities." Do they? Ask the miners of Colorado, Idaho, Pennsylvania, and other States. When on strike the property of workers (consisting as it does of a few enlarged pictures of dead relatives, of a few chairs, a table, a bed, and a few other rickety things), is generally destroyed. Those of us who recall the poor blind old woman that died in the streets of a mining town in Pennsylvania after the miners were dispossessed, know that "workers' cities" ARE sacked. You lie, Carnegie—and lie like hell—when you dare assert that cities are no longer sacked.

"Men of civilized countries no longer buy and sell each other," says the old sly fox Carnegie. There was a little dignity left to the poor wretch that was dragged to the slave mart where a brawling auctioneer standing on his stand described the virtues of the slave he was selling. No loud-mouthed auctioneer sells the worker to-day. That dignity is denied him. The worker now sells himself; and every shop, every mine, every store, every railroad has its slave mart where workers go, hat in hand, begging an employer for an opportunity to be exploited. For when the workers sell their labor power, they necessarily sell themselves. Yes, we not only sell ourselves, but the master class furnishes slave marts where our little babies can be sold and their little energy coined into dollars and cents.

Mr. Carnegie, long ago have the class conscious Socialists looked behind the scenery and appreciated the fact that the scoundrel capitalist class has, and keeps, enslaved the wage workers.

Further he, Carnegie, intimates in his letter that before the listeners to his letter perish, the nations of the world will have cut out the killing of man by man. Let's hope that Andy is right; but we realize that the trick will not be done by the peddlers of armor plate, nor by the world's canting hypocrites; but the trick will be turned by an aroused and disciplined working class, who will not only refuse to fight for their masters' nations, but if need be, will turn their power against the masters of all nations to the end that the wealth of the world will be in the possession of the producers of that wealth. We stand for international peace, but we are ready to use all our weapons to establish that needed peace.

#### INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONIST WRITES REVOLT.

The following has been received from Odon Por, one of the striking figures in the international revolutionary movement, a writer of world-wide fame gained by important articles in many languages:

Via Settignanese, 203, Florence, Italy.  
Dear Comrades:

Just got note from Walling that you exist. Send that REVOLT along regularly and I will feed you with some stuff. Damn! It's about time to revolt!

Fraternally yours,  
(Signed) ODON POR.

#### ENCOURAGING WORDS.

"No paper ever took so wise and strong a policy and did so much in so short a time," writes Mary E. Marcy to REVOLT.

"Every time we see a new issue of REVOLT we always say, 'We OUGHT to have had THAT for the International Socialist Review,' and nothing but praise for your splendid work is heard in this quarter."

"Best wishes to you, and keep it up! If you keep it up a little longer the hardest part of your work will be over."

Frank Bohn, also of the Review staff, writes: "Crawford's article in REVOLT, criticising the American movement, we are going to reprint in the July Review. It is fine and dandy."

## REVOLT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Entered at San Francisco Postoffice as second-class matter.

CLOUDESLEY JOHNS - - - Editor  
AUSTIN LEWIS - - - Contributing Editors  
WILLIAM McDEVITT - - - Contributing Editors

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## FAITHFUL UNTO THE LAST.

From a letter received by the editor just after the issue of June 17 had gone to press it would appear that R. R. Carmona is left alone in charge of the Mexican Liberal Party Junta at 51½ East Fourth street, Los Angeles, Cal. After the sleuth-hounds of Otis and his profit-hungry crew had completed their raid; marked by vandalism and larceny, and dragged off to prison the men who were working for Mexican freedom, it seems there was only Carmona left to carry on the work. Carmona never has held official position in the revolutionary movement, for he is not of the type that puts itself forward or is put forward in such ways. He has only worked patiently and devotedly, year after year, in the face of bitter disappointment, teaching and organizing the Mexicans in this country, getting them into the Socialist party and the Mexican Liberal party movement.

True, there have been times when Carmona, his gentle nature grieving over the hardships his wife and children were forced to undergo in increasing degree, sought to withdraw from the active work (as most of the rest of us have futilely resolved to do when the cup of poverty has come to taste too bitter); but then would come a time when Carmona was needed—to carry a message to the line of battle; to cheer some discouraged group of organized Mexicans; to seek funds for the revolution where men inspiring less confidence than Carmona had failed—and Carmona always has responded to the call, paying his own expenses while his savings lasted, because he could not bear to receive money from the fund which meant the life of the revolution and the lives of the men on the firing line.

