



THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER

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WHOLE NO. 27.

WOULD BE FIRST

Hearst Claims All The Glory

By A. K. GIFFORD.

He who would "Blaze the Trail" for the great army of humanity in its onward march must need hope for but little, if any, reward. All the Glory and all the **Material Gains** are cornered and appropriated by those coming afterward, and who, while claiming to be leaders, are but followers and hangers on. One such man is William Randolph Hearst. I do not say this of Mr. Hearst so much because it is Hearst but rather because he so well represents a CLASS, who, while shunning the dangers and hardships of pioneer work, yet claim for themselves the credit for every advancement in the direction of a better civilization.

Equal Suffrage, the Recall and the Initiative and Referendum, will, as indicated by the recent election, soon be a reality in California. And now comes Mr. Hearst and claims about all the GLORY in sight. He says "We killed a Bear" and by "we" he means himself and his papers. He would have us believe him to have been the PIONEER of POPULAR GOVERNMENT. The facts in the case are that a quarter of a century ago the Socialists right here in California were writing into their Platforms a demand for these very measures, and yet William Randolph claims them as "My very Ownest." But that is Hearst. He would have us believe him a leader and a moulder of public sentiment. Just the opposite is true, however. He is a follower and only advocates a thing when he sees it coming—and it must not be far away either. He is always to be found with his finger on the public pulse.

Hearst is something of a weather prophet. He knows the direction of the prevailing winds and trims his sails accordingly. This he did at the time of the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the attempt to murder them. His papers spoke for them only after the Socialist and Labor Press of the country had aroused a public sentiment in their behalf. Then, when the battle was practically won, Willie volunteered in order to come in on the honors. As it was with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone so will it be in the case of the McNamaras. No word of protest comes from the Hearst papers because of their kidnaping nor against the other unfair methods of the prosecution. Hearst is quiet now but as the trial progresses and the State finds it has a "frame up" instead of a "case" he will doubtless fall all over himself telling how it happened and what an important part he played. "We killed a Bear."

No, no, Mr. Hearst—You never "Blazed a Trail." Blazing trails is a dangerous calling. It is also true that sometimes the "eats" are conspicuous by their absence and that is not to your liking. After the trail is made easy from much travel, and the "picking" is good, and the Army is close to protect you, you get wonderfully brave. It is then that you get your hired Editors to tell in your own papers what a fine fellow you are and how the whole country would have gone to the eternal bow-wows had it not been for you. I am quite sure you must have been one of the fellows Kipling had in his mind when he said:

"Well I know who'll take the credit—all the clever chaps that followed—

Came, a dozen men together—never knew my desert fears;

Tracked me by the camps I'd quitted, used the water-holes I'd hollowed.

They'll go back and do the talking. THEY'LL be called the Pioneers."

No, no, William—You don't have it in you. You love too well a life of EASE to take the lead—to be FIRST in that which is worth the while to humanity.

Oh Billy HURST; You are the WURST. And yet you DURST, Claim you're the FURST, In everything.

LOCAL TULARE SECONDS MOTION.

Revolt Publishing Co.,

Comrades:—

I note that REVOLT needs subscriptions. Enclosed find Post Office order for \$1 for which extend my subscription. I will send more when I can.

At the regular meeting of Local Tulare, held on October 20, we unanimously seconded the referendum of Local Oakland for a State Convention; we need it bad.

WM. CARPENTER, Tulare.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISM

Political Recognition Grows With Economic Power

Working Class When Functioning Economically Will Bring Political Results

By AUSTIN LEWIS.

The object of modern politics is the marshaling of votes. But as we have seen there are conflicting economic classes and therefore conflicting economic ends to be secured which of necessity imply conflicting governmental concepts. So the votes are marshaled in the interest of the governmental needs of the dominant economic class. The interests of the various sections of the dominant class may not be identical, in fact they seldom are, and but give rise to the play of politics in a modern democracy somewhat analogous to the play of politics heretofore described under conditions prior to the advent of a democracy.

The whole of the capitalistic era has been filled with just such conflicts. Conservative and Liberal, Republican and Democrat, what are they but representatives of the diverse interests of the various sections of the capitalist overlords, playing, however, within a limited sphere, so that the political maneuverings do not threaten the actual persistence of the overlordship?

The essential therefore of political action is an economic basis; one must discover an economic foundation for a political party, and no other foundation will do. But when once that economic basis is found or declares itself, forthwith and automatically a political party forms itself upon that economic basis. It may not always be a political party as we generally use the expression; that is, an organized voting body whose avowed purpose is the employment of recognized constitutional methods for the purpose of obtaining governmental power, but it will be a political party in the sense that it aims at control of the government whether it uses votes for that purpose or not. In the slang phrase of the platform it becomes a revolutionary or an evolutionary political party.

In a democracy it naturally becomes a voting political party, and so far, modern democracy is a great advance in that it forms a ready way of determining the relative strength of opposing forces without recourse to physical conflicts. But when an economic class has developed sufficient strength to be effective that class obtains the ballot and the struggle is transferred from the physical force plane to that of voting.

Even when the class in question has no ballot it obtains the suffrage as soon as its display of economic strength is sufficient to render its acquisition a matter of course.

Perhaps the case of the chartists is one of the most conspicuous in this connection. A proletarian uprising based upon an economic condition, i. e. the status of a wage-working class under a regime of free competition and laissez-faire eventuated in an abortive uprising for the purpose of securing a political leverage. It will be observed that the demands of the charters were purely political demands and that the insurrectionists failed to achieve their object. The cause of the failure was of course lack of material power to achieve. The legitimacy of the demands and their politico-ethical significance were indubitable, for very nearly all of them have been since admitted and have become statute law. Why then did the chartists fail? The fact is that though

they had an economic basis for their political demands they had no material economic power with which to enforce their demands.

Deprived of the ballot and unable to operate in the field of actual politics they turned to politics indirectly, that is, they set to work upon the formation of economic organizations; pure and simple trade unions. In the formation and conduct of these unions they eschewed politics, they ceased to take any notice of actual politics in their economic organizations, in fact they made rules in these organizations against the discussion of politics. But they developed their economic power; they came into conflict with the economic power of the capitalistic overlords in the shop and won victories, step by step, achieving power which forced their opponents to take notice of them and which made their economic position in the state more and more positive.

Just as certain as their economic power grew so also did political recognition grow with it. The franchise which they had vainly sought by insurrectionary means became theirs as soon as the economic force which they wielded became sufficiently great to render the denial of it practically impossible. The reflex in politics was complete; so that the very economic movement, which they had differentiated from a political movement was in itself indirectly political and resulted in the franchise, the entry of the class into political action proper, and the formation of a labor party, which functions as the political representative of the economic interests of the same class which so unsuccessfully pursued the demands of the charter, a craft union labor political party.

