



THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER

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WHOLE NO. 24.

LABOR'S TEST.

Solidarity Alone Can Succeed.

By WILLIAM McDEVITT.

The Shop Men's strike is labor's test. It is not a question of the strength of the Federation or of the Southern Pacific Company or the Harriman lines. It is an opportunity of testing labor's solidarity.

The workers can win this strike—if the working class wills it. The strikers, if left to fight their battle alone, have a long and dubious contest ahead of them, with a drawn battle and a compromise decision as the best, perhaps, to be hoped for; but if the full solidarity of labor is manifested, if the workers in the entire industry involved (the railroad business) take an active part in the battle, the corporation will be beaten and mammon will recoil from a lost field.

So far the united crafts engaged in the walk-out have shown a fine spirit and a good front; but, industrially or economically, the times favor the plutocratic side of the battle. The army of the unemployed is enormous and hungry; myriads of potential strikebreakers await the call to service; their fear of the hardships of desperate war has been swallowed up in the reality of daily desperate starving.

One thing, however, is on the side of the men of labor in this fight. It was the great thing that arose out of the recent strike in England; it was the dominant element in the great strikes of France; the growing spirit of labor solidarity; the rising power of industrial unionism, or syndicalism, or militant Socialism; call it what you will, **IT IS HERE. AND IT IS THE WINNING THING!**

STRIKE AND FIGHT!

Men of the Federation of Shop Employees, remember the English general strike. You fight for your CLASS—the working class. Remember that a labor strike to-day is open war. **STRIKE and FIGHT.** You gave your foe too long a time to prepare; you delayed the first stroke until the enemy was prepared to receive and counter. It's the sudden straight blow that counts in the fortune of war. Note how Italy struck Turkey. How Japan struck Russia.

Already, of course, the railroad vampire has called upon its courts; already it has sought aid from the political powers or the governmental agencies. The Harriman lines own the courts—Harriman himself blurted this out years ago; the railroads own militia and United States marshals; they have already engaged an army of private thugs to wage war upon the strikers until the regulars are summoned to the field by the pliant and docile kept judges of the corporations.

Here in this city, (I have the direct testimony of a man engaged in the company's employ) the Southern Pacific shops two weeks ago laid in a local supply of black jacks and strikebreaking bludgeons for use by the hired thugs of the company.

"TIE UP THE ROADS!"

The time has come for the workers to realize the need of waging this strike as a labor war. It must be a fight of labor against capital; the time for namby-pamby slapping on the wrist is gone by. The rights of man must override the "sacred" rights of property; labor's needs must override capital's creeds. The clarion call of class against class should be raised as in England. **TIE UP THE ROADS! TIE THEM SO TIGHT** that nothing but a permit from the working class shall ever start the works again.

Now that the war is on, let it be GENERAL. Every craft in the industry, every worker on the Harriman lines, should take up the gage of battle and be an active fighter. The time for soft lispings, and pretty parleyings, and polite conferences, is over. It's a fight now, and fighting men are needed. To the rear with the timid and the temporizers!

Remember the Congress of Labor, the Parliament of Man on Tower Hill in London! Under which flag NOW?

WHERE ARE THE POLITICIANS NOW?

In the political campaign just closed, labor had many professing friends. Where are they now? Where, for instance, is James Rolph, Jr? His good friends Furuseth and MacArthur vouched for him. They gave assurances that Jim's heart beat in cordial sympathy with the heart of labor. Where is James now? Where is Mission Jim? Has any one heard him raise his voice for the striking shop men? We fear that if labor waits for the politician to make good after the battle of the ballots is over, it will grow stark and stiff while waiting.

No, labor's strength lies in labor's own hands. The unvanquishable number of the men of toil;

THIS STRIKE MUST WIN!

Masters Show Hand By Blacklist.

Determined to Crush Labor Before It Can Gain Strength.

Feeling the weight of the yoke of wage slavery growing heavier on their necks, the shopmen struck. It is a movement of the workers, aroused by the instinctive feeling that they must fight or lose the power to fight. It is none too well planned, none too well prepared for, yet it has a better chance to win than can any struggle planned by "leaders" and directed from "above."

AND IT MUST WIN! IT CAN.

The men on strike are not hampered by too much organization based on abstractions and ideals. The men who will and must join them ere the strike be won are equally free from academic rules for thought and conduct. The uprising gives promise, even in the beginning, of following the course of the great English strike of last month.

Time enough to arrange the details of the demands on the masters when those masters shall have been beaten to their knees as the Government of Great Britain, army and all, was beaten.

Time enough to rearrange the laws when courts of law stand helpless in the face of Labor's uprising and the petty parasites of the masters in their militia camps are awed and vanquished without daring to strike a murderous blow at the workers' hosts banded together in class solidarity at last.

The workers have risen. They can win if they refuse to allow self-appointed leaders to "make terms" for them in the hour when the masters shall begin to weaken; **AND THEY MUST WIN!**

Many temptations will be presented, chiefly to the men who find their way into the position of "leadership," but also to the rank and file, for the masters are fighting for their exploiting privileges with high hopes of complete victory only a few years away.

With the opening of the Panama Canal the hosts of half-starved laborers from Greece, Italy and other Southern European countries, will be brought into this port by the tens of thousands. They are the cheapest of cheap laborers, the most discouraged of all workers in the world in regard to any struggle against the tyranny of the ruling class. A fight to keep them out would be utterly

wasted effort. They are white, and so even the flimsy race argument is lacking. **LET THEM FIND SOLIDARITY OF LABOR WHEN THEY ARRIVE, AND SO LEARN AT ONCE THAT IF THEY DO NOT ENTER INTO THE SPIRIT OF THAT CLASS SOLIDARITY THEY ARE LIKELY TO BE VERY UNHAPPY.**

The attitude of the masters is manifested unmistakably in the early announcement of their purpose of blacklisting every man refusing to crawl back to the kennel like a whipped dog within two days after the issuance of the ultimatum. The masters are growing monstrosly insolent these days, with the opening of the canal so near.

