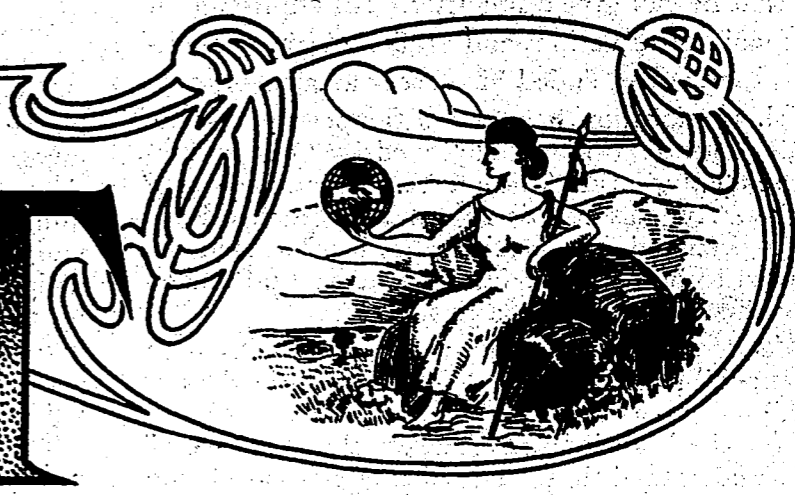


REVOLT



THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER

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WHOLE NO. 30.

HUNGRY PRODIGALS

What Their Return May Mean

By THE GADFLY.

Something is going to happen in the craft unions of San Francisco very soon. It will follow the prodigals' return. The prodigals have not been eating husks with the swine: they are swine—hungry political swine that have had their feet in the municipal trough for months or years. They convinced their dupes, the rank and file of union labor, that the unions would be strengthened by keeping them in office, and so the unions have weakened themselves almost to the point of helplessness in their efforts to keep the political swine at the municipal feeding-troughs.

And now the fatted prodigals for whom union labor in this city has made the sacrifice are about to return.

So utterly have their minds been weaned from any idea of performing work of any kind, even clerical labor of any continued or tiresome character, while developing crudely luxurious and highly expensive habits, that their course in the next few months is not hard to guess.

Herded back from the feeding troughs, their only hope of easy and plentiful existence lies in the unions to which they "belong." Back they will go, now that there no longer are any political jobs for them in the city government, and play politics within the unions to create and seize upon new jobs for themselves. Doubtless the unions, which have stood for much, will stand for that also—for awhile. But the prodigals are awfully hungry prodigals, and though there be many fat-witted calves in the labor movement there also are many parasites to feed upon them. The burden of the returning prodigals will be hard to bear. Sooner or later, according to the rapaciousness of the prodigals, the rank and file will begin asking what these political leaders are good for after all. Then will come the end of the control of organized labor in San Francisco by the gang of pie-party politicians which has well-nigh ruined it, and the reorganization along class lines, for class welfare, will go on apace.

A WAGE SLAVE'S REWARD.

San Francisco, Nov. 8, 1911.

Revolt Publishing Co., San Francisco:

I received your notice about the expiration of the subscription to your paper, the REVOLT. Please find inclosed 25cts. for further subscription. I am totally blind but will always find somebody to read it to me and then can pass it on to someone else. Next January it will be three years since I was hurt on the Western Pacific railroad. There is something I cannot understand. I have been working in different states on different roads and have always been charged hospital fees, as well as all the rest of the laborers, but after I was hurt I could get nothing, not even treatment. I was asking for a doctor and the road sent me here to San Francisco and then, in charge of a detective, to New York, to be sent further on to Norway. I refused to go to Norway and was kept in New York for three months, where the detective asked me steadily to go back to Norway. On my refusal to leave the country he asked if I intended to stay here all my life, to which I answered nothing. After that time he sent me back out here alone. On my arrival here I was put off the car and left right on the track until some strange man came along and picked me up. He took me to a hospital where I was kept until my last dollar was gone and then, penniless, I was sent to this "Relief Home." I should very much like to see a good eye doctor as I think I may get a little eyesight back, but as I have no money and can expect no one to take me around without pay am even unable to pay expenses, therefore, I can go to no doctor.

I have been asking the Railroad Co. for some help but they will not even listen to me. I am a stranger here, nobody knows my case. I have never seen nor been in San Francisco until I came here blind and am without friends or relatives here, helpless.

My present abode is, Relief Home, Ward H3F.

Respectfully,

HANS BORGE.

P. S.—I think the shameful and criminal treatment of this fine, young man, now totally blind and robbed by a dirty corporation of all that life holds dear should make a very interesting story for your valuable paper.

(Writer.)

LABOR'S FAIR SHARE

Rolph's Ready Relief Realized

WHAT 27,000 WORKERS VOTED FOR

By WM. McDEVITT.

Mayor-elect Rolph has gathered "his" board about him. Present seventeen supervisors-elect, the only absent member being Andrew Gallagher, who is attending the National Convention of the A. F. of L.

Mayor-elect Rolph tells his board that, while he doesn't want to be boss, still he has been elected "as leader and as the Mayor of all the people of San Francisco" (quoting him verbatim from morning papers, November 16).

Mayor-elect Rolph received 47,000 votes when elected. Of these at least 27,000 were the votes of workingmen. Mayor-not-elect McCarthy received about 27,000 votes—the "labor" candidate's entire vote being less than the labor vote received by Rolph. All right, then. Rolph, as the Mayor of "all the people," must naturally have some plans and designs for the benefit of the workers, from whom he drew more than half his votes, and to whom he made many specific appeals on his campaigning platforms.

Rolph's Program.

Mayor-elect Rolph told his Supervisors yesterday what the administration program is. Here is the full and complete statement taken verbatim, literatim, and immediatim from the front page of The Bulletin of November 15. Recall that The Bulletin has been a special spokesman for Mr. Rolph; its former city editor was publicity manager for the candidate. Now read the Mayor-elect's present program.

"With a snap and a dash, the new administration hit its task, the first note struck by Rolph being the important fact that, instead of four years to prepare for the Exposition, the new administration had only three.

"San Francisco must be ready to greet the world by January 1, 1915," said he. "We have none too much time. We must meet and master all our great public questions, and there can be no drones in the city beehive.

"We must have all our main thoroughfares in first class condition; we must plan and carry out through a bond issue the improvement of the outlying roads, even though they are not accepted as streets. We must construct a magnificent esplanade from the Cliff House to the county line—at least to the Sloat boulevard. We must solve the tunnel problem.

To Rush New City Hall.

"There can be no delay about the commencement of work on the new city hall. We must turn on the lights in that building when the Exposition gates are thrown open. I want our new city hall to be one of the show places of the city.

"The public utilities committee must at an early date take up the problem of taking over the Spring Valley Water Company, and,

1915 PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Palo Alto, Nov. 10th, 1911.

Branch Palo Alto, Socialist Party, State of California has unanimously adopted the following resolution.

To the Socialists of the world:

Comrades: It has been said that Socialists should be wholly indifferent to the proposed Exposition in San Francisco, as this is altogether a capitalistic affair. We permit ourselves to take exception to such indifference. The Socialists, not only from California but from all the world, ought to be very much interested in the Exposition, which will offer an unequalled opportunity for propaganda work.

If the Socialists have nothing to exhibit as has been said, they have at least something to expose, something which would arouse more interest from the average visitor than all other things combined, that will be seen there.

Probably the expense will prevent us from so illustrating the present system of society as we otherwise certainly could do, but with the Socialists from all the world united in an endeavor to make the coming Exposition what the Germans call "etwas noch nie dagewesenes," more could surely be done than we imagine. We are perhaps not rich enough to secure sufficient space for a railroad accident, or a mine disaster, to show how greedy money interests endanger the lives of human beings for no other purpose than that of securing profits, by running trains on wornout rails over rotten ties, or digging coal and other minerals from very insufficiently ventilated subterranean regions, but even with the limited space we would be able to secure, it is, in our opinion, possible, to give the present system an

on this subject, I will have something to say in my inaugural address.

