



THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER

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WHOLE NO. 49

"ON TO SAN DIEGO."

The free speech protest in the Building Trades Hall last Sunday was a great success. One hundred and seventy-five dollars was collected to carry on the fight in San Diego.

Austin Lewis delivered one of his masterly addresses. He showed that street speaking of the I. W. W.'s was an absolute necessity. Without street speaking the migratory worker could not be reached, because he would not go to any hall. Without street speaking there would have been no organization among the lumber workers and section laborers, and therefore no strikes or battles for better condition. In street speaking pamphlets, circulars and propaganda sheets are given out and find their way to the camps where they do their work.

The last speaker was a released prisoner from San Diego, Comrade Hill. He explained that he had just come from the hospitality of the M. & M. in San Diego, that owing to the hospitality he was physically unable to make any lengthy speech. He looked as though he had just risen from a sick bed. His face was pale and pinched. Dressed in overalls he spoke the low standard of living that our modern civilization imposes upon our most intelligent workers; for he spoke more intelligently and eloquently than many a widely heralded upper class jawsmith, who has had nothing to do all his life but to wag his tongue and look up references. He nailed the widely circulated lie that the upper class have bought out all the workers who have intelligence, and that every intelligent man can get work.

Fellow worker Hill told how they practiced sabotage in the San Diego jail in the form of building battleships. The authorities decided to starve the prisoners. The court was located over the prison. The prisoners decided that no court should be held unless they were fed and pounded upon the iron doors, making a terrific noise. The noise penetrated the upper region to such an extent that the judge couldn't hear anything. Word was sent down to the prisoners to be quiet, or they couldn't hold court. The prisoners replied that they didn't intend that any court should be held before they were fed.

Hill brought down the house when he proposed "that the whole army of unemployed now in San Francisco, 50,000 strong, march to San Diego, to free the men now in jail which the M. & M. proposes to railroad to the pen. The San Diego jail and bull pen are full now. They are running up the expenses of the taxpayers fearfully and an army of invasion would scare them stiff and prevent the sending of the ten men now on trial to the penitentiary. But unless something was done quickly these men would be sent over the road; for there is nothing that the ruling class doesn't dare when it comes to strike terror to the hearts of the workers. They violate every law on the statute books, and trample in the dust every human right that is supposed to be sacred. They hold no law sacred, except when it protects them in their piracy.

"If the workers lose in San Diego in their fight for free speech, they will lose all along on the Pacific coast. That city has been deliberately chosen by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association to fight the I. W. W. on account of its isolation. It can only be reached overland by a stretch of desert land and only one railroad. If the workers lose in San Diego the next attack will be Los Angeles and then San Francisco. It is therefore the center of battle just now, and all our strength must be centered there. If the San Diego authorities found that an army of 50,000 were on the way they'd release everyone in jail and in the bull pen. Therefore our slogan should be, 'On to San Diego.'"

J. Edward Morgan was billed to speak at that meeting, but he was delayed on the road, and didn't arrive until the next day. He then appeared and spoke to the unemployed in their open-air meeting. He told them how the Coxey army was fed on its way to Washington. How in all the little towns the merchants and farmers got together the best food to give them upon the proposition that the army move on as quickly as possible. He knew that the California farmers and merchants of the little towns would do the same. He reminded them that when fifty workers started from the north during the Fresno fight they were given food at every place, and at one place a train was placed at their disposal. The actors at one place even gave them tickets to a show, and what is more to the point the Fresno authorities, when they found that even that little army was moving on the city, they threw the town open for Free Speech.

When Morgan asked everyone in the crowd to raise hands who was willing to march to San Diego, all hands went up. Monster meetings (Continued on Page 2.)

THE STRUGGLE POINT

Talk Delivered by Austin Lewis at Germania Hall, San Francisco, March 30, 1912.

Fellow Workers, Citizens: This week we are going to deal with the essential spot where the difference is, where the differences between the rival classes become so acute that the clash occurs. And it is worth while going into that question because upon that question revolves the whole difference between what we term the Industrial Socialists and the Bourgeois Socialists.

