



THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER

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WHOLE NO. 31.

THE LAST STAGE

Government Regulation and Ownership of Trusts

By FRANK BOHN.

It is with unmixed joy that the revolutionary Socialists observe the growth of capitalist government ownership. True, within ten or fifteen years the Socialist and labor movements will be in a position to take hold of the job, but just now there is more work for capitalism to perform. The great individual capitalists, whose more striking representatives were Rockefeller and Carnegie, completed their work ten years ago. Capitalism as the organizer of a trustified industrial government under Morgan has just brought its work to a close. The new period of capitalism is now here and in full swing. The Aldrich Bank scheme which will permit the Government regulation of financial capital will undoubtedly be the first step in the new process. Then the road will be clear for systematic Government regulation ending in Government ownership of the trusts.

La Follette vs. Roosevelt.

A few weeks ago we tried to point out that La Follette and his Insurgent host were being driven to adopt a constructive policy. The first radical who comes straight through to Government ownership and stays there will have his political fortune made.

The re-entrance of Roosevelt into national politics is marked by a document which fills six newspaper columns. Under the caption, "OLD POLICY OUTGROWN," he argues for the acceptance of the trust system and shows that the business practice and theory of sixty years ago will not suit present conditions. He disputes the idea that Socialism is implied by the most careful government regulation. Laissez-faire he throws into the waste basket after an argument directed against the "survival of the fittest," which, ten years ago, came from the lips of Socialists only. Finally his policy includes Government regulation of the contracts between capitalists and laborers. The Government is to interfere in the matter of wages, of hours and of the conditions of industry.

In this editorial, which the press everywhere reprinted from "The Outlook" Roosevelt has again overtaken La Follette and thus clinches his position as leader of the Progressives. Will La Follette wake up or will he permit that leadership to slip easily from his hands? Conditions are forcing the formation of a gigantic Government regulation and Government ownership party. If Roosevelt will lead that party a third term is a foregone conclusion.

All this arouses gratitude in the heart of the social revolutionist. Government ownership marks the post-Morgan period of constructive capitalism. The Morganization of the trust took thirteen years to accomplish. The period of constructive Government ownership cannot last so long. The forces of working class industrial democracy are too far advanced. The present temper of the working class now indicates that if the capitalist government of the United States should take complete possession of the railroads the railroad workers would demand conditions which the Government could not concede under capitalism. And the political state in America cannot long make war on the workers without the Socialist Party capturing that government. Meanwhile let insurgents of all varieties note that members of the Socialist Party are in no mood to let their movement be transformed into government ownership gas for use by the Roosevelt, La Follette and Hearst dirigibles. From now on the tyranny of the government-owned trusts must be exposed as relentlessly as that of the private-owned trusts. Government ownership is the last stage of capitalism, not the first stage of Socialism.

AMMUNITION FOR REVOLT.

Los Angeles, Nov. 21, 1911.

Comrades in REVOLT:

No doubt you will be surprised at this letter. The only reason that I am writing this letter is because I know that my revolutionary friends in San Francisco have a very hard task. That is, in meeting the expense of the only true revolutionary paper in the State of California. I consider the REVOLT as the best paper in this State that stands for the working class. Therefore I enclose a two-dollar Post Office Money Order, one dollar as a donation and the other one for a year's subscription. Long live the REVOLT.

Yours for the revolution,
H. RATHNER,
431 Custer Ave.

THE LABOR WORLD

An Organized Working Class Would Have Otises Behind Bars

IT IS NECESSARY TO GET RID OF THE RICH MAN'S ETHICS

By CAROLINE NELSON.

In the East, organized labor is having a convention, where Sammy Gompers, the president, shrieks, "It is the Socialists," every time any radical measures are proposed. At the same time the cry for an industrial form of unionism becomes louder and louder.

In Los Angeles two kidnaped labor leaders are on trial for their lives for a crime that occurred hundreds of miles from the scene of their activity, in a place they had never even visited. But let us be thankful that the highest official in the United States has so far not pronounced them guilty or "undesirable citizens," as Teddy the Terrible did four years ago when capital staged a similar scene with Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer as victims, and Orchard as chief confessor. But that taught capital a lesson, and instead of farmers for a jury there is going to be smart business men, who hate labor unions with the same ardor that they hate the supposed gentleman with the horns and hoofs, and it looks very much as though labor's sinews of war are to exhaust itself by a cunning trick. So that when the real battle is faced it is played out. All the legal brain and talent in the country is for sale and with a good purse there is an over supply, with deep feeling and tears thrown in, but with an empty purse it becomes as scarce as the proverbial needle in the haystack. Labor puts four dollars in the capitalists purse for everyone it keeps for itself. So if this hideous struggle is to be measured by rows of dollars we don't care to discuss it.

Spreading over a large territory there are thirty-five thousand men on strike. What are they striking for? Let us see. Every man and woman working on the Harriman lines is taxed a monthly tax to keep up hospitals. The shopmen demand representatives on the hospital board. They demand recognition of their shop federation, an eight-hour day, and in some cases A FEW MORE CENTS AN HOUR. Those were the crumbs that they begged from the rich man's table and were denied. That which was particularly offensive to the railroad bosses was that they had all federated into one union in shop. A budding of industrial unionism that must be nipped, and the shopmen give the company lots of time to prepare for this nipping, and the trainmen that remained at their posts are used as the nippers. One craft scabbing on the other by carrying and supplying out-of-work scabs, for the bosses. Who are the real scabs, and the most dangerous scabbery? Why is it that labor, after dozens upon dozens of lost battles of this kind, has not yet learned the lessons, and proved to themselves the futility of advancing in a little bunch upon the world of united capital by laying down their tools?

The shopmen's president, Reguin, has answered the above question in a speech in Dreamland Rink some time ago, when he said:

"We must win this battle. We have already won, for the simple reason that our trade is a highly skilled trade, and that the company cannot replace our men."

Highly skilled trade! How often have we not heard that in the past. For some time we have been dancing on what we supposed to be the grave of the aristocracy of labor. Certainly, we know that the aristocrat is dead, because he has been killed by a hundred new inventions, and smashed into pulp by centralization of the industries. Thousands of him is out on the highway tramping. And we thought the other part of him had learned that he is part and parcel of the common herd, and just as much, if not more so, at the mercy of capital. But here we find

SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT CAUSE OF FRIC-TION.

Chico, Cal., Nov. 21, 1911.

Dear REVOLT:

Your letter of Nov. 4th was read at our Local Sunday evening. I think all the comrades are in favor of having Mrs. Johns' lecture if they can be sure that she is well qualified. None of us know her; but some of us are convinced that she must be a good representative or she wouldn't be sent out by REVOLT. For my part, I am very anxious to have her come. I wish every member of Local Chico was a subscriber and reader of your paper, because

that he is still holding sway among the shopmen. Or is it the leaders who play Hamlets and conjure up this ghost? A ghost is a thing that is dead but doesn't know it, according to Pat.

There are calculated to be about five million men out of work in the United States. If we estimate that there are a hundred thousand highly skilled mechanics among them, which is putting it low, we are not wondering where the Southern Pacific can get shopmen to take the places of strikers. We only wonder why the workers didn't attempt to tie up the whole road or strike on the job.

