



REVOLT

THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER

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WHOLE No. 23.

LABOR POLITICS.

Socialism is Promise of Future.

By WILLIAM McDEVITT.

When the forces of Mayor McCarthy went down to overwhelming and inevitable defeat on Tuesday last; when the elections returns were being scanned on Market street by the least enthusiastic crowds that ever gathered before a bulletin board; when the picture of the new Mayor, as displayed by the Bulletin, evoked absolutely nothing but serious silence; when the workmen pondering over the result were preparing to face a new condition; THEN there was definitely begun a new political era, a new dawn on the field of labor's contest with capital.

Where McCarthy closed, the Socialist began. He gave to the press his doleful lament over his defeat. For the first time in the history of his career of political ambition, he takes a stalwart CLASS attitude—now that the day star of his political fortunes has grown dim. Many a careful student of the phenomena of laborite politics in this city will note this interesting thing: When McCarthy won in 1909, he came out promptly to tell the world that the PEOPLE won; when McCarthy loses in 1911, he tells us all that Labor has lost. To that modern myth, THE PEOPLE, went all the glory of the winning; to that very definite class, the workers, befalls all the burden of loss.

Had McCarthy opened his campaign with a document as stalwart as his last lament, his defeat, if he had lost, would be a defeat with a fine principle to sustain him—or, really, a delayed victory, merely. Had McCarthy played straight labor politics, had he stood with the working class against the world of capital in arms; had he staked his political fortunes evenly with his class interests; then, although the votes had not been large, the victory would have been nevertheless enormous.

Socialism Wins.

But while laborism was being smashed from within and without, from open foe and false friend, Socialism, the real politics of labor, gained the grandest victory ever achieved on the Pacific Coast. In this campaign the Socialist party, scornful to unite its rising usefulness with the declining fortunes of a discredited political cabal, stood stalwartly for the working class ONLY; it neither bargained nor despaired. Weakened from within by a half-hearted campaign management, and from without by designing friends and foes; deserted by the State office and the merely-political Socialists, the candidates nevertheless plucked victory from the failing hands of the campaign committee by starting and continuing a stalwart fight on the streets and in hall, through the press and, especially, through the splendid medium of an effective campaign book. The tremendous vigor of the closing week of our campaign, managed mainly by Comrades Reynolds and Schulberg, turned the menace of impending defeat into a solid substantial showing of sound and inspiring advance and development.

Gain 200 to 300 Per Cent.

Concretely, our vote shows 200 per cent. gain over any previous municipal campaign. The totals range from 3800 to 7000; the high vote higher than ever before in a city campaign, and the general average over 300 per cent. higher. Moreover, the total vote of the S. P. and S. L. P. for certain offices where there was no union labor party candidate (that is, no regular nominee of the McCarthy machine) was the highest Socialist vote ever cast in San Francisco, exceeding EVEN THE VOTE of last year. For instance, Sigourney, S. P. candidate, and Berg, S. L. P. candidate for City Attorney, running against the capitalist candidate, Percy Long, received a total of 9000. This result is all the more remarkable when you remember that both Berg and Sigourney are more revolutionary than Mayor Wilson was when he was running for Governor. (And right here it might be illuminating to state that the closing speech of Comrade Wilson at Dreamland Rink the night before the election, while it failed to urge union labor voters to abandon McCarthy in favor of the Socialist candidate, nevertheless was altogether the most radical talk he ever made in any campaign in this city.)

Socialist Press, Please Note.

Another thing of memorable import in this campaign: According to the standard set in some towns, EVERY party in this campaign was a Socialist party. Why? Well, ALL FIVE PARTIES favored municipal ownership; ALL FIVE favored the Initiative and Referendum; ALL FIVE went on record against the open shop and kindred forms of open anti-unionism. Let this sink in. Read it over once again. Well might our candidate for district attorney, Emil

WHAT "REVOLT" FORESAW!

Political Adventurer Eliminated.

Significant "Open Shop" Vote. Organized Labor Must Fight For Life.

What REVOLT foresaw, and predicted in the issue of June 10, has happened. P. H. McCarthy, Mayor of San Francisco, apostle of "industrial peace" at the expense of the strength which Union Labor had developed in San Francisco, is defeated, discredited and thrown on the scrap heap of political junk. Many causes contributed to the downfall of the political adventurer. All are interesting and the result is significant.

Significant also is the vote of more than 10,000 cast for one Treadwell, who made his campaign solely and distinctly on the "open shop"—the shop to be closed to all who will not accept the masters' terms unquestionably. Treadwell did not advocate "the immediate construction of the Geary-street line"; he did not declare himself as standing "for the good of our city"; he did not deal in trivial "issues" and meaningless abstractions at all. He presented a single issue, and that it is to be made an issue in San Francisco labor affairs is shown unerringly by the vote cast by citizens of San Francisco for the "open shop." Whatever Rolph's views, inclinations and purposes may be, the vote for Treadwell and all that is back of it will be used to compel him as mayor to favor the "open shop" movement to a lesser or greater—probably greater—extent.

In our June 10th issue we pointed out the fact, which should have been apparent to everybody, that such a condition would arise. It will be clearer now to organized labor in San Francisco.

The political maneuvering of P. H. McCarthy, his service to the masters in insisting that the members of the Building Trades accept employment at wages far below the scale (in many cases 40 per cent. below) for the sake of maintaining "industrial peace" as a political asset for "P. H.," have contributed in considerable measure to the startling and significant vote for Open Shop Treadwell. The employers, encouraged by the subsmissiveness of Union Labor under the "industrial peace" "Union Labor" Mayor, are hopeful of taking from labor altogether the weapon with which, for want of fitness to employ a better one, Union Labor has used in San Francisco. If Mayor McCarthy, posing as Labor's representative, could so easily persuade Union Labor to lie down and be walked on, surely—the Treadwell voters believe—it is safe to place Union Labor in this city permanently in the position of a door mat.

We shall see. REVOLT believes that the masters have lost their most valuable servant in the defeat of P. H. McCarthy, and that Labor has got rid of its worst enemy.

A minor but quite interesting incident of the wreck of McCarthy's political fortunes occurred Thursday night at the meeting of the Building Trades Council. The defeated mayoralty candidate was presiding over the gathering of delegates from the organization which he has practically ruined for the sake of his own political aggrandizement. In bitterness at the refusal of some of his former dupes to support him for re-election, he railed against the "traitors." One large man, who had voted for Rolph, arose in disgust and left the room, unmolested. A small man, weight 125 pounds, arose and was set upon by McCarthy's own henchmen, kicked and beaten,

Lies, tell the four or five thousand in Dreamland Rink on Monday night that municipal ownership is not Socialism. And his outspoken stand didn't keep him from getting 500 per cent. increase over the vote of our previous candidate for district attorney two years ago.

