



THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER

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WHOLE NO. 26.

CLASS WARFARE.

Masters See Writing On Wall.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

It is an old saying, based on observation.

Whether it be a game of the gods or the natural psychology of dominant classes, resulting from the development of an exaggerated sense of their economic interests, it is easily seen that madness comes when destruction is impending.

In all ages there have been men, like Andrew Carnegie at the present time, who, after having enriched themselves by taking every brutal advantage of the prevailing system of exploitation, turn to warn all who seek to follow in their footsteps that "it is not safe!" The warning never is heeded.

It was not heeded by the slave owners of America, in the late '50s, when some of the beneficiaries of the lingering relic of chattel slavery began to call upon other slave owners or aspiring slave owners to slow down in their efforts to extend the system and even agree to its gradual abolishment through the purchase and freeing of the slaves by the national government. At that time the menace came, not from the slaves, but from opposing capitalist interests, but it was none the less real.

At present it is the wage slaves, the exploited toilers themselves, that menace the exploiting privileges of the masters; and there arises the agitated voice of Andrew Carnegie, perched on his pile of blood-stained gold, as follows:

New York, Oct. 20.—Andrew Carnegie, who is home to-day from his visit to Scotland, declares he is anxious to be called immediately before the Congressional Committee which is investigating the operations of the Steel Trust. Speaking of his advocacy of Lloyd-George's poor man's insurance bill as a measure to be taken up in America, Carnegie said:

"Mr. Lloyd-George visited me at Skibo and I was highly impressed with his insurance scheme. Undoubtedly it would be a good thing for America. But it is unlikely that the American Congressmen are ready to consider it definitely. I believe that the conditions of the masses of our people must soon be improved if the nation is to avoid serious trouble and class warfare. Agitation among the laboring classes is general, and there seems to be much unrest all over the world. I believe that all our present troubles will soon be peacefully adjusted."

(The Italics are REVOLTS.)

From London, by cable on the same day the Carnegie plaint came over the wires, the following was received by the press in San Francisco:

"London, Oct. 20.—It is officially announced that as a result of a final conference between Chancellor Lloyd-George and the representatives of the friendly societies, at which concessions were made by the societies, opposition to the chancellor's national insurance bill, which has been a most serious obstacle, has been withdrawn and the support of the societies pledged.

"The bill will be taken up when Parliament re-assembles on October 24 and pushed through."

But while the English capitalists, to whom the handwriting on the wall has been made clear enough to read by the light of the recent general strike, are preparing to welcome the suggestion as offering the only possible port in a storm, the masters in this country of almost perfected capitalism continue to bend all their thoughts to the devising of measures to prevent the workers from gaining any improvement in their condition. Note the following special dispatch to a San Francisco evening paper of October 20:

"New York, Oct. 20.—Representatives of the Liability Insurance Association, gathered here in their fifth annual meeting, voted to join the coalition planned to unite the companies of this country and Europe in a single organization. Decided opposition to any plan of state insurance, such as seems to be on the point of adoption in England, and receives the endorsement of Andrew Carnegie in this country, was displayed in the meeting. The consensus of opinion was that any scheme of insurance handled by the state governments would prove more costly than the present system of private management. The chief purpose of the coalition, it was stated, is to oppose the effects of the agitation for state management.

"Discussion of the increased rates recently fixed by the companies was taken up, and the general opinion expressed was that they have been ren-

(Continued on Page 3.)

REVOLT CANNOT DIE!

Voice of Militant Worker Needed.

Soon to Be Established Beyond All Danger.

Several comrades of REVOLT have reported that they heard gleeful chuckles and much impish chatter of delight among the "Socialists" who, acquiescing in the general tacit purpose of certain "leaders" to bring about a fusion deal with the ragged remnant of political power retained by misleaders in Union Labor organizations, which REVOLT exposed and prevented. The occasion of the spiteful jubilation was the following notice in last week's issue:

REVOLT HARD PRESSED.

WHILE WAITING FOR THE RENEWALS OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF SIX-MONTHS SUBSCRIBERS WHO STARTED WITH THE FIRST FEW ISSUES OF REVOLT, THIS PUBLICATION IS FACING AN EMERGENCY. THAT IS ALL WE HAVE TO SAY.