It looks like a simple problem in mathematics to them, with every column footing up in their favor, but at the same time there is manifestly a vague uneasiness in their minds, a feeling that they must strike hard and swiftly at any effort on the part of labor to strengthen its position before the prospective influx from Mediterranean ports. Probably few of the employers realize what effect the existence of a strong class conscious labor movement on the Coast would have on the minds of the immigrants. Their vague anxiety, impelling them to take desperate measures to beat the workers swiftly into submission, undoubtedly is caused solely by the strike in England in which the workers, by ignoring the guidance of leaders, won the most momentous struggle in the history of the modern world. The masters in this country still have faith in the patriotism and law-abiding habits of the American citizen, yet still, because of the English strike, they are filled with vague uneasiness at the threatened uprising of labor on the Coast and in the Middle West. From this arises their determination to crush the labor insurrection mercilessly before it can gain strength.

This determination must be met with all the courage that labor owns. To win means to win all; to lose is to lose far more than a strike, for it means the placing of the master's heel on labor's neck in all the industries of the West.

THIS STRIKE MUST BE WON!

LEARNING SOME LESSONS.

When the workers of England, a couple of months ago, threw the wholesome fear of Economic Force into the hearts of the bread masters of that happily awakening land, they were very little organized. That of course was a mistake. When the workers of France, a couple of years ago, tied up the railroads of the classic land of revolution with a thoroughness that carried them to ultimate victory in spite of the wiles of a traitor parliamentarian masquerading as a Socialist, they were very strongly organized—in the right way. That of course was as it should have been. The victory in France was won because of this up-to-date, efficient form of industrial organization, while that in England was won because the English workers, though not organized (either before or since the strike) to an extent at all commensurate with the number of men who went out, none the less displayed in their struggle that inter-craft solidarity which must form the basis of the only form of labor organization that can meet the needs of the working class in its rapidly intensifying conflict with the banded hosts of latter day capitalism.

Now the gentlemen who graciously direct the affairs of the Harriman railroad system have learned their lesson from the events in France and England. They are acutely conscious of the coming menace of Industrial Unionism, and they

the inevitable need of the men who make the world of wealth; the social solidarity of labor; the ripening of the era of revolution—these are the powers that shall give the working class its sure triumph and its lasting conquest.

Meanwhile, comrades, remember the men on the battle line. Back them up, cheer them on, be ready with the reserves. Their fight is our fight; their victory the common good of the working class.

have evidenced this consciousness by their refusal to "recognize" a federation even of the shop employes alone—a federation pitifully unable to cope with the situation even if it were "recognized," but none the less a federation of more than one craft within a given industry, and hence a step hated by the masters with a hatred as intelligent as it is relentless. The splendid spirit displayed by the workers of conservative, stolid, slow-moving Britain has taught the capitalists of America a lesson to which the greater part of the workers of America are still unhappily blind.

Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt and his associates are perfectly willing to "recognize" the individual, segregated, autonomous craft organizations within the railroad industry. They have been "recognizing" these organizations for years—with considerable comfort and security to themselves. They know from experience that the task of starving a single craft into submission is really no trick at all. Also, they know that such a federation of shop crafts as that which is now making its splendid fight for life is in itself no serious menace to the masters simply because it does not go far enough. But finally they know that if this federation can preserve its existence in the life and death struggle it is now waging, it must invariably expand into the sort of federation whose advent they know will be the beginning of the end of the exploitation of man by man. Therefore they refuse to "recognize" it.

When the workers of the Harriman railroads, and of all other railroads in the nation, are organized into a homogeneous, compact body, recognizing that an injury to one craft is an injury to all crafts, they can get pretty nearly anything they may be minded to go after. When the workers of the nation's other industries are similarly organized, the dawn of Labor's day will have come. And on that day it won't make any very great difference whether Labor is "recognized" or not.

R. R. B.

REVOLT MEETING.

Subscribers Endorse Policy.

Enthusiasm for REVOLT and determination to give all possible aid to strengthen it in its fight to keep the Socialist party out of the quagmires of political trading and compromise, and to arouse the workers to the need of industrial unionism, marked the meeting of REVOLT subscribers held last Sunday in Jefferson Square Hall.

The meeting was called to order by Comrade Mooney, who spoke briefly and introduced Comrade William McDevitt as chairman. McDevitt delivered a short address on the work that has been done by REVOLT and the work that remains for it to do.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Bebergall showed receipts and expenditures for the period from March 2, 1911, to September 27, 1911, as follows:

Receipts	\$1,594.05
Expenditures	1,504.15
Balance on hand	\$ 89.90

On motion, the report was accepted.

The report of Comrade Thomas J. Mooney, as publisher, was followed by general discussion, those taking the floor being, George Williams, David Milder, Selig Schulberg, Jack Zamford, A. Johnson, Caroline Nelson, Cloudesley Johns, Alfred Lenz and Thomas J. Mooney.

A motion was made that the present policy of the paper be maintained for the ensuing six months.

Amended, that not more than two columns of matter dealing with internal party affairs be published in any one issue.

Further amended, after discussion, that all matter on internal party affairs be confined to a special department.

After further discussion the previous question was moved and carried.

The vote on the amendment to the amendment was, Yes, 4; No, 32. On the amendment, Yes, 3; No, 34. On the original motion, to maintain the present policy, Yes, 35; No, 2.

The election of a board of directors for the ensuing six months resulted as follows:

Frederick F. Bebergall, Thomas J. Mooney, David Milder, Selig Schulberg, James Dukelow, K. Puzevich, Mrs. Howard, Louis I. Fortin, W. A. Patton and A. Johnson.

A motion was made and carried that the board of directors send a delegation to the shop employes, assuring them of REVOLT'S support in the strike.

After a few piano selections by Mrs. Rena Mooney, the meeting adjourned.

SOME COMMENTS ON REVOLT.

By ALICE JOY.

At the recent first meeting of its subscribers, REVOLT found itself facing a choice between two courses. Either it could drop the factional fight which has rendered it objectionable as a propaganda sheet among those not yet learned in Socialist party politics, ignore party squabbles, and make a clean, independent fight for Industrial Socialism, or it could remain as it has been in the past,—distinctly a party paper, with its sphere of usefulness confined largely to within the party, seeking to save that organization "the work of forty years in America" from quenching its fire in the waters of state capitalism. Almost unanimously the subscribers chose the latter course,—so then "lay on, Macduff! And excommunicated be he who first cries, 'Hold! Enough!'"