Yes, strikes on the jobs have proven in Europe to be the most effective means of bringing the boss to terms. It simply means that everything goes wrong in the shop and on the road instead of in the striker's home. It means that the bosses' interests suffer instead of the strikers, their families and little children. It means that the strikers can touch the boss' heart because they have their hands upon his pocketbook. It means that the workers have reached the spiritual plane of understanding, as the preacher would say, where they know human life is the most sacred thing in the universe, including their own, and that the boss' goods in comparison is a cheap, vulgar, trivial things that their own hands have shaped. The bosses on the contrary hold the view that in comparison with their goods, human life is cheap and vulgar; that is, the life of the worker. Their own hide they hold sacred enough. And our laws are laws of the bosses. Our penal institutes are filled with so-called criminals. Their "crimes" are in the main against private property, many the time committed to sustain life. We live under the laws of the rich, which is the law of the beast. It spells—get both feet in the feeding trough filled by labor, and hold it against all comers.

Let the workers get rid of the rich man's ethics, including the notion of "aristocracy" in the ranks of labor, and strike together as they work together and the world is theirs. The tables would then be turned. When instead of labor begging for a few crumbs and be turned down, it would be the bosses that would be doing the begging from labor, and appealing to their manhood to be merciful and kind. Instead of the McNamaras behind the bars we would have the Otises.

But this doctrine is not inculcated into the child mind, and the child mind of the worker is complacently given over to the murderous ethical teaching of the rich man's philosophy, smeared over with honeyed words of fairy tales and decorated with bravery, valor and trustworthiness, patriotism and what not. The stronghold of the capitalist is in our schoolhouse. As long as we give them our children they will give us the devil, and pick our heroes out for us. They will fill our ranks with molly-coddles that fear to act and to speak. They fill up our ranks with muddle-heads who dish out such twaddle as that "single tax and Socialism is the same thing," or that if a man's legs move in different directions at the same time they will meet in the co-operative commonwealth, because that is the only way to get there.

Let us stop worshipping the gods of iron and stone or silver and gold, and ghosts and other dead things upon the rich man's altar, and worship and deify the living God of human life flung into the gutter and packed in dirty tenement districts and worked to death and killed and maimed and starved and tortured in the mines, mills and factories. That is our God nailed upon the industrial cross by the powers that be, who are still mocking him and spitting upon him. And we find workers to-day, who, to get a little cheap respectability from the upper class, never miss a chance to spit upon Him and mock Him.

the Social-Democrat has caused more or less confusion and disagreement. A good many of the comrades read that paper alone.

Last summer we studied the questions at issue between the two elements in the party in California, the best we could, and decided against the organization on every referendum; but some members who were away then are at home again, and rather anxious to espouse the side of the "State paper." The rest of us are hesitating to start a row because we have undertaken to have Mrs. O'Hare here and have accepted the Lyceum Lecture course.

Yours fraternally,
BELLE MARTIN, Sec.

PACKING THE JURY

Workers Up Against It In Capitalistic Courts

By GEORGIA KOTSCH,
REVOLT Correspondent.

Hall of Records, Los Angeles, Nov. 22, 1911.

Men may come and men may go, but the McNamara trial will go on forever. A cartoonist has expressed this feeling by picturing a courtroom full of Rip Van Winkles, one of whom is saying, "I was a messenger boy when I entered here."

To-day has been a distinct change from the soporific sessions in which the Associated Press representative is said to go to sleep.

"The state cannot play with a man's life," said Darrow, flinging a book down to emphasize the remark, "challenging for this cause when a man is satisfactory to us and withholding challenges when a juror is adverse to us."

After a stormy morning Darrow was questioning Lowran A. Travor, a rancher, who had said he couldn't convict entirely on circumstantial evidence where the death penalty is involved. This has been a sore point with the defense ever since the court's ruling early in the case that only the state can take advantage of this attitude on the part of a juror. State has repeatedly abstained from questioning a talesman on this point when pleased with his other answers, even avoiding it when he has declared to the judge his conscientious scruples. The defense desired to know whether the law in the case is a convenience to be used or laid aside by the District Attorney as the individual cases suggest.

The examination of F. A. Brodie, a prominent business man, occupied almost the forenoon. He declared his belief that the way unions are conducted they are a menace to the prosperity of the country; had no feeling against union men, but against the way the unions are conducted; believed the Times blown up by some one connected with union labor. He was one more of those biased, prejudiced talesmen who are sure they can be fair and impartial jurors. Deputy Horton took him in hand and technically qualified him, although his opinions were so frankly stated.

One tilt occurred when young Horton interrupted with an attempt to improve one of Davis' questions. He was sharply reproved by Judge Bordwell and for some time looked like the pet of the family in the sulks.

It was in regard to a leading question to which Horton objected and was sustained, that the great clash came. Darrow directly charged that the court was discriminating against the defense. This followed three rulings directly against the defense.

"When the other side wants to disqualify a juror the court permits them to ask leading questions for half a day."

"That remark is decidedly improper, Mr. Darrow."

"It is a fact which the record discloses, nevertheless. I want a specific ruling on this point."

Judge Bordwell ruled that certain questions might be proper in the case of one juror that would not be proper in the case of another.

Darrow declared that never in all his court experience had he found such a position taken.

The defense feels at a disadvantage, every challenge they have made against talesmen since the last exercise of peremptories having been disallowed. It looks as if the state will be able to save all its peremptories the next time while the defense will have to use three upon the men so far passed.

Another objection to Brodie is that his personal attorney, Judge Wheaton A. Gray, is engaged by Fredericks to study the record and keep the prosecution advised in conducting the case. The court overruled the challenge on this ground.

In the case of Travor as to circumstantial evidence, Judge Bordwell said: "I do not find this ground for challenge is a defense."

"I want to make this and have it show that the this ground of challenge cgestion of the defense and the state demands. I now be compelled to examine the conscientious scruples again dence."

The Judge asked Hortor

"It is not up to us to your honor feels that t' are endangered we will examining him on this

"I do not feel that are in any way involv the Judge.

"We submit that the rig seriously jeopardized," sai

the law and it can't be justice that the state can make use of this ground for challenge when it wishes and not use it when it wishes and thus give innumerable grounds for challenge denied this defendant."

"The court holds that a challenge for cause by the defense can be made where prejudice against the defendant is developed. It is my view that this particular ground of challenge is available only to the state."

"Where do we get off under this ruling?" asked Scott.

"At the gallows, possibly," said Darrow with sarcasm.

Scott came in for a rebuke when the prosecution objected and was sustained upon the ground of remoteness. He braved judicial ire by rising to remark that in the case of Corcoran the prosecution had been allowed to question him about belonging to a union forty years ago.

"Scott, did you hear my ruling?" said the court twice with the utmost severity. Scott subsided, but went down the elevator at noon chuckling over getting his deadly little parallel before the present jurors.

At the beginning of REVOLT'S week, which in these reports is Thursday, Darrow directed the attention of Judge Bordwell to the speech of Rev. Bufdette, humorist, divine and Times stockholder, at the dedication of the monument to the Times victims, and demanded that he be cited to explain his speech in which he said the victims died for the cause of industrial freedom and that the crime was committed by red-handed anarchy. The court smiled and said that Darrow could proceed with his interrogations.

On Friday the jury box was again filled and peremptories exercised. But two of the seven new tentative jurors survived, making five now permanent, they being Bain, Green and Lisk, the survivors of the first peremptories, and William J. Andre, carpenter and former union man; J. D. Sexton, Alhambra councilman, orange grower and real estate dealer. State removed Clark McLain, Pasadena banker, A. Gribbling, a notably fair juror, and Brunner, who was too good a union man.

Defense challenged Kenyon, the millionaire, T. J. Elliot, because he seemed anxious to serve, and Heath, because he was an Englishman. The state has five peremptories left; the defense eleven.

William Nicholson, a grocer, proved satisfactory to the defense, and, after a lengthy examination by the state, was passed. The hoodoo, however, still camped on the trail of the defense, and his wife developed appendicitis and he was excused Tuesday.

