



THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., MAY 11, 1912.

WHOLE NO. 53.

RED FLAG THE SYMBOL

The most inspiring spectacle in the city of San Francisco was witnessed on May Day, 1912. Promptly at seven o'clock working men and working women gathered at the corner of Grant avenue and Market street, ready to participate in the demonstration signifying labor's solidarity. Many of those who appeared were as yet garbed in their attire of slavery; many had only partially washed off the dirt that they had acquired as their property in their day's labor. Some were finishing their supper, all were anxious, ambitious and filled with a joyousness that is only appreciated by the militants in the ranks of the present revolutionary movement.

A band of twelve pieces, led and trained by Comrade Shaffer, played the inspiring Internationale as a serenade on the corner. With the Red Flag carried by one of the stalwart comrades in the lead, there fell in line over two thousand men and women, four abreast, marching and singing they went through the streets of San Francisco; red banners there were in plenty, and the glory of the occasion was emulous of men and women. Four abreast, marching the symbol of American wage-slavery, the Stars and Stripes. No other flag but the flag of revolution was the emblem at this occasion. Up Market street, through Duboce avenue, thence to Fillmore, up Fillmore to the magnificent Auditorium we marched.

There were old men, there were young men, old women and young women, and one tiny little boy, eight years old, walked four miles carrying a beautiful red flag with Y. S. embroidered in white letters on it, symbolizing that he was a member of the Young Socialist organization. One old man over sixty-five was overheard to remark at the end of the four-mile march, "I was sick and tired, but this march has done my heart good." Into the hall the myriads of labor poured. Over three thousand non-marchers, besides the two thousand marchers, crowded around the speakers' stand. The platform was literally decked with red banners from the different Socialist bodies of San Francisco.

When the working men's and working women's German singing societies filled the stage a hush o'er powered the densely packed crowd and when the first notes of the Internationale in German were heard a short yell of joy was emitted from five thousand voices, then a hush, then again a stillness, and when the last notes of this tremendous song were ended the cheers must have been heard for blocks and blocks. The Revolution was in the air. Revolution was the inspiration. International Solidarity was the force. Then came the chairman, young in years, old in activity, our good Comrade Jausitus. He being president of International May Day Federation called the assemblage to order and after a few well chosen remarks, introduced the veteran of the revolutionary movement of the Pacific Coast, Comrade Austin Lewis. Lewis' speech was concise and effective. He rapidly reviewed the history of the labor struggles in the past year, he emphasized the necessity of Industrial and Political class action. Amid cheers for International Labor Day of the Toolers he completed his speech. And when the huge band struck up its music, everybody that could grabbed a partner and started to dance.

Way on into the early hours of the morning words of inspiration were transmitted from Comrade to Comrade, the aged and the youth danced joyously, all the heaviness of capitalism was cast aside. These May Days are inspiring, they are different from the "Labor Day" that the Capitalists give us in the Fall of the year. May Day is not a day where sects can be discerned, there are no nations, there is no religion, there is no flag that separates us, we, the world-workers, are one. As this demonstration was twice as large as the preceding one of a year ago we feel sure that the demonstration of next year will again be twice the size of 1912. San Francisco is one town where the working class dared and will continue to march on May Day with the Red Flag as the symbol of universal unity. "K.K.K."

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC

Given by the Russian Local of the Socialist Party, San Francisco, Sunday, May 12, 1912, at Golden Gate Park. Take San Mateo or Cemetery car and get off at Colma. Games for young and old. Admission 25 cents. Union music.

Domesticating the Socialist Party

By SELIG SCHULBERG.

And it came to pass that in the year of our Lord, with the consent of the gods, a convention of the Socialists convened in the City of San Francisco, A. D. 1912, in a hall fittingly embellished with the name of Jefferson, though a dingy, dirty, dismal place in reality. If the committee who had the convention in charge wanted to get the most dismal and uninviting hall in which to convene, they certainly succeeded. The Job with all his cohorts was there in force. Los Angeles sent up its brainiest and most effective Socialist politicians; San Francisco was in the main represented by the Socialist polities who aspire for favor in the eyes of the Laborite politicians; the interior towns sent delegates the majority of whom were thinking, active Socialists who came to drink in information and render reports to their various constituents.

Job Harriman brought a chairman along with him. This much ought to be said for Job's chairman: on minor points he was exceedingly fair, on mediocre he was natural, on main points Job was the cause for decisions. Though the convention adopted a set of rules, and though these rules called for the election of a chairman on the morning of each day of the convention, Job's chairman was the chairman of all the days and all the nights of this convention. At the outset it was noted that G. S. Brower, a delegate from San Francisco, was elected to represent a District Branch. Now, every one active in the Socialist and Labor movements of San Francisco knows that a few weeks back—no, we'll make it months, last September, in fact—Mr. Brower was campaigning in the City of San Francisco against the Socialist candidates for office. Be it noted that the State Constitution expressly states that no delegate can serve as a delegate to a convention of the Socialist Party unless that delegate has been a member of the party for at least a period of one year. Now, Brower was not a member of the party for that length of time. Oh, yes! Cameron King, an able attorney, did translate that clause of the Constitution in a manner. Oh, well! We will say what his manner is, "that the Constitution does not say that a man must be a member of the party consecutively for twelve months; and as G. S. Brower had been at one time a member of the Socialist Party, that time added to his present six months of membership makes more than one year." G. S. Brower committed political treason to the Socialist Party, and when he felt sure that "labor politics" as such were once and for all destroyed as a political force—by the way, Brower held a political job under the administration of Union Labor (?) of the City of San Francisco. Well, neither here nor there, Brower, who had been smuggled into the Socialist Party while the Local San Francisco was being reorganized from one Local into a series of Branches, was seated as a delegate, despite the protest of many of the delegations. What are constitutions when friends with a pull in the cleft Labor movement need favors? So much for that.

San Diego Situation.

Under reports of the Resolution Committee there was presented a resolution dealing with the San Diego situation. This resolution was presented by the delegates from San Diego; it was approved by the Resolution Committee. Strange, on this Resolution Committee was the Sky Pilot who attempted to stab the San Diego Free Speech fighters in the back in a recent issue of the California Social Democrat, the Rev. Alexander Irvine.

After Caspar Bower read the resolution he asked permission to speak on the San Diego situation. The convention granted that permission. At the start he said, "I want Stanley B. Wilson to listen to what I have to say." Thereupon Stanley B. Wilson, that mountain of treason both in size and intellect, the editor of the "labor paper," the "Citizen" of Los Angeles, picked up his hat and sneaked out of the hall, thereby proving to all present that besides being an asset to the worst elements of the capitalist class, he is also a despicable coward. Bower went on to relate the struggles of the Free Speech fighters. He showed that labor of San Diego was united on this proposition; he told of the vigilantes and their atrocious acts, and he condemned in a very strong manner the actions of the investigating committee of the Los Angeles Socialists and Unionists, consisting of

Stanley B. Wilson, Rev. Alexander Irvine and L. W. Butler. Caspar Bower charged that this committee while in San Diego spent too much time with the Chief of Police and other enemies of labor, and had absolutely no time to spare to see the committee of the Free Speech League. In fact, none of this committee while at San Diego saw any of the officers of the Free Speech League. It was no wonder then that these three gentlemen in their various ways attempted to stab the Free Speech fighters in the back; Irvine through the California "Social Democrat," Stanley B. Wilson through the "Citizen," and L. W. Butler through his official position in the Los Angeles Labor movement. While the delegates and the visitors were hissing "Shame," the pitiable hero of churchianity, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Irvine, rushed to the front and demanded that he be given the right to explain. The right was given him.