Are we Socialists? And are we true members of the Socialist party? The two questions can not be answered as one. Inexperienced as I am, I should be silent were it not evident that many

who have been longer in the party speak in the excitement of controversy, influenced by the lure of the cheap emphasis of exaggeration, rather than by the overmastering desire to state the simple truth as it appears to an open mind. I come fresh from the mass' of those unheralded Socialists who would as soon think of joining a church to express their veneration for the beloved tramp agitator of Nazareth, or of voting the Democratic ticket to show their belief in the justice of democracy, as of joining the Socialist party as an expression of their hope in the co-operative commonwealth. To these, Socialism is infinitely larger than the Socialist party.

A Socialist is one who recognizes the social nature of man and who seeks a social organization which shall fit the facts of our economic world.

Two great complementary factors make up this economic world,—the needs of men and the productivity of men. According as the one or the other looms large in a man's mind, so does he fashion his ideal social organization. One says: What is publicly needed shall be publicly owned and controlled, what is privately needed shall be privately owned. The other says: What is produced singly or in association shall be owned and controlled by the producer, singly or in association as the case may be.

The one says: The railroads are the common carriers of the nation—needed by all. They shall be owned and controlled by all through the medium of a democratic government. The other says: The railroads are the product of a certain group of workers. They shall be owned and controlled by those workers.

The former seeks to do away with the competitive system of industry, with its accursed law of supply and demand, by putting the control of the supply into the hands of those who make the demand. This would touch wages only incidentally. The latter seeks to abolish the wage system by giving the whole product directly to the producers; but only hints as to the competition which would remain amongst producers in the exchange of their products.

The former appeals to the altruism in human nature,—considering the needs of all. The latter appeals to selfishness,—each seizing his own.

To accomplish the former, all that is necessary is a democratic form of government, i. e., universal suffrage, the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, and a majority of the voters convinced of the desirability of owning the things they need. But for the latter a complete change in our form of government,—from a political to an industrial democracy—is necessary. Men must be no longer divided geographically into precincts, cities, counties, states, nations; they must be united into self-governing industries.

The first-named type of social organization or Socialism, is purely political. It is, in fact, merely a widening and perfecting of the functions of our present government to cover those parts of our social life which we have found it unwise to leave in private hands. It is the only form of Socialism which to-day requires or justifies the formation of a political party. The second type of Socialism has absolutely nothing to do with our present political machinery. Its problem is to rouse the workers to a desire to rule their work.

The political Socialists have tyrants from without to fight. The Industrial Socialist has one enemy,—the jealous, sluggish, selfish inertia of the workers.

The political Socialist says: The things we all need have been seized by tyrants and are held by them through the power of laws which we have allowed them to make. And in the holding they are crushing the workers, stupefying their minds, working them into sluggishness, fanning their jealousies, destroying their spirit. We only, who have escaped the curse of wage slavery, can see clearly. Follow us, and we will change those laws and seize the things we need—machinery, workers, and all—and we will lead you out into a land of Canaan where you shall find justice and freedom. And the pledge of our faith is the recall, which we place in your hands.

If the Industrial Socialist believes that better economic conditions will help to restore the spirit of manhood to the wage slaves who now cling to their paltry flesh-pots, then he has a right to join the political party not "of the working class,"—there is and can be no such thing in a government based on arbitrary geographical divisions,—but of the Social-Democrats of the world. If not,—if he believes rather that such improvement will only serve to make contented cattle—that it is more hopeful to be a slave under a sworn enemy than under a charitable friend, then let him not play with so dangerous a weapon as the ballot; for he can never tell when, as in Milwaukee or Berkeley, his plaything may be loaded; and strangely callous to immediate human suffering must be that political candidate who would not turn opportunist on finding himself in a position of power.

(NOTE—The editor feels that this article, while well worth publishing, is not free from error and needs criticism. Being rushed for time, however, and having confidence in the REVOLT subscribers, he leaves it to them.)

SHALL WOMEN WORK?

By JOHN M. WORK.

A recent writer who takes a look forward into the future has the following to say, among other things, about what he sees in the Co-Operative Commonwealth:

"I do not see one hovel, or one woman or child at work in mines, mills, factories, offices or fields."

I object to the idea that women are not going to work in any of the industries.

Being a somewhat prolific writer myself, and knowing how easy it is to find fault with anyone's writings, I have no desire to be hypercritical. Furthermore, the writer of the above has written lots of good stuff. But this is too tremendous an error to overlook. It is also an all too common error, and it needs to be pointed out for that reason.

To be sure, we intend to abolish the long hours and the undesirable conditions under which women work at present.

So also we intend to abolish the long hours and the undesirable conditions under which men work at present.

But we do not intend to prohibit men from working altogether.

And it is just as ridiculous to suppose that we intend to prohibit women from working altogether.

Possibly the women will not choose to work in the mines. But, in my humble opinion there will be millions of them working in the mills, factories, offices, and elsewhere. And they will work in the mines and fields if they so desire.

It would be fatal to our prospects of reaching the women with the message of Socialism if we were to give the millions of wage earning women to understand that we do not intend to let them continue to earn their own living, but propose to compel them to become dependent upon men. They prize what little independence they have, and they want more of it.

It would be equally fatal to our prospects of reaching the women with the message of Socialism if we were to give the married women to understand that they must remain dependent upon men. It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times that they are chafing under the galling chains of dependence.

Moreover, if we really did intend to shut women out of the industries, Socialism would not be worth having.

Even the rather pitiful measure of economic freedom secured by some women under capitalism is exceedingly wholesome and beneficial.

But, it is one of the greatest glories of Socialism that it will extend economic freedom to all women, and extend it to them in abundance.

Far from shutting women out of the industries, Socialism will do just the opposite.

It will open up to every woman a full and free opportunity to earn her own living, and to receive her full earnings.

This means the total cessation of marrying for a home.

It means that there will be no more prostitution, either inside or outside of the marriage relation.

It means that the sex relations between men and women will be raised to a plane of purity which can scarcely be imagined under the present degrading conditions.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The following petition, with the accompanying instructions, is being sent out by the tens of thousands from the National Headquarters of the Socialist party. If each of the 80,000 dues-paying members of the party secure but fifteen signatures, they will roll up a demand from 1,200,000 persons who stand for equal rights for women and men.

Trade unions, women's clubs, and other progressive organizations are uniting their efforts in this attempt to force the United States Congress to make provision for votes for women.

Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman from Wisconsin, will present the petition, and at the same time submit the necessary amendments to the National Constitution.

"Petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States over 21 years of age, hereby request you to submit to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, an amendment to the National Constitution which shall enable women to vote in all elections upon the same terms as men."

Instructions to Workers for the Woman Suffrage Petition to Congress.

1. Write the name of your State at the top of your petition.
2. Women and men will sign the same petition.
3. The signatures of men and women should be readily distinguishable, and therefore they should be asked to sign their full names.
4. Every signer should add his or her occupation immediately after the name. Women who receive wages for housework should be called housekeepers, as distinguished from homekeepers.
5. Every signer should add his postoffice address; otherwise the signature is without value.
6. When one petition is filled, paste on another WITHOUT CUTTING OFF THE HEAD.
7. Make a house to house canvass to secure the signatures of women and go in the morning when they are at home.
8. Make a systematic canvass of the business section.
9. Canvass factories, workshops and schools at the noon hour.

10. Canvass all gatherings such as trade union meetings, teachers' institutes, women's clubs, churches, lectures and fairs.

11. When filled, send petitions to National Headquarters, Socialist Party, 205 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. If small, fold the petition and place it in a long envelope; if several petitions have been pasted together, roll them and wrap carefully with protective covering.

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

NEW CASTLE FREE PRESS WINS SEDITIOUS LIBEL CASE.

By JACK BRITT GEARTY.

"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the celebrated seditious libel case at New Castle.

Thus victory crowns the struggle of the famous fighting Socialist weekly, the Free Press, after a bitter battle of eighteen months' duration. The four comrades, Hartman, McCarty, McKeever and White being acquitted Saturday, September 23. But three of them, White having been dropped for lack of evidence, must pay one-half the costs of prosecuting the case against themselves.

Indictment against the four comrades was found in March, 1910. The case was tried at the June term of court that year, and the jury agreed to acquittal of defendants, but couldn't agree on placing costs. Under the law of Pennsylvania a jury may find a man not guilty, but charge the whole of the costs or part of them against him or upon the prosecutor, or divide them between defendant and prosecutor.

After the trial last year attorneys for the Free Press argued for the quashing of indictment, but Judge Porter did not hand down his opinion until too late for September or December term of court, and nothing was heard of the matter until March of this year. The comrades here thought the case would never be heard of. When they heard of the intention of the officials the Free Press published a series of caustic comments on the attempt of the servile Steel Trust tools to force a conviction on the charge of seditious libel. These comments stung local officials, especially Judge Porter, with the result that a new charge—that of constructive contempt of court—was made against them.

The June grand jury this year indicted them. The District Attorney then attempted to try the contempt case first. The defendants carried the case to the Superior Court, but lost the fight there. Meanwhile the seditious libel case, the first of its kind in more than a century, was adjourned to September court.

At the September term of court just closed at this writing, both cases were tried, the contempt case coming first. Conviction was obtained in that case, under old English law, but an appeal has been taken to the higher court.

Immediately after the close of the contempt trial the prosecution put on the seditious libel case, hoping to use conviction in first case as a club for conviction in the bigger case. The legal battle lasted four days, and the jury was out fifteen hours before reaching agreement.

The decision in the seditious libel case is the most important decision handed down in any labor struggle in recent years. The action against the Free Press for seditious libel was tried under old English common law also, and a verdict of guilty would have menaced the Socialist press in every State in which the common law is un-abridged. Local Socialists are jubilant over their triumph, as it assures freedom of the press.

The fight has dragged along for eighteen months, and has cost several thousand dollars. The local Socialists have given to the limit of their resources, the Free Press is in financial straits as a result of the heavy expense it has been under, as well as from the crippling of its plant during the trials. Outside aid is coming very slowly.

The real prosecutor is undoubtedly the Steel Trust, Chief of Police Gilmore being a mere figurehead. Unless help is forthcoming from Socialists all over the country the trust may win, and the Free Press be silenced.

The fight against the little weekly paper grew out of its loyalty to the tin mill workers during their strike in 1909 and 1910 against the Steel Trust. That strike lasted sixteen months, and the workers were defeated and forced to return to the mills on the trust's terms.

The workers are lining up behind the Socialist party in large numbers, their eyes having been opened by the strike and the attack on the Free Press, and unless all signs fail New Castle will be in the hands of the Socialists after November 7th. So the victory of the Socialist party will undoubtedly be a twofold victory.

SOCIALISTS OF CALIFORNIA READ THIS.

These are some of the essential statements of the second lengthy article written by Comrade Eugene V. Debs on "The Chicago Movement." In the light of recent developments in California it is well to read and ponder.

"When the article, 'What's Wrong with Chicago?' which appeared in The Daily Socialist of the 22d inst., was written, it was to criticize in a general way what I believed to be a mistaken policy and not to provoke a controversy. General terms were sufficient, it seemed to me, to make myself clear, and I purposely avoided unnecessary detail. In his answer the editor declares that my article 'is incumbered with a mass of generalities, euphonious predictions and mis-statements of facts,' and then proceeds at random, with the intimation that he did not really know what I was driving at. His readers, the rank and file, were under no such disadvantage, as the many letters received from them amply tes-

tify. They readily grasped my meaning. I knew they would, because they always do. They do not demand details and specifications, nor ask, as does the editor, what I meant by 'catering' to corrupt influences to catch trade union votes. Let me quote briefly from one of these letters:

"I am one of the rank and file, working in a shop in this city. Years ago many of my fellow workers and I backed The Daily Socialist. By actual count I know of at least thirty young men, and some not so young—who gave up in disgust, long ago. Most of us were originally members of the party, but we have ceased to believe in it as it is in Chicago a weak mass of trimmers, who spend their time chasing the trade unions, that only use and ridicule them. The Daily Socialist backs the leaders, no matters how they betray us, and we are the real army of labor, not they. . . . I have long since given up hope in it and them. . . . When the S. P. becomes our party, when it means hope for us, the vast majority, it will have our united support. The rank and file are ready for revolution and tired of compromise. The reason the Daily and the Chicago S. P. can't win is not because we are wrong, but because they are. . . . What we want is revolution and not milk and water. I am not a big man, a great writer, but I know my class."

"During the strike of the garment workers last winter, when I wrote an article for The Daily Socialist, appealing for the support of organized labor and incidentally exposing the impotency of craft unionism in that struggle, the vital passages were cut out of that article before it was allowed to appear, because of the 'scrupulous care' not to offend some of the crooked leaders who betrayed that strike and forced the outraged employees back into the sweating dens of the brutal bosses.