Real Labor Politics.

When all parties here are for municipal ownership and the Initiative and Referendum and kindred "progressive reforms," labeled in some very notorious cities as "Socialism," one may readily see why the NOMINAL or apparent Socialist vote is so small; but the fact remains that this election proves, what I have often affirmed, that

while the chairman, appealed to by the victim, gazed with seeming satisfaction on the scene and refused to interfere. The little man had voted for Rolph. For failing to realize that in abandoning the false political representative of labor he should have supported the true political representative of labor rather than the genuine representative of the employing class, the man actually deserved a friendly kick—but not in the shins and stomach.

There now seems a probability that McCarthy, still mayor for a little while, may abandon the "industrial peace" doping of labor men, in his rage at defeat, seek in every way to stir up fruitless strife without purpose or direction. By his conduct in the past he has forever shut himself out from the possibility of leading or directing any effective struggle of labor against the impositions of the master class, and even that part of organized labor which supported him forlornly in his final campaign for mayor has no longer any faith either in his ability or integrity.

In the Building Trades, opposition will develop, as the duped awoken to the fact that they have been made simply monkeys of to pull chestnuts out of the fire for a sleek political tom cat. In stupid and brutal rage the President of the Building Trades Council of the State of California will try to stamp out the growing insurrection, thereby only delaying the outcome and at the same time making it more decisive and final when it comes. McCarthy will be thrown out of the presidency, and the council will be purged of McCarthyism forever.

Out of the municipal politics from which he hoped to climb into State and national politics, over labor's bended back; out of Trade Union politics, too, there will be one possible field for McCarthy's endeavor. It lies in the northeast corner of the city, and he has many acquaintances there, if no real friends. Good-by, McCarthy.

Among the determining causes of the triumph of James Rolph Jr. and the forces which he represents as truly as McCarthy falsely represented labor, the most momentous was the determination of the masters, the big commercial interests especially, to keep the expenditure of the great world's fair funds and the conduct of the exposition in their own hands, and prepare for the expected great prosperity of the exploiter's following the opening of the Panama Canal and the flooding of the Coast with cheap white labor from Southern Europe. An administration of political adventurers—a "Union Labor" party administration made up of saloon keepers, dive keepers and professional politicians with other lines—or side lines—was considered dangerous, no matter how obedient and useful it might seem to be in the time of Calhoun's need and peril.

In June we saw it coming, and said so. Now it is here.

One thing above all should be borne in mind by the Socialists of San Francisco. NOW is the time for our campaign to begin in earnest, now that the McCarthy myth is dying in the minds of the Union men of San Francisco. NOW is the time when work done for the industrial and political organization of the workers on class lines, for the wresting of economic power from the master class, will truly count.

San Francisco is the most advanced city, politically, in this country. And when Mayor McCarthy in his hour of defeat penned (or probably signed) the notable manifesto to which I referred above, and which is a more radical class platform than any Socialist mayor (not excepting Seidel) was ever ELECTED upon, he realized that a new political era had dawned, the era of the real LABOR POLITICS, the politics of the MILITANT working class, the era of defiant proletarian politics, the era of a STALWART SOCIALIST PARTY.

Let us celebrate and jubilate. We have more reason to do so than ever before, than even in 1909 over the Wilson vote.

QUEER LEADERS!

All Things to All Men, Everywhere.

By CAROLINE NELSON.

As a working class we have many leaders, too many alas! What is the qualification of a leader? Is he a leader because he is the brainiest one in the bunch he represents? Not at all. He is a leader because he can adapt himself to the views of the majority in his party or organization, or make them believe that he represents their hopes and ideals.

Let us take, for instance, Samuel Gompers. He is a member of the Civic Federation, an organization of the capitalists, organized for the express purpose of mollifying the workers openly with charitable considerations and secretly with the mailed fist. Mr. Gompers has for years publicly denounced Socialism, but the other day when he was in Los Angeles, where the A. F. of L. trade-unions have allied themselves with the Socialists for an election, Samuel promptly spoke in behalf of the Socialist party ticket. We at least have to presume that the Socialist ticket in Los Angeles stands for Socialism. Hence Samuel, the hater of Socialism in the East, promptly becomes the expounder of Socialism in a western city, because the rank and file of his followers and supporters makes it necessary for him. No wonder Sammy is a "great leader!"

Here in San Francisco Sammy supported McCarthy for the same reason that he supported Job Harriman in Los Angeles, although Mac here stands for both the welfare of capital and labor, while Job is supposed to be a deadly foe of capital root and branch. How does Mr. Gompers reconcile such conflicting ideas? The answer is that a great leader never attempts to reconcile the ideas of different bunches of people; on the contrary, he reconciles himself to them. It shows neither brain nor backbone, true. But in a state of society where everything is breaking up and a thousand conflicting ideas permeate the rank and file of workers, the one who would hold his leadership must have more or less the characteristics of a chameleon, which enables him to take on the psychological color and hue of any bunch he associates with for the time being.

Shortly after McCarthy's election two years ago I spoke to Miss Maud Younger about getting Socialism before the working women of San Francisco.

"The working woman can't be touched on Socialism now, here in the city," said Miss Younger. "Why not?" I asked.

"Because they think the millennium is about to dawn here now that McCarthy is elected as mayor."

"They must be very foolish! Why, look at the platform he got in on, where he is pledged to stand for capital and labor alike."

"Well, I don't know," said Miss Younger. "That platform was written to make it possible for the workers to get into power. When they are in, they can do things. I should think that you Socialists would rejoice to think that the workers are in power now. I was on the labor council and we all stood by McCarthy, saying, 'You cannot fail, you must be true to the workers.'"

"But where do the girls think the millennium is going to come from?" I asked. "McCarthy can't prevent the centralization of industry, and the use of improved machinery that throws the workers out and takes the women and children in at so much less wages?"

"They are not thinking that far ahead; each day has enough of its own problems. The working women couldn't understand Socialism, and I know that they are not interested in it. I had Austin Lewis to speak for them once, but that was a failure."

"What about Darrow's speech on Labor Day? I understand that labor men and women howled themselves hoarse over it, and that certainly was Socialism pure and simple."