That the victory was not more complete and that the labor political movement does not function in terms of the proletariat is consequently solely from the fact that the initial economic movement was not proletarian but a movement in the direction of craft protection. The political effect does not transcend the original economic cause; it reflects no more than the actual economic power. In this case the actual economic power was that of the craft trades unions and that certainly was very completely reflected even to the recognition of its personal representatives as cabinet ministers and in many other minor political and magisterial offices.

The same results are seen still more clearly in the later political development in Austria; in fact, practically every advanced country bears marks in its political life of the growth and development of the trade union.

The phrase "to go into politics" on the part of the working class has arisen in a discussion of the question as to whether political economic action is more advisable. There are no grounds for discussion in a subject.

It is obvious that the working class will first function economically, that is at its point of contact with the opposing class in the shop; but such conflict will have assuredly political results; they are unavoidable. Economic action will mirror itself more and more in political action as it develops strength, and as the ambition, indeed necessity to control becomes more and more evident with economic success.

SOCIALISTS OF SAN MATEO COUNTY ORGANIZE.

Initial steps for the formation of a San Mateo County Central Committee were taken last Sunday afternoon when some 30 Socialists from the locals of San Mateo, Redwood City, Burlingame and Vista Grande met in convention in Odd Fellows' Hall, San Mateo, and elected a committee to draw up a provisional constitution and by-laws. These will be submitted to a second convention that is to be held in Redwood City on Sunday afternoon, November 19. The

constitution accepted by the Redwood City convention will then be submitted to the membership of the four locals of San Mateo County for adoption by referendum vote. After this is done the personnel of the county body will be chosen and permanent organization effected.

At the last state election capitalist candidates for San Mateo County offices, taking advantage of the provisions of the new primary law, succeeded in getting their names on the ballot in the Socialist column. Proper organization on a county basis will of course prevent a repetition of this in future, and will also facilitate the propagation of Socialism throughout the country.

A RAW STUNT

Labor Politicians Chasing for Votes

By CAROLINE NELSEN.

To be able to see the humorous side of life is the beginning of wisdom, someone has said. And, inasmuch as we are in the fiercest struggle of the social revolution to-day, practically without knowing it, that in itself might be a huge joke if it were not for the thousands of victims that daily pay the toll upon the industrial field. Most people think of a revolution as a bloody slaughter, where one set of people with swords and guns rush at another set, equally equipped. However it may have been in the past that is not true to-day, our revolution consists chiefly of the crashing down of our most sacred, social institutes. The most conspicuous of these is the home, with its married relationship. Thousands of people are out in the field with new creeds, evolved out of their subconscious mind, to patch up the difficulties, each one got the real thing, according to his own notion. Hence we find everywhere discussions, that for the most part are illogical hair-splittings, or mental tight-rope performances.

In the midst of all this comes the practical politician, who says, "Stop your talking; let us do something. Let us stop this inroad of decay by capturing the political jobs." Very good, but the trouble is that the revolution has not proceeded far enough yet to separate the new life from the old. The new life is still undeveloped; or at least not developed far enough to support the new order of things. For that new order of things is born, not in the hall of legislature, which is only their reflections, but upon the industrial field, where the necessities of life are produced. That is what the politician can not, or will not understand. He calls everyone an anarchist, utopianist and any other ists he knows is unpopular in the minds of people. He alone can lead the workers out of Egypt to the land of plenty. That howling politicians of this kind are getting into office every day, without being able to do one thing for the working class, that practically brings any relief to them, cannot teach him and his followers any lesson apparently.

In Australia and New Zealand this practical politician has played his game, in the name of Socialism and the working class, without relieving the worker in his daily struggle upon the industrial field in the least. But that is not all, by a false hope he has diverted the workers' revolutionary spirit into a harmless channel, as far as the master class is concerned.

There is an old proverb which says, "Hope is a slave, but despair is a free man." That certainly is true regarding us workers. As long as we hope that someone will have power and brain enough to come along and save us, so long will we be slaves. When in our utter despair, we fling all such superstitions aside we shall be free. The first politician was the priest, who expounded upon the efficacy of divine laws. But those so-called divine laws were nothing more nor less than the laws born in the mind of the master class to control the slaves and serfs, to get the most out of them with the least trouble, and to make themselves absolutely secured in their position, sanctioned by a Divinity. The second crop of politicians in human history came forth to expound upon the wisdom of wise men to be able to make laws that were just and safe, and therefore ought to be obeyed. The third crop is the petty wire-puller of our day, with his ear to the ground, listening to the popular clamor, so that he can be the first to voice it.

That the Socialist movement could escape a liberal supply of the third class, would be to ask the impossible after it had grown sufficiently strong enough to command any popularity at all.

But the rawest stunt politically that has ever been pulled off in the name of Socialism, to my knowledge, was that which was supposed to be in the interest of the striking shopmen the other night in Dreamland Rink. There the Socialist politician had gathered in a half dozen craft labor leaders, and a discredited labor politician. The Socialists were conspicuous by their absence from the platform, except three, who are notorious as compromisers, and modest in their demand for something now from the ruling class. These three lights were in constant whispering consultation with Mayor McCarthy, who only a few days before had run against the Socialist candidate for Mayor and proclaimed far and wide that he stood for both, the interest of capital and labor. And Mayor McCarthy proved that he had not changed his mind, because his whole speech in the interest of the striker was a mere pleading for justice for them from the railroad owners. A man that pleads for justice from the capitalist for the workers upon a Socialist platform, and is known to have those ideas, before he is invited, is not responsible. But the Socialists who invite

such a man to expound the same upon the Socialist platform without being refuted, are plain traitors in the movement. There is no other name for them. An economic robbing class can never do justice to the wealth-producers,—the toilers. These so-called Socialists fairly tried to outdo one another in flattering the craft labor leaders. There was not one word of how the strike could be won triumphantly by all the railroad workers walking out, instead of acting as scabs on one another by having the engineers, conductors, switchmen and other workers on the line stick to their jobs. It was all mere gosh of sympathy, and the begging for a "bag of corn" for the hard-pressed strikers.

I do not think that the farce deceived very many people with the idea that it was really in the interest of the striking workers. It was overdone. The boosting and bowing of Socialist politicians to craft labor leaders on a public platform is so new that it is positively curious, while all the time the motive is perfectly plain, and least of all does it fool the class conscious worker, who presently will leave these political saviors high and dry, with craft unionism and its magnificent girded labor leaders.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

By FRANK BOHN.

(In the International Socialist Review for November).