And he "explained" to the effect that two old comrades begged him to go to San Diego. These old comrades, whose names he did not spring on the convention, had told him that the Socialists were getting in bad by mixing up with these I. W. W.'s. He shrieked pleadingly, "I am on the Resolution Committee. I am as much the father of this resolution on San Diego as is Caspar Bower." But the delegates put him on the gridiron; he hemmed and hawed, one minute stood by his craven article in the California "Social Democrat," the next minute he stood by the Free Speech fighters. Glory be, Rev. Irvine fell way, way down in the estimation of practically all the delegates assembled as well as the visitors. From that moment on, Irvine occupied his rightful position in the convention; his activity consisted of being Job Harriman's groom.

Meriam-Harriman Squabble.

The resolution was adopted, adopted unanimously. The next act upon the program of the convention was the move upon the part of Harriman to explain how and why he was forced to sue for an intellectual divorce from his co-patriot and brilliant evolutionist, F. B. Meriam, now State Secretary. For a couple of hours Harriman told his tale of woe. He showed us that having a delegation at Sacramento, urging for the passage of certain laws by capitalist Legislature was not "lobbying" but "functioning." He showed that he had never changed his mind upon his position in the party in regard to the Labor movement; that we should follow the Labor movement, politically or otherwise; otherwise if it is the road to "success." He also stated that he would ask the Socialists to support at the second election, if their party lost out at the first, Union Labor candidates and policies. Then he told of the Los Angeles political junk heap; he showed how the Labor movement and the Socialist Party were practically one and the same thing. Though later when he was charged with having the notorious anti-Socialist, Samuel Gompers, speaking from a Socialist Platform for Socialist Candidates, with the approval of the "California Social Democrat," he ran behind the cloak "of the Union Labor People were doing that and not the socialists," and yet they were one. To separate that oneness when functioning. Then he told of the split with Meriam. How Meriam wanted to be boss of the paper and how he, Job, didn't want Meriam to be boss of the paper, how Meriam wanted to be editor and how Job wanted Meriam not to be editor, and in turn selected his groom, the Rev. Alexander Irvine and that intellectual pigmy whose very makeup denotes littleness by his demeanor as well as actions, the comical editor, Johnny Murry, and by the way! Johnny, when he was asked why he wrote the obituary on the death of the REVOLT, answered, "What's the use of having a paper if you can't have some fun," so to the groom and funny guy, Harriman handed the editorship of the "California Social Democrat." Meriam was sore, sharpened up his little hatchet and went to war. Harriman read a letter, private letter, a la Taft, though he said this letter was not marked "personal," from Meriam to another fellow, in which Meriam indorsed Harrimanism in Los Angeles. Just why he read that letter will remain one of the mysteries of the convention because no one connected with the Socialist movement of California needs to be shown the fact that old man Meriam has got a faculty of misconceiving facts, and ducking in all directions.

Social Democrat Forced on Members.

Meriam is an unconscious, and subconscious liar. That did not need to be proven to the Socialists of California, and when Harriman at-

(Continued on page 3.)

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

On Tuesday, April 29th, Austin Lewis delivered an address before Millmen's Union No. 422. The subject was "Class Consciousness." It had been announced that the speaker would talk on "The Futility of Political Action in Industrial Disputes." This was a mistaken statement concerning which he said:

"I never at any time intended to speak on 'The Futility of Political Action.' It would be absurd to do so. One might as well talk on the futility of the law of gravity. Political action is not only necessary, it is inevitable. It is the product of industrial action as well as the evidence of industrial interests. One cannot escape political action.

"Politics is not power. Even the control of government, except by an organized working class, so organized that it can control industrial affairs, is not power. A working class may ostensibly control the government and yet not really control it unless it has behind it the actual force in industrial affairs to compel the enforcement of its demands. The late union labor administration was an actual example of this, for although the government was advertised as a working class government, it was by no means so. The capitalist ruled even under the so-called Union Labor administration and the working class reaped no benefit.

"If politics is the reflex of industrial action, it follows that industrial action is by far the more important manifestation and the activities of the working class should be focused upon the gaining of industrial power. By industrial power is not meant the power of isolated crafts to maintain a certain rate of wages or to limit their working hours to a certain number. It means actual power tending towards the control of the shop and the machine and having for its object the expropriation of the present holders.

"It is clear that no craft organization, nor any number of craft organizations can produce such a result. It can be achieved only by an industrial organization which has the strength to actually prevent production and can determine the conditions under which production will be allowed to proceed. As fast as that organization is approximated, actual progress looking to the attainment of real power is achieved and the results are mirrored inevitably in political results. This happens at least partially even where the working class does not ostensibly hold political power as in the case of the recognition of the principle of the minimum wage as a result of the British miners' strike by a liberal government theoretically at least vowed to the individualist doctrine.

"Another instance of the power of industrial action was seen in the strike of the firemen of the Olympic looking to the provision of effective life-saving apparatus. The wreck of the Titanic proved the ineffectiveness of mere legislative provisions and the break down of the Board of Trade regulations made by professional lawmakers. The firemen whose lives were in danger and who were personally cognizant of the necessities could and did enforce a demand. They set a standard which will no doubt in its turn be mirrored in legislation.

"This strike has a peculiar significance. Many strikes have taken place for the raising of wages or diminution of hours, few for the proper protection of the individual engaged in production. The workman has been too apt to regard himself as merchandise and not sufficiently ready to claim recognition as a human being. The action of the Olympic firemen pursued in other trades means the abolition of a great part of the unnecessary risk to which the majority of the workers are subjected. It can easily be seen that it would produce a revolution in the methods of getting coal, of carrying on the lumber industry and many other occupations.

"This contemplation of the worker as a human being instead of a mere packet of labor power opens up the way to a contemplation of workers as human beings with common interests. The recognition of the fact that the workers have interests in common, which interests are necessarily and unavoidably in conflict with those of the possessing class, brings about what is known as 'Class Consciousness.'

"This is the very foundation of working class action. Given class consciousness, all things are possible; the acquirement of power by the working class becomes not only certain, but unavoidable. It furnishes the propulsion and the ethics of the working class movement at one and the same time. It is the moving force, and the great justifier of working class action—what is good for the working class as a whole is good; what does not benefit the working class must either be ignored or fought. It destroys the power of mischief of the demagogic politician who, while using fine phrases, places the de-

Revolt Dance--Mission Turn Verein Hall--18th @ Valencia, Saturday, May 18, 8 P. M.

mands of classes other than the working class in his political platform in order to gain personal benefits and who is therefore the enemy of the working class.

"Class consciousness means the end of craft consciousness. It implies the formation of a labor organization which can express this identity of working class interests, and this leads unavoidably to the industrial union.

"The industrial union by its merging of all grades of labor in the same organization is the practical realization of class consciousness in industrial action. It shows that the great and sweeping notion of the identity of labor's interests has superseded the antiquated idea of bargaining for the sale of specialized skill. It is the end of the 'Aristocracy of Labor' and the beginning of the acquisition of power which culminates in final triumph."

THE LABOR WAR AT LAWRENCE.

(Continued from last week.)