"Yes," said Miss Younger, "I was standing beside McCarthy, and he said, 'that is right, twenty years from now we will have Socialism. In the meantime we must have labor legislation.'"

Miss Younger may be called a woman labor leader on a small scale, she knew what her followers wanted, or rather what they didn't want. We may explain that no one wants anything he doesn't understand, nor can he grasp Socialism in one lecture, at any rate not the Socialism that is worth anything to the workers. All workers are opposed to Socialism, as long as their information is chiefly confined to the capitalists' view of it.

Well, the millennium for the workers in San Francisco didn't dawn with McCarthy as leader. Labor to a great extent became disgusted, and looked for a new leader furnished by capital, since the product from their own ranks turned out to be inflated lung power at their meetings, while

at Fairmont and Palace feasts the real goods were taken in, in company with plutes.

This creates new labor leader stunts. MacArthur and Furuseth, two of the "greatest" labor leaders on the Coast, go back on McCarthy and join hands with banker Rolph, the capitalist, as the one man in the city who can rule the next four years, as the best safeguard of organized labor. Verily, the blind shall lead the blind and both fall in the ditch! As long as the rank and file of labor is blind, so long will its leaders be blind. Not only will they be blind, but do all in their power to keep the blindness up. Here is where the damnable influence of leaders comes in. The workers have lived for centuries as slaves. It has been drilled into their minds as babes that leaders are necessary; that good leaders are a sort of sacred beings that must be worshiped and revered.

We, in the Socialist party, are fast developing a set of damnable leaders, too. We are told we mustn't fight them, that we had better fight the capitalist class. The capitalist class stand as our open enemy we need not fear. It is the capitalist-minded that come as friends within our ranks that undermine our foundation. It is our leaders that can speak to tickle the fancy and notions of middle-class club women and reform "Socialists" in so many different bunches, just like Sammy Gompers, that need to be looked after.

The working class will have to tear idol worship out of their hearts and, instead of developing leaders, throw them aside. They will not do it because someone tells them to do so, but because they will have to, or be crushed to death under the wheels of modern industry. A leader fed and clothed in ease at twice or three times the income of the ordinary worker is just as much a parasite as the one who owns the industry. Let the workers pay the same to their leaders as they themselves get a day, and all the leadership tricks would disappear. There isn't a man sweating and toiling anywhere for the capitalist in mines, mills and factories that would not rather be a labor leader for the same pay. But, like the capitalists, we are out hunting for "good men" men that are supposed to be more valuable than the ordinary mortal.

WHY WE HAVE OUTGROWN THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

The convention of 1787, held in Philadelphia, which framed the Constitution of the United States and adopted that instrument on September 17th of that year, consisted exclusively of what Hamilton, one of its dominating spirits, called "the wealthy, the well born and the great." There was no workingman present to degrade its councils. Labor was held in contempt, unfit to have a seat among the aristocrats who composed that body and controlled its deliberations.

Neither was there a woman among the delegates to ruffle the dignity of the grave and revered "Fathers of the Constitution." It was a place for the wise and mighty, and for powdered wigs, velvet knee-breeches, silk stockings and silver shoe-buckles.

The democratic spirit so defiantly expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and which had sustained the patriots during the dark days of the revolutionary war had largely subsided, and nothing was further from the purpose of the delegates than that the government they had met to establish should be controlled by the people. As Professor J. Allan Smith remarks in his "Spirit of American Government," "It is difficult to understand how anyone who has read the proceedings of the Federal Convention can believe that it was the intention of that body to establish a democratic government. The evidence is overwhelming that the men who sat in that convention had no faith in the wisdom or political capacity of the people."

The Constitution itself furnishes sufficient evidence of that fact. It is not in any sense a democratic instrument but in every sense a denial of democracy.

The Declaration of Independence had been democratic and revolutionary; the Constitution, however, was autocratic and reactionary.

Only six of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration had a hand in framing the Constitution. Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson and Samuel Adams were not in the convention. Jefferson bitterly opposed the Constitution as finally adopted and Henry openly denounced it.

Woodrow Wilson was right in declaring that the government was established "upon the initiative and primarily in the interest of the mercantile and wealthy classes" and that "it had been urged to adoption by a minority, under the concerted and aggressive leadership of able men representing a ruling class,"—and he struck the keynote of the Constitution when he said that the convention that framed it was backed "By the conscious solidarity of material interests."

There is not the slightest doubt that the Constitution established the rule of property; that it was imposed upon the people by the minority ruling class of a century and a quarter ago for the express purpose of keeping the propertyless majority in slavish subjection, while at the same time assuring them that under its benign provisions the people were to be free to govern themselves.

A democracy in name and form; a despotism in substance and fact!

And this stupendous delusion has not yet lost its magic power upon the people, a great majority of whom still believe, in their mental childhood, that the "Constitution of the Fathers" established democratic rule and that we are a free and self-governing people.

Admitting for the moment all that its most zealous devotees claim for the Constitution as an "inspired instrument," that it embodies all the wisdom and statesmanship of the age in which it was written, the fact still remains that it is now antiquated and outgrown and utterly unsuited to the conditions and inadequate to the requirements of the present day. So palpably is this fact in evidence that we see the Supreme Court, the

specially constituted authority to construe the provisions of the Constitution and preserve inviolate its reputed integrity, ride rough-shod over the "inspired instrument" and by judicial interpretation make it serve, as it has from the beginning, the class in power. And to accomplish this essential service under capitalist class government the Supreme Court contemptuously ignores and defies the sacred "Constitution of the Fathers" by boldly usurping the power not only to construe it absolutely to suit themselves and serve the ends of the ruling class, but by deliberately invading the domain of the legislative, virtually destroying a co-ordinate branch of the government created under the Constitution and annulling, wiping out utterly, laws enacted by the elected representatives of the people.

Constitutions, like the times and conditions in which they originate, are subject to the everlasting laws of change.

Evolution is no more a respecter of a constitution than it is of those who make it.

In 1787, when the Constitution was adopted, the population was about three million, and agricultural and mercantile interests dominated the Colonial life. To-day the population is an hundred million and capitalized industry controls the government and shapes the national destiny.

There has been a complete revolution in the methods of producing, distributing, and exchanging wealth, the essential means of life, and a corresponding revolution in the industrial and social life of the people.

The ruling class of the Colonial era has vanished as a class as completely as have those who composed it. And the Constitution they adopted is just as completely out of date as would be its makers if by some magic they could appear upon the present scene. In their day the ruling class consisted of small land-holders, petty merchants and traders, and professional persons who made up what was known as the "official class."