Upon Carmona at last has fallen responsibility such as he never would have sought, and by virtue of this he doubtless will attract the malignant attention of Otis and the human bloodhounds employed to cripple the movement which threatens Otis' "ownership" of vast tracts of land and thousands of cattle and horses across the border.

When they get Carmona it will be high time for all who can take up the fight where the actual fighting is going on to join Sam Murray and the boys across the line. Thereafter no time should be lost in removing the causes of H. G. Otis' murderous anxiety by destroying or wresting from him the property for which he is eager to hold brave and noble men to death.

If this be a violation of the neutrality laws of this "great, free country," why, then those neutrality laws are infamous and should be broken.

Here is Carmona's letter:

Editor Revolt:

I suppose you heard about arrest of the Mexican Liberal Junta here on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, which I think they never did. Of course you know they don't like this movement, for the simple reason that it knocks capital too hard. Now the boys here are holding protest meetings and carrying on the agitation in their behalf to a good advantage, and what we need now is more help. So if you can help us in any way please do so and we will appreciate it.

The detectives when they were here tore things up in general. They took all the papers and other matter they thought of any importance and even went so far as to insult women that called up over the phone. So please do what you can and oblige.

I remain yours for the revolution,  
R. R. CARMONA.

## NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

Resuming publication with fair assurances of a more sturdy adherence to revolutionary principles in future, the Chicago Daily Socialist is making a bad start. Authoritative advices to REVOLT state that, soon after the Daily had made its revolutionary resolve, the management was approached by politically inclined "leaders" of reactionary craft unionism. Perhaps it was a case of "any port in a storm." REVOLT cannot help feeling regret that the old craft did not go down, if sink it must, with the newly-raised red flag flying. It would have meant more to the true Socialist movement, and surely more to all Socialists who have watched the Daily, hoping to see it make some worthy effort to catch up with the progress of the revolution. In the port it has chosen there can be no other fate for it than dry rot and disintegration.

The advices to REVOLT state that Comrade Bentall, one of the few persons connected with the Daily that managed to make it present some semblance of a revolutionary purpose, already has been dropped.

In encouraging contrast to the drift of the

bulk of the Chicago Daily is the course taken recently by a California contemporary, the Citizen of Los Angeles. Not many months ago this publication was simply an ordinary type of the ineffective and practically purposeless "Union Labor" papers (such as Organized Labor in San Francisco still remains), with a rather small circulation depending chiefly upon the sense of duty aroused in union men. Latterly it has been taking the Socialist position and even admitting to its columns articles of a genuinely revolutionary tone and purpose. The circulation has been increasing by leaps and bounds as a result. The Citizen has yet much room for improvement, especially in acquiring of definiteness in its general stand, but there is every indication that it will advance in this respect as in others.

## WHY THE PREDICTION WAS MADE.

By a vote of three to two at the last meeting but one of the outgoing Campaign Committee of Local San Francisco (elected last December by a drummed-up "Opportunist" majority), a motion to deny REVOLT the privilege of having a paid advertisement in the free-distributed campaign monthly of the Local, "Socialism," was passed.

By the same vote the committee meeting defeated the motion of Comrade Rollar Allen to take advertising space for the Haywood meeting in REVOLT in payment for the advertisement published once in the campaign leaflet.

This childish silliness was perpetrated on the alleged ground that REVOLT'S prediction, in the issue of June 10, of the probable election of James Rolph Jr. as Mayor of San Francisco constituted "treachery."

The editor of REVOLT dropped in to the meeting just as the first motion was being discussed, and asked the privilege of the floor. This was neither granted nor denied at first, and the editor began to speak. When, however, he began to give his reasons for making the prediction, the makeshift chairman declared him out of order and put the question, with the result quoted.

Now, as recounted in the initial issue of REVOLT, a desperate effort was made by an earnest advocate of craft union politics (strangely enough, at present a member of the State Executive Committee), to get Local San Francisco to withdraw its forceful and revolutionary candidate in favor of a weaker one and to make changes in the Socialist platform which would have been tantamount to an indorsement of the so-called "Union Labor" administration. Both efforts of the plotters failed most signally, and they have fretted under their defeat ever since. The influence of REVOLT in arousing the revolutionary members of the Socialist party in San Francisco was recognized by the defeated plotters, and bitterly resented. Hence this slam on the last meeting but one in which the retiring Campaign Committee would have a chance to vent its spleen against the revolutionary weekly.