Michael F. Mooney was passed by defense Monday and they tried hard to keep him. He is a Catholic, an ex-miner, member United Mine Workers of America, had been in a strike as a young man, and is now a stationary engineer. It took the state three hours to lay foundation for challenge. He was grilled until he was hardly able to answer a question. Marshall and F. A. McBurney, unwelcome to the defense, were passed. The latter is a contractor. The rule of his firm is "to raise no question as to the affiliations of the men we employ." He thought the evidence strong that the Times was dynamited by union men or sympathizers. Marshall is an acquaintance of Otis and others connected with the Times. His answers were good, but in the latter part of his examination there was a solid wall of sustained objections.

S. P. Olcott, who had expressed unqualified opinion of the guilt of McNamara and still has it, was the object of reserved decision by the court Tuesday. Also A. J. Stevens, an uneducated Tennessee mountaineer, who said: "My opinion is that union labor did that job," was taken under advisement.

Fourteen jurors will have to be chosen, two alternates according to California law being permitted to sit apart and hear the evidence and be available in case of sickness or death among the regular jurors. The tenth venire is called for Friday.

Lincoln Steffens was in the courtroom to-day and Ida Crouch Hazlett is here to represent the Montana News and the Social-Democratic Herald.

SAN MATEO COUNTY CONVENTION.

Local San Mateo County emerged a step further from the embryo stage last Sunday afternoon, when comrades from the Locals of San Mateo, Burlingame, Vista Grande, South San Francisco and Redwood City met in convention at the last named place and adopted a provisional constitution for the new county body. The document, which closely follows the lines of the Alameda County constitution, will immediately be submitted to the county membership for ratification by referendum vote. If it is adopted the election of members of the County Central Committee will proceed in the usual fashion.

An inspiring revolutionary spirit was manifested by the thirty comrades who attended the Redwood City convention. At the close of the routine business several of those present gave prompt talks on vital party topics. Among the speakers were Hy Meyer, San Mateo County Socialist agitator, and Thomas Mooney, T.

ho acted as chairman of the convention the story of how, ten years ago, the "good capitalist ballot Socialism" across its face, first Socialist vote ever County. Since that time the convention of seeing the revolution mount steadily up to State election, it stopped at the hundred mark.

the convention the visibly entertained at the Redwood City. An address of visitors by Comrade Harry of the Redwood

is to be held on Sunday, Nov. 17, in Solidarity Hall,

AS TO SOCIALIST PRESS.

Amendment to the constitution of the National Socialist Party of the United States of America, proposed by Local Tulare, State of California:

That neither the National Socialist Party, or any State organization thereof, shall require the subscription to any newspaper or periodical, or the purchase of stock in a paper, as a condition of being in good standing in the party.

This amendment shall take effect as soon as approved by referendum vote.

Comments.

1. Comrades:—We have a State paper in California, and it works this way: In order to be in good standing in California a member must subscribe to the paper, and each local must buy stock in same. The paper is organized under the laws of the State of California, which makes all of the property of all the members of the party liable for the debts of the paper; thus placing the Socialist Party of California under the control of capitalist courts, whenever the paper incurs an indebtedness it cannot meet.

2. This State paper is under the absolute control of the State Secretary and the State Executive Committee, who use it to boost their scheme of fusion with Labor Unionism, and who absolutely deny members of Locals who oppose their views any space in the paper. Any matter which does not meet their views is simply ignored.

3. As it is now proposed that a national paper be started along these lines, we earnestly call your attention to the action of the National Executive Committee on the matter of the party owned paper of the California Socialist Party.

Local Tulare, believing that this requirement to purchase stock and subscribing to a paper to be unconstitutional, some time ago passed a resolution requesting a ruling of the National Executive Committee on the matter. A copy of the resolution was sent to the National Executive Committee, but our request was absolutely ignored. No mention of it appeared in any report of their meetings, although we know for a fact that they received the resolutions.

Now, comrades, we ask that you second this referendum, and when it is put to a vote, carry it, and thereby take the power of boss rule away from a few men in the Socialist Party.

Geo. N. CASTLE,
Chairman of Meeting.
Wm. CARPENTER,
Secretary of Local Tulare, Cal.

DAMNED IF YOU DO AND DAMNED IF YOU DON'T.

Green in his "History of the English People" relates of Cardinal Morton, the chancellor of Henry VI., that being commissioned by his greedy master to tour the houses of the nobility, and to find out to what extent they could be taxed for his support, used, on being entertained with great hospitality, to inform his unfortunate host that those who could spend money so lavishly could well afford to contribute largely to the king's needs, whilst those who received him simply and gave him but frugal fare, would be told that they who lived so sparingly must surely be able to contribute most handsomely.

Unfortunately for those wanting work and food the spirit of Morton pervades the Magisterial Bench to-day.

At Nottingham a workless compositor smashed a window and surrendered to the police. When charged he told the magistrate that having no work, he had but three courses open to him—suicide, starvation in the gutter, or prison; he choosing the latter.

On being asked if he had a "trade card" the prisoner replied, "No," whereupon the magistrate said it was evident he had not tried to provide for himself and sentenced him to one month's hard labor.

Last winter at Newcastle a stonemason was charged with stealing a loaf of bread, and pleaded that he had vainly tramped the country in search of work and only took the loaf when he was starving. "Was any money found on the prisoner?" queried the magistrate. "Nothing but a card showing him to be a member of his trade union," said the officer.

"It is simply monstrous," said the magistrate, "that a man who can afford to contribute to a trade union should go about robbing poor people. Six months hard labor."

Will the wisecracks of capitalism mercifully inform the starving what course they ought to take in order to avoid the brutality of the capitalist magistrates.—R. Davis in New World.

SHALL REVOLT BE PRINTED ON CHEAPER PAPER.

It has been suggested that to save money REVOLT should be printed on cheaper paper. We won't do that unless we absolutely must. We feel sure that the REDS will say you musn't. The list of donators is a trifle longer, but we must have more subscriptions and donations. We expect aid from all our readers in enlarging the usefulness of REVOLT.

- Donations for the past two weeks:
- Alice Joy \$.50
 - D. Milder 1.00
 - Polish Socialist Secretary of S. F. 5.00
 - Mrs. Sorenson 3.00
 - Alfred Lenz 1.00
 - E. S.50
 - W. A. Pfeffer 1.00
 - Leon Brown 2.00
 - "1004 F." 1.00
 - Mark Merit 1.00
 - Comrade O'Connell 1.00
 - Harry Rathner 1.00
 - J. A. Sutherland 1.00
 - Thos. J. Mooney 4.00
- DO IT SOME MORE. IT IS FOR THE CAUSE.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Constantinople, October 16, 1911.

Chamber of Deputies,
Presidential Cabinet.

My Dear Mr. Vandervelde:

In the recent events, Italy is not the sole culprit. The other powers are her accomplices, as the blow that was struck had been prepared by them. Their representatives take us by the throat and say to us:

"First accept the occupation, as an accomplished fact, then we will help you to arrange the matter."

This inconceivable attitude on the part of Europe affects us just as much as the loss of Tripoli, if we should lose it, for it will engender mistrust, despair and disgust in the East. It will not add to faith in civilization, in promises, in treaties signed by Europe. This contradiction between word and deed constitutes a breach of the morals.