The laughter was a little premature, just as were the predictions, made from week to week,

REVOLT within the next few months, and in the meantime the subscription list is growing steadily.

If ever it should happen (and it might at almost any time between now and the first Sunday in December—it will be almost impossible after that) that REVOLT should find itself facing the alternative of going into debt or suspending for a week or two, it will suspend, for that was the policy adopted before it was born and approved by the endorsement of the entire original policy at the subscribers' meeting October 1. REVOLT can ill be spared even for a week, but it had better miss a week, awaiting the outcome of plans being brought to perfection in San Francisco and elsewhere for its support, than resort to the perilous expedient that has utterly ruined so many Socialist papers.

We will not go in debt. If every reader of

AT THE POLLS.

Looking Into Future of Suffrage.

By DOROTHY JOHNS.

For the third time the men of this city have put themselves on record regarding the esteem in which they hold their womankind. Have they judged them by themselves? Certainly it is significant that the heaviest vote against granting the franchise to the women of this State was cast in the district infested with pimps and the one dominated by plutocratic parasites. Whether these creatures pet, pamper, or exploit their women, they very evidently regard them with common distrust.

In the rural districts, where the men talk with their own wives once in a while, and where, as a rule, they support their families by their own labor, woman is more highly esteemed. Even the working class wife of the city, who is seen by her husband only by candle light, seems to "look" a little "gooder" to him than do the "fuzies" to their "flukes."

How much the men of this city, that is, the real men, the men who actually "rebuilt San Francisco," the men of the working class—how much they were influenced by the fact that it was chiefly women of the parasite class who were "boosting" the cause, can be gathered from remarks caught at random by the writer while on duty at the polls, and afterward.

"Look at the 'fuzies'! Flyin' 'round in their automobiles! They make me sick!"

"Well, I'm voting fer 'Woman Suffrage' all right, in spite of them, but I'm afraid they'll kill it. Seems they'd ought to know that it just makes a fellow sore to see them, and then think of his own women folks. If they want the workingman's vote they ought to have the working women at the polls with their babies in their arms, instead of these 'fuzies' in their furs and feathers. What in hell do we care about gettin' them the ballot? They don't need protection!"

"Well, there's no danger of them getting it! Not if they depend on the men of this burg. Too many voters being fed on delicatessen and cold storage grub. Apartment house and hotel women have no 'home interests' to protect."

"Human rights? Say! That's a joke! They'd better stick to 'Woman's Rights,' or else shed their hobble skirts and learn to walk like human beings if they want to be treated as such."

"I wonder if they really think that a woman who will tie her feet together and then try to walk has sense enough to vote?"

"Why, a man would be run in for insanity if he made the show of himself that some of these women do!"

"Mrs. Captain, you ought to put your women wise. They don't know how to run a campaign. I'm for you strong, understand, and what I'm telling you is not meant as knocking, but because I'd like to see you win. But I know lots of fellows are getting sore about certain things. Why, do you think a man would dare to roll into a precinct on rubber tires and loll back and call or beckon the workers to him? Why, he'd be out of that machine before it stopped and come gladhanding, and handing every thing else to the workers that they need."

Now the writer does not know how men treat men during a campaign, but she does know that at least one man did "roll into a precinct on rubber tires and loll back" and both called and beckoned to a woman worker, a grandmother, who had been at her post for just seven hours. To be exact, he really had the man at the wheel do the calling, but he "loll'd" far more disgustingly than did any woman organizer. However, (and to be more exact) perhaps it was not a man at all but just one of those "creatures" mentioned in the first paragraph, and perhaps it mistook the "woman" for a "lady" of its own breed.

Of course none of our women workers minded it, perhaps not one of them even gave it a thought except when prompted by some man, but it really must have looked bad, to the masculine mind, to see girls and women who had been on duty anywhere from three to twelve hours, jump and run at the beck of some "fuzie" (whatever that is) in a machine.