"Every public improvement must be undertaken and carried out in the next three years in order that the city and private property owners may reap the benefits from the Exposition."

There's the program, verbatim, literatim, and up-to-date-ism. Could anything be more explicit? "Every public improvement must be undertaken and carried out in order that THE CITY AND PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS may reap the benefits from the Exposition."

Reaping the Benefits.

Isn't that a magnificent prospect for the private-property owners? And don't the entire working class of San Francisco (at least 27,000 of whom voted for James Rolph, Jr.) own private property? Splendid outlook! Rolph's Ready Relief is sure the real dope! But hold on, just a moment. A second thought occurs to me. If Professor Call's figures are true (and no one has ever disproved them), then one per cent. of the families of the United States own ninety per cent. of the wealth; and if, as is equally undisputed, the concentration of wealth is at least as great in this city as it is on the average throughout the United States, then one per cent. of the families here will stand to reap about 90 per cent. of the benefit "from the Exposition" under the plan so beautifully and OPENLY presented by the Mayor-elect. Are there any workers in that ONE PER CENT.? Perhaps one per cent. Figure out one per cent. of one per cent., and you'll see how large will be the share of those 27,000 workers that voted for Rolph, under the inspiration of Walter MacArthur, Andrew Furuseth, the business daily papers, and the various other molders of working-class opinions, the pulpit, the school, and the library.

"After the Ball is Over."

Mayor-elect Rolph, you may recall now out of the dim and distant days of the late campaign, WAS "Jim Rolph," "Overall Jim," "the man of the people," "The Mission Boy," and various other endearing young charms. He was after votes then. He got 'em. He also got the voters. It will be interesting, perhaps, in 1916, AFTER THE FAIR, to figure up how the "private property owners" have "reaped the benefits from the Exposition," and how well the workers have fared (or Faired). It is quite probable that they will have got what they voted for—BUT, what in Hades did they vote for?

However, don't knock! Boost. We have only three years now, says Mayor-elect Rolph, in which to do it. So, go to it. Don't let the private property owners miss any of the benefits from the Expo. As for the workers—O! well, WHAT do the workers want anyhow?

expose which it has never occurred to the plutocrats at the top of our prospering legitimate businesses to expect, even in their most terrifying dreams.

We are not presenting an outlined program, this must be left to others after our proposition shall have been duly considered by the International Socialist organization. A carefully analyzed exhibition of the poisonous food and drink which are being sold under "pure food laws" in all parts of the world, would alone do more for humanity than all "pure food laws" that could be enacted in a hundred years. Such an Exhibition would not meet with larger expenses than we could stand. Other lines of "legitimate businesses" could probably also be successfully attacked without making us much poorer than we already are.

Finally the opportunities for propaganda work through lectures, distribution of literature, etc., should not be underestimated.

As we firmly believe that the Socialists are very much needed in order to make the Exposition reflect the present conditions as they really are, we have selected this way of putting the matter before the Socialists of the world, and the working class in general, in order to secure their co-operation in an effort to give to the world an Exposition where there will also be some realization as to "how the other half lives."

The undersigned elected as a committee to further this cause, are authorized to send this resolution to the Socialist press for publication, and also to such executive authorities as we deem necessary.

Yours for a Socialists World's Fair,
OLOF ALMEN,
JULIA A. NIELSEN,
JENNIE ARNOTT,
Committee.

VICTIM HAS NO RIGHTS

Bordwell Continues to Dispense With Justice

By GEORGIA KOTSCH,

REVOLT Correspondent.

Los Angeles, Nov. 15, 1911.

With some disappointments and setbacks the McNamara trial has progressed rather rapidly this week and has almost reached the peremptory stage again, there being eleven jurors in the box, three of whom are permanent.

At the opening today the defense suffered a keen disappointment and surprise when Judge Bordwell excused T. J. Green, a stockman and rancher, saying an attack of rheumatism incapacitated him for service. Green's disposition to fairness and an open mind impressed all who heard his examination and although the prosecutor tried to tear down the impression with involved questions, he failed and there was nothing to do but pass him.

One inclined to superstition might think the defense was hoodooed. It always seems to be those satisfactory to it who get something the matter with them. Manning, the first talesman to be passed, and eminently satisfactory to the defense, began to decline with tuberculosis after a few days' confinement; James Clark, also acceptable, developed heart disease; Mendenhall, whom the defense tolerated, heard his mother was dying; J. D. Sexton, in whose hands McNamara's rights are thought to be safe, has a half-brother near death and may demand to be excused, and now Green must needs get rheumatics and painfully hobble out.

Court opened today with Vermilyea, of the prosecution, trying to get rid of Michael W. Corcoran, an aged Irishman and former mining engineer, passed by the defense.

It is said Mr. Vermilyea will make his mark in this case and he seemed about to verify the prophecy this morning, his examination of the juror being a gem of prolixity. In one instance he became so entangled in his own wordiness as to cause amusement to the other attorneys. In the midst of the examination Judge Bordwell interposed and, without challenge from the State, excused Mr. Corcoran, saying he did not think he could stand the prolonged strain of the trial. The old man had said, "I'm as healthy a gazabo for my age as you can find."

Darrow and Scott jumped to their feet. Said Darrow, "This man is in fine health and in possession of all his faculties and a competent juror in every way. This is a violation of the rights of the defense and conflicts with your action Tuesday in seating Elliott, who was forced upon us and is seventy-five."

Scott tried to speak but the court cut the discussion short.

It is claimed religion plays an important part in the selection of a jury. All Catholics have been subjected to searching examinations and all have either been excused by the court or weeded out by challenge for cause.

C. S. Heath, a farmer, born in Kent, England, and twelve years in this country, was passed by defense. He is a Prohibitionist. LeComte Davis questioned him closely as to whether he had any prejudice against the Irish as a people. He appeared sincere and fair-minded and was not interested in the labor war.

Two jurors were passed Thursday, Clark McLain, cashier of the State bank of Pasadena, a Democrat, and "Unalterably opposed" to the methods of Gen. Otis, and J. D. Sexton, real estate dealer and wealthy ranchman, who was positive he had no opinion either way. Sexton is a man of fine mental caliber. He told the prosecution it would have to present a perfect case before he would take a man's life or liberty. The state took the night to think his answer over and finally accepted him.

Major Brewster Kenyon, passed by both sides, is the owner of a famous heirloom drum and incidentally is an oil and mine millionaire. He is active in reform work, lives at Long Beach and thinks poorly of Otis' methods; favors labor organizations and thinks some strikes justified. He said if it cost him a fortune he would not allow McNamara to be convicted as long as he had the slightest doubt of his guilt.

Geo. S. Green, connected with the First National bank, had been prejudiced against unions all his life and believed McNamara guilty, but thought he could give him a fair trial. It took almost an afternoon to build up the perfect case

of bias necessary when a juror declares his opinion that he can give a fair trial. An admission of personal observation and talks with eye-witnesses, however, ended his career as a talesman.

Friday morning there was a tempestuous scene when John T. Wilson, employed by Otis as superintendent of the Mission Land Company and the Los Angeles and San Fernando Electric Railway, occupied the chair. Fredericks said he wanted to be perfectly fair, but he saw no reason why this might not be a proper juror.

"As well seat an employe of the McNamara brothers," said Darrow. "This is manifestly unfair."

"We don't all look at fairness the same way." "I understand that. The idea of this case being tried before an employe of Otis."

"The Times has got nothing to do with it," snapped Fredericks.

Scott read the law disqualifying an employe and Judge Bordwell said, "Better let him go."