The Young Turk party, which has been so loyally engaged in making the people love Europe, adopt its ways of progress and in endeavoring to bridge the West and the Islami world, will fail in its duty through Europe's own fault. At the present moment, after the brutal raid of Italy with the knowledge of the Powers, our internal adversaries complain that we have flattered European civilization and that we have boasted of the benefits that were to accrue to us from it. They even go so far as to declare that the real progress lies in the increase of bayonets and cruisers and that real patriotism consists in sacrificing everything to the budget of war.

This is what Europe and particularly France and England have brought us to, thanks to their secret treaty with Italy.

What think you of the treaties of Paris and of Berlin, which formally guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman Empire?

And the people's rights, Justice, Humanity, moral principles, what signification do you attach to them henceforth?

And see in what manner Turkey responds to the unworthy spoliation of Italy? With a moral sense which will hardly be understood in Europe, it does not banish from its territories, as it has every right to do, the 40,000 Italian laborers, who, dying of hunger at home, have come to us for hospitality and are finding means of existence with us. What would become of them, their wives and their children if we retaliated on them?

This fact, among many others, deserves thought on the part of Europeans, and especially of Socialists.

It is with a very heavy heart that I remain, sir,

Yours,

The President of the Chamber of Deputies,
AHMED RIZA.

THE PEACE DOVE WHOSE FEATHERS ARE STAINED WITH HUMAN BLOOD.

There are bill posters plastered all over town announcing a Peace ratification. It says: "Come and hear the cause of War." This Peace Society has come into existence by the good grace of Andy Carnegie, who has squeezed the money that pays the halls and speakers out of the workers in the steel mills. The workers have suffered untold agony daily upon the industrial field to make Andy a multi-millionaire.

A little while ago the conditions in the Pittsburgh steel industry of the workers were investigated by agents appointed by the United States Government. They reported that the workers worked seven days a week, twelve hours a day, and got from a dollar and a half to two dollars a day. "Peace Andy" has carried on a perpetual war on his workers to squeeze the last cent out of them he could. Yet, now we are invited by Andy, or rather Andy's blood money, to come and coddle the peace dove.

Some one made a racket because labor wasn't asked to send representatives to the meeting. What has labor to do with this soiled dove of Andy's, we'd like to know? Why does Andy really want to do away with war? Maybe he wants to hide the fake armor plates he sold to the Government. Oh, no, he is not ashamed of that! That shows he had brain enough to cheat the Government itself. And that is quite an honor in the exclusive set in which he moves.

Why does Andy talk peace with his bloody millions? Do he and his set want to abolish the army and navy? Are they pleading in Congress not to hire any more soldiers or build any more battleships? Oh, dear, no. Andy and his ilk are afraid of international workingclass action, and want an international army and navy. The capitalist class is international and they have but one enemy, the workingclass, against it they must unite, under cover of a peace movement. You save? And the garnered gold that is stamped with blood and tears by suffering men and their little children and wives, are to pay for it. Now, Mr. Labor Representative, wouldn't you be proud to be on that platform? Or would you deem it an insult to your class?

A STEEL WORKER.

"IT ISN'T GOOD TO READ".

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20, 1911.

Dear Sir:
Kindly stop sending the REVOLT to me. It belongs to a click organization trying to destroy the Socialist Party. It isn't any good to read.

Yours,

P. N. KROON,
2708 Diamond St., City.

CREAKING OF A TOTTERING SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

By HUGO LENZ.

Society of San Francisco has adopted the "Rag." Not a décollete "rag" (it has always had that), but a dance. To quote from an account of the Bachelors and Benedicts' ball, "Ragging has become so much the rage that the public entertainers have been employed to give lessons to the fashionables, and every sort of dance is done to its rocking glide to as pronounced a degree as the company will stand for, or as the daring of the dancers permits.

To the casual observer this may not seem unusual. We read so much about "monkey dinners," "dog lunches," "pajama parties" and "shirt-tail parades," that we evince no surprise at the news that the "elite" of Boston is having erected a theater to present suppressed plays, or that the Barbary Coast dances have become "the thing."

But there is a deeper significance, a significance too impressive to be unobserved by the student of class evolution and degeneration.

The "Rag" is a censured dance.

It is a product of the slums.

It is a stock-in-trade of the women of the "red-light."

It is the Saturnalia of the brothel.

And now it has been elevated to respectability by "Society"!

History repeats itself, it is said: Truly the antics of the privileged capitalist class and of the slums seems to bear it out.

"Whenever a privileged class has given itself over to a life of idleness and ease it expired in a grand blaze of senility and sensuality!"

The privileged class of to-day is nearing that point the world over. Pick up any newspaper and you will find innumerable facts to bear out this assertion.

Marriage has become a convenience.

A very morbid desire for "racy" plays and books seems to be the rule and not the exception.

All manners of daring, senseless and even vicious escapades mark the doings of "Society."

Now, what is "Society"—this particular classification of humanity which we designate with a capital S?

Is it the working people? Is it the producing element in the social organism?

No! It is the idlers, the parasites, the coupon-clippers, the exploiters, the oppressors, that constitute "Society" as the word is used by the newspaper reporters.

It is the Alpha and Omega of all that is useless and harmful to the human family.

"Society"—"high (?) Society"—is merely the social expression of the privileged class of to-day. It is a privileged class because it can live without work. Its ownership of the tools of production and distribution makes it possible for it to live by the sweat of other people's brows. Having nothing to do of a productive nature it becomes idle and the search for pleasure is its only profession. Its existence is parasitic and possible only so long as it can pervert the ego of the suppressed class into the belief that the parasite is a physiological necessity.

It is time the workers wake up!

The ruling class of to-day is following the trail of its ancestors.

The slave-owning class of Rome perished with its opulence and festering social ideals.

The nobility of the feudal period reached the end of its tether in the French Revolution when the oppressed people asked for bread and were sneeringly told to eat cake.

The exploiting class of to-day with its life of rotten ease no longer justifies historical necessity. It is a waning class and "economic expediency" will be its judge.

Let us look upon this elevation of the "Rag" dance as a harbinger of hope.

It is the creaking of a tottering social structure.

It is a putrid efflorescence of a class sodden with luxury.

It is the handwriting on the wall—the "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin" that Belshazzar saw, and like him we read, "You have been weighed in the balances and been found wanting." WE "have a world to gain!"

TOUR OF DOROTHY JOHNS.

Locals Wanting Dates Must Apply Promptly.

Mrs. Dorothy Johns will begin her lecture tour, speaking on the possible and probable effects of woman suffrage on the revolutionary movement, the first or second week in December. She first will go south, by way of Tracy; as far as Tulare county, where several meetings are to be held, and perhaps farther down the State. Locals on this part of the route will have to make application at once if they wish to have meetings addressed on this subject by the woman speaker best qualified to deal with it. Dates from December 5th to 9th are open, for Locals between San Francisco and Tracy.

The trip to the north of San Francisco will be begun in January or February. Locals in this region intending to arrange meetings should apply at once so that advance notices can be sent to newspapers in time to work up general interest in the lectures to be given.

Address all communications to Revolt Publishing Co., 305 Grant avenue, San Francisco.

REVOLT

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THOMAS J. MOONEY - - - - - Publisher

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LOCAL OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED.

Every Comrade Who Has the Welfare of the Party at Heart Should Attend the Meeting December 4.

At the next regular meeting of Local San Francisco, to be held Monday night, December 4, at 8 o'clock (hall will be named in next week's REVOLT), officers of the Local for the ensuing six months will be elected, and also the selection of the Socialist Party's member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the City and County of San Francisco will be made.

Among those who will be candidates for the position of organizer of the Local will be Thomas J. Mooney, whose long and efficient service in the Socialist movement is well known. After his work in the conduct of the literature department on the Red Special in which our candidate for President in 1908 made the tour of the country, Eugene V. Debs wrote as follows:

June 28, 1909.