Personally, the writer knows something of, and fully appreciates, the prodigious amount of work accomplished by the women organizers. As a matter of fact, on reviewing past campaigns, the somewhat startling discovery is made that the vote of San Francisco, instead of almost defeating the eighth amendment, is actually the gain that carried it, since the gain made here for suffrage was greater in this campaign than the gain made last election for the same cause, and was also greater than any gain made in any other city, during this campaign. To specify, the vote against suffrage in the preceding election was more than three to one; this time, less than two

(Continued on page 3.)

DOROTHY JOHNS



REVOLT LECTURER

not only in the conversation of the sanctioners of the fusion move, but on the floor of the public party meetings—that "REVOLT can't live very long." Often it was declared, as long as five months ago, that REVOLT could not live another week.

These gentle "Socialists," in their blind rage against THE VOICE OF THE MILITANT WORKER, failed to perceive the impending and inevitable breakdown, not only of craft union politics but of the futile craft union form of organization itself. They failed to understand that the champions of Industrial Unionism, cheered by the promise which it brings, and the advocates of revolutionary political Socialism, would not and cannot afford to allow REVOLT to die.

The fact that REVOLT (the only Socialist paper that ever has achieved the feat, we think) has existed for more than six months without ever owing anybody a dollar beyond the end of each week, receiving in that period \$1,594.05, meant nothing to these pitifully spleenful persons. They only knew that they hated REVOLT with a malignant and unreasoning hatred, because it had balked the plans of the political idols that they worship, and therefore they supposed that it must die.

Much of the money that has kept REVOLT alive, maintaining it free from debt, has been secured through special meetings, addressed by William D. Haywood and others. Meetings of even greater importance are assured for RE-

REVOLT will do a hundredth part of what the members of the loyal little group on which the heaviest burden has fallen have done, there will be no need to suspend.

One of the important projects which will be carried out under the auspices of REVOLT in the near future will be a tour of Dorothy Johns, known wherever she has spoken as one of the most effective speakers in the revolutionary movement. Mrs. Johns will deliver a short series of addresses where desired, or one presenting the chief points where only one meeting can be arranged, on the general topic of, WHAT THE COMING POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF WOMEN IN CALIFORNIA WILL MEAN TO THE WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT.

The plan of this tour is not to be, directly, on a subscription basis. The rate for each meeting, to pay the expenses of the trip, will be \$5, and all receipts of the meeting in excess of that amount will remain in the local treasury. When it is remembered that on the last tour of California which she was permitted to make under the auspices of the party (before the general black-listing of speakers who stand solidly for working class action), under difficult conditions, with very short notice and in some cases none at all, Mrs. Johns in a majority of cases brought a surplus to each local for which she spoke. In one case, in Vallejo, where few highly successful meetings had been held before, the surplus over

to one against. So all honor to our women organizers, and those from other States who helped. Considering the men they had to work on they accomplished wonders. The real men and women of this city will remember gratefully that it is through their efforts the women of San Francisco are spared the humiliation of receiving the ballot altogether as a gift from their "country cousins." Again, all honor to them! Whatever of criticism they may find here will, I trust, be taken as it is intended: merely as suggestions for future campaigns.

Whatever the object to be gained through a political campaign it is the workingman's vote that determines the outcome. It stands to reason that women of the so-called upper classes are deficient in knowledge of working class psychology, or, to say the least, they are most inept in applying it. If they would succeed as politicians they must acquire working-class knowledge somehow. It will save them from the blunders made in the past campaign.

If my observation is worth anything it was a decided mistake for "society" women to be at the polls. The effect on the average voter was most disastrous. After the last outburst quoted, the writer was defending the commanders, and felt that she had almost convinced a bunch of voters that the women in the machines were working just as hard as any one, when a youngster called out from the gutter, "Say! Tell that woman that the lady in the automobile wants her."

"There you have it!" exulted one of the critics. "That's the situation exactly! The ladies are trying to use the 'women' of the working class as stepping stones to power."

The group broke up. Those who had not already voted went into the booth, and the writer is quite sure that most of the workingmen in that bunch voted "No" on amendment eight.

Our feminine politicians should be selected for their sense of fitness, and then taught some real arguments in support of the measure to be advanced.