This angered the prosecutor and he vented his feelings about Darrow's accusation of unfairness, intimating that it was personal and could be settled outside. The judge agreed that the accusation was unnecessary and Darrow offered no objection to the outside settlement.

John W. Fisk, a bewhiskered veteran of the Civil War, was excused on challenge of the defense resisted by the state. He was opposed to labor unions and picketing seemed so trivial a pastime that it made him laugh.

"It does nobody any good or harm. It is foolishness."

"Do you believe the Times is an enemy to organized labor?" queried Mr. Davis.

"No; the Times gives organized labor some good advice."

"You think then that it is the friend of organized labor?"

"Yes."

"You admire Mr. Otis as a successful business man?"

"I admire him as a soldier."

"Ah, his military career appeals to you?" said Davis innocently.

"Order!" barked the bailiff as a smothered gurgle convulsed the spectators.

Mr. Davis is the possessor of a cherubic countenance and baby blue eyes which beguile confiding talesmen into opening their hearts to him.

One union man has been accepted, Willett Bruner, an engineer on the Salt Lake railroad and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A. Gribbling's attitude was without flaw except a dubiousness in regard to circumstantial evidence. Defense passed him with alacrity and being unable to disqualify him the state also accepted him. Prosecutor Fredericks' sleep was troubled, however, that night and he said next morning that he had passed him under a misapprehension, and asked permission to question him further on circumstantial evidence.

Davis and Darrow strongly objected, Darrow saying that they wanted to get rid of him and save their peremptories. "Frampton and Winter admitted they opposed circumstantial evidence and yet we had to use our peremptories on them."

The court thought the action was in the interest of justice and granted the permission.

Judge Bordwell questioned Gribbling and finding him satisfactory disallowed the challenge. Gribbling is a Civil War veteran, a harness maker by trade, but recently a walnut grower and now retired. He is seventy years old.

Harry Chandler was excused by consent of all concerned and the fifth venire was exhausted Monday.

Otis has chosen this auspicious time to dedicate a monument to the Times victims with another ebullition by the Rev. Robert J. Burdette. The relatives of A. Churchill, Harvey Elder, late night city editor of the Times, are suing Gen. Otis for damages for his death, alleging that the Times failed to equip the building with fire escapes and live up to the city building laws.

COMRADE FURLAN WRITES TO THE PRIVATELY MANAGED STATE (?) PAPER.

Editor California Social-Democrat: "Social-Democrat Menaced," are the headlines of an article in the last issue of the California Social-Democrat.

Now, if our State officials would only explain why and how it is menaced, I would have no objection.

If they would merely tell us that the comrades who are publishing The World and REVOLT are traitors, selfishly seeking to destroy the Socialist party in California, those of us who are not acquainted with Comrade Tuck and others, might be led to believe them.

But that is not, from their viewpoint, the main reason why we should vote against the referendum proposed by Branch Alameda.

No, dear comrade.

The main reason why we should vote it down, is the subtle hint from our State Executive Committee: That if the party membership decides not to publish a newspaper the said S. E. C. will be compelled to "involve the party in a ceaseless litigation."

Of course, I can imagine how hard it is for one of us \$2 a day men to understand these very intricate matters, but the fact remains nevertheless, that through the legal advice of our lawyer-officials, we are compelled to discard our cherished referendum in the matters of party affairs or take the other course and "involve the party in a ceaseless litigation."

I for one am tired of being told, every time a party referendum comes up, to vote the way the higher-ups tell me or else the party will be sued. How about you, comrade?

FRANK FURLAN,
Secretary, Local Vallejo.

POLITICAL SOCIALISM VERSUS INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISM.

By CAROLINE NELSON.

To-day we have political Socialism in the public school system and the postal system. In many countries this kind of Socialism extends to the street-car system, gas and water and electric light, including even the railway systems. The workers simply become wage slaves of the municipality, State or nation. They are exploited by the government instead of by private parties, and to rebel against the government is a far more serious and difficult matter than to fight a private employer. Taft recently declared that the postal employees had no right to form a labor union to fight against the government. And the postal clerks are exploited by the government worse, or as bad, as any other workers. The mail clerk who gets sixty or seventy-five dollars a month has to go through a civil service examination to get that job, while the postmaster that is put over him is appointed without any examination. The postmaster general is usually a man who has never had the slightest experience in the postal system. Those jobs of authority and high pay are not given as a reward of efficiency in the service of the system, but are handed out as political pies. If a man can't go in a postoffice to assort and carry letters without a rigid examination regarding his knowledge, how is it that a man who has never had any experience on that line can go in and be boss of the whole system without any examination? The answer is that he has to learn from his subordinates. It is then the unskilled and untrained that is put over the skilled and trained. These jobs are served out as juicy plums for the political faithful that help to lift politicians into office.

The school is run by boards and trustees that may not have the slightest knowledge of teaching and children, nevertheless the experienced teacher must toe the mark of those inexperienced people. And we actually imagine that by extending this political operation we shall be nearer justice, efficiency, freedom and happiness. The ruling class is just beginning to see that that kind of Socialism is a good thing for them, and will actually help to readjust themselves in the saddle, besides pacifying the social unrest. No wonder Congressman Kent from California sent Berger's speech in Congress out with his own, and that Berger was invited this summer to deliver lectures outside the Socialist party, and warmly received.

Now, isn't it time that we Socialists got a "hunch" and put ourselves squarely down for industrial Socialism right now. Ten or twenty years ago it was quite revolutionary to agitate for political Socialism. That is all we could do, but to-day it is not at all revolutionary, unless Republican insurgency is a workingclass movement for the social revolution. Instead of moving ahead of the procession it seems to me we are falling behind. Our platforms constructed the last few years have actually become less and less radical, until here in California we have a plank excluding our Oriental fellow workers, for the purpose of catching a few more votes. This platform we presume is written on paper headed "Workers of the world, unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

Our slogan now should be, turn the industries over to the workers. The postal workers should run the postal system and elect their own heads. The teachers should run the schools and elect their own superintendents. The miners should run the mines. The railroad workers should run the railroad, all get the full value of their social service. That is industrial socialism. And the only kind of Socialism that will free the worker.

We are or should be the scouting party, blazing the trail ahead that the social procession may follow and go on. We should be willing to take our reward in jeers and kicks, or relinquish our claim to revolutionary leadership.

Industrial socialism sends a thrill of aspiration through our hearts and minds. It is a new keynote struck in a new world of thought. Thousands of minds will examine it. Thousands of speakers will expound it. The ruling-class will see in it a new horned devil. The workers will eagerly grasp it. It can be made so simple that a child can see it.

TWO KINDS OF JUSTICE.

By MARK MERIT.

You will observe in the daily press full columns urging the pardon of the notorious Abe Ruef; as evidence that he deserves pardon, they produce the "endorsements" of such men as Judge Lindsay, Franklin K. Lane, and several other political office seekers.

That these gentlemen are getting "their share" for these endorsements—or some future promises if things "work out right" (of course), is not doubted by the writer. I don't care whether Abe Ruef gets out or not. I have nothing against him personally, but it simply shows how we have two kinds of "justice," one for the rich and one for the poor, and how newspaper editors draw their conviction from the same place they do their salaries.

For instance, the Bulletin, which strongly pushed the prosecution of Abe & Co., now reverses? I wonder "what's in it?" Abe Ruef was given fourteen years for getting his share of the spoils, he was a political boss and has a "strong pull," and he'll no doubt be out in a short time.

But on the other hand, had that been a poor working "stiff" who, after long suffering, simply got bold enough and swiped something (to eat), he would get a quick "trial" and get about a twenty-year jolt, he would stay there all right, stay there till he rotted; he'd never be thought of, until some day you will see about two lines in some back page of a paper "that the thief died."