A nation governed by its profit-seekers is a nation accursed. Such a one cannot produce a civilization. It has what "art" it buys. It develops whatever science it needs in its business. Its temples are filled with money changers. Its common schools are devoted to turning out wealth-producers. Its higher institutions of learning are supposed to furnish such information as each of the profit-grabbers thinks his son or daughter requires in order to hold and increase his or her "fortune."

A shop-keepers' society, from the very nature of its life and form, must develop large cities. In Europe two influences have worked to make these great modern urban communities civilized at least in their outward aspects. By far the most important of these has been the fact that the medieval towns, the progenitors of the modern cities, were ruled by their guilds. The government of the medieval town was an entity. It had an existence apart from the overshadowing power of the monarchical state. This freedom from interference, with its resultant social responsibility, formed the basis for the political governments of the cities of modern Europe.

The second factor in the life of the European cities which has been absent in America has been, on the one hand, the socializing power of the European working class, and on the other, that of the aristocracy. A nation ruled by its profit-takers is a nation accursed, because, while the brutal and vulgar capitalist leeches exploit the producing class more intensely than do the aristocrats, they have absolutely nothing to give to society in return. Each particular sponge squats beside the others and soaks up what it can until the currents of social progress are choked and slimy.

The corruption of municipal government in America needs no describing here. The exposures of the past ten years have filled the magazines with facts and figures a little worse, to be sure, than was previously surmised. But the American working people have always rightly despised the city governments. The water hose would not put out the fire. Epidemics of preventable diseases have raged. Public buildings have fallen to pieces before they were completed. The tribe of politicians, from those who rule the smallest towns up to the organized gangs in control of Chicago and New York, have probably been, during the past generation, the most contemptible class of social parasites on the face of the earth.

As Socialists, we have not expected much from the American capitalists; but in the government of the cities and states we see them at their worst. Nationally, they have been forced to maintain a Federal government whose power the world would respect. In the government of cities, however, the wolfish pack has shown that in any case it will do as little as is possible. Their life business is to gobble up whatever they can lay their claws upon. Hence why bother with the government of cities when a little graft induces some one else to bother? Graft is that portion of the workers' product stolen in the industries which the capitalist gives to his political lackeys. A political grafter is no worse than his master, the capitalist.

In Europe as the working class becomes conscious of its historical mission it finds the cities well organized politically. It realizes that much of a social and civilizing character has been accomplished. Give one enough to live upon without work for a period of time and Paris, Vienna, Munich and Florence are abiding places fit for civilized human beings. The very worst that can be said about our ignorant and greasy plutocrats is that after they have cut the workers of Chicago and Pittsburg to the bone in the shops and debauched their municipal government, they run off to some European capital, there to make the very name "American" a by-word for all that is apish and indecent.

So, as regards the government of cities, the working class in America comes upon the stage of affairs to find that it has to begin at the very beginning. Socially almost nothing has been accomplished really worth while. Great industry there is, and this, the foundation of working class growth, must be the motive force of all our social progress. During the period of the social revolution in America the workers must perform a double task. They must first revolutionize the government of industry and then proceed to develop the means of social life and culture.

A Crucial Period in the Socialist Party.

During the past eighteen months the Socialist Party has captured the governments of Milwaukee, Butte, Berkeley, Flint and a number of smaller towns. Needless to say, the officials elected by the party have almost universally

given entire satisfaction to their comrades by the earnestness and integrity with which they have laid hold of their Herculean tasks. The coming November election will witness numerous other victories. Half a dozen cities and towns in Ohio alone, probably including Columbus, will be swept along with the tide of Socialist progress. Yet amid all the joys of victories past and to come thoughtful comrades find cause for very serious alarm.

Danger does not spring from a lack of ideals in the Socialist Party. Its great mission in every way is quite clearly understood. The danger arises from a blunder common, indeed, to capitalist politicians, but which should threaten neither the integrity nor the progressive development of our party. Almost everywhere, our comrades are in the habit of making large pre-election promises, which, their officials having been elected, they are absolutely incapable of fulfilling. If the working class is not to lose the faith of our movement which they are so rapidly developing we must call a halt and take stock of our political possibilities.

A very common error is to promise that "as soon as the Socialist candidates are in office we shall have public ownership of public utilities." For instance, in the campaign which won Milwaukee, our comrades emphasized their intention of building a municipal electric light plant. A year and a half has now passed and but six months remain to the first Socialist administration in Milwaukee. However, the workers of that city are still reading the Social Democratic Herald by the light of Standard oil at twelve cents per.

We shall not here go into the effect of public ownership of public utilities upon the working class. This has been often enough threshed over for the understanding of even the most heedless social reformer in the ranks of the Socialist Party. In Johannesburg, South Africa, the city government owns every social utility in sight, except the gold mines, yet the workers' standard of living has not been raised an iota. They are simply exploited so much the more fiercely in the mines. If the government of the city of Milwaukee, for instance, should furnish to the workers all the necessities of life except clothing, they would get enough wages to purchase clothes and no more. But to return to the pre-election promises. It is only natural for the party nominee to hopefully describe what he intends to do. Now what can he do and what can he not do in an American city?

The Nature of American City Government.

The Socialist city government will do exactly as much as the capitalist government of the State will permit it to do. In Milwaukee the Socialists cannot fulfill their promise of an electric light plant, because the government of the State of Wisconsin will not permit it. The tax rate is limited. The debt limit is fixed. Above all, the city charter indicates just what the city can and what it cannot do. This charter is a law of the State. So long as a State is ruled by the Democratic and Republican parties we can easily foresee the limitations of a Socialist city administration. A reform administration might secure the support of a reform State government. As long as the States are capitalist-ruled, home rule for cities is a reform to be won, not by the Socialist movement, to which capitalism is opposed, but by a reform movement to which it is friendly. All this is so obvious as to require neither proof nor emphasis.

In most States the farming population is still proportionately so large as to make the capture of the State governments by the Socialist Party quite impossible during the ten years to come. There are a few far Western States, such as Montana, Nevada, California and a few Eastern States, among them Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, which may soon be carried by the Socialist Party; but we shall probably be unable even during the next fifteen years to capture half of the forty-five State governments. So the cities which fall into our hands will find their governments hemmed in, nailed down and prevented from being of any large use to the working class. It is a part of wisdom as well as of honesty to tell this to the working class NOW.

If the Socialist Party in the past had devoted more time to teaching sound Socialist economics and the public law of the United States and less to constructing municipal platforms and programs out of cobwebs, the thoughtful portion of the party membership could face the immediate future of our movement with stronger hearts.