Personally, the writer found the workingmen rather shy about expressing their prejudice against allowing women the ballot. Their chief thought seems to be that enfranchised woman will take their jobs away from them. When it was pointed out to several that the machines, which have neither voice nor vote, are slowly but surely doing that very thing, and that woman without the ballot has been forced to become breadwinner for job-chasing men and their children, it seemed to come to them as an entirely new suggestion. I don't know where they could have got their "dope" on the question, but one old fellow said: "Well, lady, I have been hearing talk on this here subject pretty near all my life and that's the first argument I ever did hear that seems to me to any way favor it. I set my mind against Woman Suffrage forty years ago. I've been fighting it hard ever since. I voted against it in four States already and now—well now, lady, I'm going to change my bet!" And he gave me his hand on it.

Some of the "arguments against" that I listened to should, in strict fairness to the "ladies," be mentioned here. The policeman on the corner, though he expressed himself as favoring the measure "on principle," said:

"It will be a bad thing for Frisco if it passes."

"Why?" I asked.

"Why, don't you know, there are over four thousand blind pigs in San Francisco, patronized and kept up by the women, mostly wives and daughters of the workingmen? Give them the ballot and they'll throw every saloon in town open to women!"

"Are you serious? Do you mean me to understand that the women of San Francisco are 'booze fighters'?"

"Yes, ma'am. That's exactly what I mean." And he did not smile as he said it, either.

"I don't believe it!" I cried indignantly. "First, because I won't believe it, and second, because I know that if there were the faintest shred to hang it on Colonel Irish would never have overlooked such an 'anti argument' as that!"

But the policeman was serious, all too serious. He even took my poor little joke seriously.

"I don't know about Colonel Irish," he said; "perhaps he don't know it. But you just ask any other policeman. I've worked in this town a few years myself, and I know what I'm talking about."

When he left I crossed the street and repeated what he had said to a group of voters, eager to hear their denunciation of so slanderous an assertion regarding the women of their class. Several flushed hotly and dropped their eyes, but not a word was said, except by the saloon keeper on that corner. He had been out in front of his grocery store nearly all day and I had noticed that he seemed furious about something. Now it all came out.

"He's damn right!" he exploded. "You bet your life the cops can tell you where the blind pigs are—if they wanted to. But somehow they can't seem to see them on election day! Look at that. . . . How he's been watching my place like a hawk all day, but he's scared to look across the way; he might see something! He knows as well as I do that that fellow is running wide open and he's only afraid that somebody will come along and call his attention to it. They can blame the women for the 'pigs' if they want to, but everybody knows that they can close them up if they want to! But no! That's where they get theirs! A decent saloon man won't stand for their graft. We make them pay for their drinks!"

(So you can't tell very much by that!)

In the afternoon I spoke to the "cop" again.

"If, as you say, the majority of the women of San Francisco are addicted to drink, to what do you attribute such a state of affairs?"

He regarded me steadily a moment, as if wondering if I were merely curious or anxious to learn.

"Well," he said finally. "I attribute it to several things. Living is too high here for the working man, wages are low; there's thousands of unskilled laborers, and lots of union men have to work below the scale, so the workingmen have neither time nor money to spend on their families. But the women and girls are human beings, just like anybody else, and they must have amusement of some sort. If they can't get decent amusement they take what they can get."

"Hence the blind pigs?" I asked.

"Exactly!" he concluded emphatically.

I wonder where he got his dope! He indignantly denied being a Socialist, and went off in a huff before I had a chance to ask him if he did not think the San Francisco women would instinctively use their ballots to do away with such conditions and improve their standard of living, rather than merely to secure more of the kind of amusement which they take now because they can't afford to be decent!

WOMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO, IT SEEMS TO BE UP TO US!

Our work is evidently cut out for us.

THIS IS A VILE TOWN AND EVERYBODY KNOWS IT! (Except, perhaps, the lazy-minded, selfish stay-at-home, who has no interest outside of "her and her's," and not sense enough to protect that.) The men acknowledged its vileness when they told us that "politics is too dirty a game for woman to take a hand in."

Let us show them that WE CAN CLEAN UP THIS TOWN WITHOUT SOILING OURSELVES WITH THEIR PUTRID POLITICS. Let us profit by their mistakes.

They have been dealing with effects. LET US FIGHT CAUSES!