No paper would ever champion his cause, they would all be as silent as the sphinx. His family in the meantime would be out in the street, the wife would either become a "scrubwoman" or sell herself into some other form of wage slavery, the children, torn and ragged, would be placed in some charitable institution, and that would be

INEFFICIENT CHRONICLE SCIENTIST (?) EXPOSED.

By AUSTIN LEWIS.

To proceed with the analysis of the Chronicle on "Scientific" shop-work, which was begun last week. The Chronicle says: "The movement which just now lays special claim to that designation is a movement to increase human efficiency instead of machine efficiency. The movement does not propose what is known as 'pacemaking,' for it recognizes that among men there is a great difference in the power of production as the result of an equal number of units of human energy."

This is badly expressed, but put more tersely amounts to this, that a greater efficiency of men round the machine is needed, and that "pacemaking" will not accomplish the end desired. The reason given may be ignored, for if it means anything which is more than doubtful it is a mere banality. The statement that "human efficiency" is needed instead of "machine efficiency" may also be entirely disregarded as it is untrue. Machine efficiency is as it always will be, a desideratum, but what is sought is human efficiency round the machine.

"Pacemaking" is unsatisfactory. That is frankly admitted by the Chronicle; but why? The Chronicle's explanation is stupid and intended merely to cover the ignorance of the writer. The reason is given in the first installment of the discussion of this question, individual peculiarity whether it take the form of a greater or less degree of effectiveness than the average is a nuisance and a drawback in the machine process. The "pacemaker" may set a pace which is out of all harmony with the general rhythm of the process, and the struggling efforts of those who follow his movements tend to jerkiness and consequent ineffectiveness and waste. The movements of the machine set the pace in the machine industry; that is the essential difference between the tool and the machine methods. In tool-using the instrument follows the physical motions of the user of the instrument, the mind of the man is the dominant factor in the process, it is a purely individualistic manifestation. But in the machine industry the machine dominates; the rhythm of the machine marks off the periods of pause; the mind of the man is secondary to the machine. And as the working of the machine implies the group, ultimately the machine-process implies a group process in terms of the machine process. In plain; in order that there may be the most effective machine production it is necessary that the group and the machine be in perfect harmony. As the machine by reason of its mechanism is rhythmical and precise in its movements, so must the movements of the group become also rhythmical and precise, that is to say, the movements must be capable of being numbered. And this is precisely the point at which the exponents of the "scientific" shopwork method have arrived. The motions are reduced to the least number possible; these motions are all numbered and the group works in unison and harmony at the calling of the numbers.

As the Chronicle gracefully puts it, "Scientific shop management involves the services of experts to help all workers, slow or fast, increase their output with no increase of exertion," which means that the system requires a foreman who shall see that all members of the group perform certain numbered operations in unison.

There is not the least doubt that the output will be greatly increased under such a system. Let us take bricklaying, for example, for that is a trade which has been pointed out by the exponents of the new system as being particularly adapted to its operation. The laying of bricks might seem to be a purely individual matter. Each bricklayer takes the brick and goes through certain motions which he has learnt as part of his trade. Some perform these motions more quickly than others. Hence there is a ragged irregularity in the work performed. A "pacemaker" is employed and those who cannot approximate to the speed of the "pacemaker" are discharged. Still there is no regularity in the movements and the result is regarded as unsatisfactory. But why is such irregularity now discovered as unsatisfactory, while formerly it was not so regarded? Simply because the machine has entered more and more into the operations of building construction. The work of the bricklayers therefore does not rhythmically correspond with the movements of the machine and hence there is a loss and waste of energy.

But suppose, as according to the new system, the movements of bricklayers are numbered, that the foreman calls out the numbers and that the members of the group follow his directions, we get a continued rhythmical flow of work, which is timed to and accords with the movements of the machine. It is obvious that under such circumstances the output of the group will be much greater than formerly, and the work will be more effectively performed. Of course all who are not able to keep pace with the machine movement will be discharged.

It will be seen at once, however, that the effectiveness thus achieved is a group effectiveness. The individual is merged in the group, his product becomes inseparable from the group product, as is in fact always the result in the machine industry.

"Human efficiency" is achieved, as the Chronicle states, but not "instead of machine efficiency"; on the other hand the machine efficiency is intensified by the conversion of the human into an appendage of the machine.

The effect of this will be later discussed.

the end. Plenty of wage slaves are outside of prison walls producing wealth for the master class.

Free country! Yes, it's as free from justice as an elephant is from feathers.

The time is not far distant when such men as Ruef and their ilk will have to do useful work. There will be no way open for them to graft, it will be impossible, because the workers will get all they produce, then the only thing that will be left for such people to do is to go to work.

HAYWOOD AND BOHN CANDIDATES FOR N. E. C.

To the Members of the Socialist Party:

Comrades: The membership of the Socialist Party may at this time rightfully expect a statement from those who have accepted nominations for the National Executive Committee.

In my opinion a great many of the difficulties which of late have aroused turmoil within the party organization have been due to an error in administration. It was undoubtedly the intention of the party membership that the National Committee and not the National Executive Committee should be primarily responsible for the administration of the National Office. But the National Committee has not met and hence during years of inactivity has almost ceased to function. Therefore the National Executive Committee, undoubtedly acting from a sense of duty, has to a large extent taken upon itself the duties which the party membership intended that the National Committee should perform. If the National Committee will meet once, and perhaps twice, a year it will do away with the necessity of biennial party congresses and the National Executive Committee can then be left to fulfill its purely executive functions.

In so far as the National Executive Committee directs the national propaganda and organization work, it should be guided by certain fundamental principles.

During the coming year we shall witness the almost complete break-down of the Democratic and Republican party organizations. Already hopelessly divided, the organizations of the two capitalist parties will undoubtedly further disintegrate. There will be formed either from within or without these parties a new radical party which will voice the interests of the decadent middle class on the political field. The Socialist Party must not in the least degree compete with any such middle class party or faction for votes or power. Its present mission is one chiefly of propaganda and education. It should present to the working class the revolutionary principles of solidarity, class action and the abolition of the private property system. Of course, it is impossible to confine these great principles to the narrow range of political action. The Socialist Party should advocate industrial as well as political solidarity. Wherever in municipalities and states, power comes to it, that power should ever be subordinated to its great primary purpose. That purpose is the preparation of the working class for the social revolution.

Even more dangerous than co-operation with the reform political movements of the middle class are the efforts, which we constantly see repeated, of allying the Socialist Party with cliques of trade union politicians. The splendid success of the Socialist Party has been due to its independent position, its clear view and its sound policies. The worst kind of a defeat which could befall our party would be a spurious victory obtained through an alliance with another organization of any kind whatever.

FRANK BOHN.

To the Members of the Socialist Party:

Comrades: Having accepted the nomination for membership on the National Executive Committee I feel it my duty to state to the membership of the party my position with reference to the functions of the Committee.

Conforming always to the provisions of the Socialist Party Constitution, the N. E. C. should not assume to be an Appellate or Supreme Court of the party relative to matters of a local or personal nature.

It is always my view that the powers of party management should not be centralized in the hands of the National Executive Committee. The N. E. C. is an executive committee. As a member of that body I would oppose its assumption of all legislative as well as judicial functions. These powers must rest with the membership of the party.

The N. E. C. should act as a Bureau to collect information which would be useful in the propaganda and educational work of the party.

As a candidate I do not wish to be elected under a misapprehension. The Socialist Party in conventions has proclaimed a neutral position as regards the labor movement. It is well known that this neutrality is not observed. There are members vigorous in their effort to co-operate with the decadent craft unions. The Socialist Party being a working class organization, it is my belief that our purpose will never be fully achieved until we carry to the working class the message of industrial unionism which means that the productive workers shall be organized as the capitalists have assembled them in the industries. Therefore, the work directed by the National Committee and its executive committee should include the education of the working class to the end of industrial as well as political solidarity.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

The arrest of Jay Fox, editor of The Agitator, for an alleged violation of the law of the State of Washington, is the latest attempt to throttle free speech and a free press in this country.