Nothing was so conducive to organization by the Industrial Workers of the World as the methods used by the three branches of the American Federation of Labor. These were the Lawrence Central Labor Union, the Boston Women's Trade Union League, and the Textile Workers of America. Catholics, Jews, Protestants, and unbelievers—men and women of many races and languages—were working together as human beings with a common cause. The American Federation of Labor alone refused to co-operate. As a consequence, the strikers came to look upon the federation as a force almost as dangerous to their success as the force of the employers themselves, and I violate no confidence in saying that the operatives represented in the strike committee have more respect for the mill owners than for the leaders of this antagonistic element within their own ranks. A striker who went to the federation for relief was looked upon as a recreant to his cause and before the strike ended the American Federation of Labor organizations, by openly refusing to give help to anyone who refused to return to work, came to be looked upon as a trap designed in the interests of the mills to catch any workers who could be induced to desert their cause.

This opposition gathered all the recruits possible from the ranks of the strikers; they offered the mill owners a scale of demands, in the hope that the employers would make the necessary concessions and that enough workers would then return to the mills to break the strike and leave the opposition in command of the field. The mill owners refused to deal with an organization whose recruits were so few in numbers and therefore could not settle the strike. The crusade against the exportation of children, which resulted in the deplorable incident at the railway station where women were clubbed by the police, was one of the direct results of their agitation. The heckling continued until the end of the strike when the courts were called into use to handicap the strike by demanding an accounting of the funds. This injunction was sought by the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, Robert A. Woods, a social worker, Judge Leverony of the Juvenile Court, and Mr. Pendergast, an attorney.

In 1894 I helped to raise \$75,000 for the Fall River strikers, and John Golden was in charge of the fund. The courts were not then asked for an accounting and to expose their war chest to the inspection of their enemies. Why this discrimination?

It will be hard to find any fair minded person who went to Lawrence during the strike and examined the conditions there who is not fully in accord with the object of the strikers. Everyone who knows the situation admits that their cause is just. Yet there is in Boston a group of social workers who have not gone to Lawrence, who are believed to have been guided by the president of the Textile Workers of America, and who have fought the strikers from the beginning. Among them are some who have asserted that it would be better for the strike to be lost than to obtain a settlement through the general strike committee. These social workers know or should know that under the old regime, children, thousands of them, suffered from under-feeding, and that other children as old as nine years have never seen the inside of a schoolhouse because they have no clothes.

The acts championed by these obstructionists must, of course, be attributed either to the American Federation of Labor as an organization or to the leader of its New England forces as an individual. The influence of Mr. Golden with the power and prestige of the American Federation of Labor in the background, has proved astounding. Yet, judging by the relief funds that have continued to pour in to the general strike committee from unions in the American Federation, the organization as a whole could not have approved his acts. The newspapers appear to have relied upon him and upon the Lawrence police for information. It is this fact that accounts for the wide difference of opinion between those persons, social workers and public spirited citizens, who have gone to Lawrence and studied conditions at first hand and those others who have been guided by Mr. Golden and the newspapers.

I want to add an expression of personal opinion, based on twenty-six years' active experience in the labor movement. The sub-committee of Lawrence strikers which conducted the negotiations that ended in a victory for all the textile workers of New England, is the most unselfish strike committee I have ever known. With two exceptions its members are skilled workers in the Lawrence mills. It was at the suggestion of these skilled workers that the lowest paid, unskilled workers of Lawrence received the largest advance in wages and the highest skilled workers received the smallest.—The Survey.

FLOGGING POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(Published by request of the Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution.)

When the Russian government dared once in 1889 to flog political prisoners, the civilized world rose in a protest of indignation, and the Russian government slunk back and did not dare to show its claws again. But more than twenty years have passed since, and in "constitutional" Russia today the flogging of political prisoners has become a matter of routine. Letters from the prisoners of Yeletz, of Orel, of Pskoff, tell of cruel treatment, of horrors and atrocities well worthy of the middle ages. Prisoners are being flogged for "not standing at attention" before the prison officials; for "offenses they might commit in the future;" for no reason at all. One prisoner in Pskoff was flogged by the order of the official Tcherlieniovsky for "not looking straight into his eye." An appeal from the Pskoff political prisoners tells of cruelties and indignities that pale the horrors of the Bastille. They say that hope is fast dying within their breasts, that black despair is stealing over them, that the ghost of suicide stalks in their midst, that the breath of death hovers over their heads, and they beg sympathy from the outside world, to help them restore the thread that binds them to life and make them feel that they are part of something whole and living and cannot be trampled upon with impunity.

Now, we all remember how a little over a year ago the Russian Chief Director of Prisons, Khruleff, came to the United States and tried to assure us that all is well in the Russian prisons, that the treatment of the prisoners is humane and exemplary, etc. When this same Khruleff unexpectedly came to inspect the Pskoff prison, and the prisoners complained that they cannot bear any longer the disgrace of being flogged, that some, not being able to endure the tortures, have tried to commit suicide, etc., the "kindly" Khruleff told the prisoners to forgive the officials, as "the thing is over." No improvement having followed his visit, the political declared a "hunger strike," that is, they refused all food. One hundred and forty men held out for four days. There were rumors that they were being flogged in order to induce them to take food. Even the conservative local papers commented upon the superfluous severity of discipline; some even ventured to say that "the prisoners are nevertheless human beings, and not soulless beasts, doomed to inevitable sufferings, which may be maltreated and abused."

We do not know as yet how the affair terminated. There are different versions. One is that the prisoners were flogged into submission, and that the same regime prevails as heretofore; but somehow this is incredible. So far we have not yet heard from the prisoners directly. Now, we don't think that the civilized world could become callous to such outrages to human dignity. We think that the world is simply unaware of the facts, and we now call attention to them in the hope that publicity will act as a deterrent and will stay the hand that wields the knout.

"OPEN THE JAIL DOORS OR WE WILL CLOSE THE MILL GATES."

Whereas, our fellow-workers Ettor and Giovannitti have been imprisoned in the Essex County House of Correction for over two months; denied the writ of habeas corpus and bail and held virtually incommunicado; and

Whereas, it is our earnest belief that this outrage has been committed solely for the purpose of depriving their struggling fellow-workers in Lawrence, Lowell and elsewhere of their inspiring presence and invaluable aid and support in the labor war now being waged; and

Whereas, our fellow-workers William Yates, William E. Trautman and others have also been arrested on similar charges and for identical reasons, therefore

Be it resolved by the Lowell Strike Committee that we affirm our belief in the innocence of our fellow-workers; that we emphatically register our protest against the manner and cause of their arrests and demand their liberation;

That in the event of a miscarriage of justice, we endorse the slogan of our fellow-workers in Lawrence and make it unanimous for 45,000 textile workers and call upon the 300,000 textile workers who have benefited by this historic struggle to

"Open the jail doors or we close the mill gates." And that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to all labor papers and furnished the local press.

Passed by Strike Committee of 20,000 successful strikers before final adjournment.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Chairman.
GUSTAAF COPPENS, Secretary.

EXPOSING A TRAITOR.