Blind pigs, saloons, dance halls, drunkenness, prostitution, disease, insanity, suicide and crime are effects. (And the man-measures employed to combat them, are ghastly jokes!)

THE CAUSE IS THE LOW STANDARD OF LIVING FORCED ON THE WORKERS BY THE GREED OF THE EMPLOYING CLASS!

WOMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO, YOU HAVE BRAINS ENOUGH TO RECOGNIZE THIS CAUSE. HAVE YOU THE HARDIHOOD TO DROP ALL "FADS," AND FIGHT IT?

REPLY TO CARDINAL GIBBONS.

By G. H. RITTERSKAMP.

In the course of his jubilee sermon delivered at the cathedral in Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons is quoted as expressing unqualified disapproval of three important political propositions which have commanded a large share of public attention, namely, the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, the Initiative and Referendum proposal and the Recall of the judiciary.

The Cardinal is quoted as saying, "The election of Senators by the votes of the people involves the destruction of a strong bulwark against dangerous popular encroachments. . . . To give to the masses the right of annulling the acts of the legislatures is to substitute mob law for established law. . . . To recall a judge because his decisions do not meet with popular approval is an insult to the dignity, the independence and self-respect of our judiciary. . . . The Constitution of the United States is the palladium of our liberties and our landmark in our march of progress. Its wisdom has been tested and successfully proved after a trial of a century and a quarter. It has weathered the storms of the century which is passed, and it should be trusted for the centuries to come. What has been good enough for our fathers ought to be good enough for us. Every change, either in the political or religious world, is not a reformation. Better to bear the ills we know than fly to those we know not of. Do not disturb the political landmarks of the republic."

Our answer to Cardinal Gibbons is brief. We will merely state the facts in the case and leave it to the intelligence of the American people to decide for themselves.

The election of Senators by the votes of the people does involve the destruction of a strong bulwark against popular encroachments. As to whether these popular encroachments are dangerous, suffice it to say that popular encroachments have always been considered dangerous by those whose interests were endangered by popular education and self-government.

The Cardinal is afraid to trust the masses. He insinuates that law by the masses is mob law. Now, the word "masses" in America is a synonym for "the people," "the public," "the sovereign people." The masses are the creators of our legislatures and yet the Cardinal would deny the public the right to annul the acts of its legislatures. Let the Cardinal remember that "governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

On the recall of the judiciary Cardinal Gibbons agrees with President Taft. To recall a judge, the Cardinal thinks, would be an insult to the dignity, the independence and self-respect of our judiciary. President Taft thinks so too. No doubt Judge Grosscup would have thought so had this principle of popular government been instituted against him.

It does seem strange how fearful men high up in Church and State are of popular encroachments upon the established order of things. How solicitous they are about the dear old Constitution!

Why if any ordinary man on the street were to say to his neighbor, "What has been good enough for our fathers ought to be good enough for us," words attributed to Cardinal Gibbons, he would be "dubbed" a mossback, old fogey, ignorant, unprogressive, and undesirable neighbor and a poor citizen. He would in truth be the Rip Van Winkle of his community, the laughing stock of the town.

And then, as if to crown his dissertation on the political economy of our time, the Cardinal attempts to quote from the immortal Shakespeare. The Cardinal says, "Better to bear the ills we know than fly to those we know not of." What Shakespeare really does say is to be found in Hamlet's soliloquy, Act III, Scene I:

"For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office and the spurns

That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,
The undiscovered country from whose bourne
No traveler returns, puzzles the will
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pitch and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action."

SASSY SAYINGS OF AN ORGANIZER.

By O. F. BRANSTETTER.

"I'm a Socialist all right but I ain't agoin' to join the party. I was a Greenbacker, and a Knights of Labor, and a Populist, and I know jest how them things go. Jest as soon as you begin to git strong then a lot of your leaders begin to trade and compromise and sell you out jest to git jobs for themselves.

"Socialism is all right, if it wasn't for that, but how're you goin' to keep your leaders from sellin' you out I'd like to know?"

"Oh, but they can't, comrade. You see—"

"They can't hey? Well I'd jest like to know how you'll keep 'em from it? I'd jest like to have you tell me how you'll—"

"Well, if you will just shut up and give me a chance I WILL tell you. If you knew anything about the Socialist party you would know that we don't depend upon the honesty or incorruptibility of what you call our 'leaders.'"