I suppose since the last lecture that you will all concede there are classes. You will all concede that there is such a thing as a class struggle. Those that are not convinced of that by this time won't be convinced without a good deal of thinking. There are classes and there is a class struggle, let us take that for granted. The question is where is that class struggle going to be waged? Where is its pressure going to be felt? On the answer to that question of course depends the whole philosophy of what we might call revolutionary tactics—Socialist tactics.

Going back to the bourgeois revolution you find that class struggle occurring at the point of contact, between the land-holding class and the newly arising bourgeois class. What was the point of contact? Where was the point of contact? The point of contact was in the city. The city was the product of the new bourgeois. The city represented the newly developed bourgeois property as opposed to the country outside which was a feudal aristocracy possession. If you go and examine the whole series of those revolutions which are comprehensively classed under the general term of the "Revolution," extending from the middle of the seventeenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century, you will find that the fight took place in the cities.

In the French Revolution it was a few towns that overthrew the French Government; it was the few towns that overthrew the French Government and aristocracy. The country people were loyal to the feudal lords to a very great extent. They fought, actually fought for the feudal lords, and even when the revolution was accomplished and the republic was established in Paris, Brittany, Normandy and the other rural districts rose in revolution, rose against the established republic and that revolt had to be put down very severely and with great loss of life.

Revolution at Point of Contact.

The same thing is perfectly true in regard to the revolution, it was a bourgeois revolution—a revolution of the cities as against the domination of the rural districts; a revolution of the bourgeois as against the landholding aristocracy and that revolution occurred at the point of contact. It occurred at the place where the interests of the aristocracy and the interests of the middle class clashed, in the cities. It was fought in the cities, and it was won in the cities.

Now that is worth taking account of because people are apt to speak of revolution in rather broad and high-sounding terms as the development of certain principles. It is nothing at all of the sort—it is the development of certain economic interests, and that is all. In that respect the writings of the ordinary social economists are very faulty. I don't know whether you ever read Hillquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice." If you haven't read it you ought to read it because it contains the views of the middle-class Socialist put forward with a sort of dogmatic childishness which is really quite diverting.

Hillquit conceives of the revolution as the gradual growth to power of a number of little Hillquits; he conceives of the development of the proletariat in this country as the growth of a number of little Hillquits; he thinks the working men in this country must take to themselves the mind and the morals of little Hillquits and that having thus transformed themselves the whole army of little Hillquits, by the route of old age pensions, referendums, recalls, municipal ownership, and so forth and so forth, will move on with absolutely uninterrupted steps towards the establishment of a bureaucracy formed in the image of the Americanized Russian Jew. That is a fair view of "Socialism in Theory and Practice," and that represents to a very great extent the view that is held throughout this country by the great number of those who call themselves members of the Socialist party and who are bourgeois Socialists.

I want to call your attention in that respect to another little book that has come out, entitled "American Socialism of the Present Day," by a woman writing under the tutelage of Spargo, the book has an introduction by Spargo, in which this same beautiful philosophy

is set forth but in a little more feminine language than that which we meet in Hillquit's work.

They don't tell us in any of these places where and how a revolution is going to happen. They say we have to pass certain measures. It goes something like this: (Now, I am not making fun). It goes by the way of the Initiative, Referendum, Recall, Woman's Suffrage, Old Age Pensions, Regulation against Accidents, Employers' Liability bills, etc., etc.—that is about all. Then they say we will be in a position to receive Socialism. Very much like the communicant, who takes his catechism, goes up to the church, and then is in condition to receive absolution next Saturday so that he can take the communion next Sunday. Just as incomprehensible, just as incoherent—but very much like the Good Father who in preparing the communicant says: "You give me the job of preparing the communicant, give me the pay and give me the position and trust to Providence for the rest."

That's the position without any exaggeration of your purely political Socialists; that is the attitude of mind with which they go into this fight and that is the attitude of language which they insist upon your having when they go into this fight and if you have not got that attitude of mind they call you a direct actionist and want to throw you out of the party. And, of course, you are a direct actionist from their viewpoint because if you have not that attitude of mind your action tends directly against their obtaining official positions and against the money which they expect to make out of the political fight.

Now that seems a bitter thing to say, but in view of my experience I am convinced that it is entirely true, and just there the whole of the difference and the tumult arises between the two wings of the Socialist party.