"During that strike the Daily did grand work, and I want to give it full credit for all it did, but it destroyed much of the effect at the close when, instead of fighting for the strikers to the last ditch, as it should have done, it permitted itself, from consideration for spineless and treacherous craft union leaders, to take a stand that provoked the charge on the part of a good many union men and Socialists that it had betrayed the strikers.

"Again, when Haywood was in Chicago the Daily Socialist ignored him and did not so much as make an announcement of his meetings. Had it been Gompers, the Civic Federation reactionist, instead of Haywood the working class revolutionist he would have been interviewed, his portrait would have appeared on the first page and his speech published at length.

"Which of these two as representatives of the working class, is entitled to the greater consideration of a sound and fearless Socialist paper? This Haywood incident in itself, taken in connection with the Daily's usual treatment of Gompers, illuminates the whole situation. A good deal more might be said upon this point, but it is not necessary.

"Finally, the editor of the Socialist would now have it appear that I am opposed to having anything at all to do with the trade unions, that I am 'piqued' against them, and that this is really the crux of the whole matter. Nothing could be farther from the truth. No one is more heartily in favor of dealing with the unions, the rank and file, than I, but not by catering to their corrupt and reactionary leaders. That is really the point of difference, and upon that point I am everlastingly right, and in his heart the editor of the Socialist knows it, and so do all the rest of those who stand for the 'catering' policy, which has brought the Socialist party into contempt with even those to whom it has catered.

"I am for fighting every battle of the trade unions, the rank and file, from start to finish, always holding before them, however, the ideal of industrial unionism and pointing the straight road to emancipation. I am for McNamara, the trade union official, have been from the start, and shall be to the end. But I am against the crooks, grafters and misleaders, who are a curse to the movement, and no paper that exercises 'scrupulous care' not to offend these can be true to the working class.

"I am for getting close to the trade unions and proving that we are the friends of the rank and file by fighting their battles. I am for appealing to them in every possible way and using every means at our command to educate them and to bring them to understand the weakness and impotency of craft unionism and the impregnable power of industrial unionism.

"I believe also in preserving the revolutionary integrity of the Socialist movement and compromising not one jot to win the power of trade unionists or anyone else. That is precisely the way not to get it, but contempt instead.

"We have Socialists who go to the American Federation of Labor convention and there move to raise the salary of Gompers, the Civic Federation misleader of the working class, and then about the time some of the delegates are having their eyes opened as to who he is and what he stands for, move to re-elect him by acclamation. I am not one of those. I have no use for the Gompers brand of unionism and I want none of it in the Socialist party.

"Does Gompers have any respect for the Socialists who go to A. F. of L. conventions to increase his salary and make his election unanimous? No; he has only contempt for them, and rightly so. How can even Gompers have any respect for Socialists who applaud and cheer him after he has denounced their party in every conceivable way and published the charge broadcast that their campaign funds were furnished by the Republican party?"

"I am absolutely opposed to any A. F. of L. domination of the Socialist party and as strenuously opposed to any catering, dickering or compromising, 'silently or otherwise,' to its reactionary leaders, national or local, or to the unions themselves, to catch their votes or secure any other favors at their hands.

"Let us pursue the straight course, preach sound economic and political doctrine, steer clear of crooks of all descriptions, especially those conspicuously wearing union badges, and depend upon the trade unionists to come to us as rapidly as they learn that we stand staunchly and unwaveringly for their emancipation."

REVOLT

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WHAT IS "CALIFORNIA"?

When the cry of "Carry California for Socialism" was taken up by hungry and ambitious politicians who have found their way into the Socialist party, it was hard to tell just what was meant by "California," and what was meant by "Socialism" as well. The fusionists seemed willing to swap a world of principle for a little tawdry "success"; the hope of the workers for a mess of political pottage.

An editorial in a San Francisco evening newspaper of October 4, however, uses the term "California" in a definite sense, as being the profit eaters of the region and the sources from which, through labor, those profits come and are to come. The labor itself is not considered. Note the following from the editorial:

"California is on the verge of the greatest opportunity in her already glorious history. The opening of the Panama Canal means easier, shorter and direct communication with the nations of Europe, on whose immigrant population we must depend largely for the development of our matchless resources and the fulfillment of this city's and this State's incomparable destiny."

The blackface is Revolt's. There is no pretense any longer. The fact is admitted that the chief value of the Panama canal to "California" (i. e., the owners of the sources of wealth in this State) will be the opening of the way for the influx of European labor which "California" needs.

The "representatives of labor" in session in Bakersfield have taken notice, after a nice long sleep while McCarthy was busy with world fair matters and trying to patch his sinking political ship with the tanned hides of San Francisco workmen, and seek to devise means of stemming the impending tide of immigration at this port.

Forget it! As well try, like the fool Canute, to sweep back the sea.

The condition is going to arise. What we must consider is not how to prevent the inevitable, but how to meet it. We cannot depend upon the starved and discouraged Southern European to walk out of strike-bound shops as the more sturdy-natured Japanese have done in the shopmen's strike, unless we have a union organization which will teach them something quickly when they come.

Of all the silly nonsense ever talked, the State Federation of Labor prattle about preventing the influx is the limit! It is on a par with the general helplessness of craft unionism to cope with the conditions which labor is facing and will have to face.

BRANCH SAWTELLE MAKES CHARGES.

To the Editor of REVOLT:—

I would like you to make public through the columns of your paper the following facts which are of interest to every dues-paying member in the Socialist party:

In May, 1911, charges were preferred against one, A. J. Kane, a member of Branch Sawtelle. A. J. Kane was charged with changing the nominating vote of Branch Sawtelle for State Secretary. Branch Sawtelle placed in nomination for State Secretary T. W. Williams. A. J. Kane being recording secretary of the Branch, changed the nomination and sent the vote in as being for F. B. Meriam. The charges were proven against A. J. Kane beyond the shadow of a doubt for he (Kane) signed the Chairman's name to the vote so that no one knew the vote had been changed until the final ballots came out. As soon as it was known we sent a committee to the state office to investigate. The committee reported the vote was turned in to the state office in favor of F. B. Meriam.