When a labor journal publishes falsehoods against good and true union men, that journal ceases to be of any consequence. This is true of The Citizen, of Los Angeles, when it continues to publish untrue statements. The editor of The Citizen, Stanley B. Wilson, a relative of Chief of Police Wilson of San Diego, continues to discredit the American Federation of Labor members of this city in their endeavor to win the free-speech fight. The labor unions of San Diego are in a death struggle and every good and true labor journal should and will support them. The Citizen appears to be the official organ for Captain of Detectives Joe Meyers, who is one of the San Diego officials who is responsible for members of the American Federation of Labor being assaulted, robbed and deported, as in its issue of April 26 it contained a front page story giving Meyers' version of the San Diego situation. Permit us to say it is a falsehood from start to finish, notwithstanding Stanley B. Wilson's acquiescence.—The Labor Leader, Official paper of San Diego Trades and Labor Council.

SYNDICALISM AT WORK.

By TOM MANN.

(Written in Salford Gaol.)

The exceptional trade-union activity, the increase in volume and variety of the various phases of "Labor Unrest," and the recent application of "Syndicalist" principles and methods in the industrial world, is simply so much evidence that the efforts of the working class to obtain improved conditions are not flagging, but multiplying, and all who recognize the existence of the "Social Problem" have cause for satisfaction, that this stimulating force is apparently in the ascendancy and destined to produce great results in the near future.

Syndicalism means the control of industry by "Syndicates," of unions of workers, in the interest of the entire community; this necessarily presupposes the relatively perfect industrial organization of all who work, and the right relationship to each other of every section. Robert Owen, over eighty years ago, advocated the necessity for such a method of organization, and made a very good start at putting it into practice; but, as it proved, the workers were not equal to resorting to such relatively highly-trained methods; and the workers have had to spend twice forty years in the industrial wilderness because they were neither mentally nor physically qualified to enter the "promised land." Several other methods have been resorted to by the workers to escape from their industrial bondage since Owen's time, but none of them have proved really effective. Parliamentary action least of all.

In Robert Owen's vigorous days the workers of England had no political "rights," and it would appear that Owen set small store by the possession of any such "rights." He saw and taught that the workers' difficulties arose as a consequence of their industrial subjugation to the Capitalist class—in other words, that the employing class had no concern for the working class, except to control and exploit their labor force for the specific purpose of using them as profit-making machines for themselves.

The Syndicalist of to-day has learned that all-important fact, and so refuses to play at attempts at social reform through and by means of Parliaments, these institutions being entirely under the control of the plutocracy, and never tolerating any modification of conditions in the interest of the working class, save with the ulterior motive of the more firmly entrenching themselves as the ruling class.

All this is admitted by most Socialists as regards the motive and object of the Capitalist class, but the typical Socialist retains an abiding faith in the "wisdom and power" of Parliament, and seeks to achieve revolutionary changes by means of Parliament. And yet he also fully admits that all the really serious grievances of the workers are economic or industrial, and not political in character. Many of them can also see clearly enough that Parliament cannot manage or control an industry, or really rectify industrial wrongs, but still the glamour of this imposing bourgeoisie institution commands their obeisance and subjection.

The Syndicalist, that is, the trade and labor unionist of the revolutionary type, recognizes not only that all changes favorable to the workers must be brought about by the workers, but also that the only correct method of doing this is through and by the workers' own industrial organizations. Organized labor means the control of labor-power by the laborers organized, and this means the control of wealth production to the extent to which Labor is organized.

It is only whilst Labor is partially organized that recourse to strikes is necessary; not even the general strike will be necessary when Labor is universally organized. Universal organization must carry with it industrial solidarity—i. e., universal agreement upon the object to be attained, or otherwise the capitalists will still triumph; but with solidarity on the industrial field the workers become all-powerful.

There is nothing but a little reflection wanted to enable anyone to see that such is really the case. All students of social economics, who recognize the operation of the law of wages, know that, irrespective of what the worker produces, all that the worker on the average receives is the subsistence wage; but we also know that, in order to get that subsistence wage, there are some who work but six hours a day, whilst others work twice and even three times as long. The most effective means of securing social betterment is by reducing the working hours. It is better to get the subsistence wage for relatively few than for many hours of work.

This Syndicalism will do, and by so doing will solve the problem of unemployment, and by the same means will kill excessive working hours; and by the same methods will wipe out all low wages, and a further application of the same principle will secure to the workers the full reward of their labor. All will come in a perfectly natural manner as the direct outcome of industrial solidarity, guided intelligently and applied courageously.

The State Socialist, confronted with the unemployed problem, admits the necessity for trying to cure the evil, and proposes a "Right to Work" Bill. This proposal has been in the forefront of the State Socialists' program for fully twenty years, and it has never yet reached the stage of serious discussion—that is, it has not yet been considered of sufficient urgent importance to be classed by the average Parliamentarian as being within the region of practical politics. Nor is there any valid reason for supposing it is likely to be seriously dealt with by those who claim to attach importance to it.

The Syndicalist says, "Apply direct action and reduce working hours up to the point of absorbing all available workers in the ranks of the actively employed, and quite as rapidly as labor-saving devices are applied still further reduce working

hours, so that there will never be any unemployed."

"But," says the Parliamentarian, "in order to reduce hours we must have an Act of Parliament." The Syndicalist says, "Such reductions of working hours can be far better brought about by industrial organization. Nothing is wanted but the organization of the workers and agreement to use the organization for such a purpose."

The trade unionists themselves, having had their minds so fully occupied with the idea that Parliament is the all-important institution, and never having even hoped to see all workers organized industrially, have failed to realize what enormous power lies in industrial solidarity.

The nearest approach to any one industry exhibiting solidarity was that of the late great strike of the miners in March, 1912; but even here it was not complete, for many colliery enginemakers and others did not give in their notices at the same time as the colliers, and no arrangement at all was made with other organized workers to secure their co-operation in an active and warlike manner.

The arm-chair discussions that took place for several weeks before the miners' notices expired; the ready acceptance of the intervention of the Government, all showed how childishly simple were many of those responsible on the men's side. As a fact they did not view it as a national battle to be fought by the organized workers engaged in the "class struggle." Unfortunately, a large percentage of the "miners' leaders" had no conception that there was or that there is a "class struggle," and, indeed, they had done their utmost to prevent the national claim for a minimum wage coming along as forcefully as it did.

Some of the Capitalist papers charged these same leaders with being "Syndicalists"! The fact being many of them had never pronounced the word in their lives, and not 5 per cent. of them knew what the term meant. But they made an excellent fight, and were truer Syndicalists in fact than in theory. Nevertheless, if the Syndicalist principle of brotherly solidarity in all industries had been understood and resorted to, the whole pressure of the transport workers, including railwaymen, would have been applied at the end of the first week, and no power on earth could have prevailed against them.

Once again, the object aimed at by the Syndicalists is the control of each industry by those engaged in it in the interests of the entire community. This will be followed by the ownership of the tools and other means of production and transportation jointly by the industrial community. Strikes are mere incidents in the march towards control of industry and ownership of the tools of production. "Sabotage," "Ca' Canny," and irritation strikes are mere incidentals in the progress onwards. The master key to the entire problem is INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY.

Naturally, much absurd criticism has been directed to "Syndicalism," and quite a host of Labor men have hastened to declare that not only are they "not Syndicalists," but, indeed, they have pronounced opinions against it—which, upon analysis, amounts to this: they are obsessed with the plutocratic institution of Parliament and are also fearful lest identification with the workers' real movement should bar them in sharing in the contents of the Egyptian fleshpots; but they need not fear, timid souls; they may still propitiate plutocratic opinion by disclaiming identification with the virile fighting force that is already lifting the working class out of the bogs and quagmires of mugwumpish Parliamentarianism.