The Agitator is in danger of being suppressed, and its editor is liable to a long term in jail. We must not let him go without proper defense. So the radicals of Pierce county, Washington, have organized a Free Speech League, and issue this call for financial assistance.

Editor Fox is charged with "publishing matter tending to encourage a disrespect for the law," and has been released on \$1,000 bonds, pending trial.

We need not remind the radical element of the country of the importance of fighting this issue tooth and nail.

This is every man's fight. The right to speak and print must be maintained at all hazards.

To-day it is The Agitator. To-morrow it will be some other paper. One by one they will silence our press, unless we unite for defense.

Send all donations for this defense to NATHAN LEVIN, Lakebay, Wash.

REVOLT

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MILITANT WORKERS MUST SUPPORT REVOLT.

REVOLT is seven months old. The burdens of the paper for that length of time have largely fallen on the shoulders of about ten hard workers. It is no more than fair that we tell the readers of REVOLT how the paper is published, as there are hundreds of the REVOLT subscribers who know nothing of the way the work is carried on in getting out the "Voice of the Militant Worker."

Not one worker connected with REVOLT receives a salary, and be any worker's expense ever so great in doing service for the paper, he is the one to pay the bill.

The work is one of love for the cause of revolutionary Socialism. All the stuff that is written for the paper is gratis, and the editor is unpaid for his valuable services.

The women comrades address the wrappers each week for all the subscribers and the samples to be sent out, and every Saturday evening when most people are out having a good time, this bunch of enthusiastic workers are mailing the papers of that week to the subscribers.

The street sales of REVOLT at 5 cents per copy for the first six months of its existence was over three hundred and fifteen dollars (\$315.00), of which the greater part was sold by the publisher, and he also secured over \$250 worth of subscriptions, while Comrade Schulberg got over \$100 worth, and both secured several donations.

Every one connected with REVOLT has to work for a capitalist master for a living and in the evenings and on Sunday what energy is left is given up to REVOLT.

We now ask that the subscribers and readers of REVOLT take some of this burden on their shoulders. There are a number of ways in which you can help to keep REVOLT alive. If you are not a subscriber, subscribe at once, or if your subscription has or is about to expire, renew it at once. Get your comrades and fellow workers to subscribe, or you might have the paper sent to some of your friends. You might buy some subscription cards and sell them later on.

After you have read your REVOLT each week give it to some one you think you might be able to get to subscribe later.

REVOLT needs money at once, and we who are closely in touch with one another have decided to give a certain amount each week.

Comrades F. F. Bebergall and T. J. Mooney have given \$1.00 a week ever since the paper has been started. Another comrade has given \$5.00 a week for six weeks when REVOLT was passing through a crisis, and at this time there are over ten different comrades who have pledged themselves for sums amounting from 25 cents to \$1.00 a week. Now there are hundreds who see the necessity for a paper like REVOLT, and it is up to you to see that it lives.

Give \$1.00 or 75 cents a week; if you can't give that amount give 50 cents or 25 cents each week, to help support the child (REVOLT) until it is old enough to care for itself. If you are a member of any kind of a progressive organization have them give a donation, be it ever so small, it will help some.

Have you done your share? that is, I mean, in proportion to what those ten enthusiastic workers have done, if not why not? Don't wait until it is too late and the paper has had to suspend; send in your little SAY right now.

Powerful forces are at work doing their utmost to cripple and if possible destroy REVOLT. The REVOLTERS must rally to its defense. The Voice of the Militant Worker must be heard.

SEND IN SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS AT ONCE.

THOS. J. MOONEY, Publisher.

PROGRESS TOWARD FITNESS.

By THE GADFLY.

Whatever may be the immediate and incidental results of the rebellion in China (i. e., the relatively unimportant results which will be "played up" in the news columns and solemnly discoursed upon in the editorial columns of the public press), the important result is going to be the development of a class conscious proletariat in that country. All men having or hoping to have a material interest in the future of China are more or less aware of this great fact. The business men of San Francisco who have or expect to have such

interest are worried over the prospect which they refuse to recognize as the inevitable thing it is.

"The great mass of the Chinese are illiterate," they solemnly reiterate. "They are not fit for self-government."

Very true! REVOLT—or at least the writer—agrees. They are illiterate. They are unfit for self-government. What of it? The really gorgeous thing about the drift of the workers of the world to-day is that it unmistakably is toward self-government, and without regard to any silly considerations of fitness. Abstract fitness for self-government is something which does not exist in any class or group of humanity, and any advancement toward such an ideal achievement must be made by the practice of self-government by the unfit.

Speaking of unfitness, there never anywhere, at any time in the known and speculative history of the world, has been manifest such monstrous unfitness for continued government, of itself and others, as that of the present governing class in all the nations where capitalism has been developed.

Many traditions have been rudely shattered in the brief and illuminatingly effective course of the Chinese insurrection, and all for the greater good of a muddled world. For instance, the hoary tradition that soldiers must obey their officers no matter what orders may be given or for what immediate and ultimate purpose. In China several generals as well as many minor officers have learned that the day has come when it is not only wise but imperative that officers should obey their troops when the latter begin seriously to think upon the end and aim of action. That is a splendidly healthful sign—for humanity if not for the generals and their kings and governments.

Similar to the anxiety manifested by the San Francisco businessmen, is that of the gentry conducting the activities of the Asiatic Exclusion League. Not only is their importance threatened by the impending exodus of Chinese from California, and the development of the labor movement in China, but their jobs also are menaced.

Much worry, on the whole, is being caused all over the world to persons of small minds and sordid interests by the startling spectacle of Young China triumphant. It is not the triumph of the proletariat, but that is what it presages.

THE WENDELL PHILLIPS CENTENARY.

By FRANK BOHN.

November 27th is a day which should be celebrated by every Socialist and Socialist party local in the land. More than this. It should be an international day of rejoicing. Wendell Phillips was one of the first great modern internationalists.

It is impossible in the brief space here taken to give any adequate conception of the character and services of Phillips. For thirty years he was one of the most uncompromising enemies of chattel slavery. He entered this fight when it meant to him loss of his profession, loss of friends, loss of respectability, loss of everything in the world but a good opinion of himself.

It is sometimes thought that chattel slavery was always opposed in the North, especially in New England. This is not true. New England ships brought the slaves to America originally and later Northern manufacturers sold their products in the South. The anti-slavery movement was at first hated as much in Boston as in Charleston, South Carolina. It was on the occasion of the mobbing of William Lloyd Garrison in Boston, when the latter was hurried off to jail in order to save his life, that Phillips resolved to throw in his life with the abolitionists. For more than thirty years he fought the slave institution, not in the South, but in the North. The story of this war of the abolitionists upon slavery is to the modern revolutionists the most precious chapter of American history. After twenty years of agitation the abolitionist society numbered hardly a thousand members. They never hesitated. They were never silent. They refused absolutely to compromise in any way whatever. When, later, parties arose which aimed to abolish slavery in the territories only, the abolitionists fought those parties.

Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison despised the Constitution of the United States because that Constitution upheld slavery. To them the Northern compromisers were "dough-faces." In 1850 the position of the mighty Daniel Webster upon the slavery contest was very much like that of Theodore Roosevelt upon the labor movement at present. Phillips' scourging of Webster will ever remain one of the greatest philippics in American literature. It should be read by every Socialist.

