



THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER

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WHOLE NO. 33

CAD'S UPLIFT

Dripping With Greasy Ooze of Sham Idealism

By AUSTIN LEWIS.

Robert F. Hoxie, professor in Chicago University, has published in the "Journal of Political Economy" for October, 1911, a study of the significance of the Socialist successes in various American municipalities. There are flaws enough indeed in the article in question, and it would be difficult to find a Socialist to agree with its various statements in their entirety, still the subject is painstakingly analyzed, and is sufficiently important to merit some attention. Accordingly we quote the following extract:

"The sixth type of Socialist success which may be distinguished is in a sense the obverse of the fifth. It results not so much from a desperate attempt to escape the present evils of city government as from a positive desire to uplift and ennoble it. The Socialism which it puts into power stands for honesty, efficiency, cleanness, law enforcement, and a large measure of municipal ownership, because these are the good and righteous things. Doctrinally, it is moderate and idealistic. It makes its appeal to all good people, is apt to elect ministers and physicians as mayors, and makes combinations with the church-goers and anti-saloon advocates. Its support is prevalently American. Territorially it is to be looked for in the Far West especially in California."

The article it will be noted omits the question of personal ambition which has played no inconsiderable part in these successes. By this is meant illegitimate ambition, ambition which seeks personal satisfaction at the expense of party integrity, which plays fast and loose with party doctrine to achieve immediate ends. In other words the learned writer takes no account of the unprincipled cad in Socialist political success. Yet the cad has had quite an innings; the cad has bulked large on the horizon; the cad has been welcomed to the party feast. The end is, however, inevitable. Some fine day the front door of the Socialist party will be flung wide open and the cad will be projected down the front steps, with a thoroughly aroused host applying the usual remedy in such cases.

The cad has had an evanescent influence of a sort, but not with the working class proper. The small bourgeois nursed on the milk of middle class ethics, that is protestant idealism, and emotional agnosticism, have taken the cad to their bosom. This is typical of that class in the English-speaking countries. If we read Norse modern literature ariht there are traces of the same thing among the Scandinavians, and to a smaller degree also among the Prussians. It seems to be a trait of Teretonic modernism, this welcoming of the cad in the name of gush.

The extract which has been quoted is a very fine illustration of the effect of this petit bourgeois idealism. The phrases fall in blobs, dripping with the greasy ooze of sham idealism. "A positive desire to uplift and ennoble it" (city government). Here is the sham idealistic note. Imagine the inherent priggishness of one who advertently sets out to "uplift and ennoble." Look out for the man who uses such phrases. Back in the shadow of them lurks the cad. They are the mantle of an innate and irremediable caddishness.

The Socialism which this kind of thing puts into power is described as standing for "honesty, efficiency, cleanness, law enforcement, and a large measure of public ownership, because these are the good and righteous things." In other words it promises the little bourgeois what they want. It reeks with the odor of Little Bethel. It is treacherous and cruel, as all such governments have been, and hides itself under the disguise of moderation and idealism.

These phrases have been the refuge of the cowardly and hypocritical liberals for more than a century past. They cover every iniquity perpetrated and capable of being perpetrated against the working class. They lack the frank brutality of the greater capitalism and the inspired coarseness of the rising working class. They are false, and hide a mean view of social relations. Behind them lurks inevitably the cad. Of all social manipulations such Socialism is at once the most despicable and least valuable. Better a thousand times the ferocity of an industrial oligarchy, with its obverse of a strong fighting proletariat; better a thousand times the hates, the passions, the conflicts, the laughter and the tears of a genuine revolt than all the nasty moderation and idealism of a class which turns from legalized petty lar-

(Continued on Page 3.)

MEANING OF McNAMARA CASE

Causes and Effects of Craft Union Terrorism LESSONS FOR ORGANIZED LABOR TO LEARN

By CLOUDESLEY JOHNS.

To the masters in society at the present time and their agents and hangers on in all parts of the country, the dynamiting of the "Times" building means simply that "union labor is murderously inclined." To a large number of persons it means that J. B. McNamara, his brother and some few others, have been guilty of crimes committed from a mistaken idea that thereby they could help the cause of their union by frightening the employers of bridge and structural iron workers. To many it means that men of criminal instincts have "found their way into the unions." All sorts of shaded meanings are given to the acts to which the McNamaras have confessed, in the various minds of the multitude.

Murder, and all acts of violence, have their meanings as they have their causes. The acts revealed by the final pleas of the McNamaras have a distinct meaning to all members of the working class, and especially the members of organized labor, a momentous meaning which it would be well for the workers to consider and understand.

For many years the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers through their union had an agreement with the employers under which the workers were assured that none but members of the organization should receive employment. By adopting measures which resulted in limiting the membership of the union, the organized iron workers assured themselves, while the agreement should remain in force, of special advantages which could not be enjoyed by any but members of the union. More and more the organized workers' minds became centered upon the belief that the purpose of the union was to maintain that agreement and prevent too many men from becoming structural iron workers and finding their way into the union.

Agreements with the masters are ephemeral things at best, impermanent, impossible to maintain for one hour after the employers come to feel that they have power to revoke them without too great economic loss in the early stages of the struggle which must inevitably follow.

In the case of the structural iron workers and their employers the inevitable occurred: the agreement expired about ten years ago, and the masters refused to renew it.

The iron workers had centered their minds so long upon that agreement as the only thing that could assure them the standard of living to which they had become accustomed that there was no thought in the minds of any considerable number of attempting anything other than to compel the masters to retreat from their "Open Shop" position and "sign up" again.

This was the one thing that the masters had decided not to do. Strikes, threats, petty interference with the "rights" of the masters and the "rights" of unorganized workers to accept em-

ployment in the structural iron industry failed to effect what the union men thought was the only thing that could save them. In a torturing consciousness of helplessness, of defeat which meant the loss of all that had made life tolerable to them, they turned to their salaried leaders with a great cry and clamor, demanding that something be done to restore the old days of the "Closed Shop."

In the minds of the officials dwelt a different psychology. Their sense of the one thing to be defended above all others was their salaried positions. So, from a cause essentially though not identically the same as that affecting the workers, the officials were driven to desperation, and in their minds the one essential thing came to be the restoration of the agreement.

Given a fixed idea, on which all that is worth while in life seems to depend, the narrow viewpoint blinding them to any ray of hope from any other direction, and rendered utterly desperate by an increasingly bitter sense of helplessness, and men will do wild and unreasonable things. In this case the outcome has been recorded at great length, but nothing of the true causes, the actual meaning, has been intimated in the capitalist press.