The watchwords are INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY and DIRECT ACTION. By these means we can and will solve unemployment, cure poverty, and secure to the worker the full reward of his labor.—The Syndicalist.

A. F. OF L. VS. I. W. W.

The American Federation of Labor is a patriotic organization, the Industrial Workers of the World is frankly the exponent of anti-patriotism. The A. F. of L. respects the American flag and supports the militia; the I. W. W. substitutes the red flag of revolt for the stars and stripes and holds up to opprobrium all who affiliate with military organizations. The A. F. of L. has sought to harmonize the interests of capital and labor, its only demands being that the worker shall be justly treated and that he shall receive a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work," but the I. W. W. insists that capital and labor can have no mutual interests and that the bitter antagonism existing between them must continue until labor has driven capital from the field and has seized all the machinery of production. In a few words, whereas the A. F. of L. represents a constructive movement that stands for conciliation and arbitration, the I. W. W. is admittedly a destructive agency, content with nothing short of actual revolution.—The Common Cause—a periodical engaged in FIGHTING (???) Socialism.

WANT TO KNOW WHY.

Whereas, In the city of San Diego there has developed a condition of police terrorism, in an attempt on the part of the police authorities to stop all labor agitation within the city; and

Whereas, The police of the city have only been able to perpetrate the outrages they have largely because the press of the city has either misrepresented or suppressed the facts; and

Whereas, The Citizen, the official organ of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, has printed and given an undue prominence to a false and misleading statement as to conditions in San Diego made by the Chief of Detectives of San Diego, a man who has been active in all the outrages against labor in San Diego; therefore be it

Resolved, By Branch San Diego Socialist party, that the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles be and is hereby requested to investigate what, if any, reasons led the management of their official organ to deliver such a blow to the cause of labor in San Diego.

REVOLT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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THOMAS J. MOONEY - - - Publisher

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REVOLTERS' MEETING.

On Sunday, May 12th, at 2:30 p. m., in the Headquarters of the Industrial Socialist League, 1776 Mission street, the semi-annual meeting of the readers of REVOLT will take place. All who have subscribed to REVOLT for a period of six months are entitled to participate in the meeting. Those who have not renewed their subscriptions are debarred from voting. So re-subscribe at once. The readers of REVOLT not living in the city of San Francisco are entitled to vote. The question to be voted on is as follows: "SHALL THE PRESENT POLICY OF REVOLT BE CONTINUED?" Also vote for nine members as Board of Directors of Revolt Publishing Co.

All votes must be filed with the secretary not later than May 10th, 1912.

FREDERICK BEBERGALL, Secretary,
1384 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

The present Board of Directors are David Milder, Thos. Mooney, Selig Schulberg, James Dukelow, Mrs. H. Howard, A. Johnsen, H. Pusevovitch, Louis Fortin and F. Bebergall.

REVOLT in its one year has proven itself a powerful weapon in the hands of the struggling toilers. Every one should do a little, get just one additional subscriber, besides sending in his own. A small donation would be appreciated and help some.

CAREER OF TWO PAPERS.

Watch for Mooney! Will Tour State on Red Motorcyclé.

At the close of the first year of REVOLT, the Voice of the Militant Worker is less in danger of being silenced than ever before in its stormy career. This in spite of the fact that it is more than \$200 in debt at the present time. In this connection it may be interesting to draw a few invidious comparisons.

In the course of the year during which REVOLT has been carrying its message of working-class action on the industrial and political fields to a steadily increasing number of readers, a little more than \$2,000 has been received from all sources. This has been paid for printing and mailing the paper, all work in connection with it being contributed, the REVOLT workers paying their own expenses.

REVOLT has been printed on paper in keeping with the quality of the matter published, contributed by the foremost Socialist writers of the world, because the publishers realize that a majority of the readers wish to preserve the issues as part of their permanent Socialist library. In spite of the extra cost of book paper, and the effect of the fight made against the Voice of the Militant Worker by the mere politicians in the party, REVOLT has completed its first year with only a small debt and excellent prospects.

On the other hand, the California Social-Democrat, for which every party member in California is compelled to pay \$1.20 a year whether he wants it or not, while it accepts fifty cents a year from some other sources, has received nearly \$14,000 in the first eight months of its existence and yet is nearly \$1000 in debt. Salaries of \$20 and \$25 a week have something to do with this, but only a small part of it. The way that paper is run by the ring which controls it for the support of personal political ambitions tells the rest of the story.

REVOLT appeals to the Socialist party membership and all believers in Industrial Socialism on its merits alone. To acquaint a larger number of the comrades in California with these merits, Thomas J. Mooney, whose work in San Francisco as circulation manager has contributed in great degree to the success of REVOLT, will leave San Francisco in the course of the next two weeks, for a motor-cycle tour of Central California, to be followed later by trips to other parts of the State. On these tours, Comrade Mooney will speak on Socialism where meetings can be arranged, but his chief purpose will be to take subscriptions and secure contributions for the maintenance of REVOLT. All present readers of the paper are urged to give him all possible aid in each place he visits.

GERMANIA HALL LECTURES.

Fifteenth and Mission Streets.

Under Auspices of Industrial Socialist League.

EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT.

FREE SPEECH FIGHTS AND KASPAR BAUER.

By THE GADFLY.

There are some things so splendid, so noble in themselves and in the heroism which they inspire, that no untoward incident can disgrace them, no matter how frightfully some individual whom unfortunate circumstances may conspire to identify with the movement may disgrace himself. Even if such a movement should fail to purge itself of the person, lost to all sense of the eternal fitness of things, who has brought disgrace as near as it ever can come to a cause so glorious, it still must stand acquitted of any share in the degradation of the individual.

In a great fight for the principle of free speech, and all that such must mean to the militant working class of the world, like the one now in progress in San Diego, it may be that those involved in the struggle cannot well pause even to consider the contemptible part which any of their number may have played in any phase of the working-class movement not directly connected with the fight in hand. No matter how deep the shame which Kaspar Bauer has brought upon himself by his faithlessness to the comrades who stood by him in the struggle to compel recognition of the San Diego free-speech fight, and in the deception which he apparently with deliberation practiced upon those comrades while preparing to dicker with Job Harriman for a promise of support of the movement—such support as, in the end, can do it nothing but harm—no part of this disgrace can cast any shadow upon the fight itself.

Even if this Bauer should be permitted to retain a position of influence in the free-speech struggle until such time as his fellow workers can turn their attention from the most important work in hand, and measure his despicable conduct by the standards which must prevail in the comradeship of the true class consciousness of the workers where they stand together to defend any phase of the Socialist movement against betrayal to selfish interests, no part of the scorn which he so fully deserves should be put upon the movement nor on the courageous fellow workers in jail who have been compelled by unkind chance to permit him to pose as their representative.

The revolutionary comrades of the Socialist party who were betrayed by Bauer in the State convention of that organization, after Bauer had been purged over for an hour by the persuasive male siren of the movement, have a valid cause of quarrel with him, and one which, for the sake of the integrity of comradeship in the movement, never should be forgotten, the revolutionary comrades of the Socialist party have no possible cause for antagonism or coolness toward the free-speech fight which has had the bitter misfortune of permitting the Bauer to attach himself to its proceedings.

To those who, witnessing the monstrous stupidity of Kaspar Bauer, are sick at heart at his contemptible betrayal of his comrades without the slightest warning, we urge remembrance of the courageous conduct of the boys in jail, and those to follow before this fight shall end in triumph for the basic principle of all truly revolutionary labor movements, and call upon them to do all in their power to aid in winning the great battle, no matter what part the recreant may chance to be permitted to play in a cause which he has proved himself utterly unworthy to represent.