Branch Sawtelle gave A. J. Kane every opportunity to explain but his plea was ignorance. (?) Upon the charges being proven, A. J. Kane was expelled from Branch Sawtelle. Kane appealed the case to the County General Committee. The committee sustained the Branch in their action, but to expedite matters recommended suspension for six months. Kane again appealed the case to the Board of Control. The Board of Control did not take up the charges in any way, but decided there was no provision in the State Constitution

whereby we could either expel or suspend a member on this charge.

F. B. Meriam has stood back of A. J. Kane all the way through, and I dare him to prove he has not. We believe A. J. Kane is a tool in the hands of Meriam.

Branch Sawtelle sent to the State Secretary an appeal to the membership of the State of California, the makers of our constitution, to make our action constitutional. F. B. Meriam refused to send the appeal out as a referendum on the ground that our State Constitution does not provide for an appeal to the membership. Now what do you think of the Socialist party? Have we a Board of Control from which there is no appeal? If the dues-paying members of the Socialist party are not the highest tribunal, then we are off the track and the sooner we awake and get back to the straight path the sooner we will reach our highest aim and ideal in life, namely Socialism.

Comrades, what do you intend to do about this matter? Are you going to let the State Secretary and the Board of Control run the affairs of the Socialist party? If not write us a plan of action whereby we may be able to get justice.

Below is an extract from Meriam's reply to Branch Sawtelle in regard to the appeal taken to the membership of the State:

L. J. Ledwith,
Secretary Branch Sawtelle.
Dear Comrade:

I am obliged to inform you that the State Constitution grants no right of appeal to the complainant from a decision of the State Board of Control, acquitting a defendant of charges filed against him. The Kane case is definitely and finally closed and no further proceeding or action can be had therein.

Fraternally,
F. B. MERIAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Now Comrades, remember A. J. Kane was elected on the Board of Control. We would like to know how it happened a man who according to his own statement is too ignorant to send in a vote of the Branch properly, although he claims to have been in the Socialist party ten years; a man who never gave a cent to help his Branch, although he is well able to help; a man who at the present time (although he has been reinstated in the Branch) continues to knock every effort on the part of the Branch to advance Socialism. Comrades, don't you think there is something wrong somewhere?

Hoping you will make your protest loud and long we are

Yours for Socialism,
B. E. EASTHAM,
Committee Branch Sawtelle.

MERIAM STILL SECRETARY.

(From the California Social-Democrat.)

Following is the result of Referendum No. 6, 1911, on the motion for the recall of the Secretary-Treasurer:

The period for voting closed September 20, 1911.
The period for filing returns closed September 23, 1911.

The official canvass of the vote will be had at the next meeting of the Executive Board, after which the detailed statement of the vote by Locals and Branches will be published.

The face of the returns shows the following:
Number of Locals and Branches voting..... 141
Total vote cast..... 2,189
Total vote for recall of Secretary..... 750
Total vote against recall of Secretary..... 1,439

Majority against recall..... 689.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IN ENGLAND.

REVOLT is in receipt of the initial issue of "The Syndicalist Railwayman," for September, a monthly paper published at 4 Maude Terrace, Walthamstow, London. Much interesting and important matter appears in its columns, and the two following excerpts are presented herewith especially on account of the railway strike which has been launched in this country:

Our Object.

In introducing ourselves in this form to our many comrades and friends of the railway service, a few words of explanation as to our object are necessary. The proposal for running an unofficial railwaymen's paper on advanced lines for educational purposes is not originally ours; it has been moved on many occasions in recent years, and has now so many advocates to support it as to warrant the venture being seriously undertaken.

That the newer and more revolutionary spirit-animating railwaymen should be seeking a new organ of expression need occasion no wonder to those of us accustomed to the piffling dope served up weekly in the columns of the "Railway Review," nor especially, to those familiar with the methods of those in control of that paper in their

attempts to stifle and prevent all independent criticism and discussion. Some of the more enthusiastic workers in the railwaymen's movement have thrown the paper up in disgust, and now confine themselves to exercising their personal influence on those with whom they are brought in contact; this, however, is very unsatisfactory, as it has a circumscribing effect on the activities of some of our ablest men in the railway service.

The new paper will be a free and independent organ, serviceable as a means of expression of the new spirit so strikingly manifested in the recent strike, and a stern and relentless critic of that official policy which seeks to suppress, or hold in check, the new spirit which has arisen out of the modern economic conditions.

In France, our fellow Syndicalists in the railway service have for years been denied the right to express their opinions in "La Tribune de la Voie Ferree," which is the official organ of the official clique which has hitherto been bossing the National Syndicate of Railwaymen. The result has been that this union was one of the most reactionary ones in France, and this fact accounts for the birth of "Le Cheminot Syndicaliste," whose first number appeared in May last, six months after the great French railway strike.

We, revolutionary unionists of the British Railways, are in exactly the same position as were our French comrades before their strike. The piffle of the "Railway Review" must be counteracted, and our men kept in touch with modern ideas. Hence the appearance of this new paper which will be issued on the 15th day of each month.

Their Weapon and Ours.

As might have been expected, the success of the workers in their recent strikes has aroused members of the propertied classes and their respectable hangers-on to virtuous indignation and protest.

Loud and long are the complaints made against the weapons and methods used by the workers in their campaigns.

The strike, now that the workers are learning to use it effectively, is declared to be a barbaric weapon, unfit for use by a civilized body of men, and peaceful picketing is declared to be nothing more than a pretext for coercion and intimidation. In the name therefore of "British liberty" these things must be put down with a stern hand.

It is not without significance that the Railway Commission appointed by the Government has, as its main object, to enquire into, and report on, the methods for settling disputes arising between the companies and the men. Not, mark you, to enquire into the conditions which causes the workers to revolt, but to find a means of preventing such manifestations of discontent as have lately caused so much perturbation to the ruling classes.

That commission will need a great deal of watching, and so will the Government which appointed it. It is quite probable that an early attempt will be made to deprive railwaymen and other sections of workers of the right to strike; the workers' answer to any such attempt should be an immediate—strike. It may be, however, that the ruling class will not openly attack the workers' right to strike, but will proceed by more subtle methods to make the strike ineffective by depriving the strikers of their right to engage in peaceful picketing. Chambers of Commerce, and Boards of Magistrates, etc., are already busily engaged in passing resolutions for the amendment of the Trades Disputes Act with the object of doing away with peaceful picketing.