We make sky-scraping Socialist speeches on the subject of "city planning" and then, when the street-cleaning department in a Socialist-governed city wants a new wheel for the water wagon it is forced to borrow one from the horse cart. Let us repeat the facts over and over to ourselves and to the working class until all have learned them by heart and then we may fear no evil consequences of our "victories." Home rule for the cities should have been won by the capitalist reform party a generation ago. As it was not then accomplished it is now too late to expect much from the immediate future. We will do what the capitalists permit us to do and no more. If a Socialist city government becomes stubborn what will happen? Suppose it makes use of the police force to the injury of the property interest in time of a general strike, as of course it would do, the capitalist government of the State would bind and gag that city administration within twenty-four hours.

Immediately following the Milwaukee victory I wrote a series of articles for the New York Call, from one of which the following quotation is taken:

"In 1900 'Golden Rule Jones' became Mayor of Toledo. Jones was an excellent fellow—a sort of utopian Socialist. He knew little of Marx, Engels and Kautsky, but he swore by the Bible, Walt Whitman and Bellamy's 'Looking Backward.' He did his utmost during his six years in office to fight the fight of the working class. But after his first term his wings were clipped. Every power of the executive was taken from him by the State Legislature and lodged elsewhere in the municipal government of Toledo. Finally the poor fellow was permitted to do nothing but

act as a sort of justice of the peace and dismiss drunks and street-women without fines. To perform this service the working people elected him term after term. When the good man died, the government of the city of Toledo was again made to assume its normal form by the Republican State Legislature.

"Some years ago war broke out between Senator Quay's Republican Legislature and the Democratic machine which ruled the city of Pittsburg. The Legislature ended the matter by passing a statute abolishing the office of Mayor of Pittsburg and practically placing the city government in the hands of appointees of the Republican Mayor. (A few months ago this same trick was again worked upon the poor, defenseless politicians of Hell's capital city.)

"Just one more example, and this not the case of the destruction of a weak and statute-created municipal government by a State Legislature. In 1894 was fought the great American Railway Union strike. The 'sovereign' State of Illinois had as its Governor a genuine Democrat of the radical school, Altgeld. He refused to call out the State militia to shoot the strikers. The Constitution of the United States distinctly provides that the President can send Federal troops to quell a State only when requested to do so by the Governor of that State. But contrary to the expressed wish of the Governor of the State of Illinois, President Cleveland sent regular troops into the city of Chicago to 'preserve order.' A distinguished Republican newspaper at the time, one which had bitterly fought Cleveland throughout his whole career, congratulated him for 'driving a crowbar through the rotting coffin of State's rights.'

"If a Socialist working class government succeeds in being a 'good,' 'peaceable,' 'orderly affair,' doing exactly what reform governments do whenever they periodically assume the reins of power, it will be let alone by the State; likewise a Socialist government of a State, for similar reasons, will not be assailed by the Federal Government.

"But woe be unto such a Socialist administration if it use the police and local militia against the capitalists in case of a strike. In the Colorado labor war of 1894 a sympathizer of the Western Federation of Miners was serving in the capacity of county sheriff. He took the side of the miners. The Citizens' Union appeared at his door one night, seized him and dragged him off to a dark room. There they tied a rope around his neck. A pen was handed him. A dark lantern flicked a spot of light at the bottom of the sheet of paper. 'Sign here,' sounded the guttural voice of the leader of the citizens' posse. It was the sheriff's resignation. He signed."

Municipal political campaigns furnish the greatest possible opportunity for Socialist agitation and education. The organizations built up during these campaigns can later elect members to the State Legislature. A proportion of perhaps one-third of Socialist members in a legislature can do much to prevent the use of the State government against the working class. The election of the Socialist administration in Milwaukee was probably the greatest single piece of Socialist propaganda work ever accomplished in this country. Furthermore, a Socialist city administration can undoubtedly advance the cause of public health. It can develop the public school system. That is, it can do some of the things which reform administrations should have done a generation ago. Beyond this, the great mission of our Socialist city office holders is to go in, do the best they can, and then come out on the city hall steps and tell the working class what they can NOT do and why.

Fortunate indeed for those comrades, who, having been elected to municipal offices, are sufficiently discreet to go into the city hall with heads bowed and mouths closed. To bring capitalism to its knees—that will take sterner measures than we have here under discussion.

WORKING MEN AND WORKING WOMEN, LISTEN.

By JOHN C. CHASE.

You have a golden opportunity, an opportunity to do something which will be historic in the progress of civilization.

You have an opportunity to strike a tremendous blow for the freedom, not only of working men, but the freedom of working women.

There is a petition being circulated throughout the United States requesting Congress to submit to the legislatures of the several states for ratification, an amendment to the national constitution, which will enable women to vote in all elections on an equality with men.

You know that the ballot is the great weapon which the working class can use whenever that class gets ready to use it. You know also, that the working class is about to use that weapon for its emancipation. Do you not want your mother, sister or daughter to be able to use that ballot with you?

Are you going to allow yourselves to be weakened in the great conflict by having those so closely interested with you, so closely allied with you in the struggle, deprived of a chance to aid you in the struggle?

Remember that there are millions of women—daughters and sisters, wives and mothers—who are now obliged to work and slave in order to live.

These are all members of the working class and have the same interests as the fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. Will you deprive them longer, by your carelessness and inactivity, of the privilege of participating in the making of laws which govern their conditions?

The laws of today, in the great majority of states, place women upon the same basis, politically, as mules, imbeciles and criminals.

A mule cannot vote, (if he could he would raise a ruck), an imbecile cannot vote, (supposedly, but a lot of them do), and criminals (who are in prison) are denied the right to vote. Do you want your wife and mother longer kept in this class? No, I do not believe it.

The California working men have just placed themselves in the vanguard of progress and have given the women of that state an equal voice

with men in the affairs of government. Are you going to lag behind them and be less progressive than they?

Do you know who opposes suffrage for women? Listen, it is the women of the "400" who have their lap dogs, their monkey dinners, their "Adam and Eve strolls" to engage their attention and amuse themselves.

These are the ones who hold up their hands in holy horror at the thought of the women engaging in the affairs of state. It is they who tell the people that it is "unladylike" and "unfeminine" for women to vote.

They know that it would be dangerous to them and their class if the working women, who are in the majority, should be given the ballot. Don't be fooled any longer by this cry of the dilettante opponent of equal suffrage.

Give your wife, daughter, mother and sister a chance to stand with you, and win or lose with you, in your struggles against your oppressors.

The Socialist Party has flooded the country with petitions asking Congress to submit this amendment.

Every labor organization, every Socialist local, every individual working man, every individual Socialist should take hold in this matter, and secure the signature of every person in his community to these petitions.

Every one, who believes in freedom and equality before the law, every one who believes women are human beings as well as the men, will sign.

Congressman Victor L. Berger, the first genuine representative of the working class in Congress, will submit this petition to Congress and fight for the submission of the amendment, as only Berger can fight.

Get busy and send Berger so many signatures that he will have to employ the services of every other congressman in the House to bring this petition before that body.