A Socialist knows that there is no more community of interests between the working class and the capitalists politically than there is industrially. He knows that a political party can not serve two masters, but that all the old parties represent only the interests of the capitalist class, which finances, controls and owns them.

And so he has organized an entirely new political party, a party separate and distinct from all parties controlled by his masters. It is a party which is financed, owned and controlled by himself and his comrades and he has put the best of his brains, his energy and his enthusiasm into making it a party which will represent the working class, and the working class ONLY.

And so, in this new party he has builded for himself, he has taken for one of the cardinal principles, and the slogan of his party, "NO FUSION—NO POLITICAL TRADING."

And therein he has shown his wisdom. It is good tactics. It is the only possible way in which he can secure his demands—by supporting and putting into power a political party which stands for his principles and for his interests. And more than that—IT IS HIS ABSOLUTE SECURITY AGAINST BEING SOLD OUT.

With that principle he resists the flattery and false promises of the old parties, and detects the traitors and designing politicians within his own ranks. No traitor, no matter how willing, can work much injury to the party so long as he votes and uses his influence to have every other Socialist vote for the principles, platforms and candidates of the Socialist party, AND FOR NO OTHER.

No trust, no corporation, and no old party politician will pay very much to have a man advocate those things.

Whenever they buy or corrupt a Socialist leader, either national, state or county, they pay him to support some principle, platform or candidate other than those of the Socialist party.

And as soon as he does that the honest Socialist has him spotted. Either he is NOT A SOCIALIST and does not understand the principles and tactics of the party, OR HE HAS SOLD OUT FOR MONEY OR FOR VOTES.

"The question now remains, will the honest Socialists sanction the corrupt deal made by this leader?"

Certainly not. They will make the ignorance or the treachery of this leader absolutely harmless by the simple expedient of VOTING FOR THE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES AND CANDIDATES—AND FOR NO OTHER.

I have never heard of a corporation or an old party politician bribing a man to vote the Socialist ticket, or to "influence others to vote the Socialist ticket. If they did so no one would be the gainer except the Socialist party, the losers would be the chumps who paid the money.

When the Interests corrupt a candidate or a leader in any party, it is not the leader's vote which they are buying, but the votes which he can influence in THEIR INTERESTS.

And no "leader" can influence the membership of the Socialist party to vote against their principles or their candidates. Whenever he tries to do so he ceases to be a "leader." The corporation is gold-bricked when it purchases his influence, because he has no influence when he attempts to use it in the interests of the old parties or their owners.

The so-called "leaders" can never "sell us out" for their personal benefit so long as we stick to that slogan "NO COMPROMISE—NO POLITICAL TRADING"—and WE ARE GOING TO STICK.

[NOTE—REVOLT hopes all Comrade Branstetter says will soon be true of the Socialist party beyond question. We are doing all we can to make it so.]

REVOLT MUCH NEEDED.

Los Angeles, Oct. 12, 1911.

Comrades:

Enclosed find \$1 for the Revolt Sustaining fund. Wish the amount could be much larger, for the paper is much needed in California at this time.

Yours for the revolution,
GEORGIA KOTSCH.

IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

(By National Socialist Press.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 20.—"We'll get the right jury," said William J. Burns' chief operative, McLaren, at the end of the second day's session of court in the McNamara case. The knowing leer on the face of the brutal detective spoke louder than his words.

The conclusion of the sleuth was undoubtedly based upon the rulings of Judge Bordwell on the objections of the prosecution to questions propounded by the attorneys for the defense to prospective jurors.

Z. T. Nelson, a retired merchant living at Long Beach, was evidently anxious to serve on the jury. The prosecution was equally anxious to have him. Burns men wanted him. Judge Bordwell made rulings that can best be interpreted by the reader.

The first important question that was asked was put by Lecompte Davis of the defense:

"Have you an opinion, Mr. Nelson," asked Mr. Davis, "whether labor unions, as they exist today in this country, are proper, or are they inimical to society and a menace to the welfare of the community?"