The following story will indicate Phillips' attitude and method of fighting. Then as now 99 per cent. of the priests and parsons wiggled and squirmed on the subject of slavery. Phillips spoke in Cincinnati at a time when feeling ran high. A Methodist clergyman from Kentucky came to hear him. After the meeting he burst out upon Phillips.

"Why don't you come down to Kentucky where I live," said the preacher, "and agitate anti-slavery down there? You don't dare to!"

Of course, Phillips knew that if he went into a slave State to speak he would be killed, so he made reply to the parson as follows:

"You're a preacher, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"You are preaching against eternal damnation and in favor of salvation from hell, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't you go to hell to preach salvation?"

The Civil War proved the soundness and rectitude of the abolitionist position. There could be no compromise between two economic systems fundamentally different in character.

But it was during the twenty years following the Civil War that the life of Phillips stands out as no other in the history of the Nation at any time.

In 1865 he was 54 years of age. A generation of the most ardent service had been crowned with victory. For the first time in his life he

was respected by his fellow citizens. The fashionable people of Boston, who, when they had seen him coming along the streets in years past drew their shutters, now flocked to do him honor. He was invited to deliver an address at Harvard University, which had always shut its doors in his face. But his revolutionary spirit was not content. All of the other great abolitionist leaders spent their declining years talking of antebellum days. No so Phillips. With the close of the struggle against chattel-slavery the struggle against wage-slavery began. He helped organize the labor party of Massachusetts and was its candidate for Governor in 1871. Some of our New England comrades still remember him standing in union halls and in open places forty years ago urging class-conscious action upon the workers. Labor, he said, should rule the world. It was the year of the Paris commune. In a great speech in Boston he defended the communards. His advocacy of the Irish revolt endeared him forever to that race, and among the most earnest supporters of this Puritan New Englander were Irish Catholics.

It is almost impossible at this time when the working class of America is so far in its road to success to conceive of the hatred held for the labor movement by every element of respectable society forty years ago. Unions must needs be organized in the dark. A labor party was denounced as "un-American," "un-patriotic," in every way a most wicked thing. And here we come to the climax of Wendell Phillips' career. During this thirty years of anti-slavery fighting he had necessarily made the warmest friendships of his life. Many of these friendships were among that coterie of famous literary people of which New England is so proud.

When Phillips espoused the cause of labor many of these friends deserted him. Even Ralph Waldo Emerson refused to have anything more to do with him. It made a difference, said Phillips, whether the people were fighting slavery in the South or slavery in New England. Before that they had fought other people's crimes, now they were asked to fight those for which they themselves were responsible.

Wendell Phillips forty years ago advocated the ownership of the tools of production by those who used them. Even this extreme view had been popular among the literary people of New England in the days of Fourierism and the Brook farm. The earlier utopian Socialism of 1840 was to be obtained by Sunday School societies. But Phillips advocated the class war.

We would not make the attempt of establishing Phillips' position in the mind of the working class by making a comparison with others who have distinguished themselves in the cause of human liberty and progress. But it is not too much to say that American history must accord him a position apart from all others. During his whole life he was a torch-bearer always far in advance of any considerable number of those who followed him. He was as little endangered by vanity, by ambition, or by any desire for commendation, as by love of pelf or power. For thirty years he wanted nothing on earth but freedom of the black slave and then for twenty years more he wanted nothing on earth but the freedom of the white slave, of women and the freedom of the race from the institutions and influences which kept it from rising.

In the minds and hearts of the working class his memory will always be enshrined with those of the very few, who, when our cause was weak and when our class did not understand itself, gave all that he was and all that he had or could have had freely and fully to the future.

Note.—November 27th comes upon Monday. Would it not be fitting for Socialist party locals everywhere to have a Phillips meeting upon that evening or upon the preceding Sunday? Almost any good public library contains one of the two biographies of Phillips. There is also a most incomplete and unsatisfactory volume of his speeches. Most of his great orations are contained in the standard collections. His speeches upon the Philosophy of the Abolitionist Movement (1854) and upon the Labor Movement (1871), are especially recommended. In the December number of the International Socialist Review there will appear a notable article on Phillips by Comrade Charles Edward Russell. Russell's poem on Phillips will accompany his article.

"ALTRURIA."

By ROSWELL R. BROWNSON.

Of the many species of the genus bug which a hundred centuries or so of class society have evolved, perhaps the most entertaining is that species whose members have proposed from time to time to bring about the highly desirable condition of "liberty, equality and fraternity" without in any way altering the general economic relations existing in the society of any given epoch. The last three-quarters of a century has produced a particularly large crop of these interesting bugs, and the end is not yet. The latest off-shoot of the species is one H. W. Simkins, who lives in the peaceful hamlet of Palo Alto, under the sheltering walls of Leland Stanford University. Simkins' world-saving scheme is the establishment of an "Altruria" for which he has chosen Louis Blanc's admirable motto: "From every man according to his ability; to every man according to his needs."

Now this of course is very sweet and delightful. A good many of us, when we let ourselves forget for the moment the stern realities of present-day existence, look forward in our dreams to a day when Blanc's maxim may at least approach its realization; but we are driven to believe, when we do consider the aforesaid stern realities, that the coming of that day is likely to involve certain birth pains which Mr. Simkins, quoting Holyoake, assures us are unnecessary and therefore reprehensible. "Altruria," in the words of Holyoake, "touches no man's fortune; . . . causes no disturbance in society; gives no trouble to statesmen; . . . it needs no trades union to protect its interests; . . . it subverts no order; it envies no dignity," and considerably more to the same effect. In other words, it is not at all

TRICKY METHOD OF SUBMITTING REFERENDUM No. 9.

Coachella, Cal., Nov. 13, 1911.

REVOLT:

Dear Comrades: In a recent issue of REVOLT appeared a letter, copied from one written by State Secretary Meriam, to one of the secretaries in an Eastern State. I have mislaid my copy of that number, and as I had intended to use the letter at a special business meeting that has been called for next Saturday evening, I am writing to ask you if it is possible to send me another copy. If you would cut the letter from the paper and mail it to me as a letter, I think it would be more sure to reach me in time. If the paper is mailed under the usual wrapper I fear it will not, as the papers are usually longer in coming through and the time is so limited. I am enclosing stamps.

I am disgusted with the high-handed methods employed in the State office and believe that the sooner we get a real Socialist to fill that office the better it will be for the party and for all concerned. The trickery resorted to in submitting referendum No. 9 to the membership ought to cause every fair-minded Socialist to be up and doing. Hatred and malice is doubtless at the bottom of this move, despite his explanation that it is done as a matter of economy. When the Socialist party consisted of a few hundred members scattered over the State, and when we were paying a ten cent dues, our referendums were promptly mailed to the local secretaries. Now that we number into the thousands and are paying a twenty-five cent dues, we are, in the interest of economy, instructed to cut the ballots from the paper for which we are compelled to pay in order to retain our membership in the party. If for any reason we may desire to preserve our paper, intact, we have the privilege of doing so, by forfeiting our right to vote.

Do not understand me, that I am fighting the "State paper." It is not that, but I believe that every dues paying local and every dues paying member have certain rights that the State Secretary is bound to respect. (That is he would be bound to do so, if it were not that our constitution is playing hide and seek with Mr. Meriam.) He seems to have forgotten this, as he has some other good things that it would have been well for him to have remembered. Hoping to receive the clipping at the earliest possible time, and thanking you in advance.

Fraternally yours,

CORA S. HANSEN.

necessary to bother one's head about the economic structure of society as a whole. Let that take care of itself. "Altruria" will come just the same.