When you have read this, don't hesitate. If you haven't any petition blanks, drop a postal to the National Secretary of the Socialist party, 205 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, asking him to supply you with them and he will immediately furnish you with all you can use.

Let the voice of the working class be heard in the halls of Congress as it has never been heard before. Let the warning be sounded, that the working class insists that ALL of the workers shall be enfranchised, that the WOMEN who toil will no longer be denied the privilege of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the MEN of toil in the greatest battle of all time.

THE CLOSED DOOR.

Written for REVOLT.

By J. EDWARD MORGAN.

The door of Opportunity
Is closed and stoutly barred;
A sceptred hand has turned the lock;
Within a sound is heard
Of mirth and sumptuous feasting
While without the myriads press
And, begging at the entrance,
Cry: "Open unto us!"

Knocking at the door of Privilege
With shout and deafening din,
Crying: "Open wide the bolted door
And let the masses in;
Within is royal feasting
For King Mammon's chosen few;
Without we fall with famine
Oh, let us share with you!"

But the guarded door of Plenty
Is closed and double-barred;
And crafty hands have turned the lock;
Within a sound is heard
Of ribald mock and jeering
As without the myriads press
And, pleading faint and famished,
Cry: "Open unto us!"

But the iron door, long mocking,
Will one day be unbarred,
And crafty hands shall tremble;
From within a sound be heard
Of wail and hopeless pleading
While without the myriads press
Roused, mad with strength of famine—
Thundering: "Thus we make redress!"

Life's greed-ruled house of Plenty
With all its pilfered store
Of nature's wealth and art of man
By Mammon lorded o'er,
And shared among the golden few
Must all its doors unbar,
Nor brute's device nor will of man
Shall ever close them more.

For rebel arms shall storm the doors
And sceptered kingdom fall:
Tho' earth shall shake while tyrants quake,
Roused slaves will take their all.
And then no more the favored few
Will gorge while myriads press
And, pleading at a bolted door,
Cry: "Open unto us!"

IS THIS A BOOST?

Dear Comrades of Revolt:—

Enclosed please find an order for \$2.49 donation. You are the joyest concentrated bunch of Hell Raisers any local that's under the red flag could be proud to have. I do not approve nor condemn the REVOLT, but it amuses me. The other comrades could not keep awake and going without you. Go to it to the limit of your capacity with your ink and pen. It is far better than letting loose hot air at our regular meetings. Yours for more money if you need it. I remain your sincere comrade,

LEON BROWN,
628 Montgomery St.

REVOLT

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THOMAS J. MOONEY - - - - - Publisher

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VOTE FOR SOCIALIST AND ONLY FOR SOCIALIST CANDIDATES ON NOV. 7.

To avoid fusion, to rebuke trading, to nullify compromise, VOTE FOR THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATES at the election on Tuesday, November 7th.

To vote for straight Socialists is easy NOW. Look at your sample ballots. See that blank line for each office to be voted for. That blank line after the names, Fickert and Hathorn, under the heading, District Attorney, is for the voter who refuses to vote for either the OFFICIAL nominees on the official ballot. Courts have decided that the voter cannot be prevented from voting for his own choice, regardless of the printed names. In other words, no law can take away a voter's privilege of making his own nomination and selection; the law merely favors such candidates as legally qualified for the official nomination—it favors them by having their names printed on the official ballot; other candidates have to have their names written in. That is what the blank line stands for—the voter's choice, in case he does not wish to vote for the official or regular candidates.

Insidious efforts, as well as open attempts, to seduce or cajole Socialist voters into voting for capitalist candidates are being made. Among other things it is said that "you can't vote for the Socialist candidates." The statement that you can't vote for Socialist candidates for District Attorney, Auditor, Sheriff, Coroner, and ALL the 18 Socialist Supervisors, is an absolute falsehood for the sake of fusion.

Let every Socialist voter read again the platform of the Socialist party—adopted and re-adopted by the convention and again by the mass meeting of the party:

"We, the members of the Socialist party of San Francisco, in convention assembled, proclaim ourselves an integral part of the International Socialist movement. We stand in absolute antagonism to the capitalist class and to every candidate of that class, including the candidates of the so-called Union Labor party.

"We call attention to the failure and neglect of the McCarthy administration to advance the interests of the working class in San Francisco."

The duty of every Socialist, therefore, is to write in the name of the following Socialist candidates on his ballot on Tuesday, November 7th:

District Attorney—EMIL LIESS.
 Auditor—A. K. GIFFORD.
 Sheriff—THOS. J. MOONEY.
 Coroner—DR. M. B. RYER.

Supervisors

ROLLAR ALLEN	CHAS. LEHMAN
EDW. W. BENDER	OLAF MORK
GEORGE BOSTEL	CHAS. PRESTON
DAVE CAMPBELL	ERNEST L. REGUIN
K. J. DOYLE	JOHN M. REYNOLDS
MARTIN EAGAN	GEO. STYCHE
LOUIS FORTIN	SELIG SCHULBERG
C. W. HOGUE	L. VANALSTINE
ROBT. LARKINS	W. E. WALKER

MOB RULE.

Naïve are the editorials of the Fussy Old Woman of the San Francisco press, the Chronicle! Like the impoverished and aged maiden lady of the decayed "middle class," bewailing the sad days upon which she has fallen in some such phrase as "Things ain't like they used to be!" the Chronicle agitatedly deplores the drift of conditions toward the dominance of what it is pleased to term "the mob."

The following appears in last Wednesday's issue of the Bewailer:

"To most sensible people the recall presents itself as a method of punishing an accused man without assuring him that his trial jury is expected to honestly try his case. If a petty larcenist is accused he is tried by twelve men who are sworn to give an honest verdict, after carefully listening to the evidence and arguments, and his judges are supposed to be unbiased. Under the recall system the electorate, which becomes the jury, may be as biased as it pleases itself to be, and is not required to give a verdict in accordance with the evidence, and is not even expected to listen to any that may be presented. Justice may be secured by the exercise of such methods, but it can only be by a fluke. It will not come as the result of reasoning and fair play. It may be called by what name those who admire and advocate the plan please, but, after all that is said on the subject, the recall is mob rule, and not orderly procedure calculated to preserve the liberties of the people."

The recall, indeed, is not calculated to preserve the liberties of the people that the Chronicle has in mind—the people that prey on the working

class, cruelly exploiting the producers of wealth, squandering and wasting the product in monstrous ways.

It is not, however, the recall itself,—actually almost harmless, in itself and in the present stage of revolutionary working class development,—in its possible effects upon the masters' powers and privileges, that alarms the Chronicle. It is only as a symptom that the adoption of the recall is terrifying to the backers and makers of that publication, just as it is held valuable only as a promise of progress in the view of class conscious workingmen. It is an indication of the splendid and healthy tendency in human society toward what the Chronicle calls "mob rule."