Then arose a terrific objection on the part of the prosecution. Nelson said he was not prejudiced against labor unions. His apparent mental reservation caused Attorney Davis to say: "This defendant is a member of organized labor, and I presume the motive they will claim—and I do not think your honor can have any doubt of that—that the motive which actuated the commission of the crime was to avenge what they will claim was the attitude and the conduct of the Times toward organized labor. Now we have got to meet that. There is no question about it and that matter has been discussed since long before this crime was committed and the question now presents itself to your honor's mind.

"Should a man who is absolutely opposed to organized labor, who is biased and prejudiced against organized labor, sit on this jury?"

Davis argued that bias and prejudice were elusive quantities and that he sought to develop the real state of Nelson's mind. The prosecutors wildly objected and Nelson, the prospective juror, in his eagerness, volunteered the information that he was a reader of the Times.

Then Job Harriman quickly asked:

"Does the use of the strike by the unions in conflict with the employers prejudice you against them?"

"As far as the strike is concerned, no," replied the talesman, "but in the way they are carried on—"

"Never mind; that will do!" said Judge Bordwell with great haste.

Clarence Darrow sprang to his feet and said in loud, clear tones:

"I submit that the Court interrupted this talesman as he was about to explain his state of mind. It is plain this man has a prejudice and was about to state it when the Court stopped him."

The Court ruled that the question had been properly answered and Darrow made an exception. Darrow's quick action nonplused the Court and the defense quickly took up its advantage.

"But as strikes are carried on?" queried the defense?

"I was about to say," said the talesman, taking his cue from the judge, "that—that—I know nothing of how they are carried on."

This weak and shifty statement caused a ripple of amusement to run through the courtroom.

Burns men, who are virtually in charge of the prosecution, were elated over the rulings of Judge Bordwell and it was upon these rulings and his interruption and guidance of Nelson that they based their hope of getting "the right jury."

"We've got them here and we'll hang them," has been the oft repeated statement of Burns and his operatives.

Now they have changed it to: "We'll get the right jury and we'll hang the McNamaras."

Hearst's Los Angeles Examiner played up the most vicious story that has been printed since the arrest of the McNamara boys. Coming out with a first page flare on the opening day of the trial the yellow sheet repeatedly spoke of the younger McNamara as "James Bryce." The whole intent, seemingly, was to prejudice the public against the prisoner on the day he was to be tried for his life.

This following the persistent campaign of the Times in circulating its infamous pamphlet to every possible jurymen of the county was a particularly vicious procedure.

Clarence Darrow attempted to nullify some of the bad effects of the Examiner story by moving to correct the records and fill in the full names of the McNamara brothers as John Joseph McNamara and James Barnabas McNamara, but Prosecutor Ford made a vigorous protest, showing that he will later try to prove Jim McNamara's name is James Bryce. This the defense will readily disprove.

Sheriff William Hammel is giving his personal attention to the case, but McLaren, the Burns bloodhound, slips around issuing his orders to prosecutors and sheriff. Burns still occupies the leading position in the case, and his operatives are doubling their efforts to keep the professional confessor, Ortie McManigal, up to the mark. McManigal is coddled, humored and petted by the Burns men. He goes unshackled on his daily walk on the street, smokes his good cigar and enjoys the sunshine.

In taking the McNamara boys to and from the jail the sheriff heavily manacles them.

On the first day of the trial only did John J. get a breath of fresh air and a look at the green lawns and trees on the courthouse grounds while he enjoyed a moment in the sunshine. Now

(Continued on Page 3.)

REVOLT

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BLIND AS BATS.

While the cables were carrying to San Francisco the startling news of the outbreak of the bourgeois revolution (with its quick germs of working class consciousness), telling of another long step in the march of world progress, incidentally assuring the early return to China of thousands of Chinese, the Asiatic Exclusion League of this city held a meeting.

While every possible significance of China and the Chinese to the world movement of the working class was undergoing a profound change, while the streets rang with the plaudits of Chinese workers who at least had some dim conception of the meaning of the successful uprising to the future of their class, the pinheaded politicians of the Exclusion League solemnly discussed measures of preventing an imagined influx of toilers from Chinese shores.