Oakland Situation.

Let me tell you the story of Oakland. It's an interesting little town. You remember on the fourth of March the police ran amuck on the streets of Oakland and thought they clubbed a lot of I. W. W. boys—they thought they did—but they clubbed a whole lot of citizens. Then the Chief of Police of Oakland gave orders to his captains, a number of them, to go and clean out Hamilton Hall, which is the Socialists' headquarters. They went in and they broke the heads of quite a number of people; those who were still awake after listening to a lecture of Mr. Osborne on the attitude of the working class, etc. Having done that they retired with the honors of war and three prisoners.

Now one would have thought there was material enough there to make a fine fight. So there was, but the I. W. W. was not strong enough to take the lead in the affair and I, for one, was not in favor of getting into that sort of a fight, because we haven't got the stuff behind us to support that sort of a standup against the police in Oakland. The Socialists' Hall had been invaded and it was up to the Socialists therefore to see what steps they would take to protect their own honor and the integrity of those citizens, as I say, who had still survived that lecture.

The Central Labor Council met and said: "Now the police have done this sort of thing and they have got to be punished"; the Building Trades Council met and said: "Now the police have done this sort of thing and they have got to be punished"; the I. W. W. and they all agreed to the same thing.

Now common sense would tell you, wouldn't it?—that when that sort of thing had occurred and it was possible to use the machinery of law to recall the people responsible, that the machinery would be set in motion and the officers who were responsible for it would be recalled and that the Socialist party should vindicate the position of the working class and make a thorough working-class fight upon a working class issue, to wit: The interference with working-class methods by the police. Now that is plain enough—isn't it? That seemed plain enough even to the members of the A. F. of L. "We must get back at the police for that. We will recall the Mayor and the Commissioner." That would have made a plain straight working-class issue.

Socialist Politicians Do Politics.

What do you think the Socialists did? That issue wasn't good enough for them. "Oh! yes—we will recall (they said) but we won't recall just the Mayor and the Commissioner who was responsible, but we will recall another Commissioner and then if we win the election we will have three Commissioners, and be in power." Then they said: "This isn't good enough for us. To recall on the free speech question will make us responsible for the I. W.

LAST CHANCE!

Socialist Party Must Stand by Socialism.

The Milwaukee-California idea (of "capturing" city after city and State after State, until the Nation can be grabbed, politically, while the Socialist party toadies to anarchoistic craft unions and ignores or "knocks" the rapidly growing spirit of Industrial Unionism) received some hard knocks April 1st (significant day!) and April 2nd.

Milwaukee, where the "Socialists" in office have devoted their time to perfuming garbage cans, trying to mollify cockroach capitalists by supplying cheap municipal government and working for municipal ownership of something-or-other, defeated the "comrades" by more than 17,000 majority. The Social-Democratic party gained less than 4,000 votes in the two years, in spite of the appeal that even the name of "Socialism" has for the workers.

In Flint, Mich., a "Socialist" mayor who had devoted himself to giving "good government" to the propertied class was defeated. In Butte, Mont., the story was the same, in spite of the fact that Comrade Duncan tried to do something for the true working-class movement.

In each case many thousands of working men, most of whom had been led to expect some improvement in working-class conditions as a result of the election of "Socialist" administrations, voted against the "Socialist" officials who stood for re-election.

The one distinctly demonstrated fact is, that it is a loss, not an advantage, to the Socialist movement for the Socialist party to win an election without a Socialist electorate behind it.

Meanwhile the Socialist movement progresses by leaps and bounds in the growth of Industrial Unionism. If the Socialist party, in the national convention at Indianapolis, fails to indorse the principle of Industrial Unionism and pledge its aid and its political candidates to its support, the doom of the Socialist party as the political representation of the Socialist movement will have been sealed.

Sooner or later the Socialist movement will function in a political party, though it will be of secondary importance to the industrial phase of the class struggle. If the "leaders" of the present Socialist party can prevent the party from accepting that function it will cease to mean anything at all in the working-class movement for emancipation from wage slavery.

This would be a distinct loss to the Socialist movement, and the writer hopes that the Socialist national convention will take the stand, indorsing Industrial Unionism, which alone can save the party from becoming a useless and helpless thing. CLOUDESLEY JOHNS.