"The world," Mr. Simkins assures us, "rightfully belongs to the producer." We have suspected this for some time. "Any plan which apportions luxury to the drones is unnatural and unjust." This also we have suspected; but while suspecting it we have been minded to ask how the world is to be given to the producer (or taken by the producer, which, however, doesn't seem to have occurred to Mr. Simkins) without some slight "subverting" of the established order, attended possibly by the giving of some trifling "trouble to statesmen" whose statecraft consists in the maintenance of Things As They Are. "Whoever eats should work," continues Mr. Simkins: This we will not for an instant question. We will only remark that the idea is not altogether original with Mr. Simkins; and having done so we will pause only long enough to add that "the Golden Rule justly and vigorously applied to our present social order" (which Mr. Simkins assures us "is all the Utopia we can safely now attempt") will not materially increase the food supply of those who, as long as "the present social order" endures, must continue to hand over the major portion of their earnings to the drones against whom Mr. Simkins is so commendably indignant.

Simkins' dream is the old one of a co-operative community in which those who wish to, or those who can, shall go to work on a produce-sharing basis without polluting themselves with any such "subversive" idea as the elimination of the profit system in the world of industry at large. Having noted some of the more scintillating gems which this Savior of Society has let fall from his inspired pen, we will now pass on to a thorough and properly profound analysis of his plan of social and moral regeneration—but, say! What's the use, after all? The workers of two hemispheres, unblest by Mr. Simkins' clear vision of the Truth, are showing signs of an intent to take possession of the industrial plants already in existence, instead of seeking to erect new ones in out-of-the-way corners of the world. Their co-operation is that of comrades uniting to throw their masters off their backs. Some day they will accomplish this end. Having done so, they may perhaps be sorry that they didn't carefully consider Mr. Simkins' plan. But meanwhile, they are too busy.

PETER AND PAUL IN AMERICA

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

ASK THE BOOKSELLER FOR IT

By ERIK CHRISTENSON

Cigar Stand 401 Third Street San Francisco, Cal.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST FOGY-ISM.

By ERNEST UNTERMANN.

All old fogies oppose female suffrage on equal terms with men.

It is not surprising that hardened champions of aristocratic privilege should oppose the political, economic and social equality of woman with men.

But it seems inexplicable at first sight that even advanced labor unionists and socialists should look with indifference or disfavor upon the efforts of their wives, sweethearts, mothers, sisters to secure equality with men.

The fact is indisputable, however. It does exist and persist in our own ranks.

A close examination reveals a good many relics of old fogysm even in many minds that have accepted most of the economic and political demands of the Socialist Party.

Evidently the revolution of minds progresses far more slowly than the economic and political revolutions demanding expression through the brains of mankind.

Every long established prejudice requires an extra effort for its removal, and most minds need help and initiative from the outside for that purpose.

This particular fogysm against equality of women is far more deeply rooted than any prejudice created merely by the capitalist environment.

It reaches back into primitive society and appeals to the most individualistic instinct of the male brute, the lust for dominion.

It played a useful function, so long as individualism was the ruling principle of human evolution, but became a nuisance when the spirit of co-operation demanded admission.

The more bestial the savage, the more surely he wants to master his squaw. The more brutalized the modern man, regardless of his economic class, the more determined he is to be the boss of his wife.

So ingrained has the idea of bossism become in the human race, that even women have become degraded by it. And backed by hereditary peculiarities, by social traditions, by fluctuations of vitality, many women have either become willing sex-slaves, or have turned the tables on their would-be masters and boss them instead of being bossed.

Comradeship grows but slowly upon such perverted soil. It will take strong measures to reach the quick through such a thick covering of ossification.

Of all the pitiful objects created by the demoralizing influence of sex and class rule, none is so heart-rending as the sex-slave of a wage-slave.

Of all the revolting horrors of man's inhumanity to women, none is more irritating than the sight of a sodden caricature of the "master of creation" in the garb of a wage-slave abusing a high-spirited, clean-souled devoted wife.

Of all the damnable frauds of class rule, none is more abominable than the sniveling man-servant of the "Lord" who sanctimoniously upholds the domination of man over woman as a "divine" institution.

The objections of these types of the male beast against women's equality are as hoary as man-rever itself. They are of the same caliber as the capitalist's objections to Socialism.

These objections are often repeated by some fogies who have found their way into the Socialist Party camp. Chiefly for this reason they deserve our notice.

The principal objection, which is the backbone of all others, is summed up in the complaint that women are coarsened by their contact with life outside of the home.

Behind it lurks merely the Old Adam of male privilege, fearing that a greater life-experience will make women more self-reliant and less willing to swallow all the crooked logic of the "superior" male mind.

This type of man is willing to flatter, cajole, pet and champion women, so long as they are willing to be his playthings.

But when a woman stands upon the level of equality and attempts to lift this sort of admirer to her own noble plane, this champion quickly becomes peevish, drops his mask of chivalry, and frowns upon her as sternly as a plutocrat fixes the wage slave who points to the Declaration of Independence and hints that it was meant for himself as well as his master.

The answer to these inconsistent champions of women's rights to be men's fools is the emphatic declaration: Contact of women with men in public life will not coarsen clean women, but will civilize unclean men.

Women's influence in public life is the same as women's influence in the home. A woman's deepest nature is not perverted by the expansion of her circle of life. It is rather intensified.

If these chivalrous admirers of women really mean what they say to women in private, they should be willing to trust themselves to their adored in public.

Fogies in the socialist ranks, who still repeat the drivell of male coxcombs, have barely forgotten their cave-dwellers' catechism sufficiently to stammer the word "comrade" and make a mess of it in their attempt to realize its meaning among their own sex.

So long as comradeship meets with such stubborn obstacles even among advanced men, it can hardly be expected to make much headway among fogies of all sorts to the point of heartily embracing their own women folks.

There is just one way to make room for a better growth of this comrade-idea in the foggy mind: Practice it and show them that they are back-numbers!

They may have enough intelligence to be ashamed when they find themselves outgrown by their women. The Socialist Party offers to all lovers of real comradeship a splendid opportunity to give the fogies a hearty

jolt, a shaking-up that will do many of the less incurable mossbacks much good.

Take the petition of the Socialist Party for Women's Equal Suffrage and circulate it widely! The work for this petition is good, not merely for the fogies of both sexes, but also for the foe of all fogysm, the Socialist Party.

Even if the majority of the women who secure the franchise on equal terms with men will at first vote the democratic or republican ticket, their wider touch with public life will inevitably bring greater self-reliance, greater freedom from prejudice, greater intelligence, greater personality to them. And all these things mean more emancipation from the thrall of reactionary influence.

Home nowadays is for most women but a sugar-coated name for prison and hard labor.

An interest in public life means more efforts for emancipation from home drudgery, more active interest of the children in their mother's public duties, a better grade of citizens, a cleaner public and private life.

Every step towards a wider public interest of women means also a step towards a wider public interest in the home. In proportion as women will take part in public life, they will exert their power to make the home more beautiful, more worthy of its name.

All this means a movement for the interment of all kinds of reactionary skeletons that still linger among us.

Aside from such utilitarian and diplomatic considerations, it is the duty of every clear-headed and whole-souled socialist to work for this petition, because we cannot realize comradeship without the women.

Let Socialists be the first to sign the Women's Declaration of Independence! Let Socialist men show that they are worthy to be the comrades of free women!

RESOLUTIONS OF BRANCH BERKELEY.

Be it hereby resolved that Branch Berkeley, Local Alameda County, Socialist party of California;—believing that the Socialist party is the party of the working class, constituted solely in behalf of the workers, with the object of finally overthrowing the present wage system and taking over the means of production and distribution to be democratically managed by the producers for all the producers, to the end that each and every one may be assured of an opportunity to perform useful service in society and receive for the performance of such service the full product of his or her toil.

Also, that on every available opportunity we should protest and demand immediate concessions for the workers and press such demands until they are granted.