The terrorism resorted to by the McNamaras and their associates, under the mad spurring of the desperate rank and file of the union, resulted from their minds being fixed upon the one idea of compelling the masters to renew the agreement which had been revoked!

They took a course which was an immediate confession of weakness, of desperation. When, in its early stages, it actually frightened a few employers into restoring "Closed Shop" conditions, the only result was to bring about an agreement among the masters by which the isolated sufferer from dynamite attacks was to be protected from loss on condition of his standing out against the union. By that, the last desperate hope of craft-union terrorism was defeated, and—rendered more desperate.

It is easy for men and organizations to drift along a course once entered upon, to destruction. And so they went!

THE GREAT MISTAKE OF THE STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS DOES NOT LIE IN ANY OF THEIR DYNAMITINGS AND THE BLUNDERS OF THEIR HOPELESS AND INSANE BATTLE. All these things were simply the consequences, the results of the great mistake.

THE GREAT MISTAKE WAS IN CLINGING TO THE HOPE OF RESTORING SOMETHING WHICH COULD NOT BE RESTORED; CLINGING TO THEIR LITTLE BUSINESS FORM OF ORGANIZATION AFTER THE MASTERS HAD RENDERED IT POWERLESS BY ORGANIZING THEMSELVES ON A CLASS BASIS, TO RESIST THE WORKERS' DEMANDS.

The course which would have obviated all need of terrorism, prevented all temptation to resort to the desperate and futile expedient, would have been the development of industrial unionism, the industrial strike on and off the job. This would, and will, bring the masters to their knees as the roar of dynamite in the night never can.

SCIENCE AND THE WORKING MAN.

The great destiny of our age is precisely this— which the dark ages had been unable to conceive, much less to achieve—the dissemination of scientific knowledge among the body of the people. The difficulties of this task may be serious enough, and we may magnify them as we like— still our endeavors are ready to wrestle with them and our nightly vigils will be given to overcoming them. In the general decay which as all those who know the profounder realities of history appreciate, has overtaken European history in all its bearings; there are but two things which have retained their vigor and their propagating force in the midst of all that shriveling blight of self-seeking that pervades European life. These two things are science and the people, science and the working man. And the union of these two is alone capable of invigorating European culture with a new life.

FERDINAND LASSALLE.

OFFICE OF REVOLT NOW AT 1384 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BEST PAPER.

Vallejo, Cal., November 28, 1911.

Comrades in Revolt:

I consider the REVOLT as the best paper. Therefore I enclose a dollar postoffice money order as a donation.

Yours for the revolution,

H. JACKLINGER,
427 Fremont street, Vallejo.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISTS ATTENTION!

MEETING WILL BE HELD SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 8 P. M. IN GERMANIA HALL, 15TH AND MISSION STREETS, TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS OF MAINTAINING HEADQUARTERS AND EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS. EVERY READER OF REVOLT IN SAN FRANCISCO IS IN DUTY BOUND TO ATTEND THIS MEETING.

BARGAIN KEPT

Craft Unions Resolving Themselves Respectable

By GEORGIA KOTSCH.

All the world knows now the staggering denouement of the McNamara trial; how the great heart of labor stood still the world over, overwhelmed by the betrayal of its faith.

The case was going on its prosy, dozy way, the last talesman examined, rippling the surface by admitting that he had taken the Times for twenty years and also furnished up his mentality with the Appeal to Reason and the Ripsaw.

The examination of the twelfth venire went well into the forenoon of Friday, and when finally the bailiff rapped for order, Prosecutor Fredericks asked for a continuance until 2 o'clock. Curiosity as to the cause for the request caused a larger attendance than usual, and then like thunder out of a clear sky came the astounding confession and as great a sensation as ever was witnessed in a court room.

True, some days before came a short, goateed angel with a bald spot where a halo ought to be and whose earthly name is Steffens. This dove of peace, of smug countenance and almighty important, mein, buzzed in and out of the court room bearing the court plaster to put over the suppurating class war in Los Angeles, but only those in the know comprehended his pious portent. He put it over us all right.

Listen to him: "When I came here and became acquainted with the atmosphere that surrounded the McNamara case I determined that the gospel of Christ ought to be applied. So I went to see my friends in the business world." He enumerates them and they include Stoddard Jess, Meyer Lissner, Harrison Gray Otis and Edwin T. Earl. Christ does not seem to have been called in. He is said to have kept some pretty questionable company, but it is not recorded that he ever engaged in any questionable transactions. Incidentally, no representative of Socialism or unionism was called in. It was to be a philanthropic peace pact fixed up by him and his friends for poor, foolish, childish labor. "Charity, nothing but charity," coos the dove. "It was perhaps the first time that charity ever appealed to a set of business men as a dividend-paying investment." You see the dividends are to go right on, but with Golden Rule attachments. How beautiful it is for brethren to dwell together in profitable unity.

The simple-minded are admonished to believe that the coup had nothing to do with the city election. The Socialists here claim the stake was the election and the continued control of the police by big business with the sanctity of the anti-picketing ordinance to be preserved.

On Tuesday, when press representatives and others with passes had been seated in the court room and a seething crowd was being held in check at the doors, a telephone message that the men would be sentenced in the Hall of Justice caused a wild stampede. The race was to the swift and the strong. The streets were packed in all directions and it was deemed best not to risk bringing the prisoners across. The crowd, however, was entirely good-natured and afflicted with nothing worse than morbid curiosity.

Of the sentences the Los Angeles Record of Tuesday says: "The bargain was kept. The promises made counsel for the McNamara brothers by the big business men of Los Angeles, who wanted the case disposed of prior to the municipal election in this city, were kept Tuesday by District Attorney Fredericks and Judge Bordwell. James B. McNamara, confessed slayer of twenty-one innocent workers, was sent by Judge Bordwell to San Quentin prison for life. His brother, John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was sent to the same prison for fifteen years." The saving to the State of expense was given as the reason for imposing minimum sentences.

Darrow has issued a statement giving the hopelessness of the case. For himself he says: "Our first duty as lawyers and men was to the lives in our charge and our duty to the cause called for the same action as for theirs. I have acted in the way that is best for all in this world-wide conflict."

The peace-pact has been "double-crossed," to use the classic language of Ortie McManigal. Judge Bordwell gave out a statement Tuesday scoring Steffens as a meddler.