W. and we Socialists can't afford to be responsible for the I. W. W., therefore, we shall call this election upon the ground that Mayor Mott gave a piece of waterfront to the Southern Pacific; upon the ground that the personal taxes in this city are higher than they ought to be."

Here's the joke of the whole thing. They are ready to fight because the city government took away some of the powers belonging to Harry Anderson who is one of the Commissioners, and gave them to another Commissioner. In other words, they are willing to go and fight for Harry Anderson, the representative of the County Ring, but are not willing to fight for the I. W. W.

Now, that is exactly the position that they took. They carried it. They carried that position. The result is that today they have nominated three candidates for office on a mixed platform of that sort, that is, the Free Speech platform taking a back seat and these bourgeois reforms taking the front place.

These people will tell you today that is a good working-class platform. They will tell you that the working class is interested as to whether the Commissioners of Oakland gave away a piece of the waterfront to the Southern Pacific or not and that the working class is interested on the question of whether the personal taxes in Oakland are too high. Such a position is absolutely at odds, absolutely contradictory to any effective and true Socialist point of view—to any point of view that affects the working class. You will find the same thing throughout the entire party wherever you go. You will find in the platform exactly that thing.

Hillquit says in that same book of which I have spoken that the labor union is formed for the purpose of taking away some of the profits from the boss and he says there is no reason why in the ultimate trades unionism should not mean Socialism because you can keep on taking more profits and more profits until the boss has no profits, and then he won't care to keep on with the job. Now, that, in my

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THE GREAT MILL STRIKE SPREADING.

The Mills in Raymond and South Bend Closed Down in Sympathy with Aberdeen and Hoquiam. Boats Tied Up.

The strike situation in the Grays Harbor district is all to the advantage of the workers. Practically every sawmill in Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Raymond and South Bend is closed down. The longshoremen of these four cities are out in sympathy with the mill workers and have tied up the shipping of lumber. Boats arriving in California harbor from the strike district here find that union men will not unload the lumber.

A strike demonstration was held by the workers of Hoquiam and Aberdeen in a park midway between the two cities. The strikers marched in fine order headed with bands from each town and met at the park. The parades were about half a mile long each. Even the wives and children of the strikers turned out. It was then found that there was not seating capacity sufficient in the ball park to accommodate the mass of 8,000 strikers and sympathizers. Many stood near the large box from which the speakers addressed the huge audience. There were speakers in many different languages, in fact more speakers than time would permit to hear. Among those who spoke were organizers and representatives of the I. W. W., A. F. L., and Socialist organizations, which are jointly conducting this strike. The crowd was so enthusiastic with its applause that often the speaker lost much time waiting for the crowd to settle down. It was certainly an awe-inspiring spectacle to see the enthusiasm which this monster gathering showed when a declaration that the strikers would never surrender was made.

Following this meeting last Sunday the worried employers decided to change their tactics and try overawing the strikers by using violence against the workers.

The first week of the strike, ending with the monster demonstration, was so orderly that even the police commented upon it. On Monday morning sluggers were stationed at the various mills and an attempt was made to bring scabs into the mills. Even school boys were brought to the mills to scab against the grown men. Some boys in kneebreeches were given revolvers and told to shoot any one who tried to speak to them. At the Anderson & Middleton mill one of the owners, Anderson, led the charge of the municipal and private sluggers against the offensive pickets. Millowner Anderson, swinging a heavy club and brandishing a revolver, urged his thugs to shoot down the workers. They fired into the air and clubbed many. A few hard pressed retaliated and retreated as soon as they could get away. "Shoot the scabs!" yelled Anderson as he flourished his gun.

At noon a large crowd collected at this same mill. Again the same violence was repeated. Anderson becoming enraged at his thugs not murdering any one, fired a shot and brought down a bystander. He had shot a workman who had come after his pay and who was leaving the vicinity of violence.