Treachery? The editor of REVOLT, through all the years since he has been in the Socialist party, has opposed the "Opportunist" wing, and opposed compromise and political trading in all forms. Does a continuance of a lifelong course of action constitute "treachery"?

The prediction of the probability of Rolph's election (a probability recognized by many McCarthy boosters, by the way), was made to discourage the hopes of the compromisers in the Socialist party in this city for the re-election of the "labor" mayor, and line them up where they should stand—for William McDevitt and the revolution. That it is having this effect is made plain by letters received from many readers of REVOLT. It means more votes for Socialism, but less for fake "friends of Union Labor." No wonder, perhaps, that the compromisers are "sore."

The closing words of the article attacked by the committee, which the editor asked permission to read and was refused, are as follows, in capitals:

"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."

The same meeting of the retiring Campaign Committee refused even to discuss Rollar Allen's motion to send a "night letter" of protest to Washington in regard to the arrest of the members of the Mexican Liberal Party Junta in Los Angeles.

## LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO TO HOLD ELECTION.

The regular monthly business meeting of July 3 will be devoted to the election of San Francisco's representatives in the governing of the forthcoming State paper. The meeting will be held in Shakespeare Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets. Every party member should attend.

## WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

Two or three readers of REVOLT have taken exception to an article in the issue of June 17, entitled, "An Economic Fallacy." The economic fallacy in question was the old and most pestiferous one that the "workingmen pay all the taxes," and was repeated by Supervisor Kelley. The editor is a bit surprised to find that there are readers of REVOLT who agree with Kelley in this matter, arguing that, "since it is unquestionably true that the workingmen produce all wealth, it surely must be true that they pay all the taxes."

Yes? The workingmen, to look at the matter from a slightly changed angle, produce all the money, and therefore they spend it all.

Taxes are paid with money, representing wealth, which money may be exchanged for what is produced by labor but never owned nor possessed by labor.

As a matter of simple fact, the workingmen do very little paying. Assuredly they cannot pay more than they have to pay with, whether that be \$2 a day or \$5 a day. At most, they do very little paying compared to the far smaller capitalist class and its parasites. Technically the workingman may be said to pay rent, but actually he serves simply as an unpaid messenger from one to another of the exploiters who divide the product of his labor between them and provide him with the means of subsistence in order that he may keep on working. Those means of subsistence must be provided, no matter what wages may be or prices may be or taxes may be. General conditions may tend to lower slightly or raise slightly the standard of living in a working community or nation, but tax rates do not constitute the cause. Wherever tax rates are altered so radically as to effect a considerable change in prices it means that a corresponding change of wages, up or down, will follow. If prices should go up and wages should not, then the workers would migrate in such numbers as to cause the shortage of labor to affect the price of labor. An influx of labor where prices fall faster than wages equalizes the matter in the other direction.

The illusion of working-class payment of taxes might be passed over in indulgent silence were it not for the fact that it is profoundly mischievous. Indulging in it, vast numbers of workingmen, and especially those who pay an average of nine cents a month in taxes on a house and lot somewhere, feel themselves to be vitally interested in tax rates. They waste their time and energy, befuddle their understanding and aid in the political and economic victories of their enemies, the capitalists small and large, by joining in the cry for lower taxes, lower tariff and such matters which actually affect only big business and small business, and is the basis of a natural quarrel between the two. What the workingmen need is a revolution, and there's one about ready. The working class must see to it that it works out right.

## POLITICS.

By AUSTIN LEWIS.

Politics is generally defined as the science of government. This smacks somewhat of the renaissance when princes amused themselves with what they called politics, and practiced a devious and complicated art which bore some relation to the obscure and, generally, disreputable trade of diplomacy. Where a privileged class is entrenched in power, or the members of a privileged class are so organized that they control the government, politics is an art or game allowing of the playing for stakes, in the shape of office, and making a pleasurable and exciting pastime for those whose leisure is assured by virtue of their economic security.