The actual workers and producers were still in a state of semi-feudal servility, an inferior element, and practically without voice in the affairs of government. But there were no hard and fast lines between the classes of that day, nor any sharp antagonism to bring them into violent collision and to array them against each other in hostile conflict.

In the century and a quarter since elapsed there has been an overwhelming industrial and social transformation. The weak and primitive agricultural colonies of that time have become a vast and powerful industrial nation. There is now a sharply defined capitalist class and an equally sharply defined working class. The struggle between these modern industrial classes is growing steadily more intense and re-shaping and remodeling the entire governmental structure and social organism. Political government has had to give way to industrial administration and the old forms, including the Constitution, are now practically obsolete.

Political government, its constitutions and its statutes, its courts, its legislatures and its armies, scientifically considered, are institutions under class rule, expressly designed to establish the supremacy of one class and enforce the subjugation of another class. With the end of class rule political government will cease to exist. Its functions, which are essentially coercive, will no longer be required.

With the overthrow of the capitalist class and the installation of the working class in power (which must be the inevitable outcome of the present struggle) the government, of political states will be superseded by the administration of national industries.

In discussing the United States Government and the Constitution Professor J. Allen, already quoted, correctly concludes that "this complex system of restrictions which is the outgrowth and expression of a class struggle for the control of the government must necessarily disappear when the supremacy of the people is finally established." The present Constitution was not designed to establish but to prevent the supremacy of the people. It is outgrown, obsolete, dead. Industrial and social development are not halted by it but these forces sweep past it with scant regard for its ancient and musty respectability.

Politicians and legislators are to-day the representatives, not of the people but of the trustified capitalist class. The government is essentially capitalistic, as is also, of course, the Constitution to the extent that it is still vital and has any binding effect at all.

The working class is now the rising class and will soon be the triumphant class, and then the capitalist state will be superseded by the working class commonwealth, and industrial despotism by industrial democracy.

The old Constitution will have its place in history and will serve its purpose in the study of governmental evolution and class rule and among the inspired relics of a past age. It is a class instrument, inspired by class interests, and will survive only to mark a historic epoch in class rule.

The new Constitution will not be framed by ruling class lawyers and politicians but the bona fide representatives of the working class, who in the day of their triumph will be THE PEOPLE in the complete sense of that magnificent and much maligned term.

And the representatives of the working class will consist of women as well as men, sharing equally the rights and duties, the privileges and opportunities of the councils of state, and they will smile indeed as they look over with pitying toleration the "Constitution of the Fathers" and recall the convention in secret session that framed, in blissful ignorance that toilers and producers are citizens, and that women are also included in THE PEOPLE.

The new Constitution will be framed by an emancipated working class with the sole object of establishing self-government, true democracy, conserving the freedom and security and promoting the happiness and well-being of every man, woman, and child.

(Sent out by the Woman's National Committee of the Socialist party.)

MEETING OF REVOLT SUBSCRIBERS.

The first semi-annual meeting of REVOLT subscribers, the general purposes of which were outlined in last week's issue of the paper, will be opened at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, October 1, in the large hall in Jefferson Square building, 925 Golden Gate avenue.

PROGRAM FOR THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REVOLT MEETING.

1. Opening remarks by William McDevitt, chairman.
2. Report of the secretary-treasurer.
3. Report of the publisher.
4. Election of board of directors.
5. Special announcements.
6. Address by Austin Lewis.
7. General discussion by the membership, five minute speeches.
8. Refreshments and entertainment.

THE FREE PRESS FIGHT.

By JACK BRITT GEARITY.

After getting a verdict of guilty against two members of the Free Press staff on the charge of contempt of court, the capitalist persecutors of the fighting Socialist weekly paper in this city will begin the retrial of four comrades who were in charge of the paper during the famous tin mill strike of 1909 and 1910 on the charge of seditious libel.

The prosecution of the paper is a bad effort on the part of the conservative and reactionary element of the city to crush the paper and stifle the criticism of the Socialists, the Free Press having been a thorn in their side from the day of its birth.

The working class of the city is rallying to the Socialist party in greater numbers, and with greater enthusiasm, than ever before, and both of the local capitalist papers concede the possibility of the Socialists carrying New Castle this fall. This is a certainty if our campaign is not crippled as a result of the terrible costs involved in fighting these cases in court. Outside help must be had at once if the Steel Trust tools are not to defeat us.

The fight of the authorities of this city against the Free Press is due to the fact that it championed the cause of the striking tin workers from the beginning of the strike to its untimely end. Had the paper been purely a propaganda paper, instead of a fighting champion of the rights of the working class, it would never have been attacked by the enemy, and the workers of this city know that full well.

First the Free Press was charged with violating the publishers' law of this State, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine and costs totaling \$600. Fred H. Merrick, editor of Justice, of Pittsburgh, who has just been jailed for criticizing a rotten court, complained of the Herald, a local capitalist daily newspaper, which was guilty of the same offense. The Herald was acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs of the case.

The Chief of Police, Gilmore, filed a petition with Judge Potter, and four Socialists alleged to be members of the Free Press publishing committee of the local Socialist party, which owns the paper, were indicted on the charge of seditious libel. This is the first seditious libel case in this country since 1801. The judge who tried that case was thrown off the bench shortly afterwards.

The case was tried at June term of court in 1910, and the jury voted to acquit the four defendants, Frank M. Hartman, C. H. McCarty, Charles McKeever and W. J. White, but disagreed over the question of disposing of the costs in the case. Under the law of Pennsylvania a jury may assess all of the costs against the county, the prosecutor or the defendants, or may divide them between defendants and the prosecutor.

The jury in the Free Press case wanted to divide the costs between the defendants and the prosecutor, but Judge Porter refused to stand for that, and the jury then failed to agree as to where the costs should be placed. That Porter called a mistrial.

Attorneys for the defendants moved for quashing of indictment. Judge Porter failed to hand down his opinion in time for the case to be retried at September court in 1910, finally handing it down two days prior to the opening of December court.

Defendants heard nothing of the case until March, 1911, when they were informed that another effort would be made to convict them under English law of the seventeenth century. The Free Press then called attention to the class character of Judge Porter's court, as shown by the Free Press and Herald decisions.

Immediately, under direction of someone behind the scenes, Chief of Police Gilmore prayed Judge Porter to hale the Free Press into court to show cause why it shouldn't be indicted for contempt of court. Obliging Judge Porter granted the zealous Chief's prayer. But the Free Press refused to be caught in any such trap. Porter then ordered the grand jury to indict the three defendants, which was done.