Relief Needed.
The many workers who are now struggling for a slight increase in wages have had a hard winter and are mostly in debt. The employers have caused the merchants to refuse credit. That means that many will go hungry unless there is prompt relief from the outside. A committee is out getting funds and merchandise from the friendly merchants. But this is only a drop in the bucket. Kitchens and commissary departments have been established in both cities and relief is doled out as fast as we are able to give it. As yet there has been very little help from the outside. Every person who does not wish to see the lumber barons crush the little defenseless children with pangs of hunger should get busy at once. This is a fight of the workers acting jointly against a common enemy.

Relief funds should be sent to F. H. Allison, 211 Occidental (rear), Seattle.

The millowners at Cosmopolis have armed thugs with rifles and threaten to murder any one who dares to attempt to raise the wages above the \$30 a month which they are paying.

DO SOMETHING AT ONCE.
J. S. BISCAY.

THE STRUGGLE POINT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

estimation, is a very fundamental error in itself. Trades unionism which is directed towards taking part of the profits is a unionism which recognizes that labor is a commodity and fundamentally defective in that it doesn't recognize that labor is entitled to all of its own product and missing that essential point it finishes up in the tremendously desperate and despondent condition in which you find the trades unions of today.

Now let us look at this proposition from another point of view and see just where it will bring us. When you take labor—and by labor I mean modern labor—you will find that there is one band, one connecting link between the employer on the one side and labor on the other, that is the tool, the machine. That is the equator at the end of which are the antithetical poles of the laborer and the capitalist. No machine—no capitalist—no laborer. Labor and Capital, that is, the Laborer and the Capitalist predicated the Machine.

Without the machine neither of them exists. There is no labor problem when the laborer owns his own tools. There is no labor problem when the laborer is master of the means of life. That is why the labor problem is a problem of recent growth. Only when somebody else owns the tools and somebody else has the access to the means of life; when somebody else—in the words of the Industrial Unionist—is master of the bread, does the labor problem occur.

Workers Must Possess Tools.
Now what is the problem of labor? It is a problem not for an increase in profits—not for a share of the profits—it is a problem to obtain the possession of the tool. That is what the problem of labor is and that is where the point of contact is. The struggle is for the possession of the tool. Unless you have possession of the tool you are lost. You may diminish your hours of labor, but if your employer has possession of the tool he may speed you up until he takes more vital energy out of you in eight hours than he formerly took out of you in ten hours. You may increase your wages but unless you can hold possession of the tool or control of the tool your employer can so improve that tool and so speed up that tool that you produce more commodities, more cheaply at a higher rate of wages than you did when you were working at a lower rate of wages.

You take the weavers in Massachusetts: The English weavers get \$5.75 a week for looking after two looms. Now, I want you to bear this in mind. The American weaver gets \$9 a week for looking after some twelve to fifteen looms. (But you don't think a man can look after twelve or fifteen looms. Yes—but they make him). The English weaver has only two looms to look after, the American weaver has twelve and sometimes fifteen at not twice the wages of the English weaver which looks after the two looms. Now which is the worst paid man? Now which is the worst paid man? Oh!—you say—you may diminish your hours; you may increase your pay. Yes—and you may still be worse off relatively; you may still be producing more for a relatively less return than you were at the time when your hours were longer and your pay was less and again, you may nominally work fewer hours and you may actually work more hours, because if it takes me ten hours to recover from a speeded up eight hour day I can never catch up in vitality. I haven't the time. And that is just exactly what is happening today. I haven't the time to catch up in vitality and I am dead or done for at between thirty-five and forty years although I nominally worked fewer hours than I did before. Now, there is the whole proposition.

There is where your State regulation of labor fails utterly; there is where your platform goes to pieces at a touch. You pass a compulsory eight-hour bill. Your capitalist says: "All right. We are only allowed to work these men eight hours. Well, we will get every bit we can out of them in the eight hours." That is all.

(Question by a gentleman in the audience): "Don't they get as much as they can in the ten hours now?"

No, because it doesn't pay them to put in the new machinery.

That is another question, the question of investment in new machinery. You ask me that question when I finish. It is pretty hard to be thrown off the track when you are developing an argument.

Minimum Wage No Safeguard.
Then you pass your Act of Congress placing your labor day at eight hours. Your capitalist says: "All right. We will work you eight hours but, damn you! we will work you!" and gets in his new machinery and speeds up. You may be actually worse off at the end of your eight hours than you were before you got your eight hour day if you depend upon your Act of Parliament.