After the free-speech fight is over and won, then will be time enough to deal with Kaspar Bauer as such as he deserve.

SLUGGED AND ROBBED BY THUGS AT RAYMOND, WASH.

I was arrested on April 1, 1912, by the citizen police of Raymond, Washington. No charge was entered against me and I was held about an hour and then told to get out of town on the 4:20 train. Inside of one hour and before this train left, I was rearrested and held until between two and three the next morning, when two men entered my cell, blindfolded me, handcuffed me, put me in an automobile and took me about eight miles outside the city. The machine was stopped, I was thrown to the ground and severely beaten by two men with loaded whips while two more held me in such a manner that I could not resist. I was whipped so severely that I was black with bruises and the marks are still on my body and legs. I have never learned why I was arrested. I had committed no crime and had not been near the mills whose men were on strike. When the men were through beating me one told me that if I returned I would be prosecuted as a white slave. Before leaving me, one of the four who beat me gave me two dollars, but before this they had taken \$12.95 from me and kept my grip. EARL OSBORNE.

Another Sworn Statement of a Victim.

I was arrested on Wednesday, March 27, 1912, in the city of Raymond, Wash., about 10 a. m., and was held in jail until Monday, April 1, when I was released about 1 a. m. Sunday evening before I was released the chief of police placed me in a cell near the door of the jail. About 1 a. m. on Monday three men entered my cell, all having their faces concealed, and seized and conveyed me to a waiting automobile and carried me to a point about ten miles from Raymond, stopped the machine, took me out, and severely beat me with what appeared to me to be a blacksnake whip. After beating me in a inhuman manner, they told me that if I took the shirt which they had wrapped around my head from off my face before they called, that they would shoot me. When I managed to get the shirt off my head, the automobile was out of sight, on its way back to Raymond. I was arrested without cause and no charge was placed against me. So far as I know, the only cause may have been the fact that I am a member of the I. W. W. I had not been guilty of a breach of the peace and was attending strictly to my own affairs when taken into custody. When released, one of the men gave me two dollars. DAN N. PETERSON, Affiant.

LET ALL PROTEST.

The trial of Ricardo Flores Magon and Enrique Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa, members of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, charged with violation of the neutrality laws, is set for June 4. That allows about four weeks for active work. It is possible, of course, that the date may be postponed once more, but it will not do to reckon on that.

All are urged to sign the following coupon, to get their friends to sign it, and to send it for signature wherever there may be a chance of getting results. When signed the coupons should be cut out and sent to the President at Washington.

This is not the mere waste of labor of preparing petitions for officials to pigeonhole. It is a method of agitation and should be accompanied by and made the basis of agitation. The coupon presents, in the briefest form, a statement of facts which the public should know; facts that are closely related to the "high" politics played so industriously in this country by Wall Street.

The signing and collecting of these coupons may be made also an effective medium for the education of the public regarding the contemplated crime of intervention.

Hitherto the Junta has made practically no effort to defend itself, being absorbed in its general agitation work. Events, however, have now developed that make a stubborn fight imperative, since we have to bring certain facts before the public through the medium of the court; facts that will throw much light on the influences that have been at work behind the scenes.

Such appeals as we have made in the past have been almost entirely for the general propaganda, but we must now collect money for legal work that is indispensable. All correspondence and money should be sent to Manuel G. Garza, 914 Boston St., Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A.

The coupon follows:

Protest Coupon.

I protest against the prosecution of the Mexican Revolutionists Ricardo and Enrique Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa, because revolutions in Cuba, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Haiti, San Domingo and other Central and South American countries have been fomented in this country with the consent and knowledge of the authorities. Francisco I. Madero violated the neutrality laws and even stole a cannon from the public street of El Paso, but the neutrality laws were never invoked against him. Madero's troops have been allowed to traverse American territory for the purpose of defeating those who are struggling for Land and Liberty.

Signature

Date

Residence

REGENERATION.

DOMESTICATING THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tempted to prove it, after he had trained in his company for the last couple of years he branded himself with the same stick. But to get through with Harriman's report, it was neither educational, instructive, or tended to strengthen the Revolutionary Movement. His report was nothing more than an attempt to hypnotize the convention by his Camillean appeals.

The real big fight of the convention was on the "California Social Democrat." The question was whether the Party membership should be subjected to a forced subscription for the paper. It seemed that the majority in this instance was against Harriman. He plead, and appealed and beseeched and fought for four hours on this question of compulsory subscription. It seemed as if he was doomed to have his pet scheme nipped when in sheer desperation he moved to adjourn the convention for one hour. The delegates, being tired and hungry, consented and when the convention reassembled, this barometer of the reactionary Socialist political scrawlwags had succeeded in doing the impossible. Caspar Bower was the tool in this instance. Bower needs, or thinks he needs, the support of Harriman in that terrible Free Speech fight at San Diego, and Harriman, knowing that, succeeded in his seduction. Bower and Irvine brought in a resolution to the effect "that for one year more the party membership be forced to subscribe to the State paper. In the meantime a committee of five was to be elected to devise ways and means, IF POSSIBLE, to put the paper on a different financial basis next year."

Burning Question of Unionism.

The change in Bower disorganized the Reds in the convention and for the first time Harriman succeeded in sweeping the membership, through Bower, off their feet. On the most important resolution of the convention, the resolution on INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, after a feverish fight for over three hours in which the Divines participated, in which Harriman charged that the I. W. W. was teaching "individual direct action," whatever that is. He said individual "direct action" was the kind of action the McNamara boys were guilty of. We don't know whether that is direct action, indirect action, or impulse. Harriman lies about the I. W. W. when he attempts to say that they teach individual direct action. Harriman denounced Syndicalism as being a terrible thing (this is before the current issue of Olaf A. Tveitmoe's "Organized Labor" made its appearance, containing a front page article approving of syndicalism. Perhaps now Harriman has changed his mind for gossip hath it that "Tweit" holds the whip). Yet, notwithstanding all of the efforts on the part of the pure and simplers in the Socialist movement

to save their face, the resolution was voted down by a vote of 54 to 49. Among those who voted against the "Industrial Union resolution" were J. Stitt Wilson, H. C. Tuck, G. S. Brower, Alexander Irvine, J. Murry, Job Harriman; in fact all of the gentlemen with careers either behind or in front carried for favor with Craft Unionist supporters. The following is the defeated resolution:

"Whereas, Irrespective of the attitude of any particular organization of workmen toward the present relation of the producers of wealth to the owners of wealth, as a general proposition or in specific manifestations of the class struggle, the working men and women of this country are rapidly coming to a realization that neither immediate advantages of any importance nor ultimate victory for the workers in their struggle to possess themselves of the machinery of production and the entire wealth which they produce can be won without class action based on the principle of Industrial Unionism, and

"Whereas, The recent initial victories gained by Industrial Union activity by the dock workers in Liverpool, the railroad workers of England, the coal miners of Britain, the textile workers of Lawrence, and many other industrial groups in different parts of the world has demonstrated the correctness of this view which labor in general is rapidly accepting; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, since the Socialist party cannot mean anything in the class struggle if it lags behind the labor movement instead of leading the way, it is the sense of this convention that the Socialist Party of California gives its unqualified indorsement to the principle of Industrial Unionism and pledges itself to do all in its power to aid in furthering the class organization of the workers on the industrial field."