Now, having obtained a verdict of guilty in the contempt farce, which was tried under English common law, the prosecution is trying for a conviction on the seditious libel charge; also under the old English law, hoping to use conviction in the contempt case as a club over the jury to bring a verdict of guilty in the seditious libel case.

The entire legal struggle is due to the fact that the Free Press protested vehemently, if not always politely, against the use of cop, cossack and court against the strikers. The workers realize this to a very large extent, as I've already said, and they are lining up with the Socialist party very fast. Realizing this the old party politicians and the advocates of g-o-o-d men are up in the air.

But the Free Press must have financial help now, or the enemies of the workers will be able to cripple the fighting weekly by piling up legal costs against it. The war cry here is: New Castle for the Workers. Send along your mite of cash. Do it now. Address: Free Press, New Castle, Pa.

LYCEUM NEWS.

Assignment of Speakers and Routes.

Owing to a few resignations, and the recently adopted motion making it impossible for a member of the National or Executive Committee to be employed by the National Socialist party, some changes have been made necessary in the assignment of speakers under the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau. It is at present impossible to give the exact boundaries of each circuit, not knowing how many engagements will be made in the various States. At present, the definite arrangements are as follows:

EASTERN CIRCUIT—New England, New York, etc. Speakers, Charles Edward Russell, Walter J. Millard, Ben Wilson, John Slayton, Lena Morrow Lewis.

CENTRAL CIRCUIT—Chicago, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, etc. Speakers, Arthur Brooks Baker, Rose Pastor Stokes, Frank Bohn, Phil Callery, A. W. Ricker.

WESTERN CIRCUIT—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, etc. Speakers, W. F. Ries, Ernest Unterman, R. A. Maynard, Mila Tupper Maynard, Ralph Korngold.

PACIFIC CIRCUIT—Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, etc. Speakers, Eugene Wood, N. A. Richardson, C. B. Hoffman, May Wood Simons or Anna Maley, George Goebel.

SEE NOTHING BUT SUCCESS.

Here is a letter from Plaza, North Dakota. A little town of about 250 people, out on the prairie where the winter wind would freeze the whiskers off a bronze prophet:

"Dear Comrades: Am returning herewith contract for the lecture course. Will go to work selling tickets as soon as we get them, and by getting them here on time we can have them on hand for the farmers as they start hauling their crop to market. We have now had two crop failures here in succession and the farmers are in a bad fix, money loaning at 12 per cent with a bonus. This' will, of course, make it harder to sell the literature, but once sold, the farmers under these circumstances are more willing to read and think, to find out what the matter is. By getting the neighboring locals to help us push it along, I don't see why we should fail.

"Yours for the cause,

"MAGNUS SHERVEN."

"Don't see why we should fail." That's the key note. If you're hunting for failure in the metropolis you find it there. If you seek success on the prairie, you'll get it if you seek hard enough. The little local at Amanda, sixteen long, hard-frozen January miles from Plaza, writes that it is going to help sell that lecture course!

With such an example, you locals in towns of 10,000 and over may write that you're tired, but please don't tell us that you can't make the lecture course win.

LOCAL AUBURN RESOLUTIONS.

At the meeting of the Socialist Local in Auburn on Sunday, Sept. 24, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The great mass of the people of this country, the working people, have no quarrel with the working people of any other country, and never can have; and

Whereas, They have no quarrel among themselves, and never can have; and

Whereas, The only quarrels that can occur will be between the wealthy, parasitic, class of this country and the same class of some other country in the struggle for markets; or between the wealthy parasitic class of this country and the working people of this country; and

Whereas, In all wars, either foreign or civil, the wealthy class sacrifices nothing and appropriates all the gain, and the working people sacrifice everything and gain nothing; being merely driven as cattle to the slaughter; being tricked and misled into animosities for which there is no real foundation, and being made, through various devices, to pay the cost of all wars in the end; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Socialists of Auburn, California, do hereby most earnestly protest against all forms of military organization and training of our citizens, as we regard the maintenance of a great military establishment as a menace to democratic government and a very unwise and wasteful public policy.

Resolved, That we protest against the formation of such organizations as the "Boy Scouts" and the organization of military companies in our public schools, particularly our high schools, whereby the minds of mere children are misled and perverted with military morals and ideals, and whereby they are trained to have false standards of citizenship; to regard force as a higher law than justice and to think and do many other things which citizens of a republic should not think and do.

Resolved, That we see in such military training no possible result but a development of the "murder spirit" in our children, who should be trained in the arts of peace instead; and the creation of a weapon which the wealthy, parasitic class will later on attempt to use to keep the great mass of the people, the working people, in a state of vassalage.

G. GERALDSON,
Chairman;
GEO. HEFFNER,
Secretary.

THE EAST IS WAKING UP.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 23.

Dear Comrade:
Enclosed please find \$1 for REVOLT for one year. Believe me, the East is waking up.
Yours for Socialism,
J. C. KIRBY.

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POOR FATHER!

A "Judge" That Should Be Recalled.

Waterbury, Connecticut, Sept. 18, 1911.

Revolt Publishing Co.,
 305 Grant Avenue,
 San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:

Referring to the paper which you have been sending to J. S. Judge, 1005 Powell street, San Francisco, I wish to ask that you kindly discontinue it, as Mr. Judge, who is my father, has long since left San Francisco. The postoffice there has been sending notices each week for additional postage, and I do not wish to be bothered further with it.

Neither do I care to have the address corrected on your mailing list.

I have as much sympathy for the working man as any one ever born, but I have no use for people of the Hayward and McNamara style. They and those who uphold them do more to injure the cause of the working man than can be repaired in many years.

I have always credited myself with being open-minded enough to receive all sides of a question, and am a sincere believer in the federation of labor, but how any one can support such people as I have named goes beyond my comprehension. Under these circumstances I do not care to receive your paper, nor deliver it to my father, as I would not want to have his friends think that they had among them any one identified, even in sympathy, with the cause of Hayward or McNamara.

Yours truly,
 M. W. JUDGE.

EDITORIAL NOTE:—There are other judges that pride themselves on their "open-mindedness" and have great sympathy for the workingman who remains an obedient slave, yet "have no use for men of the Hayward (sic!) or McNamara type," because these men have demanded something more than sympathy for labor.

GARBLED NEWS.

Dear Comrade:

I saw that you used the two notes I sent you, thanks.

Here is something you probably have noticed but it won't do any harm to call your attention to it.