It is edifying to see the capitalist-minded craft unions skurrying to cover, biting at the peace bait and resolving themselves respectable, crying in effect: "O, good masters, we revere your laws and your property."

There are better ways to show our opposition to acts of violence than going on all fours to institutions which enslave us. This confession does

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LIFE AND LAW AND A TRAGIC FOOL

A Conversation and A Vision

By WM. McDEVITT.

- Present: 1. Tony Balero, to hang February 13 for murder, having stabbed to death a policeman, who was arresting him.
- 2. James Barnabas McNamara, life sentence, confessed to killing 21 men (workers).
- 3. The proprietors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory, casual visitors, touring the world, killed 146 (mostly women and children), but could probably prove alibi, most employers of 100 or more women and children not being "on the job."
- 4. The FIVE Controllers of the capital of the railroads of the United States; every year kill 10,000 and maim or cripple 80,000 (statistics of 1907).
- 5. Mark Twain, in The Spirit of REVOLT.

Tony—Well, I got to February 13 any way. Wonder what I could do while I'm waiting?

The Triangle Props.—Study John Stuart Mill on "Liberty." He'll tell you all you didn't know when you thought you were fighting for liberty with the minion (and the majesty) of the law.

The Five R. R. Magnates (in chorus)—It pays to obey the law—pay sometimes 200 per cent. in America. You wouldn't have had your liberty over here, Tony, if the contract law hadn't been obeyed by having you brought over from Sicily by a Southern State (instead of a corporation) for agricultural use in that State. Then the railroads gave you a job—and here you are. You got in, you see, by law—and you're going to get out by law. Those are the sacred things—law and life.

Mark Twain—Yes, human life, let us assume (perhaps seriously) is valuable in direct proportion to its scarcity. As I have "passed over," you know, I can only speak (so as to be heard) through the mediums. As most of the mediums are busy with spirits who are "picking winners," or are telling Mr. Burns' men where Mr. Kaplan was on October 29th last, or where Mr. Schmitz (or is it Schmitz?) will be on January 17th next, I have to speak through the spirit of REVOLT.

Perhaps you recall if you ever read my (but, then, none of this crowd ever reads—except perhaps Tony, who reads opera with his ears. They haven't made opera any of my "immortal, etc." as yet, although The Jumping Frog ought to go well in opera—or at least in musical comedy); as I was saying, you recall perhaps that I used to speak at times in the spirit of revolt. Naturally—since humor is the laughing side of science, and revolt is the science side of truth in action.

Truth, you know how I say it in Puddin'head Wilson, is the most valuable thing we have. Due, of course, to its scarcity, or should I say valuable and therefore scarce? So with life.

These gentlemen here who control the life-carrying business of the country, naturally realize that their million and a half employees are cheaper than the human freight they carry on tickets. Hence in sacrificing more workers of one kind and another during the past generation than did Caesar and Napoleon in all their campaigns, they are emphasizing a modern theory of the value of life; that they are correct is proved by the decisions of the supreme court of all supreme courts, the dividends. Shakespeare was discussing the theme with me and Mrs. Eddy (she's real now in the land of shadows) the other day-night (I have to call it that, because you know over yonder we have no "sun or moon to shine"). Like history and other great writers (or should it be "righters"), he repeated himself: "There's a Divinity that shapes our ENDS—Divid-ends."

LIGHT.

Light, light, and light! to break and melt in sunder
 All clouds and chains that in one bondage bind.
 Eyes, hands, and spirits, forged by fear and wonder
 And sleek fierce fraud, with hidden knife behind;
 There goes no fire from heaven before their thunder,
 Nor are the links not malleable that wind
 Round the snared limbs and souls that ache thereunder;
 The hands are mighty were the head not blind.
 Priest is the staff of king,
 And chains and clouds one thing,
 And fettered flesh with devastated mind.
 Open thy soul to see,
 Slave, and thy feet are free;
 Thy bonds and thy belief are one kind,
 And of thy fears thine irons wrought
 Hangs weights upon thee fashioned out of thine own thought.

—A. C. Swinburne.

OFFICE OF REVOLT NOW AT 1384 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Here's James Barnabas McNamara. Just now he's the most distinguished among us, because he is saying least. The world, by the way, is listening to what he doesn't say. Now this here James B. is under suspicion of working for the structural iron fellows. He killed, aimlessly (he says he didn't intend to destroy life) some 21 defenseless workers. The tragic fool! The tragic fool!

Say, Jim, that's the worst of damned sentimentalism. It makes tragic fools of men that otherwise might make a decent living and die respectably—in the poorhouse or the boneyard.

J. B.—I didn't want to kill those 21 men, those workmen.

Mark—Oh, of course not. Neither did the Triangle folks intend murder; nor do my distinguished friends, the railroad magnates. Your trouble, Jim, was this: You tried to match yourself, the individual, against society. The scheme of things, that is society. Some call it the people, some call it the government, some call it God—until it gets changed by social development.

Your craft, the structural iron workers, know the extreme value of the other fellow's life, and the extreme cheapness of their own. You know some of those skyscrapers in New York are beginning to talk. Dead men, they say, tell no tales; but living houses do, sometimes. Well, those New York steel warrens (you'll find it in Everybody's Magazine) take about one life for each floor. Your 21 would equal a 21-story building in New York. And so you thought you would tinker with the scheme of things, society, the owners of those structures in New York and Chicago. Say, Jim, when you're not too daffy, read Hamlet. He went crazy trying to match the one against the many, or the two against the too many. And while you are reading, you'll have time to read something of mine. I had a vision once. I guess that's why I'm here in this gang of life-eaters. You know a man with a vision can (and must) go everywhere. You'll find that vision of mine in the North American Review, for August 2, 1907, page 698. These railroad chaps will recognize the vision, won't you, ye billionaires of roadbed wet with red blood.

The Five in Chorus—You always were visionary, Mark. We have no visions, we stick to the roadbed and the rolling stock. But go ahead. Rattle off that vision—that's why they dragged you into this complication, any way.

Mark—"I had a dream last night. My friend Twichell had been talking about the swiftly developing possibilities of aerial navigation, and he'd quoted those striking verses of Tennyson's which forecast a future when air-borne vessels of war shall meet and fight above the clouds and redder the earth below with a rain of blood. This picture of carnage and blood and death reminded me of something which I had read a fortnight ago—statistics of railway accidents compiled by the United States Government, wherein the appalling fact was set forth that on our 200,000 miles of railway we annually kill 10,000 persons outright and injure 80,000. The warships in the air suggested the railway horrors, and three nights afterward the railway horrors suggested my dream.