Semi-imbecile as great numbers of members of the master class show themselves to be outside of the narrow sphere of their business activities, the government which they and their parasitic servants have devised is well calculated to conserve the interests of that class and weaken the power of the working class in every way.

By the same token, it is to be expected that the working class, aroused at last to take an active part in the affairs which determine their own relation to conditions under which they live, compelled by circumstances to participate directly in governmental activities, will the sooner learn to do all in their power to weaken the hands of the masters and strengthen their own in the class war which is raging. No matter how many mistakes may be made, from the logical viewpoint of working class interests, the growing tendency toward "mob rule" is the most splendid thing in the world. Only by "the mob" learning what is good for "the mob" can the present rulers and exploiters of "the mob" be thrown off of the backs of the slave class and forced to perform some useful labor in society if they are to live.

Everywhere, throughout the world, "the mob" is rising. In China, in Mexico, in the countries of Europe and even in America where the "sovereign citizen" flim-flam has worked so long and successfully. It does not matter at all whether, according to any existing standard, the actions of "the mob" will prove "right" or not. "Right" or "wrong," "the mob" is becoming effective or getting ready to become effective. Soon it will begin to understand its needs. It will even cease to accept the characterization of the Chronicle and will come to know itself as the intelligently rebellious and class conscious portion of the working class. Then the Chronicle will give one last wild wail of woe and expire, while "the mob," triumphant, goes on to mold its splendid destiny and enter in.

INDUSTRIAL VS. CRAFT UNION STRIKES.

We print below part of a very interesting and wise article from the "New Age," London. The statements are unimpeachable. Still the fact remains as the "New Age" says, that "Strikes are the only weapon left to workmen." Under such conditions it becomes necessary to use the strike as effectively as possible and to make of it a successful weapon whose employment will damage only the enemy and will not inflict harm upon the user.

In that respect we cannot but criticize the long, painful and demoralizing strikes which have been carried on under the control and with the approval of the A. F. of L. In contradistinction to these we point out the short, sharp and decisive struggles which have been the distinguishing features of the syndicalistic or industrial strikes. The Los Angeles strike and the present railroad strike, while receiving our absolute approval as working class demonstrations are, nevertheless, glaring examples of how the thing should not be done.

"Another of the illusions shattered by recent events is the belief that the governing classes have a horror of strikes, and would do anything to avoid them. There is no longer any ground for believing this. We have seen that the Government itself has been well aware for three years at least that the railway men were brewing trouble; yet it took no steps to avoid it, and up to the very last moment appeared to take a delight in challenging the men to come on! And why not, indeed? Strikes and lock-outs fall with the greatest severity upon the workmen and the unoffending public. Upon shareholders in general and upon the governing classes their weight is considerable, and the trifling damage they may do them is usually more than compensated by the inevitable settlement. It is true that strikes are the only weapon left to workmen, and for this reason we shall continue to condone them, even though we see that their edge is double. On the other hand, the strike is no final remedy, but only a remedy somewhat less unbearable than the disease. To the governing classes, however, strikes are much more welcome than any diminution of profits. For the sake of the 47 million pounds annually made in profits on the railway lines, our rich classes are quite prepared to risk an occasional strike, which, at most, imperils an hour or so of their personal convenience. The police suffer, the soldiers suffer, thousands of strikers and their children starve, and millions of the public are put to loss and trouble; but the rich feel nothing of these things. Their Government exercises its wits in a pleasurable man-hunt, and they themselves watch the spectacle with interest, and finally call upon the public to pay for the entertainment. Strikes, in short, also contribute, like everything else, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer!"

A SOCIALIST MAYOR SPEAKS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Comrade Lewis J. Duncan, Mayor of Butte, Montana, spoke in San Francisco at the Valencia Theater under the auspices of Local San Francisco, Socialist Party. Time and again the audience responded by hearty and enthusiastic applause. Comrade Duncan laid stress upon the necessity of the working class using its political as well as its economic tool.

He told of the many changes made since he took office.

"You may say, 'Oh, well, any bourgeois party could have done that much—if they could have selected the right sort of men to do it.' Yes, if they could have found the men. But I want to

tell you of at least two things which we did which any bourgeois party could not, or would not, have done.

"We realized that we were the representatives of the working class, their political party and as much their fighting tool as their economic tool, and we didn't intend to be used against their economic organization.

"At the inception of the Harriman strike we found that there were not a great many employees of that company in Butte. I wish there had been more—we would have done the same thing if there had been half a million. When the strike was declared I sent this order to the chief of police: 'If you find any strikebreakers imported into this town, or those whom you suspect of being strikebreakers, arrest them as suspicious characters, investigate them, and try them for vagrancy.'"

"The clerk's union at Butte," he continued, "have a rule that all stores shall close at 6 o'clock, and they enforce this rule, not only in the case of the larger stores employing union help, but also in case of the smaller shops that employ no wage workers.

"As is usual elsewhere when a shop fails to observe the rule, they 'picket' the shop and by means of the boycott force them into line. You know how this usually works—the picket is arrested for interfering with a man's business and falsely charged with creating a disturbance. Usually the pickets are attacked by the storekeeper or some plug-ugly employed by him to do his 'direct action,' and when the policeman arrives on the scene he always arrests the pickets and overlooks the others.

"An instance of this occurred in Butte, and I was called to the phone by a union man, who said, 'One of the pickets whom we placed outside was threatened by the store keeper. Can you do anything for us?'"

"Can I do anything for you? I replied. 'Why, of course I can.' And I immediately sent a party of policemen to the store with instructions that they protect the picket."

"PLAYING THE GAME" OF POLITICS.

By WM. McDEVITT.

When Charles Edward Russell wrote his now celebrated article, called "Playing the Game," he perhaps failed to realize how deeply the socialist politician resents any suggestion that mere political success in gaining offices does not advance the revolution very materially.

No sooner did this International Socialist Review article begin to circulate, than Comrade Russell began to be assailed as "anarchist," "direct actionist," and so on, by some irate and disappointed disciples of politicalism. Russell was, therefore, forced to avow that so far from being opposed to political action, he was all the more strongly impressed with the need of it by his study of the situation in Australia; but it must be real political action, and not political trading, truckling, compromise, mollification, and the various other performances that go with "playing the game."

When, however, Russell seized the opportunity to re-affirm his strong adherence to the program of political propaganda, some of the all-too-hopeful anarchists began to throw fits because they had deceived themselves into the delusion that criticism of "playing the game of politics" meant going to the other extreme and becoming a devotee of that fantastic quietism and economic mysticism known as "anarchism." So, for example, the good, old veteran anti-political, Wm. C. Owen, is unable to conceal his chagrin; and in the latest issue of "Regeneration," Editor Owen grows very peevish and personal against Russell, because Russell's letter to Hillquit seems a back-down on the Review article. Owen's assurance to his readers that he "sneered" at Russell is altogether unnecessary, since sneering and imperfect logic have always gone together.