The existence of a limited class enjoying the suffrage and the consequent accentuation of family importance contribute to make the holding of office more secure and politics a dignified pursuit. Under such circumstances we find that certain very able individuals are produced; that the arts of political controversy and oratory are cultivated and that the fame proceeds according to certain well-observed regulations. That, in short, politics has its etiquette as, indeed, even military art has under such circumstances, and the famous "Gentlemen of the French Guard fire first" represents a more or less true picture of the actual conditions when gentlemen strove together for pastime whether they called the game war, politics, or diplomacy. Such an attitude was naturally rendered so much the easier by the interesting fact that the gentlemen in question seldom hurt one another, but the inferiors paid in their persons and in their property for the game played by their superiors.

England and the United States, particularly the Southern States, in the earlier stages of national development, furnish abundant examples of this attitude in political affairs. The great figures of the dominant political parties strut across the stage of history; their very manner is the same; the style of speech is moreover almost identical and both English and American political leaders sought their models in the classical statesmen and orators who were produced under conditions economically very similar to those which made the landholding class in England and the Southern aristocracy in this country for a time the governing power. Numerous instances to the same effect may be found in European history.

It may be safely stated that where a class is supreme and has no immediate fear for its future eminence, and where that class practically controls the avenues of public distinction, politics is an art or a game manipulated for the pleasure and exhilaration of members of the dominant class.

It is a game played, however, within certain limits, for the dominant class takes good care never to imperil its own interests. The joustings of the rivals are confined within narrow lists and none but gentlemen can wear armor and ride curveting horses in face of the vulgar.

Politics is no science. It is the art of manipulating governmental power. It frequently, under the circumstances above described, is no more than the struggle of rival individuals for position and is practically always so where the contest

for political supremacy of rival economic classes has not become sufficiently obvious to cause the elimination of the personal question in a fight for actual existence.

Such a condition of society as we have been considering implies that the democratic point in development has not been reached. It necessitates a limited superior class.

But when in the course of economic and consequently of governmental development we arrive at the stage of democracy, the term politics begins to take on another and more sinister meaning than heretofore.

This secondary meaning is given in the dictionaries as "the management of a political party." This, however, implies something more intellectual and subtle than what we term politics at the present day and is in reality a sort of statesmanship which consists in the shaping of material to conscious political ends, an art which has become lost to very great extent owing largely to the rapidity with which modern conditions change their mutual relations by reason of the revolutionary character of the economic substructure—scientific processes, technic, mechanical development, and the like.

This secondary meaning of politics is therefore nothing more than the art of marshaling votes. Government in a democracy, no matter what its real basis, must rest ostensibly at least on a popular basis, that is on a voting majority, and as there is a demand for those who are able to manipulate public opinion or lack of opinion, or whatever else tends to set a majority of people voting in a given direction at a given time, the supply is provided to meet the demand and the politician as we know him in this most modern of democracies steps upon the scene.

## CRAWFORD OF SOUTH AFRICA WRITES.

Chicago, Ill., June 20.

Editor Revolt:

I have talked about REVOLT to every class-conscious comrade I have met, and several are endeavoring to get hold of it. It is a pity there are not greater facilities for purchasing copies here in the East. It is disappointing to find the paper absent from the tables in Socialist reading rooms. When locals treat with apathy a paper like REVOLT it won't be long before regard will become contempt. Let that feeling be general enough and the S. P. of America will satisfy me that it is not ITS mission to accomplish the Revolution.

With best wishes for the success of your endeavor, I am,

Yours for revolt,  
A. CRAWFORD.

## OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

In letters complimenting REVOLT, excerpts from which appear in another column of this issue, Comrades Mary E. Marcy and Frank Bohn both urge that steps be taken to get REVOLT into every Local in California. We would like very much to place the paper in the hands of every Local secretary at once, but there is a shortage of funds for any extra expense, and postage would have to be paid by stamps, instead of at the pound rate, on papers to non-subscribers. If we can put them on the list the papers can go at the pound rates.

Clearly, however, REVOLT should go to all the Locals. Some of the secretaries already have subscribed. To send REVOLT to all the others for a year would cost \$150. Who is there that thinks this of sufficient importance to contribute to a fund for the purpose?

Name .....

Address .....

Amount, \$.....

N. B. The secretaries themselves are especially invited to come in on this.

## HAYWOOD HERE JULY 22.

William D. Haywood, whom the Mine Owners' Association tried to hang because of his effective work for industrial unionism in Colorado, will speak in Valencia Theater July 22. Admission will be practically free, for the 25 cents charged will entitle each ticket holder to a three-months' subscription to the International Socialist Review, "The Fighting Magazine of the Working Class."