"In it I saw a funeral procession; I saw it from a mountain peak; I saw it crawling along and curving here and there, serpentine, through a level vast plain. I seemed to see a hundred miles of the procession, but neither the beginning of it nor the end of it was within the limits of my vision. The procession was in ten divisions, each division marked by a sombre flag, and the whole represented ten years of our railway activities in the accident line; each division was composed of 80,000 cripples, and was bearing its own year's 10,000 mutilated corpses to the grave: in the aggregate 800,000 cripples and 100,000 dead, drenched in blood!"

SPLENDID LIST.

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KEY TO REVOLUTION.

By DONALD D. HORNE.

Modern historians have ceased to merely investigate facts for the sake of the facts, but devote their greatest energy to formulating theories of the movements of the past. They interpret the struggles of the past ages from the point of view of economics, education, race psychology, and the various forces which move men to act, of which perhaps the most important because the ultimate, is material interest. And by means of such interpretation of the past, they are enabled to understand the present and to make more or less reliable prophesies concerning the future.

Revolutionary history is especially important at the present day, for the revolution brewing to-day is, in accordance with the spirit of the civilization of the day, world-wide. The economic cause of the present revolution is world-wide, territorial lines are practically obliterated, and all nations are simultaneously passing through political changes made necessary by the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century.

The modern historian looks for the key to revolution. He finds it not in the ballot box; not in popular feeling; not in oppression, or industrial conditions; but he finds it in the control, or the possibility of control, of the dominant armed force.

The significant thing about the taking of the Bastille, for example, was not the temper of the people. That idea, according to the modern historian, is one of the mistakes of the earlier historians, who could not look at the revolution calmly and dispassionately, because they were contemporaries of it, and remembered it too well. They were somewhat justified by the attitude of the propertied classes of England and the European states, who thought to see the ancient feudal system in vogue in France replaced by a constitutional monarchy recognizing classes as they were, and perpetuating their existence, and that private property would be protected. These classes were enthusiastic, and celebrated the event, as one English orator said, as the greatest and best event of the world's history. But when they found out that the French intended to abolish all political classes, and to form a republic based upon the equality and rights of man, they at once rebelled. Edmund Burke, their chief spokesman, attacked the French Revolution in his "Reflection on the French Revolution," and it is largely to his influence in Europe, and the fear of the French that he created, that the future terrors of the revolutionary period are attributable. The historians, thus misled, continued to give the taking of the Bastille undue credit. To-day we can understand its real significance.

The Bastille fell, or rather surrendered, on the 14th day of July, 1789. On July 12th the Gardes Francaise, the police of Paris, mutined; the body of troops which had been stationed in the Champ de Mars, just outside of Paris, had fraternized with the people, and could not be trusted by the Government; and as a result of the frequent riots in the streets of Paris, which there were no guards to attend to, the bourgeoisie shop-owners felt the necessity of arming themselves and guarding the streets themselves to protect their property. Two mobs—whatever they are—many of them small boys, went in search of arms in order to patrol the streets; one mob went to the Hotel des Invalides, and the other to the Bastille. "It was only intended to force their respective commandants to distribute the store of arms collected in their arsenals to the people."

Then came the order—by whom no one knows, and probably by mistake—to fire upon the people. The Bastille was then promptly surrendered, but the people, now angry, succeeded in recognizing and killing the officers. The significance of this event, the fall of the Bastille, is that 60,000 men were at once organized to defend Paris, and the organization, throughout France, of the revolutionists into an armed force of several hundred thousand men, with LaFayette at their head. The revolutionists had their armed force, and the fate of the monarchy was sealed.

The study of South American revolutions leads to the same conclusion. They have been successful if the revolutionists have controlled the armed force; otherwise not. The Mexican revolution showed the same truth.

If we apply this key to revolution to the present industrial proletarian revolution, what situation do we find? The revolutionary workers are in possession of the shops, but not of the guns. Some contend, therefore, that the revolutions of the future will be conducted at the shops, with the machines as weapons. But note, that whenever there is a great strike, the shop-owners have recourse to guns, and they always use them. If the strike is dangerous to the employers, it is quelled by the use of the mercenary army. The Government controls the army, and the employers, the dominant bourgeois, control the Government. The workers must get control of the Government.

In England at the time of the general strike, that strike was partially successful, because the army was sympathetic. There is the point to be earnestly considered. Control the army by gaining their sympathy. There are always bound to be mercenary troops; it is one way for men to gain a living. But it is not necessary for those men to fire upon their fellows to protect the class which hires them. Sabotage in the army worked successfully in England, and has succeeded in many other places. It is easy to get men to despise a system which makes soldiers of them, and to refuse to shoot their fellows to perpetuate that system. The French Revolutionists made friends of the soldiers, and the Government could not trust them. That is the lesson of the French Revolutionists to the proletariat of to-day.

not make black white. It does not say that had the men been innocent they would have had a fair trial. It does not make big business any less villainous. Our condemnation of this act should not cause us to lose sight of the fact for one instant that thousands of the workers are murdered every year by capitalism and there is no redress.

The object has been attained in the matter of the election and also the greater object of a temporary victory over the labor movement. There is a very whole-hearted tendency on the part of most of those concerned to shirk responsibility for what has happened and denials and counter-denials are flying thick and fast. If we are ever able to probe to the depth of this thing it will probably form an illuminating chapter on the methods of warfare employed against us.

One good effect of the cataclysm was a more revolutionary note in the closing days of the Socialism campaign. Our opportunist comrades are likely to find that capitalism will compel them to be revolutionary. If out of this purifying fire we emerge clarified of the foolishness of short cuts to Socialism and the tragedy of keeping up the craft form of unionism, ready to work for the massing of our might on the economic field, there to reflect itself in politics of an effective sort, we shall count this experience worth all it has cost.

G. K.

ODDS AND ENDS.

By A. K. GIFFORD.

The defeat of the Socialists in the recent election in Los Angeles was, in large measure, due to the McNamara confession. This, however, was a poor excuse for deserting the Socialist movement. The confession and all it implied was but added evidence of the decay of the capitalist system and the consequent need of a change.

SOCIALISM is the one great misunderstood question of the day. Many of its most bitter opponents are those who know least about it. This should not be. Condemning a thing "out of ignorance" is a cowardly and criminal act. We Socialists are not pleading with the workers of the world to ACCEPT SOCIALISM, but we are asking that they STUDY THE QUESTION to the end that they may understand and thus be able to act intelligently in the matter. We are more than willing to abide the results of their investigations.