Suppose you pass an Act of Parliament creating a minimum wage, like they have done in England, do you think that is a safeguard to you? I will tell you no. I will tell you why it isn't. If you have a minimum wage your employer has the power of segregation and the picking of labor. He won't pick anybody except that he is sure that he can earn more than that minimum wage and being compelled to pay a certain minimum wage the effect of national insistence on it is exactly the same as the effect which your trades unionists know in a close shop. You know just what happens just as well as I do. You think you can make those standards by Act of Parliament, but you can't do it. It can't be done. You may enforce a rule by Act of Parliament when you have won it yourself but short of your having gained it yourself you can make no Act of Parliament that can give you it, and you can't make any Act of Parliament that will be of the slightest use to you unless you are actually able to enforce it yourself, and you are the people

that have got to enforce it.

Now then comes this question. We are going to tread on very delicate ground now. You say the fight is for the possession of the machine. I say, yes—the fight is for the possession of the machine. You say: The Government can't give you the possession of the machine. Can the Government do anything for you? Yes—the Government can help you a little bit. It may be able to keep physical force away from you and it may be able to give you title to the machine after you have got possession of it. That is all that the Government can give you; that is all that any political power can give you. Then you are going out to own the machine. How are you going to do it? The answer of the Industrial Unionists to that is by making it impossible for the other man to hold it. Well, how? A year ago that would have been hard to answer. This year, thanks to the English experiments, it is very much easier to answer.

The railroad strike comes along and costs millions. That goes out of dividends. It means there will be no dividends paid on English railroads this year. The coal strike comes along and costs other millions; more than the whole costs of the British Army and Navy this year. It means another wad of dividends gone; it means that you can come along and shoot that into them again twice before next Christmas—probably will.

What price dividends!—as they say on the race course. How much would you like to bet on dividends? When your dividends are gone your interest in the business is gone too. You can soon make it uncomfortable to hold machines by properly organized industrial attack and if you make your properly organized industrial attack you can get a liberal government to pass you a minimum wage bill or anything else under God's sun if you will only be quiet for a time.

Direct Action on the Job.

You say: Are politics not good? The English have given us a minimum wage bill. Yes—they have. Who gave it to you? Why, Asquith, the man that shot the miners at Featherstone, or gave the orders when he was Secretary in 1888 or 1890. That is the man that is giving the minimum wage bill to-day, and you didn't have to pay any two bits per month to get that.

Now, then you can't always have a strike of that magnitude and you can't always knock the insides out of things. How do you propose to go on towards the ownership of that machine? Well, there are more ways of killing a dog than choking it with butter. A little general understanding not to work too hard in the shop gives you that much of a lift on the machine. That you have never been able to do by your pure and simple trades unions because you are all dying to make a record—all want to show what splendid workmen you all are—that you are really earning your wages; all want to be foremen, I guess, or something of that sort and go to an early grave as the reward of virtue, because, as you know, "The good die young."

Now we don't propose to be quite so good. We don't propose to give that terrific amount of vitality to the boss. And I think that to earn three dollars a day with an expenditure of two-seventy-five of energy is a great deal, shows a great deal more common sense than to give six dollars' work for three dollars' pay. And one of the first steps in the ownership of the tool is that great law of the conservation of energy. Conserve your energy; don't overwork and then the job will last longer. Don't leave your job. Stick to it and keep it going which is another first rate step in the movement of the ownership of the machine and then comes another—and I almost shudder as I think of it—because this is held up against me as the Oh! most horrible crime.

There is a way by which the machinery goes unaccountably wrong—when you want a rest. When these little differences between the head of the firm arise and yourself why the machine may get out of gear and the goods that are manufactured may not be quite up to sample and the parcels that are sent may not reach the destination for which they were intended. Those are very slight things. Accidents are apt to happen any time and they always tend to impress the boss with the fact that you have something to do with the ownership of the machine, and if you convince him of that he is a great deal more amenable to reason and he behaves himself a great deal better than he would if you were so awfully pious and gave him everything that belongs to him.