They are all concerned, of course, about the public interest. Picketing, they contend, is simply a legalized method of coercion and intimidation, and absolutely destructive of individual liberty. Seeing that they are making these complaints at a time when all the coercive forces of the State have been at the disposal of the employing class their unconscious class-bias is somewhat striking.

Indeed, one of the chief reasons for the effectiveness of picketing in recent strikes and which has led to the present outcry is the extra display of coercive power on the side of the capitalists.

That the pickets are allowed to exceed reasonable limits in their methods of persuasion is hardly likely, seeing that they are constantly under the vigilant surveillance of the police who, as a rule, are pretty good watchdogs for the capitalist class.

The workers must prepare themselves for offering the most determined organized resistance to all attempts made to deprive them of the strike, or the means to make effective use of it.

The right to strike, and to persuade their fellows to strike, must be retained at all costs while capitalism lasts.

If the general public dislike the inconvenience caused by strikes it should help the workers to establish a social system that will give them democratic control over their working conditions and a voice in the disposal of the wealth which is created by their social labor—social ownership of the industries, and social appropriation of the wealth socially produced is the only solution for the modern labor problem.

LET'S DANCE ON ITS GRAVE.

By FRANK BOHN.

On Tuesday, September 26th, the A. F. of L. "labor party" of San Francisco, the official representative of San Francisco's labor fakirs, prostitutes, contract and franchise grafters and professional gamblers, was buried by the votes of a long-deceived working class.

But four months ago some well-meaning but gullible Socialists were talking compromise with this filthy outfit. The defeat of McCarthy by so overwhelming a vote at the primary as to make a further election unnecessary, will put an end, let it be hoped, to the "labor party" bogey for all time.

The "labor party" of San Francisco went in primarily as the agent of big business against little business.

Little business is puritanical. Big business is pagan. The "labor party" sought to make San Francisco the "Paris of America." Little business wants "honest" government. Big business is willing to divide up with the politicians. P. H. McCarthy & Co. got theirs. But the gang seemed to be too stupid to realize, as they put out all their sails, that the brisk wind was blowing them down Niagara River. After the fire and earthquake the workers in the building trades were paid from five to eight dollars a day, in fact they got as much as they asked for. At one time when the electrical workers were receiving five they demanded six, McCarthy would not let them have it. It would "injure the city" he said. I do not know whether or not McCarthy was a California "Native Son," but at any rate he was a San Francisco patriot. When the earthquake threw up wages McCarthy said, "I did it, I and my little gang."

The writer once sold copies of "Value, Price and Profit" at Socialist street meetings in San Francisco. At that time he regretted that McCarthy did not get one. Wages went up when the earthquake knocked the buildings down. Now that the buildings are up wages have gone down. Men who are supposed to get six dollars because they pay dues in a certain union get three dollars when they are on the job.

It is all very natural. When a carpenter got eight dollars and McCarthy said he did it, why should not the carpenter vote for McCarthy for Mayor? Now that wages have been cut in two, McCarthy may as well stand his drubbing and grin.

No, dear reader, the American Federation of Labor is not going to elect Sam Gompers President of the United States. The Socialist party has still something to live for.

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.

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of the
Hanging and Imprisonment
of the
Martyrs
PARSONS, SPIES, ENGLS
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SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1911.
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REVOLT cannot live unless the comrades who realize the importance of the work it is doing will aid in keeping it alive, either by securing new subscribers or sending in donations to the Sustaining Fund until the subscription list shall have reached the 4,000 mark. No donations were reported to the editor in the past week.

Sign the blank, printed 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

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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.
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.

MISSING OR DELAYED PAPERS.

Any subscriber to REVOLT failing to receive the paper in due course (it should be delivered in San Francisco and the bay cities on Monday following the date of issue), will confer a favor upon the board of directors by sending notice of the failure.

Dreamland Rink

TO LET FOR ALL OCCASIONS

CHAS. GOLDBERG - Manager

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL BULLETIN.

The suffrage petition, with accompanying circular letters of instructions, is being mailed from the National office. Every local should take these up immediately and give them thorough circulation.

The call for nominations for National Executive Committee and National Secretary is being mailed to the locals. Any local not receiving the same should write to the National Headquarters for it.

National Committeeman Clyde A. Berry, of Missouri, supports the motion of National Committeeman J. N. Morrison, of Arizona, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of September 16, relating to Winfield R. Gaylord's connection with the Missouri controversy.

National Committee Motion to be Submitted When Supported by the Requisite Number of Members.

Ranger, Texas, Sept. 27, 1911.

First—I move that in the event the entire proceedings of the two investigations in the Barnes case are not published by December 1, 1911, that then those who in the course of said investigations were charged with immorality or other misconduct be hereby required to resign from any and all appointive national positions.

Comment.

We believe that Socialist organizers and officials, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion. With the records of the investigations suppressed on the ground of expense we believe that this is the simplest way out of the dilemma.

Second—In view of the fact that Comrade Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis has resigned from the National Executive Committee to take part in the Lyceum Bureau work, I move that the vacancy so occasioned be filled by Comrade E. R. Meitzen, of Hallettsville, Texas, now State Secretary.

Comment.

First, in the light of a recent ruling by Barnes I would point out that this is both a motion and a nomination.

In the midst of the troubles that beset the national organization we have great need of calm, wise, unselfish men like Comrade Meitzen on the National Executive Committee, not connected with any clique or clan, but solely with the good of the party at heart. He has labored earnestly for harmony, democracy and decentralization in this State. He is known throughout the South as a clear-headed, energetic, personally clean comrade. When the Texas movement was torn with strife it was he that brought order out of chaos by his impartial, statesmanlike conduct as State Secretary. He has united the contending factions and there has not been a single rupture to disturb the State organization during the two years that he has been in office.

There is another reason why a thoroughly statesman-like one—Comrade Meitzen should be elected to the National Executive Committee. The personnel of the present National Executive Committee is top-heavy in an easterly direction. That is to say five of the seven composing it live within easy distance of the New York City Hall. There are two members in the Middle West. Thus the great South that is now awakening so splendidly has no representation on this body. When we take into consideration the peculiar problems both economic and racial that we have to grapple with a born and raised Southern man who stands high in the party councils in the South should for the best interest of the party be on the National Executive Committee.

(Signed) W. S. NOBLE, National Committeeman for Texas.