There are, however, a goodly number of people who oppose Socialism while at the same time understanding only too well its significance. This group consists mostly of preachers, teachers, politicians and business men, and with whom we have no particular fault to find. Their bread and butter is at stake and so with them it is a case of self-preservation. Their attitude merely proves the Socialist contention—that the foundation of society is economic, or material.

The RECONSTRUCTION as proposed by the Socialists might well be likened to the building of a new house for the Jones family, whose needs have out-grown their old habitation. The foundation of the Jones residence is not to be a thing of wondrous beauty, nor will the family live in the basement—and yet the consideration of that foundation is of first importance. Knowing the kind of building they want, they realize the necessity of constructing a foundation that will support that building and meet its every requirement. Otherwise their house (no matter how carefully constructed), soon becomes worthless. And so it is with the social structure. We Socialists recognize the fact that at any time—and at all times—the material things of life, and their control, constitute the real foundation of human society, and that if we are to have a superstructure that is worth the while and that shall be made up of human brotherhood and human happiness—then a new foundation is a necessity. The superstructure we have to-day (and we are not proud of it), rests upon the private ownership and competitive management of the means of life. We Socialists would construct a foundation, providing for collective ownership and democratic management. When this shall have been done the human race will have taken the longest of its many strides in the direction of a higher and better civilization.

THANKS WOMAN'S COMMITTEE.

Eureka, Cal., Dec. 1, 1911.

To the San Francisco REVOLT:
 Enclosed you will find the subscription price of \$1.00 for the REVOLT. Please send me the same for one year.

In the latest number of "The Labor News," published in Eureka, Cal., an A. F. of L. paper, I read an article and I am surprised at the very revolutionary (?) attitude of the "Woman's Committee of Local San Francisco, Socialist Party," and the good advertisement of the said committee for the REVOLT. It pleases me to subscribe for the REVOLT from now on.

Yours for the Revolution,

HERBERT SCHOLZ.

P. S.—I never did know that there was such a paper in existence as the REVOLT; thanks to the Woman's Committee of Local San Francisco, Socialist Party; all the world knows what the REVOLT stands for.

H. S.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISTS ATTENTION!

MEETING WILL BE HELD SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 8 P. M., IN GERMANIA HALL, 15TH AND MISSION STREETS, TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS OF MAINTAINING HEADQUARTERS AND EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS. EVERY READER OF REVOLT IN SAN FRANCISCO IS IN DUTY BOUND TO ATTEND THIS MEETING.

REVOLT

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DEAR AT THE PRICE.

One Thing Gained in Los Angeles Election.

BY THE GADFLY.

After playing every possible political trick and obscuring every principle of Socialism, the party politicians and their allied aspirants for office have gone down to defeat by an overwhelming majority.

The one striking thing accomplished by the Harriman forces in the campaign just closed, aside from the suspension of the Socialist propaganda during a period when it might have accomplished much good, was to throw a scare into the voters of Los Angeles, men and women, sufficiently strong to make them get out and vote. The result has been noted.

Probably the great political pipe-dreamer of the Socialist party himself is willing now to believe, if not to admit, that a campaign of education might have accomplished more of permanent value than the spectacular appeal to all manner of anti-Goo Goo interests in the hope of attracting votes enough to get the Socialist candidates into office without a Socialist majority behind them.

It may have been an exhilarating game for the politicians, while they cultivated the exciting illusion that they would win, but it was played at the expense of the Socialist movement. Any true Socialist not nauseated by the spectacle must have a strong political stomach.

One thing of possible value to Socialist propagandists in Los Angeles has been accomplished—the election shows just about how many voters there are opposed to the very name of Socialism, even when coupled with the promise of cheap bonds for thrifty workmen and other pleasant reforms. This knowledge may prove useful, but assuredly it was bought at too heavy a price.

ANOTHER LIE.

Ex-Judge James G. Maguire among other things is a noted single taxer. He it was who some years ago debated with Job Harriman. A few weeks ago he again appeared on a platform, this time against William McDevitt. Under his signature the judge writes to "The Star," of San Francisco. In the issue of December 2d appeared the following bit of news:

"After brief addresses by Joseph Leggett, J. Stitt Wilson, Wells Drury, Walter Macarthur, H. A. Mason and others a temporary organization was formed and a committee on permanent organization appointed. The committee reported, at once, recommending the name: 'The California League for Home Rule in Taxation'; the purpose: 'To secure an amendment to the Constitution of California granting home rule in taxation, for local purposes, to all counties and municipalities of the State'; officers, a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, one additional vice-president, for each organization which may affiliate with this League and an executive committee to consist of the regular officers of the League and five additional members to be appointed by the president."

"The report was adopted and the following officers were elected: President, James G. Maguire; vice-president, J. Stitt Wilson; secretary, Herman Gutstadt; treasurer, Joseph Leggett. The president appointed Walter Macarthur, M. J. Doyle, A. Lawrence Johnson, Lillian Harris Coffin and Helen Moore as members of the executive committee and the Home Rule League was launched on the tempestuous sea of politics."

Of course we have no kick coming when the noted Walter Macarthur joins a Tax League, for he is a joiner from Joinersville, he even joined Rolph quite recently: nor can we logically object to Lillian Harris Coffin, as she has nothing to do and must find a means of shocking herself.

Nor can we find any fault with Joseph Leggett, as that dear old man was a Police Commissioner under the Taylor administration and by his vote said it was all right for police to dent their clubs on the heads of Socialists. But that "our" Socialist Mayor should need the emoluments that come from being a vice-president in a tax club, is something that deserves attention. Lest the workers PROPERTY is taxed too much, the Mayor of Berkeley throws himself away by becoming a vice-president.

Some kinds of "socialism" are funny enough to put on a vaudeville circuit.

A. W. J.

HILLQUIT THE MOSES.

Will Get Us to Fight Like Tigers and Mount Barricades if the Ruling Class Job Us Politically.

Newark, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1911.

In a letter in the Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald for November 25, one of the members of our National Executive Committee, who is also our senior representative on the International Socialist Bureau, Comrade Morris Hillquit, rebukes paternally our comrades Frank Bohn and William D. Haywood for what may or may not be an indiscreet passage in their recent booklet, "Industrial Socialism."