You remember Lawrence! In the big strike at Lawrence they said: "Oh! we are afraid to make terms with these people because they will go back and sabotage the machine." And Haywood says: "Oh! no. They won't sabotage the machines if they get the proper terms. If you starve them back, if you make them go back when they don't want to go back it is quite possible that those little accidents may happen." So under the circumstances the employers found it to their advantage to make such terms as suited the working class at that particular time.

The Boss Violates His Law.
The same with the English miners. They are afraid now that they had better come to terms because the miners have threatened that next week, unless things are settled, they will take off the engineers who have been keeping the mines dry, who have been keeping the pumping machinery going.

Now those are new things and I presume wicked things. At least they are not legal. But I haven't noticed that the boss shows any particular desire to keep the law himself when things go a little wrong with him. You talk about sabotage. Why he can out-sabotage you ten to one. Now look what he did with the children over there in Lawrence. Look what he is doing with those people in San Diego, that we were talking about this afternoon. Do you think that he lets any courts or anything else interfere with him? You are very much mistaken if you do.

Why my dear children! (applause) Why, if

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it places any of the magnates today to go and pick up a dozen men out of their beds tonight and put them in jail and keep them until tomorrow and throw them into a ship and ship them to Japan, why they wouldn't waste five minutes doing it.

And when I find members of the Socialist party who call themselves champions of the working class putting themselves out to come forward as apologists of the capitalist law and standing up for capitalists' rights of oppression—it may be very good and very pious, but I think it is very much waste of time, for we find the capitalist very well able to take care of himself.

The fight then arises at the point of contact in the shop. Then the fight is not essentially a political fight, is it? The fight is an industrial fight, isn't it?—because politics don't go in the shop. Therefore it is an industrial fight and requires an industrial organization to make that fight. Now there is no getting away from that. The struggle in the shop is the struggle for the possession of the machine. The struggle is in the shop; the revolution arises on the job, at the point of contact and the progress made in the control of the job is the progress made towards the social revolution, and no other progress (applause).

[We are able to print this "talk" because Comrade MISS IVA E. SHUSTER took notes. It is to be hoped that she will find time to take notes on the remaining lectures of this series.—Ed.]

ON TO SAN DIEGO.

(Continued from Page 1.)

are being arranged for, and without doubt Morgan will move south in a short time with an army that every citizen, including the chiefs of police, will be glad to help in its "move on" order. There are no jails in California big enough to hold it, and no taxpayers generous enough to feed it, for any length of time.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY.

No. 52 of REVOLT will be our International Labor Day Edition. If enough copies of that number are paid for in advance we will issue an eight-page paper, containing articles from the leading Industrial Socialist writers in the United States. Among our contributors will be Austin Lewis, Mary E. Marcy, Robert R. La Monte, Frank Bohn, Caroline Nelson, Georgia Kotsch, Cloudesley Johns, A. K. Gifford, Dorothy Johns, Hugo Lentz, Selig Schulberg. The above have agreed to write, and we hope to have short articles from Wm. D. Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, "John D.," Wm. English Walling, Chas. Edward Russell, etc.

It's worth while, comrades. See to it that we can issue one eight-page paper, besides all else it's REVOLT'S birthday.

Order a bundle yourself. Try to get your union to order a bundle. Try to get your Local, or Branch, to order a bundle.

The May Day Number of REVOLT will be the greatest single number of any Socialist paper ever issued in this country. Do you want to spread it? If you do get busy. We want to print thousands of them, how many, will depend on the Revolvers.

Donations.

Wm. English Walling.....	\$10.00
A. Tymcio	1.00
T. Sorensen	1.00
D. Milder	1.00
T. Hooper	1.00
Estelle Baker	5.00

The contestants are flooding us with subscriptions. Go ye and do likewise!

INDUSTRIAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

The lectures held under the auspices of the Industrial Socialist League in Germania Hall are very well attended. Our audiences should be larger and in order to make them larger all Industrial Socialists should join the League and advertise the meeting place and lectures. We have a large assortment of periodicals and papers on file at our Reading Room, 1876 Mission street. All workers are invited to come there and get posted.

The future business meetings of the Industrial Socialist League will be held in Germania Hall every Sunday night at the close of the lecture.

FRED BEBERGALL, Secretary.

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