It seems obvious that Russell's attack on "playing the game" was somewhat intemperate, in view of the fact that so many mere opportunists as well as some barren anarchists would read it and perhaps quote it—too literally. But, nevertheless, his attack was timely, especially in view of the approaching national campaign of 1912.

"Playing the game" of politics is the one serious menace of the Socialist Party; and nowhere is it more menacing than in California, now that the Union Labor political machine of San Francisco seems to have decided to turn to the Socialist Party for aid and comfort. Our party attitude should be, on the one hand, a firm adherence to all the fundamental principles of sound socialist tactics, and, on the other, a recognition of the fact that the Socialist Party needs to constitute itself the political expression of the interests of the working class, and to become the expression of labor's interests it is essential that the forces of organized labor should be trained to the task of voicing their class interests politically through the socialist political movement as well as through the industrial organization.

But every accession of Union Labor votes that is gained by political barter or bargain is a double damage; it deceives the forces of organized labor, and it weakens the morale of the Socialist Party.

Nothing substantial can be gained by a policy that merely tends to secure votes for union labor leaders, who do not understand Socialism, and who are not openly pledged to maintain the principles of our party.

Political socialism finds its most dangerous foe in those eager politicians of our party who seek to secure elections for persons rather than for platforms. When individuals whose personal popularity happens to outrun the popularity of the principles of their party are favored with offices at the hand of an unconvinced majority of voters, the Party gains nothing thereby except the penalty of being placed more completely in the control of the popular but unprincipled politicians, attached to the Party's success at the polls rather than to its conquest of legislation.

Remember this fact: the Socialist Party has never been injured as much by being out of office too long, as it has by getting some of its representatives into office too soon.

WAS HE SENT OUT OR DID HE LEAVE?

The following are extracts from official minutes of City Clerk Seaborn, clerk of the Berkeley City Council, for the meeting of October 17, 1911.

"Sec. 17. The Mayor at this time, 11:10 a. m., called Vice-President Hoff to the chair and absented himself from the meeting.

Sec. 18, 19, 20 and 21 were then disposed of.
 Sec. 22. Communication was read, from C. H. Blohm, asking permission to carry firearms, as follows:

Hotel Shattuck, Berkeley, October 6, 1911.
 To the Board of Councilmen, Berkeley, Cal.

I hereby make formal application for a permit to carry a pistol during the continuation of the Railroad Strike. My business takes me in immediate contact within and without the stockades erected by the railroad company and I am exposed to assault by the strikers' pickets at all times.

Very respectfully,
 C. H. BLOHM.

After discussion, Councilman Turner moved that the request be granted. The motion was seconded by Councilman Norton and carried by the following vote: Ayes: Councilman Norton, Turner and Vice-President Hoff. Noes: Councilman JOHN A. WILSON (Socialist).

Sec. 23 and 24 disposed of.
 Sec. 25. Mayor Wilson at this time returned to the council chamber, 11:30 a. m. and resumed his place at the meeting."

The letter had already been read at an executive session soon after its receipt, which was on October 7, and was known to have been received by every member.

When the matter came up in the public meeting of the council, October 17, Councilman Turner, who was elected through the efforts of Mayor Stitt Wilson and endorsed his platform, made the motion.

REVOLT has arranged with Comrade Georgia Kotsch of Los Angeles to act as Special Correspondent to cover the McNamara trial. Comrade Kotsch will be at the trial daily, and will report the proceedings of the case for REVOLT. Renew your subscription, and do it now.

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CONCERT AT 7:30, DANCING AT 10 SHARP

Music by Schaefer

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

1887 Commemoration 1911

of the

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of the

Labor Martyrs

PARSONS, SPIES, ENGLS

et al.

At Chicago, November 11, 1887

At Brewery Workers' Hall

Capp Street, Bet. Sixteenth and Seventeenth

SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1911.

Dancing, Refreshments, Speaking

Under auspices of REVOLT

Admission 25 Cents.

DONATIONS TO SUSTAINING FUND.

REVOLT cannot live unless the comrades who realize the importance of the work it is doing will aid in keeping it alive, either by securing new subscribers or sending in donations to the Sustaining Fund until the subscription list shall have reached the 4,000 mark. No donations were reported to the editor in the past week.

Sign the blank, printed below, and send with money order to Revolt Publishing Co., Frederick F. Bebergall, Secretary-Treasurer, 305 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

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

Name

Address

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

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM.

SAN FRANCISCO.

We, the members of the Socialist Party of San Francisco, in convention assembled, proclaim ourselves an integral part of the International Socialist movement.

We call attention to the failure and neglect of the McCarthy administration to advance the interests of the working class in San Francisco.

We realize that in society there rages a conflict between the working class and the capitalist class and that this conflict finds expression on the POLITICAL as on the INDUSTRIAL field.

The capitalist class grows ever more dominant by taking possession of the product of the working class and entrenching itself behind governmental power.

The working class has been reduced to a condition where it is allowed a wage only sufficient to keep it alive and reproduce its kind.

Government, whether it be national, state or municipal, has in the past been only an instrument in the hands of the capitalist class to keep the workers in subjection.

The Socialist Party is alone capable of administering government in the interest of the workers, as its historic mission is to further the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

The freedom of the working class is possible only when the instruments of labor are transferred to the control of the worker and the product is justly and equitably distributed.

Realizing that the emancipation of the toiler must be by the efforts of his own class, we call upon the San Francisco workers to unite as one in the Socialist Party, the only party financed and controlled by the working class.

Program.

Pledging ourselves to a real working class administration in this city, the Socialist Party presents to the workers the following program as measures to defend or advance the interests of labor.

1. A universal maximum work day of not more than eight hours.

2. Immediate relief for the unemployed by giving them employment on useful public work at union wages for union hours.

3. The most improved sanitary shop and housing conditions.

4. The strict enforcement of adequate child labor legislation.

5. Adequate provisions for free public employment agencies and the abolition of private employment agencies and kindred forms of grafting on the workers.

6. Adequate provisions for the education of all children. This to include free text books and free mid-day meals.

7. The abolition of the "third degree" and similar forms of police outrages.

8. The collective municipal ownership of all public utilities as an inevitable part of the general Socialist program to transfer the ownership of the means of production to the working class.

MARK YOUR BALLOT SOCIALISM AND CAST IT AT THE ELECTION IN NOVEMBER.

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.

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.

CATHOLIC PRIEST THROWS A FIT.