The passage which Comrade Hillquit falls foul of is one in which it is pointed out that a knowledge by the worker of the economic origin and foundation of existing capitalist law and morality frees the worker of respect for law as such. When the worker once understands this, Comrades Bohn and Haywood tell us, "he retains absolutely no respect for the property 'rights' of the profit takers. He will use any weapon which will win his fight. He knows that the present laws of property are made by and for the capitalists. Therefore he does not hesitate to break them." This last sentence may be unfortunately ambiguous for a propaganda pamphlet. Still one would think it fairly obvious even to the mind handicapped by the sophistry of a legal training that the authors did not intend to recommend the cultivation of the habits of petit larceny and brigandage.

Commenting on the passage quoted above, Comrade Hillquit says:

"This is good anarchist doctrine, but is diametrically opposed to the accepted policies of Socialism and is not even a remote cousin to the theory of economic determinism. Socialists do not advocate or countenance law-breaking or the use of 'any' weapons in the working class struggles, political or industrial. We maintain that modern law is in the main class law, capitalist law made to enslave the workers, and we urge a complete change of the judicial system along the lines of the Socialist program. But we advocate the introduction of such change by the regular and lawful methods established for that purpose." Consistency, Thou art a jewel! Our present laws are class laws, "capitalist laws made to enslave the workers," and yet these same laws have established regular and lawful methods for the purpose of overthrowing class rule!

Comrade Hillquit continues his eloquent incultation of the Tolstoian gospel of non-resistance as follows: "To preach to the workers law-breaking and violence is ethically unjustifiable and tactically suicidal. The laws of political democracies in the last analysis always represent the will of the majority of the people. They may be conceived in ignorance or procured by fraud or purchase, but in that case they exist only because the majority of the people and voters are so indifferent, ignorant or corrupt as to sanction them or at least acquiesce in them. The remedy of the minority aggrieved by the laws, is to convert their fellow citizens to their own views—to turn their minority into a majority, and thus to get possession of the legislative machinery for the interests and policies represented by them. Whenever we will (how difficult the correct use of 'will' and 'shall' is even for the educated foreigner!) obtain control of the legislative machinery of the government, we will exact obedience to our laws, working class laws, upon precisely the same grounds upon which we now yield obedience to the capitalist laws." Quite correct, Comrade Hillquit, "upon precisely the same grounds," and those grounds in both cases are simply recognition of MIGHT, not at all respect for RIGHT. The capitalists will obey our laws, not because they will respect them as moral and righteous precepts, but because they will know that we have the POWER to enforce them. Today we obey the capitalist laws, not because we have left a shred of respect for them, but simply because we know by sad experience that back of those capitalist laws are capitalist judges, jails and troops. We yield to MIGHT, not RIGHT.

Comrade Hillquit continues his exhortation to passive, law-abiding obedience and submission to "our betters" thus: "This has been the established policy of the international Socialist movement since its inception, and with it the movement has grown strong and powerful."

This will be news to our valiant German Comrades who only kept their movement alive during the trying days of the Socialist Exception law by the systematic evasion or violation of that law. That grand Socialist hero, Wilhelm Liebknecht, spent about half of his Socialist life in jail for breaking the capitalist laws of Germany. What a pity he did not have Comrade Hillquit there to tell him that a policy of breaking the law "has invariably served to demoralize and destroy the movement, by attracting to it professional criminals, infesting it with spies, leading the workers to needless and senseless slaughter, and ultimately engendering a spirit of disgust and reaction." If poor old Liebknecht had only known this, he might have kept out of jail all his days and died in the odor of sanctity. But fortunately for us neither Liebknecht nor any of the other Titan pioneers of the conquering proletarian Socialist movement knew that complacent respect for bourgeois law was one of the cardinal principles of Socialism. This comfortable and revolutionary discovery was left for the superman who reigns supreme in that smugly respectable Olympus, the Rand School!

The Czar and the Royal Court at St. Petersburg have no honors too exalted for our Comrade Hillquit, if he will but convince his comrades in his native Russia of the duty of passive obedience to the laws of "The Little Father." For it is only by determined resistance to law that the Socialist movement exists in Russia.

We are glad to have Comrade Hillquit's assurance that his letter was "not written for the mere pleasure of criticizing," and we have no doubt it is a mere coincidence that the two comrades criticized are just now looming up as very formidable candidates for positions on the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party.

We have reason to know that Comrade Hillquit is entirely right when he tells us: "There are numbers of capitalist agencies in this country steadily and closely watching the utterances of our party as well as those of its writers and speakers. Any indiscreet remark or expression is sure to be quoted against us forever and ever."

Assuming that Comrade Hillquit is correct in his startling discovery that non-resistance is a cardinal Socialist doctrine, we cannot quarrel with his conclusion: "If comrades of the prominence of William D. Haywood and Frank Bohn publicly proclaim a doctrine so indefensible and so much at variance with the accepted Socialist position, it should be disavowed in our party press, promptly and emphatically."

But it appears there is a limit to the patience and submissiveness of this Apostle of Passive Obedience. There is one thing that will rouse him to the fighting point, and that is the threat to rob him of the spoils of political office. On this subject his remarks are quite shockingly incendiary, though we do not doubt they are entirely sincere. Where is the comrade who will not shudder and grow pale at the picture conjured up by these thrilling words: "It is not impossible that before we reach the final stage an attempt will be made by the ruling classes to frustrate our victory by force, as for instance, by attempting to steal a decisive election or preventing our elected representatives from taking office. In that case we will fight like tigers and mount the barricades, if need be." I fear the horrid picture of Comrade Morris fighting like a tiger perched upon the top of a barricade will disturb my slumbers for many a month to come. Let us hope he will not go to such dreadful extremes, even to retain control of the N. E. C.

As a matter of hard fact barricade fighting in the streets is as much of a back-number as would be using stone hatchets against machine guns on a modern battle-field. Since the Paris Commune every Socialist writer from Marx and Engels down to Hunter and Spargo have acknowledged that henceforth the workers had everything to lose and nothing to gain by street riots and physical violence. The capitalists have the guns and the forts and all the horrid mechanism of war on their side, and to incite the workers to resort to street riots and barricades for any cause whatsoever is but to lead them into the shambles to be massacred by the military. Hillquit may have forgotten, but the majority of his countrymen have not forgotten the fate of the poor moujiks who followed Father Gapon on Bloody Sunday in 1905. They were left weltering in their blood before the palace of the "Little Father." The same fate awaits the American workers who heed Comrade Hillquit and attempt to enforce the seating of elected Socialist officials by riots and barricades. There was a time when I honestly looked upon Comrade Hillquit as a sort of Moses whose mission it was to lead the American workers out of the land of bondage. How sad it is that he should apparently prefer the rôle of a Father Gapon!