To Whom it May Concern:

Thomas J. Mooney accompanied us on the "Red Special" last fall and rendered us most valuable service along the route. Comrade Mooney is one of the most active workers in the labor movement. He is absolutely honest and trustworthy and is filled with energy and ambition to better the condition of his class. Comrade Mooney is worthy of any position he may wish to hold in the labor movement and I cheerfully commend him to the consideration of Comrades and Friends as one of the best types of the Awakened American Proletariat.

Yours very truly,
 (Signed) E. V. DEBS.

Of course, the approval of Comrade Debs will not recommend anybody to the extreme opportunistic element that supports the officials who kept Debs out of California and tried to keep Haywood out, but REVOLT is not appealing to such "Socialists." Mooney, as circulation manager for this publication, has secured more than 300 subscribers by his own personal efforts. In everything he has done he has been energetic and effective.

Another candidate for the position will be the incumbent, John Keller, a comrade of genial disposition and easy going ways.

A glaring instance of Keller's incompetency was his "forgetfulness" in the matter of the political pamphlet prepared by the election board and sent to every voter in the city, inclosed with the sample ballot. This was a pamphlet which every voter was interested in, because of what his favorite candidates might have to say, and nearly all became curious to compare the statements found therein. The cost of getting our mayoralty candidate's statement in that pamphlet would have been, if the writer remembers rightly, \$40. The organizer was specifically instructed by the Campaign Committee of Local San Francisco to attend to this matter, but neglected it (he said he "forgot") along with a hundred other things of lesser importance.

Meanwhile the candidates were expending more than \$400 to get a few thousand booklets out to supplement the work which the statement in the general political pamphlet was supposed to do. The candidates had to undertake this work because of their knowledge that Keller could not be depended upon even to direct the work when volunteers should present themselves to do it. These facts are well known to Keller's friends, many of whom, placing the good of the party above considerations of personal feeling, will vote for some one who can be depended upon to render active and efficient service.

On the other hand, there is a large number, the extreme opportunists who stand for fusion and anything else that will help one of their number to get into office, who will vote for Keller because of his extreme partisanship of them and their policies. IF WE ARE TO HAVE A COMPETENT ORGANIZER FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEAR, EVERY READER OF REVOLT WHO IS A PARTY MEMBER IN SAN FRANCISCO MUST ATTEND THE MEETING DECEMBER 4.

THE RIGHT WAY.

Berlin, Nov. 11, 1911.

Dear Comrades in Revolt:—I am at present a six months subscriber to your paper (THE REVOLT), and like it very much. It has the right ring, and stands for the true interests of the working class. I want to become a permanent subscriber and shareholder. Enclosed find \$1.00 for that purpose.

Yours for the Revolution,
 CHAS. NICHOLSON,
 Ontario, Canada.

"606" REMEDY FOR PEACE.

Carnegie's Hired Quacks Dose Patient With a Specific.

WILLIAM McDEVITT.

Rustum Beg of Frisco San—slightly luckless Native Skate—

Lusted for official pie—so began to "arbitrate."

Leased a rink and orators—nearly hooked a Bishop keen;

Then his awe-struck fellow cits

Thought C. Wes. had nicked his bean.

—Latest version—NOT by Ruddy Kipling.

When C. Wesley Reed received his commission from Carnegie's Peace Push to get up a big demonstration in San Francisco in the interest of peace, sweet peace, Mr. Reed set about procuring some precursors and evangelists. He scoured the neighborhood, invaded the pulpits, charged madly into the placid confines of university bovinity, and even crushed his precipitous way into the palace of his Grace, the Archbishop. Surely, thought the sage C. Wesley, if peace hath her pioneers and proclaimers, they must be in the pulpit, the university, and the editorial dens—to say nothing (of course) of those loyal apostles of peace, the saturated sponges in political jobs.

It appears that Mr. Reed required only two prerequisites—the apostles of peace that were to proclaim the gospel at Dreamland must not be representative of labor as a class (apart from other classes), and they must refrain (O how carefully) from any irreverent jibes at the sacred purseholder, Andrew Carnegie.

Easy conditions these for the reverends and the professors and the honorables and the editorial "we's" that Mr. Reed rounded up for his wild foray on war. Everything was going as lovely as a Texas Tommy before the eyes of the committee of the Grand Jury inspecting the dance halls of the B. C., when the delicious dream busted, and the Labor Council was apprised that Mr. Reed had shut them out from their share of the evangelistic crusade for Peace and the glory of Saint Andrew of Skibo—and of Homestead (the primeval home of idyllic peace).

Then "Peace" broke loose—with a horsewhip, the said implement of peace being (in what the schoolboys in Latin used to term the paulo-post-future) ABOUT TO BE wielded by Brother Kelly of the Labor Council. The subsequent proceedings were nearly as peaceful as the celebrated meeting (reported by Truthful James) of the geologic section of the Academy of Sciences on the Stanislaw. But that portion of the Peace Con. is much too painful to dwell on, and so we must let it rest in peace, and get back to the big noise at Dreamland.

Getting peace by boosting for arbitration treaties and having loving jamborees on Carnegie's mazuma, is like imbibing backsheesh for the purpose of abolishing poverty. It is just a little bit less effective than the Christian Science political method of denying that there is any war, except as an illusion of mortal mind.

Quack Doctors Dose Symptoms.

The good Reverend Golightly, and Professor Academicus, and Rabbi Roshanna, and Editor Guldshof, and Mayor Sensation, and Honorable Holdfast, are merely a set of quack doctors when it comes to treating society for the war-fever or for an anaemic condition of its peace system. About the highest degree of medical skill that they can muster among them seems to be on a par with the "606" professors. They can see symptoms, but they can't diagnose causes, or else they dare not tell the patient the truth for fear they must lose a good case. They are strong for injections of opiates and various indefinite drugs, but they shun every possible chance of either speaking forthright against the causes of war or of allowing others to speak out and proclaim the truth. They love the patient as a patient, for revenue and for professional notoriety; their enmity of the real causes of war is not so great as their love for dosages of "606" or other popular specifics for ignorance and respectable conventionality.

I do not marvel that Mr. Reed, of the tribe of political quacks, was sore afraid to allow an open platform for those who could and would proclaim the truth that the pretenders of the pulpit, the university, and the press, had too much interest in the sources of war, or too much ignorance of the causation of war, to be of any service in solving the problem.

When War Will Be Waged No More.

For the class-conscious worker, there is no problem of war; there is merely a curse of war, a curse of capitalist war. So long as men fight men for greedy gain in the mart of competition, with labor's produce as the spoil of victory; so long as the capitalist class of one nation finds war an inviting field of public plunder and private graft; so long as the workers, unorganized internationally, are fools enough to fight wars for the benefit of the masters, and too cowardly or inert to wage the one great final war for their own emancipation; so long will the gory hands of war wash in blood, workmen slaughtering workmen to make a Morgan pageant for the international millionaires of the world.

Arbitration treaties will do no more to abolish wars than porous plasters do to abolish rheumatism; the Carnegie quacks are as strong for plasters as they are adroit in cupping the pockets of the poor. The arbitration treaties are merely a blind; if a nation is unable to get the consent of the "wardens of war" (that invisible body which has the dogs of war in leash), an arbitration treaty may afford an easy political way out of an unpopular predicament; but when two nations are willing for war (that is, when the masters want war and the wardens of war are willing to permit it), all the arbitration treaties from Skibo to Homestead won't be worth a tinker's objurgation in preventing war.