LYCEUM NOTES.

The advance guard of the great army of lecture course subscription cards has now arrived. Nearly one thousand red subscription cards have

The Rose Door - The Story of a House of Prostitution by Estelle Baker. Half a million American women live from the sale of their bodies. This book is a living, gripping story of the actual lives of four of these women.

W. E. DILLON Attorney and Counselor at Law 414 GRANT BUILDING Telephone Market 5838

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already been received, and the first lists have been forwarded to the respective publishers. The money from the locals that are working on the lecture course is also being sent in at a satisfactory rate.

The first remittance from Livingston, Montana, was for \$90.00. Pretty good for a little local for one week's work. If some of the locals in the larger cities will work with the same energy, and send in subscription cards in proportion to Livingston, the office force will be swamped.

Two Harbors, Minnesota, reports \$80.00 as the result of the first week's work.

What local will beat this next week?

C. B. Hoffman has asked that we take him off the lecture course in Montana and Idaho. George D. Brewer, who has accompanied Debs on his lectures from one end of the country to the other, will take Hoffman's place as third speaker on the Pacific Circuit.

Locals that have started to work since last report, \$300 worth of subscription cards having been shipped to each:

- California—Visalia. Idaho—Lewiston, Nez Perce, Twin Falls, Moscow, Wallace, Coeur d'Alene, Bonners Ferry. Massachusetts—Gloucester, Lynn, Salem. Minnesota—Crookston. Montana—Libby. North Dakota—Minot, Ray, Mandan, Omemee. Ohio—Marion, Dayton, Newark, Crooksville. Washington—Walla Walla, Seattle. Wisconsin—Rhineland. Wyoming—Sheridan. Florida—Palatka.

FLASHES AND SMASHES.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition Company is to display its president in our midst in a few days. Among the numerous stunts that are to be pulled off is a banquet at the Palace Hotel.

A fortunate citizen that receives an invitation will have to cough up \$20, as that is the charge per plate at this feed. The fellow members of Mr. Taft's labor union are all going to stay away; first, because they haven't been invited, and second, because \$20 is a trifle too much to spend for one meal, especially when one is in the habit of spending from 15 cents to a quarter for a feed.

Comment.

Why should a worker organize to protect himself from the encroachments of the boss and vote his ticket on election day? First Raymond Robbins, a notorious Socialist-killer from Chicago, goes to Los Angeles and insults the Socialist party by endorsing its candidate for Mayor; and the State paper which we are forced to pay for and which some of us don't get, swells up its little chest and brags about Robbins' endorsement. Then Samuel Gompers who has for years lied about the Socialist party, has denounced by written and spoken word in vulgar language our membership and our philosophy—he, the same Gompers, the vice-president of the Civic Federation, gives a boost to our

women who are giving precious years of your life in the production of wealth,—you should hurl your defiance at the rascally capitalist class and their presidents and kings, and should by militant effort on the industrial and political field take from the rulers by economic and political action the power to scorn and plunder you.

Every day is the season to plant seeds of Socialist economics in the brain of the workingman.

Count that day lost when you fail to give away a piece of Socialist literature or utter a word in behalf of the movement for our emancipation.

One needs to be a clever reader of cryptograms to be able to decipher a McNamara protest meeting from a vulgar political rally when Sam Gompers and P. H. McCarthy are the headliners.

How much longer will we kiss the hand that strikes us?

Recently a "Socialist" hurled the statement at an audience that "Jesus Christ was the first Socialist." Christ was lots of other things, but he was no Socialist. Socialism could not have been dreamt of until capitalism was a fact, and capitalism is of quite a recent origin. It is just as reasonable to say that Jesus was the first aeronaut.

Is the music of a policeman's club beating on the head of a Socialist any sweeter under a Union Labor or a Good Government administration? Ask the Socialists that were pounded under each and both.

"The 'great' appear great because we are on our knees. Let us rise!"

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The PROPHET AND THE ASS by JACK LONDON. You are certainly making a noise like a live wire. We can't have too many buzz-plows like the P. & A. turning up the sodden soil of men's minds. Keep it up! It's worth \$1 to Jack London, this Magazine is certainly worth 50 CENTS present price to YOU, or AT LEAST 25 CENTS for a 6 MO. trial sub. (Prof) Kendrick P. Shedd writes: "A copy of the Prophet and the Ass came to me and I read it with AMAZING INTEREST! The country needs just such thought food as you are handing out. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick writes: 'I like it—I am glad you have my dollar. I want the other 11 numbers.' SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AT ONCE TO Lockwood Pub. Co., Dept 15 Calumet, Mich.

Honniert auf den VORWARTS DER PACIFIC-KUSTE German Socialist Weekly of the Bay Cities Die einzige deutsche sozialistische Zeitung westlich von Chicago u. St. Louis.

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YOUNG SOCIALISTS Invite the children to join their study and singing school. Mrs. Rena Mooney - Music Instructor Miss Cora Reed, Alice Joy, Caroline Nelson - Socialist Teachers School at 925 Golden Gate Avenue Sundays, 10:30 A. M.

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Socialist candidate in Los Angeles, and then "our" State paper bursts its little narrow squeaking apparatus by displaying in its largest type on its front page the fact of Gompers' disgracing our candidate by endorsing him. And now that Andrew Furuseth has stated that among the "human rights" is the election of James Rolph, Jr., in San Francisco and the Socialist candidate in Los Angeles it ("our" State paper) that is ashamed to use the word "Socialist" in its heading but prefers "Democrat," hunts up a nice border and prints the story in heavy type, to display to the world that some parts of the Socialist party are proud of all kinds and conditions of endorsements. The only support that the Socialist party is entitled to and needs must be that of class conscious, revolutionary Socialists.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN! A weekly paper with a circulation advertised at 75,000 copies an issue, called "The New City Times." It has not been seen since election day. If found, return to the few "pollies" that are left in the field, trying to climb into the clover patch of politics.

Grand Ball and Entertainment Given by The San Francisco Lettish Branch of the Socialist Party AT SARATOGA HALL, 225 Valencia Street Sunday Evening, October 14th Admission 25 cents Union Music ALL KINDS OF REFRESHMENTS

Below is printed a facsimile of the REVOLT subscription card. Sign the blank and mail it with one dollar (one-cent stamps or money order) to F. F. Bebergall, Secretary-Treasurer, 305 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

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