Hillquit's letter was not written for pleasure, he tells us. Like his creator Hillquit loveth whom he chasteneth. He appears to have been actuated by a stern sense of duty such as drove Comrade Hunter to introduce his N. E. C. resolution to punish the Kerr Company for publishing revolutionary literature. Their responsiveness to duty's call seems to have been stimulated by the growing probability that both Bohn and Haywood will be elected by overwhelming majorities to the N. E. C. As long as the Kerr Company maintain that predominance in the Socialist publishing business that Comrade Hunter so deplores there is no danger of the great mass of the comrades being misled by Comrade Hillquit's incendiary incitations to riots and violence. I greatly fear that, if Comrade Hillquit wants a barricade to do the tiger act on he will have to build it himself; for thanks to the literature put out by the Kerr Company the rank and file of the Socialist party are far too intelligent to be misled by an American Father Gapon.

Unlike Comrade Hillquit I will not profess to have been actuated solely by a sense of duty in writing this letter. On the contrary I have thoroughly enjoyed writing it. For it is a pleasure to defend such true comrades as Bohn and Bill Haywood.

But I have also been doing a duty, for it is true, as Hillquit tells us, that "there are numbers of capitalist agencies in this country steadily and closely watching the utterances of our party as well as those of its writers and speakers. Any indiscreet remark or expression is sure to be quoted against us forever and ever." And if a comrade and party official of the prominence of Morris Hillquit publicly proclaims himself in favor of tactics so indefensible, obsolete, and so unanimously repudiated by the Socialist parties of the world, and so obviously suicidal for the workers as riots and street barricades, it should be disavowed in our party press promptly and emphatically. And if this does not prove sufficient to bring the offender to his senses, the right of Recall should be invoked to remove him from his official positions in the party.

As a matter of fact Bohn, Haywood and Hillquit are all good comrades. No doubt the former two were somewhat indiscreet in the passage to which Hillquit objected. We are all indiscreet at times. But the indiscretion of Bohn and Haywood was as nothing compared to the indiscretions into which Hillquit fell in attempting to castigate his erring brethren.

Yours for the revolution,

ROBERT RIVES LA MONTE.

RECOMMENDS REVOLT.

Mediterranean Sea, Oct. 17, 1911.

Dear Comrades of Revolt:

With so much traveling I have, of course, got out of touch with REVOLT and I don't know the exact position at present in California. I hope, however, it is quite good. I write to put you on to an Australian correspondent whom I can recommend. I arranged with him before leaving Sydney that he should get in with my scheme of international solidarity and to further same he undertook to write to one or perhaps two American papers which I would recommend. Now I'm going to suggest REVOLT to him and I'm sorry to say no other weekly Socialist paper approaches your clear-cut effort sufficiently for me to enthuse over.

The comrade's name is W. R. Winspear and his address is care "International Socialist," 61 Goulburn street, Sydney, Australia. He is willing to write occasionally and has already written several articles for the "Voice of Labor." Write him and tell him the nature of the stuff you want, "Expose of Australian Labor Party," etc., and send him a REVOLT weekly. He's a thorough red and is devoting his life to the cause. He doesn't want pay of course. I may send you some notes myself sometimes—say as often as Austin Lewis writes some for me. We workers of the world must get linked up soon and a start must immediately be made with the reds and red journals. How this blasted ship rolls. Excuse scribble.

Yours for revolt,

A. CRAWFORD.

A "FOOL THERE WAS" THAT PAID FOR A SUB.

An Evolutionary Socialist Without the R.

Escondido, Nov. 28, 1911.

Revolt Publishing Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Sirs:—I have been away from home for the last five months; and upon returning I find the Revolt has been coming to me; and at first supposed it was a few sample copies, but as it still continues to come; I write to have it stopped; as I have never subscribed; and don't intend to. I am an "evolutionary" socialist; without the big rolling "R;" and I don't care to patronize the Revolt, and I think these "red flag" socialists are a damage to the cause, as they rouse prejudice, and we have too much of that to contend with, without the waving of a "danger signal;"

E. F. WARD,

Escondido, Cal.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISTS ATTENTION!

MEETING WILL BE HELD SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 8 P. M., IN GERMANIA HALL, 15TH AND MISSION STREETS, TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS OF MAINTAINING HEADQUARTERS AND EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS. EVERY READER OF REVOLT IN SAN FRANCISCO IS IN DUTY BOUND TO ATTEND THIS MEETING.

CAD'S UPLIFT.

(Continued from page 1.)

ceny to purifying city governments.

To whom does this doctrine make its appeal? Our professor tells us "to all good people." Think of such an appeal, and think also of the people to whom the appeal is made! A class which will allow itself to be flattered as "good" by those who are eager to profit by its unctuousness, and an individual who will flatter this degeneracy in order to obtain power! They are alike contemptible. As deep calleth unto deep, so doth the cad call unto caddishness, and the result is "good government," a horrible product of petty bourgeois idealism, more contemptible and more brutal, because less human than all the governmental devices of the wicked.

The support of such a government is "prevalingly American" says the professor. That is unfortunate; except in so far as it will provoke the inevitable reaction. May the happy result be hastened!

A nation steeped in the sort of Socialism depicted in the quoted article, winning victories in the name of a dirty idealism, and a complacent hypocrisy would be by no means a pretty object to contemplate. But the last statement "territorially it is to be looked for in the Far West, especially in California," brings us to a shuddering pause. Can this be really true?

GRAND ANNUAL BALL

Given by the

Polish Socialists of San Francisco

Branch Socialist Party

AT BREWERY WORKERS' HALL

177 Capp St., Bet. 16th and 17th,

Mission and Howard

Saturday Evening, Dec. 30th, 1911

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS

WORK FOR THE SUFFRAGE PETITION.

By GEORGIA KOTSCH.

Woman suffrage is in the air. The hour for its national realization is striking.

Woe to the political party which tries to block it.

Here in California, the state of the most progressive democratic legislation—and industrial freedom of the Otis brand—the plucky women have just won a battle against fearful odds.

In Los Angeles, when the dust of battle was clearly away, a prominent society woman, a leader in the suffrage fight, said: "Those upon whom we depended have failed us."