The right reverends and the left reverends, the politicians-in and the politicians-out, the professors and the possessors—all these may fool the "common people" (or the middle class irrationals and irradicals), if they wish, and as long as they like; but the workers have too much at stake to

stand for much more nonsense of the Peace Conference and the arbitration-treaty variety. War will cease when the workers cease fighting; and the workers will cease fighting when their enemy, the master class, is abolished—and not till then.

Meanwhile, I'm strong (but not too strong) for Peace by Hot-Air conclaves—so long as Andy C. signs the checks for the cash.

SCRIBLER EARNING HIS EATS.

Finishing Touches to "Taylor System."

By AUSTIN LEWIS.

Last week in the course of this argument we arrived at the conclusion that the proposed efficiency of "Scientific" shop work, or, as it is sometimes termed, the "Taylor" method, was a group efficiency. This naturally would not meet the approval of the "Chronicle" writer, who must maintain the theory of individual efficiency. This he must do for two reasons at least, otherwise he would be obliged to abandon the idea of the open shop and group bargaining. For if the efficiency is admitted to be a group efficiency, the rewards of such efficiency are necessarily group rewards, and the bargaining must be between the group and the employer and not between the employer and the individual members of the group. To grant this necessarily implies the right of the group to select its membership, for group labor would be materially retarded by the presence of unwelcome or hostile members, in fact it would be impossible for such a group to work with that harmony and unison which the very existence of the "Scientific" system essentially demands. It may be seriously argued that the operation of the "Scientific" system would itself almost automatically produce the closed shop.

But leaving that out of consideration for the present, it is interesting to observe how the writer of the article under discussion endeavors to square his advocacy of the "Scientific" management with his theory of individual labor-contract. This he dare not let go, for to do so would precipitate him into that socialistic inferno, on the entrance to which may be read "Abandon hope of salary on capitalist newspapers. Keep out." We therefore read as follows: "Scientific shop management proposes that all work possible to be done by piece work shall be paid for on that plan, each worker earning according to his skill and industry, but all alike being helped by the expert to do and earn more than he has been accustomed to do and earn, but without any extra exertion."

"It does oppose the theory that the wages of the most productive shall be kept down to the amount justified by the product of the average. It recognizes human inequality and proposes that each shall profit by the talent, which he possesses."

Each worker is "to earn according to his skill and industry" but all are to be helped by the expert, to earn and do more without extra exertion. But if the expert directs the operation; and the group works in unison in accordance with the directions of the expert, and if the individual exercises no more exertion, that is, expends no more individual labor-force than before, but the product is increased, it is clear that the increase is a group increase arising from better group organization.

Here we see the real significance of the capitalist desire to introduce and to enforce the "Taylor" system. It is intended that the employer shall have the full advantage of the increase arising from a more thorough organization of the labor units. This is a new social function, the rewards of which the employing class intends to monopolize.

Organization itself is in some sense a productive force. There is a point where quantity merges into quality as Engels so ably pointed out in his Anti-Duehring; His famous example was taken from the military experiences of Napoleon in his campaign against the Mamelukes. One Mameluke was more than a match for a single French cavalryman, but as the numbers were increased the Mameluke gradually declined in importance until a group of organized Frenchmen was more than a match for a much larger group of unorganized Mamelukes.

The same holds true of industry, for the resultant product depends no less upon organization than upon the factors of individual skill and machine effectiveness. But this organization efficiency has never been paid for by the capitalist, nor even acknowledged as something deserving of pay. On the contrary it has been accepted as lagniappe where it has not actually been claimed as the distant and personal achievement of the capitalist himself.

Marx has pointed this out in his discussion of capitalistic exploitation. In his time it was not easy to discover a way of meeting this specific form of capitalistic aggression, because the labor movement had not developed to the point where it could be effectively employed. But the workingman of the present day is in much better position and by the exercise of his faculties and the powers of organization at his disposal may wring benefit even from the threatening disaster of the "Taylor" system.

There is nothing to be gained by fighting the system as such. If the economic results are superior to those of the old system, and it must be admitted that they are superior, the new system is a social gain. It is a more effective piece of productive machinery and to contend against it would be to be placed in the same position as were those who vainly contested the introduction of the so-called "labor saving" machinery.

On the other hand there is no question that the new system may easily become a means of tyranny and a source of degradation to the employee. The employers see in it a chance to break down the standardized wages of the employee, secured by his union by substituting a competitive wage, while the whole benefit of the group product is monopolized. The system deprives the mediocre man of a means of living, for while his efforts are worth more than the union minimum wage (otherwise he would not be employed), based upon the system of in-

dividual hire, he might easily, and in fact would not be accepted in a group, controlled by an overseer who directed the movements of the group in accordance with a given standard of speed, and based upon a numbered series of movements. To say that the system has not arrived at any such point is to beg the question, for it has the potentiality of such results and without doubt such results are contemplated. In fact by the "Taylor" system effective war can be declared on the existing trade union organizations. On the other hand, the system itself may be made a most effective weapon in the hands of the working class.

Let us see how this may be.

TO MEMBERS OF LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO.

Much has been said about making your party fight within the local meeting and not in the press. I for one would favor such a proposition, but when a Local majority binds and gags the minority to one meeting a month and then only for two hours, the meeting hardly ever getting beyond communications and bills, and whenever a motion is made by that minority some one of the said majority moves to "lay on the table," shutting off all debate. Therefore I cannot see how there is much chance of settling the fight in your local meeting.

Comrades, those of you who have struggled long and hard for the cause of Socialism, I ask of you to study this proposition and the new Constitution that is being presented.

Election of officers is about to take place, it therefore rests with you to take part in this fight and not see ourselves carried down the stream of fusion and capitalist politics that is at present endangering the movement.

REVOLT is driven from Local San Francisco because, among other things, it criticised the Campaign Committee. Well, any Socialist who would sit and listen to the deliberations of that committee last Thursday night over sending a protest to Taft against subsidizing a steamship line, across the Panama Canal, he or she would surely say they were present at a meeting of the Merchants' Association instead of a Socialist committee.

Comrades, we have too much at stake to give up this fight; to that crowd that would put our movement where it could not emerge for some time to come. I therefore ask you again to consider the fix we are in.

Local San Francisco is at the present time over \$500 or more in debt. I have not heard an auditing committee's report, I know a time when there were street meetings when we used to sell from \$6 to \$12 worth of literature a night. Our Sunday night meetings are a fizzle, as to the few that are held; our organizer advocates dispensing with them altogether. I suppose you remember the late election when our organizer failed to publish that 100-word statement that was to be sent out by the Registrar to all the voters, one of the most serious blunders that ever befell our Local.

We had to move to the Pacific building, among the riffraff of capitalism, because our headquarters was too dirty, although the organizer paid a non-union janitor, something no organizer ever did previously. There are no reports made to the membership, only through the Campaign Committee, and as before stated, we hardly ever get to that stage of the proceedings. There was a large influx of new members I will admit, but where are they? "Now, you see them and now you don't."

Anything that is done by the element in power smacks of fusion and dirty politics. King, Bakkus and Co. are right there defending the fusionists all the time. They ably defended the National Executive Committee and the St. Louis fusionists last Monday night, although a Socialist who was elected in St. Louis was also the nominee of the Republican party. King nominated Max Hayes for the N. E. C. although Hayes openly asked the San Francisco comrades to vote for McCarthy in the last election. They also boycott and imagine they are giving a stinging rebuke to anyone when they accuse him or her of being an I. W. W. or in sympathy with them.

Comrades, if you are in favor of such tactics as I have here stated, fusion, inactivity, etc., vote for King, Bakkus, etc. If you stand for clean Socialism vote against them.