A few weeks ago the capitalist press published an interview with Prof. J. G. Brooks, in the course of which he mentioned that when the trade-unions in Pittsburg and vicinity were broken up the I. W. W. was organized, etc.

Now the Social-Democrat of September 23 prints the same interview, on page 3, but omits the reference to conditions in Pittsburg.

It has long been the claim of Socialist publications that we get nothing but garbled and false news from capitalist newspapers but in this instance the reverse is the case. The capitalist report is more reliable. If this were an oversight it wouldn't be worth noticing, but to those familiar with the methods of those conducting the affairs of our State paper it seems that this was left out deliberately and with a purpose.

If you have not noticed this omission I think it would be a good idea if you would get the interview as published in the capitalist papers and as in the Social-Democrat and print them side by side, or at least make this the foundation for an editorial about the Social-Democrat.

Other comrades down this way brought the capitalist press interview to my attention and we all agreed that the statement about Pittsburg was the most significant item in it. Now our "radical" press emasculates it.

Show 'em up!

Fraternally,

(Name withheld, must hold his job.)

LOCAL ALAMEDA CO. RESOLUTION.

Oakland, Sept. 28, 1911.

Editor REVOLT:

At regular meeting of the County Central Committee, Local Alameda County, 27th inst., the following resolution was passed:

"That it is the consensus of opinion of the

County Central Committee that the State Secretary has no right to delay referendums sent to him, nor any right to publish his opinion on the same in the State paper. But should send referendums out immediately when he receives them, according to the State constitution."

The County Central Committee, on behalf of Local Alameda County, seconds Branch Alameda's referendum No. 5, regarding State paper and demands same be put to a vote of members throughout the State immediately.

CHAS. M'ARTHUR,
 Rec. Sec'y, County Central Com.
 1020 Wood St., Oakland.

Dear REVOLT:

Enclosed find P. O. money order for one dollar, to be applied to extending my subscription to REVOLT, which must be near expiring. Owing to a sprained ankle which has laid me up four months, I will not be able to attend the first semi-annual meeting on Sunday, Oct. 1st, but wish to say I am in strong sympathy with its present policy—no compromise, no sugar coating. I do not think the present directorate can be bettered.

The Secretary is hereby authorized to cast my vote for a continuance of its present policy and directors.

Respectfully yours,
 SARAH WOODHEAD.

MAKING A STOOL PIGEON.

(A Story Which May be True.)

By CLOUDESLEY JOHNS.

(Republished from the October International Socialist Review.)

I.

Uncertain of purpose, weak of character, filled with a torturing yearning for comfort and ease in life while lacking the qualities of shrewdness and efficient brutality which give the best chance of achieving material success under capitalism, Oran Martel found existence bleak and cruel.

Naturally his frothy mind turned to the creating of illusions for its comfort, while he toiled both unwillingly and unhappily as a wage slave blind to any hope of release through the revolutionary movement for the destruction of wage slavery. In his youth he had found in the reading of absurd detective yarns, in which the sleuths won wealth and honor, a means of drugging his active sense of discontent. Early in such poor manhood as the course of his development permitted him to attain he sought the career his early reading had glorified to his worm-eaten intellect, and obtained employment with a private detective bureau.

Disillusionment followed—not that it was in Martel's nature to become depressed by the actual vileness of his chosen vocation, but because he found the labor far more onerous than he had expected and the pay far less than he had dreamed.

Lacking the necessary force of character to seek new fields of endeavor, however, he drifted unhappily on along the line of least resistance.

One night, suddenly, fortune in grim guise offered him release. It involved murder. More through a half-insane impulse, wrought by the years of fretful dejection, than through any degree of sturdy criminal courage, the weakling seized the opportunity—and found himself in possession of more money than he had been wont to receive in two or three years, and haunted by such horrid fear as only cowards can know. It proved a source of greater mental distress to Martel than toil and poverty had caused him.

For awhile he obeyed the dictates of the best understanding he possessed, and pursued the plodding and evil tenor of his course as a cheap employee of the detective bureau, sometimes framing "evidence" in cases where divorce was sought or opposed, at others returning to manual labor and joining some union under orders to help get it into trouble. When he thought himself safe from suspicion of the crime committed on his own initiative, he left the detective service to seek the peace and comfort of which he had dreamed.

Still his haunting dread followed him, filling him more than all else with a sense of loneliness. This impelled him into marriage. The dread began to die away.

II.

"What is the reward in that Wengdon murder case?" asked William H. Burr, head of the Burr Detective Agency, gazing thoughtfully at some imaginary picture projected from his peculiar mind into a broad shaft of dusty sunlight which cut across the semi-gloom of the room.

"Wengdon?" queried his associate. "I don't just place the name."

"Look it up," said Burr. "I don't think we want it, but I'd just like to know what it is. It was a little over three years ago."

Brand, the assistant, looked through some files, and in a few moments reported:

"Only a thousand dollars."

The chief's heavy lips, above a heavier jaw,

curled in a grotesque smile of whimsically sinister amusement.

"I can put my finger on the man any time I want," he said, "but we won't use him to gather that reward. I think he'll be worth a great deal more than a thousand to us."

Brand waited.
 "In the next big fight on organized labor," Burr went on after a pause in which he seemed to hesitate, "we'll have our chance, Brand. McPartland queered himself by his failure in the Hayward matter, and he won't be given another chance." Again the heavy-jowled detective paused. Brand waited. "We'll need a stool pigeon," Burr resumed; "one that we'll have an absolute cinch on."

"McPartland had that," Brand interrupted, and then stopped himself abruptly.
 Burr frowned.

"He bungled it. Our man will do better; we'll train him better and work it better," he said. "I'm going to send you to get him ready. Take plenty of time. Don't force him into the union, nor try to train him in any way, till he gets used to the idea of working for us with a rope around his neck. Just keep close watch to see that the fool doesn't kill himself before he gets over the first shock. He's just the man we want, even had some training as a detective. Just made to order! We mustn't risk losing him."

"Who is it?" asked Brand.
 "The murderer of old Wengdon," Burr answered slowly; "Oran Martel."

III.

Chilled and frightened by the veiled allusions of his new friend to detective work and unsolved murder mysteries, Martel at last became convinced of the awful truth that this man knew his dread secret.

"For God's sake, Jones! what do you want with me?" he cried out one day when he and Brand, whom he knew as "Jones," were alone together.

Brand, who had worked things up to this point, threw off the mask and told Oran Martel what was wanted of him.

"Stiffen up, old man!" he added cheerily to the shivering, grey-faced wretch. "We'll take care of you whatever happens."