No May Day Celebration for Polls.

The last day of the convention was marked by a tragic scene. Comrade Johns moved "that the convention adjourn at 5:30 p. m., and that the delegates participate in the May Day Demonstration of the Revolutionary San Francisco Toilers." The motion was seconded amidst cheers from the delegates and the audience. And low, and behold! the faithful groom, who disgraces the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party by his presence, flies in the face of the International Labor Movement by amending the motion "that when the convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 7:30 p. m. to-night," thereby aiming to debar those who want to participate in the labor demonstration from doing same, or sentencing them to stay away from the convention. This \$50 a week insult of the Socialist Party, of the State of California, for whom it is claimed by a Yiddish comrade, Levine by name, is a "good business proposition." Alexander Irvine, should be forced into oblivion and the sooner the movement gets wise to the uselessness, incompetency and asinine treachery of this bigoted and narrow-minded Presbyterian the better for the movement at large. The groom had his way, the convention did not adjourn and some of the delegates did not participate in the May Day celebration. Had it been the craft "Labor Day" they would have sprained a joint in their haste to adjourn.

Craft Unions as Branches.

The night session was marked by harmony, it is said, or almost harmony, and to complete the harmony the constitution was amended to the effect that organizers of the Socialist Party of the State of California receive the paltry wage of Five Dollars and a half per day in place of Four Dollars as in the past. The most distressing feature of the convention was a clause adopted in the constitution allowing for the organization of Branches inside of craft unions. This clause was fought bitterly and through the clever maneuvering of Harriman he succeeded in having it passed by a majority of three votes. What the membership will think of this remains to be seen, but Harriman & Co. have opened the way for the speedy dismemberment of the Socialist Party. The chartering of one hundred or two craft unions as Locals or Branches in the City of San Francisco will give absolute domination in the Socialist Party to a non-Socialist element. I cannot believe that the rank and file of the Socialist Party of California will approve of this clause in the constitution. Let us hope they do not. If they do let us hope that the National Convention of the Socialist Party will prohibit the chartering of any craft union who in the nature of things must become exclusive locals of the Socialist Party. More on that at some future occasion, but to close this without special reference to the conceded bantam roster of the Convention would be doing the convention an injustice. When our own Cameron King swelled up his little chest and squealed "Who is it that is opposed to the chartering of Trade Unionists? Why, it is the business men in the Socialist party." He said, "I, as Vice-President of the San Francisco Labor Council, am in favor of it," and thereby hangs the tail. A bonafide Socialist opposed Cameron King when he ran for Vice-President, but the same forces that elected the Rooseveltian-Johnstonian-office-holder, John McLaughlin also elected Cameron King, and he was aided in that election by the valiant services of the candidate of labor on the Taft ticket as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, cute Charley Nelson, Business Agent of the Building Trades Council. The political conglomeration of the California and San Francisco Labor Movement is sufficient to furnish the ingredients for a muligan stew.

LESSONS FROM SAN DIEGO.

San Diego may congratulate herself on being the instrument by which two socially valuable bits of education have been given to the world. First the world has come to know the extremes to which an overbearing despotism will go in its efforts to crush labor; and second, it is being demonstrated that, under certain conditions, revolutionary and conservative branches of the labor movement will line up together solidly and unitedly.—Hartwell A. Shippey in the May International Socialist Review.

CAPITALISTS URGED TO INDORSE STAND TAKEN BY HARRIMAN.

The following editorial, which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor (Boston, Mass.) April 9, is worth republishing in full in REVOLT. It is one of hundreds of the kind, indicating or openly urging that the only hope of escape from actual Socialism is for the master class to indorse and aid some form of pseudo Socialism and labor-fakerism. Here is the editorial in full:

"The deliberate campaign of the Industrial Workers of the World to include not only Lawrence and Lowell but Manchester and Worcester and other New England manufacturing cities in wage-contests, is arousing the eastern States to awareness that 'syndicalism' is in America, challenging capitalism, trades unionism and socialism. The same organization's campaign on the Pacific Coast, extending from San Diego north to Spokane, is having a similar educational effect west of the Mississippi. In due time the great interior region will have its own case of 'direct action'; and then the American republic will once more have to do, as it had in its early days, with French doctrinaire revolutionary in its temper.

"For it is to French thinkers and planners that this new theory and practise of anarchy are due primarily. It is in French books that the best exposition of it as a philosophy is to be found. The Belgian-French colony at Lawrence was the nucleus of the movement there. "Describing this schism in the proletarian ranks to a Boston audience recently, John Graham Brooks, who has studied it at close range in France, Great Britain and America, was inclined to find some merit in the movement as a 'shocker.' Its very excesses of revolt from all authority, from all co-operation with political or educational agencies of social evolution, and its negation of all ethics and its assertion that a desired economic end justifies methods of sabotage and repudiation of contracts, will array against it social factors that cannot be met and overcome. Already the movement, like that of the socialist, has its opportunists.

"In America, however, where the propaganda is yet young and the victories in strikes have outnumbered the defeats, it is likely that excesses will follow proclamation of defiance. Already on the Pacific Coast the issue of free speech and right of residence has been raised by communities that refuse to permit either the setting forth of the syndicalist doctrine or the presence within their borders of its advocates. "The veteran social settlement worker of Boston, Robert A. Woods, discussing the matter before the Twentieth Century Club last Saturday, sided strongly with trades unionism in the fight now being made upon it by the Industrial Workers of the World. He claims that it will be most short-sighted action for true conservators of social reform to abstain at this juncture from aiding these organized workers, who recognize the possibility and the duty of joint action by capital and labor and who are friendly to evolutionary methods of adjustment of divisive issues."

"WAR, WHAT FOR?" Whereas, It is appaent the United States of America is preparing to intervene in the Mexican Revolution; and

Whereas, It is known this intended intervention is at the behest of Wall Street financial interests; and

Whereas, It is known the expense and loss of life in case of intervention will be borne by the working class; and

Whereas, We believe such intervention to be inimical to the cause of liberty and justice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local El Paso, Socialist Party of the United States, go on record as protesting against any interference whatever; and be it further

Resolved, That said Local invite all organizations of working men to join in such protest; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Socialist and Labor Press. LOCAL EL PASO, SOCIALIST PARTY. El Paso, Texas, April 22, 1912.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO WORKINGMEN AND ALL CLASSES OF MECHANICS

As alluring advertisements have been inserted in the newspapers in various parts of the country, offering special inducements for workingmen to come to the city of Detroit where work and good wages are supposed to be plentiful, we desire to warn any person who might be contemplating a visit to Detroit, expecting these conditions to exist. The truth is, that the exact opposite are the conditions in the city of Detroit at the present writing. There are thousands of workmen unemployed here, and those coming here would only swell that number, besides demoralizing the conditions those who are employed are now working under. Don't be misled by what you see in the daily press. Think the matter over seriously in your own heart and do not be one to flood the city of Detroit with labor where there is no market for it.

Fraternally yours, THE DETROIT FEDERATION OF LABOR, Detroit, Michigan.

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It contains the heart and most of the whole revolutionary movement in a nutshell. It will put the worker on the right road. He won't have to travel all through the Middle Ages to find out what we want. The shortest, straightest cut to an understanding of Socialism. 40c a copy, \$1 a dozen. \$3 a hundred. Express prepaid. CHAS. H. KERR & CO., 118 W. WABASH ST., CHICAGO

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FACT AND FABLE.