JAMES DUKELOW.

Do you charge us with wanting to stop the exploitation of children by their parents? To this crime we plead guilty.

But, you will say, we destroy the most hallowed of relations, when we replace home education by social.

And your education? Is not that also social, and determined by the social conditions under which you educate, by the intervention, direct or indirect, of society by means of schools, etc.? The Communists have not invented the intervention of society in education; they do but seek to alter the character of that intervention, and to rescue education from the influence of the ruling class.

The bourgeois clap-trap about the family and education, about the hallowed co-relation of parent and child, become all the more disgusting, the more, by the action of Modern Industry, all family ties among the proletarians are torn asunder, and their children transformed into simple articles of commerce and instruments of labor.—Communists' Manifesto.

PETER AND PAUL IN AMERICA

Is a Book that every Household should have a Copy for their Protection

ASK THE BOOKSELLER FOR IT

By ERIK CHRISTENSON

Cigar Stand
 401 Third Street San Francisco, Cal.

WE'RE GOING TO SAY IT.

By E. Marguerite Untermaun.

We've got something to say about this, we women. We always have had too. Most men don't think so. But we'll show 'em. We've never been satisfied to slave for them. We've always wanted equal suffrage, even if we didn't know it by that name. We've had it at least subconsciously for ages and ages.

In a vague way, we've always struggled against man-rule. The more silent the struggle was, the more we've felt it. That is one reason why men never would understand women. They were afraid of a woman who thought for herself. They weren't really so sure that their logic was superior to ours. They just said it to convince themselves. They didn't convince us.

Most great men have been their mothers' sons. Abe Lincoln said he was. Jesus Christ certainly was. The old historians could never agree on a man good enough to be his father. But they all agreed that Mary was his mother.

The men can't deny that this rotten rule of parasites and political machines was established without the consent of women. We had nothing to do with it. Church and State have idiotically drivelled for thousands of years: Let women shut up in meetings! That sounds just like a man.

The man whose mother is a rebel and wants to have something to say about her destiny, will most likely be a rebel too. The trouble is that so many women have been broken in spirit and heart that their sons became soulless and without ambition. But every whole-souled woman will say emphatically: "Why should you men do so and thus for me, when I am perfectly able to do it for myself?"

Men get their best ideas from women. If they see it's good, they immediately declare that the men discovered it. If it turns out the other way, he never would have thought of it, if it hadn't been for "my wife."

Here's the point for Mr. Dryasdust Hairsplitter to come in and chuckle: "Hah! According to YOU, Madame, woman is to blame for the whole business!" This is some more manly logic. Because women have been so reduced that the worst side of their children, the men's side, got the best of it, therefore they want to blame women for not being omnipotent and omniscient.

Men have always made a batch of things. I'm glad that men have about come to the end of their tether. The men know they're up against it through their "superior" statesmanship, and now they are in such a muddle that they want to give us equal suffrage and let us straighten out the mess they've made of things.

We can see through their yowling about "giving" us equal suffrage and "doing so much" for us. They're afraid we might give 'em a dose of their own medicine when we go into politics. Serve 'em right if we did, but we won't. We have a greater love for humanity than they have.

We're pretty tired of hearing them talk about what they are going to do for us and all the time dreading what we are going to do to them. Maybe with good care the idea may gradually percolate their thick skulls that we women are going to do something for them. Present company always excepted.

Some women, American women especially, need to wake up about this too. They want to think about something more than getting the washing out before nine o'clock on Monday morning.

Let us teach these unfortunate sisters, whom the men have spoiled for us, what equal suffrage means. If they can't see it right away, have patience and remember that they are their fathers' daughters, poor things.

The other day I went to see a nice old lady. I said: "Mrs. Smith, what do you think about politics?" And she replied: "Just this. My sympathies is allus with the dog that's down." "Why then," I said, "you're a suffragette. The old lady, with round eyes of astonishment, said "Reilly!" So I said: "Now you don't believe because that dog is down, he ought to stay down?" "No, indeedy!" said the old lady. "Ef this is so," she says, "there's many of them that's suffragettes an' don't know it." Which is quite true.

Now we'll make them know it. Our duty is to tell them about it, to wake them up. Think how different things would have been, if we could have made ourselves heard before now "in meeting."

Don't you know that we never would have sanctioned the blowing up of the "Maine"? We would have just said: "Now, Teddy, and the rest of you boys, I wouldn't do that, if I were you. Uncle Sam may get over it, but your Aunt Sam never will, (and I don't believe she ever will, either). Now, you see, if you can't do better than that. Besides, I just won't have it."

Aunt Sam would have said to Otis: "Look here, Jimmy Otis, you musn't play these Fourth of July tricks on the boys that way, somebody might get hurt. You know you got a kind of a bad name, anyway, son, and you'll have to be a good boy. Haven't you got any sense?" Biff! (On the ear). "Now you run along and play fair, like a good boy."

Aunt Sam wouldn't allow those male grafters to keep the poor laboring class moving on, like poor Joe in "Bleak House," till at last they have only one consolation, the same one that the Arab on the desert had. When asked why he was moving again, all he could say was: "By God, sir, it's another place!" And that's all there is to it, because they seldom get another job. If it's near election time, they may get a drink of rot-gut and a cabbage-leaf Havana, to last them till next election. No, Aunt Sam, wouldn't allow these things. Men think that if we get equal suf-

frage, we'll just rush into their rotten kind of politics. But we won't. There will be no need to do that. We'll just quietly vote the Socialist ticket and everything will be done decently and in order.

We will make homes, for we will get a chance to make real homes, nothing like the kind that the men have "provided" for us so far (poor things, I'm beginning to feel sorry for them—they must feel like worms by this time).

And we can stay in those homes and take care of the girls and the boys, bless their hearts, instead of going out and slaving for a measly living in a dirty factory owned by some filthy parasite.

We'll have time to look after our girls then, and no nasty money-graber shall sell any more white slaves for men's profit and pleasure.

Male snobs rant about "no great female artist, not even any more great male artists in modern days, no sculptor, no man or woman truly great on their own merits." There's a reason. Only the fat-headed snobocracy have an opportunity to study art and science to any extent. What else can you expect from that class?

Who can say but what some poor, starved, grimy, little slave in the mills, dying of consumption before she is fifteen years old, may have had the spark of genius in her soul that would have eclipsed Shakespeare under socialistic conditions?

Madam, your little girl with her love for music might become a great pianist, second to no man, if she had the opportunity to study. Instead, she serves as a nurse girl for three dollars a week, working about fifteen hours a day.

That's what "superior" man-rule is doing for her. Now let US do something. Now is the time to do it. There's more truth than poetry in this. But never mind, think about it. I'll adjourn the meeting. If I could imitate Taft's cow-like grace, for which he is so famous, I would say: "Thank you for your intelligent attention. Goodbye!"

But being a mere woman I'll simply say: "We're going to have equal suffrage!! We've got something to say, and we're going to say it!"

NATIONAL TEACHERS' BUREAU.

The Socialist Teachers' Bureau is gradually growing in importance as a useful department in the work of the Socialist party in the National office.

But few positions were filled this year as the work was started too late to secure them. Now is the time to line up for next year. We want the name and address of every Socialist teacher in the United States. If a teacher is permanently situated, and has no desire to make a change, he or she should state that fact when filling out the application blank.

It is useless to apply for any information or assistance in regard to securing either a position or a teacher unless the applicant encloses proof of his paid-up membership in the party. Compliance with this request is a necessary safeguard.