This was but natural and fitting and should have occasioned her no surprise. Millicent Fawcett writes: "The idea that women are created simply to minister to the amusement, enjoyment and gratification of men is closely allied to the idea that peasants and workmen solely exist for the satisfaction of the wants and pleasures of the aristocratic classes."

It is only as labor fights its way on to success that woman will be lifted up into her rightful place, or rather be given a chance to lift herself up.

We stand for working class emancipation as an essential to ultimate race good. If woman is to be a help and not a hindrance to this process, she must be given such measures of freedom as we are able to give her now.

Ibsen has voiced the discovery by women that they owe a duty to themselves. Freedom in working out that duty is essential to their doing their best by their families and by society.

Mary Wollstonecraft wrote long ago: "All power over others inebriates weak men," and the desire in the working man to retain power over woman is as contemptible as the desire in the capitalist to retain power over the working man.

The Socialist has the larger ideal of woman as comrade and equal, standing side by side with man in the work, the upward struggles and the joys of life.

The ballot is a point of inequality between men and women, and as such must be readjusted.

The Socialist position upon the suffrage question is well known, and yet when the suffrage campaign is complicated by a municipal or state election looming ahead, there have been Socialists who talked wisely of "policy" and "tactics."

With the suffrage tide setting toward success as it now is it becomes policy as well as principle to bestir ourselves for it.

Members of the Socialist party are believers in the power of the ballot. They believe in the extension of democracy. Logically then they must work for woman suffrage.

If for both their own sakes and for the good of the republic, women of property and women of education should be enfranchised, far more is the power of the ballot needed by the working woman, whose stake in the country is represented by her liver health, her virtue, and the safety and happiness of her children.

The petition for national suffrage which is now being sent out from the National Headquarters of the Socialist party should be industrially circulated by every Socialist, every working man and woman.

PROTESTING AGAINST WAR.

Paris.—The meeting in Paris, organized by the Socialist Federation of the Seine at the request of the International Bureau, far surpassed all expectations.

A resolution was passed protesting against the act of brigandage committed in Tripoli by Italy with the complicity of the other powers, and analogous acts perpetrated in Morocco, expressing the hope that Turkey would not visit the crimes of the Italian government on the Italian proletariat, repudiating militarism, and urging arbitration in all cases of international conflicts.

Similar demonstrations were held in Austria, Bohemia, Portugal, Holland, Hungary, Belgium and other countries. At Brussels the meeting was held in the People's House, Huysmans presiding.

While Nahum was speaking of the atrocities committed by the Italians at Tripoli he was interrupted by two Italian officers, for formally denied the charges. This interruption provoked a hostile demonstration on the part of the public.

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.

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.

34TH DISTRICT CLUB.

Open meetings every Tuesday night, St. Helen Hall, 2089 Fifteenth street.

Dec. 12.—Emil Liess; subject, Valuable Capital.

Dec. 19.—Selig Schulberg; subject, Basis of Socialism.

Dec. 26.—Daniel Milder; subject, Ethics of Socialism.

Mary Fenton, Mrs. F. Liess and M. P. Christensen are on the list. Their subjects will be announced. Questions and comments will make the meetings interesting.

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CAPITALISM'S DEATH WARRANT.

In capitalistic nations the nobility have disappeared as a ruling class. The day that the capitalist ceased to have a function to perform in social production, the death-warrant of his class was signed.

OUR SOCIAL LUNACY.

The misery and squalor which we people of civilization bear with so much complacency as a necessary part of the manufacturing system, is just as necessary to the community at large as a proportionate amount of filth would be in the house of a private rich man.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

Do ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers Ere the sorrow comes with years? They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,

The young lambs are bleating in the meadows; The young birds are chirping in the nest,

The young fawns are playing with the shadows; The young flowers are blowing towards the west.

But the young, young children, O my brothers, They are weeping bitterly! They are weeping in the playtime of the others.

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."

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."

Abonniert auf den VORWARTS DER PACIFIC-KUSTE

German Socialist Weekly of the Bay Cities. Die einzige deutsche sozialistische Zeitung westlich von Chicago u. St. Louis.

Der diesseits des Felsengirges lebende Deutsche und Deutsch lernende Genosse sollte es sich zur Pflicht machen, auf diese den Interessen des arbeitenden Volkes gewidmete Zeitung zu abonnieren.

THE REAL REDEEMER.

Science is the real redeemer. It will put honesty above hypocrisy; mental veracity above all belief. It will teach the religion of usefulness. It will destroy bigotry in all its forms.

PIOUS WISHES OF NO AVAIL.

Thus the worker, as he works and creates wealth, forges the fetters of his own bondage. Nothing in the process can be altered by pious wishes. All criticisms of capitalism which do not go to the core, are fruitless; all attempts to remove the "excrescences" of capitalism, while maintaining its bases, are utopian.

THE OPEN FORUM.

Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue. Meeting every Thursday and Sunday at 8 p. m.

Thursday, November 30th — 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."

Sunday, Dec. 10th—Col. J. P. Irish will argue in favor of disfranchising women; Wm. McDevitt will make an argument in opposition.

Thursday, December 14th—Ng Poon Chew, Editor of "Chung Sai Yat Po." Subject: "Chinese Revolution."

Sunday, December 17th—John D. Barry of the Bulletin. Subject: "The Woman Voter."

Prof. A. L. Kroeber of Department of Anthropology, U. of C., will address the forum on "Ishi the Aborigine." Date announced later.

Thursday, December 21st—Caroline Nelson. Subject: "Female Slavery and the Ballot."

INITIATE REFERENDUM.

Palo Alto, Cal., Dec. 5, 1911. Revolt Publishing Company, San Francisco.

Dear Comrades: Branch Palo Alto, at its last meeting, initiated a county referendum, asking Local Santa Clara County to contribute five (5) dollars a month for the support of REVOLT.

The motion carried unanimously in the Branch, and we have the hope that the referendum will carry in the county Branches. The Branch also asked the County Local to second Local Tulare's referendum in regard to the press and to initiate a national referendum, striking a blow to our party politicians and office seekers.

FROM STAR-DUST TO MAN. Illustrated stereopticon lectures on "Stellar and Biological Evolution and Darwinism, in Relation to Social and Economical Development," by Prof. Maynard Shipley, member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

THE WORLD

The oldest Socialist paper on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Published by Branch Oakland of the Socialist Party

H. C. TUCK, EDITOR Official organ of the Socialist locals and branches in Alameda County.

An advocate of clear-cut, uncompromising Socialism and Industrial Unionism. Gives all the news of the California Movement.

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