By BIRT ELY.

It is better to make a mistake searching for the truth than never to seek the truth for fear of making a mistake.

If you discover that you have made a mistake, don't stubbornly insist upon keeping it up; let go and run.

There are very few who are in a position to justly criticize our ancestors, who made fetishes of their mistakes. Most people stereotype their mistakes into habits, customs, creeds, sacred folk-laws; make altars for them, set them thereon, prostrate themselves before their own creations, and divide their time between worshipping and making it uncomfortable for all who will not offer sacrifice to the same idols.

The market is fairly well stocked with assorted knowledge, but wisdom still commands a premium.

We stagger under the weight and complexity of our own inventions and knowledge of catalogable facts; but we think no more or better than our ancestors thousands of years ago.

Old "Mother Grundy" makes us conform to everything that is; and we complacently and cowardly sacrifice truth for the shining bauble of popularity.

The idol-smasher is very unpopular; but he is the real pioneer of all progress.

From time immemorial we have listened to those who claimed they had special knowledge by means of revelation. The priests of all kinds of superstition were ever ready to invent all sorts of yarns purporting to explain natural phenomena, of which they were as ignorant as their listeners—all for cash or privilege.

Every god that ever found his way into the minds of men, was invented by a grafting priest, who succeeded in making his dupes believe that he had a special pull.

But to convince his victims it was necessary for the priest to be plausible. That is the stock in trade of all bunco-men. So religion adapted itself to local conditions, and the moral code prescribed by the priest changed according to time and place.

The Indian's notion of heavenly bliss was one of happy hunting grounds where game was plentiful.

The old Norsemen, being a fighting race, dreamt of a Valhalla where under the leadership of their warlike gods they could fight every day, and, if killed, be resurrected in the evening in order to sit down to a banquet of pork and strong mead. Living in a cold climate, pork and strong mead, being heat producing, was a delicacy to them.

To southern races living in a hot climate before the invention of iceboxes such bill of fare would have meant suicide, so from Moses to Mohammed they put the grand kibosh on the pork and mead and stuck to milk and honey, and a little grape juice for festive occasions.

The Norsemen, suffering from the inclement weather of the North, imagined a Nifleheim or Hell that was cold, raw and foggy. Among the Semitic races, exposed as they were to the burning desert sun, Hell became a place of excessive heat. In the tropics it was eminently moral for a lady to receive company while dressed only in a brass ring around the left ankle, while among Lapps and Eskimos of the North, where nudity was decidedly uncomfortable, it was considered highly immoral. Where the soil was rich and food plenty, man considered it perfectly moral to have as many wives as the traffic would bear. When food was scarce and too many children became a nuisance, man virtuously proclaimed monogamy. When Sir Samuel Baker traveled in Africa and friendly chiefs hospitably offered to lend him a wife or two, they were surprised at his refusal. They were highly shocked at the immorality of a man having only one wife.

So we see religions and the moral codes that priests have attached to them are largely a matter of convenience and environment.

In Greece, where electrical storms are very frequent; Zeus, the controller of lightning, became the most formidable god. In San Francisco where there hardly is any lightning at all, he would have been a joke.

A person believing in the Mosaic story of creation cannot very well be reasoned with on other subjects until he gets rid of that idea.

The myth of the ancient Greeks about Atlas supporting the world on his shoulders, or that of the ancient Persians who believed that the world rested on a tortoise, which again rested on an elephant "whose legs reached all the way down" are just as rational as the Bible accounts.

It would, in fact, not be worth paying the slightest attention to the biblical yarn were it not that the acceptance of a cruel, revengeful, despotic god like the Jewish Jehova has been pictured for the basis of our so-called "Christian" civilization. The idea of a jealous god, visiting the sins of the parents upon the children and allowing his own son to be killed to square up for the old man's blunder, is a travesty upon justice. When some of our

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Socialist brethren cautiously refrain from attacking these moral monstrosities, in order that they may meet with no opposition from the gospel-mongers, they sink from propaganda into the slimy mire of practical politics.

Since the preachers are constantly invading the personal liberty of others, it becomes the duty of every libertarian to destroy their influence.

There is hope, and inspiration in the teachings of science, that mankind has progressed upwards from a jelly-fish.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

Whereas, There has developed within the city of San Diego a struggle involving the labor unions, the I. W. W. and the Socialist party; and

Whereas, Any impartial investigation of this condition and the causes leading thereto will disclose the facts to be—1st, that the trouble arose over a real attempt to suppress freedom of speech and the right of public assemblage; 2nd, that the attempt was aimed at the whole labor movement and that the real purpose of the authorities was to prevent all labor agitation whatsoever either on or off the streets in San Diego; 3rd, that all the labor forces within the city of San Diego, including the labor unions, the I. W. W. and the Socialist party have been of necessity compelled to unite their forces to maintain their liberties, and that this is in no sense an I. W. W. fight alone (although the police department and its allies would like to make it so); 4th, that the public authorities, aided by the kept press and the M. and M., have, in an effort to prevent the truth reaching the public, and with the hope of silencing all protest, resorted to every brutality and committed every outrage that an entire freedom from the restraints of the law or the condemnation of a well-informed public opinion could induce; 5th, that to this end the police have clubbed men into insensibility and have beaten women who have infringed no laws; that they have permitted the organization of a band of well-armed and half-drunken thugs into a vigilance committee and given them protection; that the police have seized members of the A. F. of L., I. W. W. and the Socialist party and turned them over to this band of thugs to be beaten up and deported; that the police have tried to suppress the labor press of San Diego, including the Labor Leader, the official organ of the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council, and through their allies, the vigilantes, have tried to terrorize the editors of all the labor papers in San Diego; and

Whereas, Such a condition obviously calls for an investigation by all labor organizations; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles sent a representative to San Diego to make such investigation; and

Whereas, such representative failed entirely to see or in any way to hear either the Socialist party or the Free Speech League before making his report; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Branch San Diego, Local San Diego County of the Socialist party, that the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles be and is hereby requested to send an investigating committee to San Diego to make an investigation and report on conditions in San Diego and that if necessary such committee be instructed to hear all the parties to the controversy before making a report.

TOM MANN EXPLAINS.

Tom Mann, Britain's most conspicuous labor agitator at present, thinks that the principal reason why the recent strike of a million British miners failed to bring forth better results was that "the miners' leaders are obsessed with the bourgeois notion of constitutional action, and are devoid of the real fighting spirit that would enable them to understand how to bring pressure in the right quarters against those who resisted them. The backing of the miners by the Transport workers would have hit the owners and the capitalist class far more in three days than the miners alone have done in more than four weeks." The miners have fought on lines and by methods that do not seriously hurt the opponents, and fights that don't hurt are not real fights at all. I must make it clear that a growing section of the rank and file are possessed of precisely the right spirit, and are quite clear-headed as to how to proceed; but the general body do not as yet appreciate the right methods and the present-day leaders (80 per cent. of them), are of the 'rest the thankful order,' and whilst engaged in a serious class struggle, are amenable to the conventional notions, of 'regard for public convenience' and high notions of 'citizenship.' But these are passing comparatively quickly, too, and this fight was necessary to enable the light to enter.

(Mann is at present awaiting trial on a charge of "inciting the military to mutiny" because he called on the soldiers not to shoot their brothers on strike.)

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