"My wife's people belong to that union," gasped Martel.

"That's good," commented Brand. "That'll make things easier for you to work. You think it over, Martel. There's no hurry; take your time. I think you'll see that it's lots the best thing you can do. We can always collect the thousand dollars for you, you know, Oran, if you don't care to take up our proposition."

To a man of Martel's nature that proposition was, indeed, "lots the best thing," under the circumstances.

So was the stool pigeon made.

SUGGESTIONS ON AMENDMENTS.

By R. M. ROYCE.

The time within which the following article is written is so short that some of the proposed amendments have not been given the consideration they deserve.

1st. It is as well to have the inspectors of weights and measures selected by local authority and not the State. They should be appointed by the consumers—not by the State, the latter might be influenced by the rural and county concerns. The duties are local. Suggest No.

Senate Amendment 2.

2nd. County-self government.
 The difficulty with this amendment is that with local self-government one of the qualifications for office would be long residence and the State would be subdivided into small communities and power centered in rings. Suggest No.

Senate Amendment 5.

3rd. Two sessions of Legislature with interval of 30 days. The Socialist party with its organization is well qualified to ascertain what legislation is pending, and exposing jobs is good propaganda. Suggest Yes.

Senate Amendment 6.

4th. Woman Suffrage. The party supports this amendment. Vote Yes.

Senate Amendment 8.

5th. Making logging roads public carriers. This is for the benefit of small owners of timber land. It may result in cheapening lumber but in more rapid destruction of forests, on the other hand large owners of timber may hold until they have bought up small owners. Suggest Yes, but am in doubt.

6th. Changing the manner of making city charters and amending same—can see no objection. Suggest Yes.

Senate Amendment 20.

7th. Initiative and Referendum. Party approves. Vote Yes.

Senate Amendment 22.

8th. Recall. Party approves. Vote Yes.

Senate Amendment 23.

9th. Powers of Appellate Courts in matters of criminal appeals. This amendment increases power of Appellate Courts to affirm decisions and enables them to wink at unfair trials—as the courts are in hands of capitalistic class, it is for interest of party to have written opinions. Suggest No.

Senate Amendment 26.

10th. Employers' Liability law. Vote Yes.

Senate Amendment 32.

11th. Civil service. Power in municipalities to regulate terms of office. The fewer appointees the smaller campaign funds, and the harder to maintain a machine. Suggest Yes.

Senate Amendment 45.

12th. State regulation of public utilities, except in cities, there to be regulated by city. This

amendment while not ideal is perhaps a step in the right direction. Suggest Yes.

Senate Amendment

13th. That cities may prescribe qualifications of certain officers, their terms of office and recall. The recall provision is approved by the party but experience has shown that politicians in providing qualifications always provide for long terms of residence and thus experts cannot be secured, able men from the country cannot come to the cities. Suggest No.

Senate Amendment 48.

14th. Authorizing cities to sell power, light, etc., outside of its boundaries, as well as within. Suggest Yes.

Senate Amendment 49.

15th. Uniform text books for schools. Board to consist of Governor, Professor of Pedagogy, principal of State normal schools, changes to be made not oftener than once in four years. They are to adopt a uniform series of text-books. Suggest Yes.

Assembly Amendment 2.

16th. Term of office six years, and power of railroad commissioners and appointment by Governor. The power to elect is taken from the people and the term of office is so long, six years, that the Commission becomes a little Senate. Suggest No.

Assembly Amendment 6.

17th. This amendment provides that cities may by charter provide the manner in which election officers shall be elected, and may provide for a higher vote than majority. That the Legislature may also do. The sole power should be given cities, that power now exists apparently. Suggest No.

Assembly Amendment 25.

18th. Providing that Justices Court may be abolished and magistrates appointed. Suggest No.

Assembly Amendment 26.

19th. Providing that passes may be issued by transportation companies to peace officers. Suggest Yes.

Assembly Amendment 28.

20th. Appointment of Clerk of Supreme Court and providing for Court Commissioners. The latter office now exists. Suggest Yes.

Assembly Amendment 33.

21st. Trial of officials for misdemeanors in office and that Justices of District Court of Appeal may be impeached. As the constitution now stands the latter can be tried as the Legislature may determine. It would seem that the law should be uniform. Suggest Yes.

Assembly Amendment 46.

22nd. Exemptions of property of veterans of wars to extent of \$1000. From an economic standpoint the exemption if necessary should apply to all. Suggest No.

Assembly Amendment 48.

23rd. Providing for regulation of rates of transportation companies by Railroad Commission. Probably good. Suggest Yes.

Assembly Amendment No. 50.

IN MEMORY OF FRANCISCO FERRER.

A commemoration meeting will be held in Washington Square Theatre the night of October 13. A playlet entitled "The Class War" will be presented by the Italian comrades, and several speakers in different languages will tell the story of the life and death of the great educator who was murdered by the Spanish government at Montjuich.

The speakers in English will be Austin Lewis, William McDevitt and Franklin Jordan; in Spanish, G. Lagos, and in Italian, Fred Povaldi.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

Including

A German Play in One Act

Given by

GESANG-VEREIN VORWAERTS

Sunday Evening, October 1, 1911

MISSION TURN-VEREIN HALL

Eighteenth Street near Valencia

ADMISSION 25 CENTS BEER 5 CENTS

Schafer's Orchestra

DONATIONS TO SUSTAINING FUND.

J. J. \$1.00
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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.

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 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.

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.

MARK YOUR

BALLOT

SOCIALISM

AND CAST IT

AT THE ELECTION

IN NOVEMBER.

CALL FOR A SPECIAL STATE CONVENTION.

(From The World, Oakland, Sept. 23.) The conference of Socialist party members called in Oakland last Sunday to devise ways and means to protect the party from those who would wreck it via fusion and compromise with labor misleaders of the McCarthy type, drew an attendance of members from twelve different locals and branches.

Comrades C. A. Tobey and J. H. Eustace of Branch Oakland were chosen chairman and secretary respectively, and some rousing speeches in favor of the objects of the meeting were made by Eugene Wilder of Mayfield, J. H. Levy and C. A. Tobey of Oakland, T. J. Mahoney, David Milder, Cloudesley Johns, S. Schulberg of San Francisco.

One or two speakers, notably John Gelder of Oakland, criticized the movement now under way, hinting that the kickers might be Pinkertons and that any agitation now might hang the McNamaras. A couple of others made a plea that the movement could not afford to despise the middle class, but the meeting was practically unanimous against any kind of swerving from the sound tactics of "no compromise; no political trading."