The meeting will be held under the auspices of Local San Francisco, and tickets can be secured from the organizer at headquarters.

## JOINT PICNIC

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## REVOLT and YOUNG SOCIALISTS

OF SAN FRANCISCO

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Tickets, 25 Cents  
Take Guerrero Street Car  
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C. R. ..... 1.00  
R. M. ..... 1.00

Total to date ..... \$98.00

Sign one or both of the blanks below and send with money order to Revolt Publishing Co., Frederick F. Bebergall, Secretary-Treasurer, 305 Grant avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Revolt: Inclosed find \$..... as a donation to the sustaining fund.

Name .....

Address .....

Every dollar contributed now will count doubly in the saving of expense and the upbuilding of REVOLT'S subscription list.

## REVOLT

## 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 so-called Union Labor Party.

We call attention to the failure and neglect 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 inexorable 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. Pfeffer.

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. Regan, 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!

## Dreamland Rink

## TO LET FOR ALL OCCASIONS

CHAS. GOLDBERG — Manager

## SWIPES AND SWATS.

The Socialist party is the only political organization that invites the workers to come in and be in possession of the political machinery of government now, and of the product of labor when we get strong enough to take possession of the industries through our united political and economic strength.

A few days ago, William Randolph Hearst's San Francisco Examiner published an excruciatingly funny story: it was happily written. This gay and giddy story told how a Louis Sloss, the father of one of California's distinguished jurists, paid \$1000 so that his friend J. Frank Moroney, who was very dry, might take a drink of wine. The story is, Sloss, Moroney, and a gang of old and young capitalist hoodlums were having a blow-out in Santa Cruz, and, it appears, that the beastly Moroney had been drunk so often lately that members of the Bohemian Club induced this Moroney to agree to forfeit \$1000 if he took a drink. Louis Sloss, pater of a judge, to encourage Moroney to drink, (it being gossiped about that this Moroney is an interesting story teller when he is drunk or on the way) drew a check for \$1000 and paid the forfeit. That story is real humor. The fun lies in the fact that we allow the swinish Hearsts, Slosses, Moroneys, and their ilk to be gluttons while we eke out a bare existence. This story is humorous in the light of the fact that little children earn as little as \$1.00 a week, and that young women must sell themselves to get a bare existence. Yes, in view of the fact that the workers die a thousand deaths while indulging in the hard work of keeping alive, the actions of Hearst, Sloss, and their gang is comical. But they will laugh on the wrong side of their faces some day. Let us hope that the day comes soon.

The "mercantile marriages" between the daughters of the pork butchers, shoe black manufacturers, etc., with the vulgar counts, lords, and dukelings goes on. It was a sad day for the Jewish capitalists, who at one time were the sole possessors of the mares that mated with the noble stallions, when the American wage worker, by thrift and industry created the richest capitalists in the world. The sole honor of re-establishing the decaying castles and paying the debts of the noble gamblers belong to us now, and we pride ourselves in the fact that in this country there are no noblemen born. What a farce! Get the hook; Capitalism is rotten.

We propose to abolish the wage system, which grows out of the profit system. Where no one makes profit, no one will be paid wages.

The Socialist movement should not attract radicals and reformers; the Socialist movement should so conduct itself that only Revolutionaries are attracted.

There is whispering to the effect

## Ten Cent Books on Socialism

How Capitalism Has Hypnotized Society, by William T. Stead Brown (just ready). Socialism Made Easy, Connally. Crime and Criminals, Darrow. The Open Shop, Darrow. Unionism and Socialism, Debs. The State and Socialism, Deville. Socialism, Revolution, Internationalism, Deville. The Detective Business, Dunbar. The Question Box, Eastwood. Suppressed Information, Warren. Socialism, What It Is, Liebknecht. The Right to Be Lazy, Lafargue. Class Struggles in America, Simons. One Big Union, Trautmann. One Big Union, Trautmann. The Wolves, Watson. The Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels. The Social Evil, Greer. Industrial Crisis and Art, Marx. One copy of any one of them will be mailed to any address for \$1.00. In smaller lots, 10¢ a copy, postpaid. Address:

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