Consequently, as an immediate step toward the realization of that ideal, we call on all Locals and Branches, and any or all other bodies or organizations of the working class throughout the State of California to protest and demand of the Legislature of this State that there be submitted immediately a constitutional amendment to Article 2, Section 1 of the State Constitution, to the people—to read about as follows, to wit:

"Every citizen of the State of California who shall have been such twenty-five days prior to any election, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the State of California at least ninety days next preceding the election shall be entitled to vote at any State election, and if he or she shall have been a resident of the County for a period of ninety days or more next preceding the election shall be entitled to vote at any such County elections, and he or she shall have been a resident of any municipality for a period of ninety days or more next preceding the election shall be entitled to vote at any such municipal election. Provided further that every voter shall be entitled to cast his or her vote in any part of the State that he or she may chance to be at the time of said election, providing he or she shall have attained residences above provided, and shall have registered as provided by law and received a certificate of registration as shall be later provided; similar to that now existing in Australia and New Zealand, providing that such registration shall not have taken place more than thirty days prior to said election."

Moreover, no part of this amendment shall be construed so as to alter that part of Article 2, Section 1, relating to the disqualification of idiots, insane or those convicted of public crime, embezzlement, etc. Furthermore, we ask that a committee be elected of not less than 15, from the dues-paying membership of the Socialist party of California, to draft such a bill and if the same is not acted on at once by the Legislature, to proceed in accordance with the newly adopted provision of the initiative, to have such bill enacted.

Also, we request that copies of all such resolutions be sent to the Governor and Legislature, as well as to his committee.

ABOUT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Transport Worker, Liverpool By TOM MANN.

It is necessary to make it perfectly clear that we do not favor the Municipalization of Industries any more than we do the Nationalization of Industries. To Nationalize the mines, for instance, would be to even more completely Capitalize the mines, which would be controlled and directed by a bureaucracy entirely in the interest of the Capitalist class that would still be dominant. We are for the direct control of industry by the workers themselves, through and by such industrial Councils or committees as will naturally be the outgrowth of the workers' industrial organizations. We therefore are not favorable to Nationalization or Municipalization, which simply means more complete Capitalization.

To know the results of such Capitalization, we have only to turn to Australia to see the administration of the Railway System there. A few years ago the workers on the State-owned Railways of Victoria desired certain adjustments in working conditions, and in the customary way approached the Railway Department. They failed to obtain redress. The men, through their Unions, were connected with the Trades Hall, and had the backing of the Trades Council. The Railway Department, directed by the Government, demanded of the men that they should sever their connection with the Trades Hall, and in the end the men did so. They struck work to enforce their demands, and for four days everything favored the men. Then the Capitalist politicians, in direct control of the Governmental Departments, succeeded in demoralizing the men by the usual mendacious promises, bribes, and threats, and the men were beaten. Nothing more humiliating has happened in connection with an industrial struggle than this of the State Railways of Victoria, Australia, and the merciless victimization of the men that followed. The Executive were not allowed to return to their work; no reinstatement for them; they had been drivers and firemen, long service men at that, but the Department, backed by the Cabinet, and endorsed by Parliament, compelled these men to starve, refusing for seven years on end to exhibit an atom of sympathy towards them. At length, these men, who had been amongst the highest paid on the Railways, after innumerable appeals to the Cabinet, were informed that they might make application to the Department for work as casual laborers.

This requires no comment further than to say it demonstrated in unmistakable fashion, that the Railways are really owned by the Plutocracy, and controlled by State Departments exclusively in the interests of the Plutocracy.

There is nothing greater than education. Educate the writers of the press. They are molders of public opinion. They are ripe for the message of Socialism. Let them have it. You can give it. Send a Socialist book now and then to a newspaperman. He may read it. Let him know when you have read a good book. He may go to the library and read it, if the paper does not have it. Do everything in your power to keep the newspaper men and women in touch with the Socialist movement. This will result in more Socialists, who will be eager to know more about Socialism. They will easily be won for the party press and even the capitalist himself must finally go to the Socialist papers to know all about the feared enemy.

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LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO NOMINATES.

The following are candidates for the offices that are to serve Local San Francisco Socialist Party. Nominations can be made at the next two educational meetings on Monday nights. The election will take place at the meeting of December 4th. ORGANIZER—Mooney, Keller. SECRETARY—Bishop, Bebergall. AUDITING COMMITTEE—(five to be elected) Beymer, De Witte, Reynolds, Joy, Carl, Schulberg. CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE—(15 to be elected) Hagan, Solmonson, Gifford, Dukelow, Allen, C. John, Hoag, Gray, McKay, Fitzgerald, Lenz, Reguin, Irwin, Morris, Bebergall, King, Sigourney, Ruby, Reed, Backus, Schmidt, McDevitt, Johnson, Schulberg, Schalender, Dorothy Johns, Sallenger, Merit, Milder, Ryer, Costley, Mrs. Gray, Lehman, Raymond, Van Alstine, Reynolds, Zamford, Howard, A. Doyle, Lies, Waters, Pepper, Walker, Koethe and Gruenhof.

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SOCIALISTS AND THE PRESS.

By OLOF ALMEN.

The Socialist Branch of Palo Alto, which is probably the most revolutionary Socialist organization in California, recently started a campaign to get before the public through the medium of the capitalist press. The fight is won. The editor of Daily Palo Alto Times has changed his tone towards Socialism, gives us freely all the advertising we ask for and prints full reports of our meetings. He is not yet a Socialist. As the editor also of "The Altruist" he has a scheme of his own that presently prevents him but finally will bring him our way.

Readers of REVOLT will please remember that I am not in favor of Socialists supporting the capitalist press. In my opinion there is nothing more important in the Socialist movement than to build up a strong party press. I do not, however, make this statement as an approval of what we have recently experienced in this State in this regard. Socialist papers, especially party owned, should advocate socialism, not merely make us acquainted with such merits in our glorious leaders as we have not been able to discover.

We have, however, not reached the point yet, where we can expect "Brother Capital" to subscribe for Socialist papers in order to find out what "Brother Labor" has to say, so we should not hesitate to make use of the means we have for reaching him and the public in general.

Mr. William Marion Reedy, editor of St. Louis Mirror, recently stated that the average editorial writer on the press today is a Socialist. You would not expect that when looking at the average newspaper ignoring or misrepresenting the Socialist movement. The misrepresentation is perhaps the work of those who are not in sympathy with the movement or know nothing about what the Socialists are trying to accomplish. Misrepresentation is, however, not half as dirty a weapon against Socialism as is the perpetual silence.

We can do something. If the movement is being ignored let us persistently bring it to the attention of the press. We ought to be many enough in number in every town to, without any too great over work for each individual, keep our local papers supplied with plenty of information with Socialist activities, meeting reports, marked copies of party papers, pamphlets, etc. Why not also send Socialist articles advertising Socialism or describing some chapter from the history of the movement?

If every Socialist in each place writes his local papers to publish something about so important a movement as Socialism, they very probably will do so. They cannot afford not to supply the kind of matter the people want, if they know what is wanted, and there is no better way than to tell them.

Newspaper men are sensitive people just as actors and artisans. A newspaper reporter feels the scratching of the editor's blue pencil just as much as an actress would feel if the manager refused to acknowledge her ability. It is easy to drop a line of appreciation to the editor, when his paper is fair, and it ought to be no more difficult to protest vigorously against any malignant or misrepresentation.

There is nothing greater than education. Educate the writers of the press. They are molders of public opinion. They are ripe for the message of Socialism. Let them have it. You can give it. Send a Socialist book now and then to a newspaperman. He may read it. Let him know when you have read a good book. He may go to the library and read it, if the paper does not have it. Do everything in your power to keep the newspaper men and women in touch with the Socialist movement. This will result in more Socialists, who will be eager to know more about Socialism. They will easily be won for the party press and even the capitalist himself must finally go to the Socialist papers to know all about the feared enemy.

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