By having a complete list of Socialist teachers on file in the National office something in the nature of a loose organization would exist which it would be easy to circularize, and keep in touch with all matters pertaining to their special line of work. There is now a movement started to call a conference of Socialist teachers from all parts of the United States to be held in connection with the Socialist party national convention of 1912. If this conference is called, it will be necessary to begin preparation at once in order that plans may be carefully laid for its success.

All Socialist teachers, whether desiring a change or not, are requested to cut out the following application and forward it to the National office, Socialist party, 205 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Name Address Party member (Submit proof from local secretary.) Application What position are you prepared to fill? Remarks

Any member of a school board desiring to employ a Socialist teacher should fill out the following blank application: Name Address Party member (Submit proof from local secretary.) Application For what grade or position? What salary will you pay? Remarks

These applications will be placed on file, and all information considered strictly confidential—only those applicants who have proved their party membership being entitled to it. A Socialist teacher applying for a position will receive a list of the positions open, together with the available information regarding salary and grade. A Socialist school director applying for a teacher will receive a list of teachers, stating the position they are prepared to fill. Then correspondence may be opened between the director and the teacher, and the work

of the National office along this line has been fulfilled. The National office does not guarantee positions, nor does it guarantee good faith upon the part of either applicant. It simply helps to bring the teacher and the position together, rendering service free of charge. It does this because of the ever growing demand of school directors for Socialist teachers, and of Socialist teachers for positions in which they can teach unhampered by the prejudice of capitalist-minded school boards.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following is a complete list of the comrades who have accepted the nomination as candidates for members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party:

- J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel E. Beardsley, Shelton, Conn.; W. J. Bell, Tyler, Texas; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank Bohn, Chicago, Ill.; Otto F. Branstetter, Oklahoma City, Okla.; James F. Carey, Boston, Mass.; John C. Chase, Lincoln, Neb.; Stanley J. Clark, Dallas, Texas; Tom Clifford, Cleveland, Ohio; John M. Collins, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Cumble, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Lewis J. Duncan, Butte, Mont.; Con F. Foley, Pottsville, Pa.; Winfield R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis.; Adolph Germer, Belleville, Ill.; Job Harriman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Wm. D. Haywood, Denver, Colo.; Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; Dan Hogan, Huntington, Ark.; Gertrude Breslau Hunt, Norwood Park, Ill.; Alexander Irvine, Los Angeles, Cal.; George R. Kirkpatrick, New York, N. Y.; Tom J. Lewis, Portland, Ore.; Anna A. Maley, Everett, Wash.; Theresa Serber Malkiel, New York, N. Y.; James H. Maurer, Reading, Pa.; Seth McCallen, Nashville, Tenn.; William McDevitt, San Francisco, Cal.; E. R. Meitzen, Hallettsville, Texas; J. N. Morrison, Benson, Ariz.; Kate Richards O'Hare, St. Louis, Mo.; James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. W. Perrin, Little Rock, Ark.; Marguerite Prevey, Akron, Ohio; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; W. F. Ries, Toledo, Ohio; Robert E. Ringler, Reading, Pa.; Sumner W. Rose, Biloxi, Miss.; May Wood-Simons, Girard, Kansas; John W. Slayton, McKeesport, Pa.; Henry L. Slobodin, New York, N. Y.; John Spargo, Bennington, Vt.; Fred G. Strickland, Dayton, Ohio; Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. C. Tuck, Oakland, Cal.; Ernest Untermaun, Lewiston Idaho; Wm. A. Ward, St. Louis, Mo.

RED TICKET.

The following comrades running for office in the Socialist party, Local San Francisco, are opposed to political trading. They are opposed to delivering the Socialist party over to the Civic Federation, Militia of Christised "Labor Leaders." They stand for a revolutionary Socialist movement, to the end that capitalist cobwebs are swept out of the workers' brains. If you are opposed to a few getting "something now" at the expense of Socialist ideals vote for: ORGANIZER—T. J. Mooney. SECRETARY—F. Bebergall. CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE—Rollar Allen, James Dukelow, Peter Fitzgerald, A. K. Gifford, J. Hagan, Mrs. A. Howard, Dorothy Johns, Alfred Lenz, Wm. McDevitt, Mark Merit, David Milder, W. A. Pfeiffer, M. P. Ryer, S. H. Sahlender, Selig Schulberg.

FROM STAR-DUST TO MAN.

Illustrated stereopticon lectures on "Stellar and Biological Evolution and Darwinism, in Relation to Social and Economic Development," by Prof. Maynard Shipley, member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Each lecture illustrated with 100 stereopticon slides. Eagles' Hall, 40 N. First St., San Jose, Sunday evenings, November 3 to December 10, inclusive.

- Nov. 26—Evolution of Machinery. Dec. 3—Poverty: Its Cause and Cure. Dec. 10—War: Its Cause and Cure.

DON'T FORGET THE OPEN FORUM.

Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue. Meeting every Thursday and Sunday, at 8 p. m. Thursday, November 30—W. Costley of the Unemployed League. Subject: "Amendment to the State constitution to prevent the Salvation Army and other religious institutions from Grafting on the Poor." Thursday, December 7—Rev. Warner Pendleton. Subject, announcement later. Thursday, December 21—Caroline Nelson. Subject: "The Slavery of Woman Suffrage."

Vorwärts der Pacific-Küste

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Die einzige deutsche sozialistische Zeitung westlich von Chicago u. St. Louis.

Jeder diesseits des Helfengürtzes wohnende Deutsche und Deutsch lesende Genosse sollte es sich zur Pflicht machen, auf diese den Interessen des arbeitenden Volkes gewidmete Zeitung zu abonnieren. Der Abonnementspreis ist \$2.00 pro Jahr oder \$1.00 für 6 Monate, zahlbar im Voraus (nach dem Auslande mit entsprechendem Postzuschuss).

Alle Geld- und Postsendungen adressieren man an Vorwärts der Pacific-Küste 3037 16. Str., San Francisco, Cal.

LYCEUM NEWS NOTES.

It has been decided to establish a fifth circuit for the Southern States, beginning early in February. All southern locals that would like to take advantage of the lecture course offer are requested to send in their applications at once.

Eugene Wood will begin the Pacific Circuit at Sheridan, Wyo., on November 26th. In the afternoon of the same day W. F. Ries will start the Western Circuit at Minneapolis, Minn. Arthur Brooks Baker will begin the Central Circuit under the auspices of the twenty-eighth ward in Chicago on Sunday morning, November 26th. The start for the Eastern Circuit has been postponed until after Christmas. Charles Edward Russell will open it at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, December 27th.

WHERE TO GO.

Regular mass meeting of Local San Francisco at Fifteenth and Mission streets, the first Monday in each month, 8:15 p. m. Educational meetings on all other Monday nights.

Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, every Tuesday night in Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue.

Wednesday evening dances, (resumed), under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Socialist party, Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore street.

Open Forum meets in Jefferson Square Hall every Thursday night.

Street meetings of the Socialist Party every Saturday night at Grant avenue and Market street.

Propaganda meetings of Local San Francisco held every Sunday night in Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets.

MISSING OR DELAYED PAPERS.

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

FREE SUNDAY EVENING PUBLIC LECTURES.

Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue, held under the auspices of Ladies Tailors' Branch 1, Clothing Workers, Ind. Union No. 3, I. W. W.

November 19th, 1911—James H. Hughes of San Jose; subject, "Industrial Unionism versus A. F. L. of Craft, or Independent Unionism."

November 26th, 1911—Wm. McDevitt; subject, "Political Power."

December 3rd, 1911—Sidney Armer; subject, "The New America."

Questions and discussions following lectures. Lectures commence at 8 p. m.

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