It also took a stand against the State officers who are standing with Job Harriman in his fusion scheme proposed in the Social-Democrat.

There were present the following comrades: From Local San Francisco—S. Schulberg, Cloudesley Johns, David Milder, Mrs. Milder, F. F. Bebergall, T. J. Mooney, Carl Betke.

From Branch Oakland—J. S. Bevan, Andrew Wing, H. Jantzen, Victor Hugo, Antone Hammerle, I. Gordon, J. J. Adam, J. S. Pedersen, J. A. Lind, C. A. Tobey, J. H. Eustace, J. H. Levy, A. S. Fuller, E. Lindroth, A. H. Spencer, L. H. Gorham, John Gelder.

From Branch Alameda—Seymour Miller, Al. C. Sweetser. From Branch Berkeley—John Andrew, J. H. Wilde, S. J. Staley.

From Branch West Berkeley (Finnish)—A. Rinne. From Branch Twenty-third Avenue—F. H. Barney, E. A. Christofferson, R. J. Hanley, H. H. Stone, Otto Sinz, Otto Falter.

Branch Palo Alto—Mrs. Jennie Arnot, Mrs. Matheson, Eugene Wilder, Miss Scofield.

From Branch Elmhurst—J. S. Cato, J. S. Stocking, Wm. Reeder, A. S. Gagnon.

From Local Stege—Ira W. Ross. From Branch Los Angeles—Eliza Du Luce.

From Branch Melrose—E. Silcox. From Local Orland—Emil Stortz.

As the best means of clearing up the situation, it was decided to initiate a movement for a special constitutional convention of the party, to be held in San Jose the first week of January, to write a new constitution and restate the party's position on the important questions now before us.

Branch Oakland was chosen to initiate the referendum, which is as follows:

Motion—That a special State convention of the Socialist party of California be called for the first Sunday in January, at San Jose, to consider all drafts submitted to it for a new State constitution for the Socialist party in California and to pass upon any other matters that may come before it; that all matters approved by more than a one-third vote of the convention, even though not adopted by the convention, shall be submitted to referendum vote of the membership, with a statement of the vote cast on each proposition; that the convention shall receive or prepare and submit at least two drafts for a constitution, constituting a majority and minority report; that the representation shall be one delegate from each local or branch in California and one delegate for each one hundred members or major fraction thereof in good standing December 1; railroad fare of the delegates to be paid from the State delegates' mileage fund, which shall be kept intact for that purpose; delegates, to be eligible, must have been members of the Socialist party continuously for at least one year preceding the date of the call for the convention.

Branch Oakland's meeting of last Monday was most interesting and well attended. The resignation of Wm. A. Gray as organizer was accepted and Jas. N. Boul, a newly arrived comrade from Vancouver, elected in his place. F. W. Bevins was elected as a member of the organization.

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tion and propaganda committee, vice J. J. Caruth, resigned.

The resolution recommended by the mass meeting of Sunday night appearing in another column was adopted as a referendum motion.

The following was the vote upon State referendum No. 6 on the recall of Secretary Meriam: Ayés 33, noes 2. The vote on national referendum C: Ayés 5, noes 26, on the first question, and ayés 4, noes 27, on the second question.

A motion was carried that a committee consisting of Comrades Eustace, Bradley and O'Connor be created to make arrangements for an entertainment and benefit for Comrade H. C. Tuck on the date of his release from jail, which will be about Oct. 17.

FUZZES AND RUMBLES.

The portly member of the Steam Shovel and Dredgers' Union will, with a golden shovel, made by Shreve & Co., break ground for the Panama Pacific Exposition Co., a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of California.

This Exposition company is a private concern using public funds to further enrich itself. "Bill" Taft of organized labor will, by the act of breaking ground for the big show, boost the fair to be held in San Francisco in 1915; at the same time he will give a lift to Mr. Wm. Howard Taft, who years to succeed himself as President of these United States in the interest of and to the advantage of greater capitalism.

Though "Bill" Taft is a union man, and using a golden shovel will lift one shovelful of dirt, his vocation is not that of a "mucker." He is an exploiter. The bona-fide "muckers," "skinners" and other wage slaves on the big show grounds will be exploited in the same old way.

The old style labor leaders (?) yell that the unions should stay out of politics and they themselves are saturated with the stench that is the inevitable result of rotten capitalist politics.

Good times are here. The dinner pails are full and being toted to the jobs. The workers' children no longer are working. The homes of the wage-earners are furnished with the best of furniture and carpets. No more men or women go to jail for stealing, as we all have plenty and more. San Francisco is the one bright spot in the world. The reason for all of this prosperity and joy is because "plain Jim Rolph, the Mission boy," was elected mayor. No longer is there a conflict of interests between the employer and his wage slaves. Bah! SELIG SCHULBERG.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED WHEN SUPPORTED BY THE REQUISITE NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Benson, Ariz., Sept. 7, 1911. I move that we, the National Committee, put the seal of our disapproval upon, and unreservedly condemn, the conduct of Winfield R. Gaylord in, first, contrary to the provisions of Article II, Section 4, of the Constitution, interfering and meddling with the regular organized movement of the State of Missouri; and in, secondly, circularizing the members of the National Committee in regard to a pending referendum on which said committee was about to act, which said referendum was of no concern to Comrade Gaylord except insofar as he had illegally injected himself into the affair of the organization of Missouri.

COMMENT: There are a few in our party who seem to think that the provisions of our constitution and platform should be enforced when it applies to the other fellow. I bowed my neck to the task-master for so many years that for the life of me I can see no difference in the comrade who is able to write several titles before or after his name, and Jimmie Higgins. They both look alike to me. Gaylord in his circular tells us how much the old St. Louis Local has done and how little progress has been made by the regular organization; but only by implication does he inform us how much this lack of progress in the State's organization was effected by the interference of himself and other trouble makers. It seems that it was not enough for him to defy the Socialist constitution and boldly meddle with the affairs of the party in another State, but after he has done all the damage he could to the organization by his persistent meddling, he must insult the members of the National Committee by giving, unasked, his advice as to how we should vote on the referendum now before the committee, and how gentlemanly he does it. He fails to call the officers of the regular organization anything worse than "tricksters," language that some capitalist courts would not allow a prosecuting attorney to use in reference to a defendant on trial for crime. Let us show this comrade that we would have more respect for his advice if he came with clean hands, showing that he had some regard for the constitution of the Socialist party. (Signed) J. N. MORRISON, National Committeeman for Arizona.

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