C. J. Kluser uses methods befitting a vulgar buffoon in a circular that is scattered broadcast in Morgantown, West Virginia.

"Beware of Debs!"

"Christian People—Beware of Debs! Do not attend his lecture! Debs is a virulent enemy of our churches and charitable institutions.

"Debs called Christ Our Lord 'the tramp of Galilee' (in N. Y. Worker, April 20, 1907).

"He thus sneered at our churches: 'The churches are always numerous where vice is rampant. They seem to spring from the same soil and thrive in the same climate' (in the Chicago Socialist, October 25, 1902).

"Debs never gets tired of exciting the working class to a violent revolution.

"Speaking of the bloody battles in the past between workers and employers he asked: 'How many and how fierce and bloody shall be the battles of the future?' (in the Social Democratic Herald, September, 1904).

"The Socialist party is not the party of reform, but of revolution." (In the Appeal to Reason, March 27, 1906).

"Our government is a republic in name only; it is a failure." Hence it must be overthrown by a revolution. "Viva La Revolution! The most heroic word in all languages is revolution. It thrills and vibrates; it cheers and inspires.

"In the spring, 1906, the Russian Socialist, Maxim Gorky, landed in New York, accompanied by 'Mme. Andreiva, whom he introduced as his wife. When it became known that Andreiva was not the legally wedded wife of Gorky, but only a common prostitute, the better society of our country closed the doors before the nose of the Russian free-lover.

"With open arms and hearts attuned to love and greeting, we of the proletariat welcome Maxim Gorky and his wife to these shores. "Christ-like is his love for the lowly and despised and his sacrifice of self, and Christ-like his persecution by the heartless pharisees."

"The ruling class, to whom he has never crooked the knees, must find some excuse to pour their garbage upon his head and so they, arch-hypocrites that they are, affect to feel shocked at some irregularity alleged to have been discovered in his domestic relations, and now raise the cry that he is unclean.

"No wonder their refined sensibilities are shocked by the advent of genius, healthy, moral and sane; in full possession of all the virtues, nobility of the soul, loftiness of mind and purity of heart; no wonder they bar the doors of their harems and hostleries and draw the blinds in dread and fear of a fresh and purifying breath of moral atmosphere."

"Debs maintains in his writings and speeches that 'the workers produce all wealth' (pp. 391, 428); that, under the present system, 'the worker receives in wages only about 17 per cent. of the product of his labor and is robbed of about 83 per cent. of what his labor produces' (p. 428); that, under Socialism, 'the worker will get the full equivalent of what he produces' (p. 428); that to-day 80 per cent. of the people of the United States have no property (p. 489); that the industrial tools, paid and owned by the capitalists, belong by right to the workers (pp. 395, 446); that Socialism will remove all shame and vice, all ignorance and crime (p. 155); that the Socialist party represents the working class (p. 359), etc. Debs knows that all these assertions are as false as Judas.

The Rose Door - House of Prostitution. Regular mass meeting of Local San Francisco at Fifteenth and Mission streets, the first Monday in each month, 8:15 p. m.

W. V. Jusaitis CUSTOM TAILOR For Men and Women. 3037 Sixteenth Street (Formerly Humboldt Bank Bldg.) Near Mission San Francisco

duces' (p. 428); that to-day 80 per cent. of the people of the United States have no property (p. 489); that the industrial tools, paid and owned by the capitalists, belong by right to the workers (pp. 395, 446); that Socialism will remove all shame and vice, all ignorance and crime (p. 155); that the Socialist party represents the working class (p. 359), etc. Debs knows that all these assertions are as false as Judas.

"Christian people, do not go to hear Debs, who sneers at our churches and charitable institutions; who uses—as President Roosevelt (quoted by Debs, Writings p. 247) rightly said—a treasonable and murderous language; who took the Russian free-lover Gorky, under his tender wings; who lies without conscience and compunction!"

"Do not aid Socialism financially by the purchase of admission tickets! "If the men who call themselves 'proletarians' have enough money to buy 50-cent seats to hear Debs, let them go ahead. We 'capitalists' cannot afford this luxury."

"REV. C. J. KLUSER." STRIKE CALLED OFF.

To the Labor Press of America. Brother Editor:—We are pleased to announce that the controversy between the Marx & Haas Clothing Company and the United Garment Workers unions has been satisfactorily adjusted.

After 25 months of bitter war against the United Garment Workers unions, the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. surrendered and agrees to again use the Union Label and manufacture under strictly union conditions.

We feel greatly indebted to the Labor and Socialist Press of the country for this splendid victory.

Organized Labor throughout the land have taken an active part in this struggle and it will be rejoicing news for them to learn of this victory.

The Marx & Haas Clothing Co. had the backing of the Manufacturers and Clothiers' Associations—secured court injunctions and with all this support they found they could not cope with Organized Labor when once it was aroused to its united strength.

In conclusion we desire to express our sincere thanks to the Labor and Socialist Press for their liberal support to help bring our controversy to the attention of the working people.

Fraternally yours, OTTO KAEMMERER, President District Council No. 4, United Garment Workers of America, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE PATHWAY TO PEACE.

Our social order is but the anarchy of the jungle—the sign that man is not yet human, not yet evolved from the beast. There can be no peace, not the first basis for peace to build upon, until there is but one class in the world, one mode of progress, and one human worth—the class, the progress, the worth, that associates all men as common workers, to whom all leisure, all culture, all beauty and immortality belong.

When this one social earth has come to be, and not till then, the peace of good-will among men. GEORGE D. HERRON.

SOCIALIST PARTY MEETINGS.

The next regular business meeting will be held on Monday night, November 6th, in Germania Hall. Nomination of officers will be the special order of business.

Saturday night, November 4th, in Jefferson Hall. Lecture by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the noted author and lecturer. Subject: "Economic Independence for Women."

VORWARTS DER PACIFIC-KUSTE

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

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

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

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THE CRUEL CONTRAST.

It is in the dusky twilight that Poverty with her mates, Vice and Crime, glide forth from their lairs. They shun daylight the more anxiously, the more cruelly their wretchedness contrasts with the pride of wealth which glitters everywhere; only Hunger drives them at noonday from their dens, and then they stand with silent, speaking eyes, staring beseechingly at the rich merchant, who hurries along, busy and jingling gold, or at the lazy lord who, like a surfeited god, rides by on his high horse, casting now and then an aristocratically indifferent glance at the mob below, as if they were swarming ants, or, at all events, a mass of baser beings whose joys and sorrows have nothing in common with his feelings.

HEINRICH HEINE. EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

"The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, in session, sends fraternal greetings and cheer to the California comrades. We rejoice in the splendid victory for political democracy represented by the adoption of woman's suffrage, the initiative and referendum, and the right to recall elected officials.

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.

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