Incidentally, aroused at last to a realization of a fact that should have been obvious three years ago, and which has been openly discussed in the public press for the past six months, they seriously considered the real problem of immigration which organized labor in San Francisco is going to face in the years following the opening of the Panama Canal—the inevitable influx of Greeks, Italians and other Southern Europeans by the tens of thousands.

The manner in which these gentry grappled with the problem was characteristic. Knowing (if they read Baker's statements while here; if they read at all or think at all to any purpose) that preparations already are being made by the great steamship companies, allied with all the colossal commercial and financial interests of the land, to establish lines of steamers for that very purpose, they decided that Union Labor of San Francisco shall "protest" against carrying out the plan. They would serve warning on Morgan, Guggenheim and all the actual rulers of the nation, that the Asiatic Exclusion League of San Francisco considers their plan reprehensible and will not tolerate it! Incidentally, they decide on a course of conduct well calculated to arouse the absolutely futile enmity of the workers of San Francisco against the workers who are going to be workers of San Francisco in the years to come.

In short, the gentry of the Exclusion League utterly ignored the opportunity and the necessity of Union Labor in San Francisco taking its part in the world movement of the working class, and advocated an altogether worthless and dangerous policy of antagonism to workingmen whom, sooner or later, they will have to organize.

It was not to be expected that the Exclusion League would utter a call to working class forces to unite for battle against the common enemy, the exploiting class, instead of fighting among themselves and engendering hatreds which the masters are delighted to have promoted, but it might have been expected that they would not make such utterances of themselves as they have.

They have not succeeded in excluding anything—except common sense and understanding from their farcical councils.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

Palo Alto, Cal., Oct. 16, 1911.

The following resolution was adopted by Local Santa Clara County.

VALLANCE ARNOTT, County Secy.

"San Jose, Sept. 17, 1911.

"Resolved, That Local Santa Clara County Socialist party protest against the arbitrary and unconstitutional manner in which the meeting of the Board of Control (held in Los Angeles on Sept. 1st), was called, and protest against the legality of the acts of said rump meeting. Our State Constitution plainly says that the time and place of holding such meetings shall be fixed by a referendum vote of their own membership. No such referendum was held but instead the meeting was called at the behest of 15 members (a minority) of the State Board of Control, by the State Secretary.

"Also, that the above resolution be sent to the Socialist papers of the State."

CLASS WARFARE.

(Continued from page 1.)

dered necessary by the passage of employers' liability laws.

"The coalition, which is to be known as the International Casualty and Underwriters' Association; will include also the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and the International Association of Accident Underwriters."

Squirming at the bare suggestion that any benefits in any degree expensive to the masters should be conferred upon the working class, the capitalists and their parasitical representatives go their crazed way to destruction.

IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

(Continued from Page 2.)

John sits alone in his cell during the long hours Jim is in the courtroom.

Without the slightest hesitation Judge Bordwell ruled that he was a proper person to try the case and he overruled a motion for a change of venue. This apparently disposes of that feature of the case and the filing of affidavits may be looked on as a move on the part of the defense to establish records.

When the time came for the actual beginning of the trial the indictment against John J. and James B. McNamara, charging them with the murder of Charles Haggerty, was read and the trial had begun.

Clarence Darrow elected to try the men separately and the district attorney disclosed his falsehood by selecting James McNamara for the victim. He had declared John would be tried first, but he did not deceive the defense and all preparations were made to defend James B. McNamara. The defense well know that the case against John is of an extremely flimsy character and that there was no chance of his trial until after the trial of James B. is ended. The entire frameup so far as the Los Angeles end is concerned is against James B.

The Steel Trust's case against John J. McNamara is not considered here at this time, and it is not even speculated upon as to how much of the "evidence" they have will be admitted if John J. is ever placed on trial.

Of course the shadow of John J. will at all times be in the background, for it is against him that capitalism's conspiracy is aimed.

The fact that jurors who shall be finally chosen to serve will be virtually prisoners for several months will make it difficult to get a jury. Professional jurors by the score are on the venire and they will be on other venires that follow. Eleven men were held the first three days of the trial, but several of them had expressed opinions on the case and not a single juror came out of the first crowd that were subpoenaed.

Despite all newspaper reports to the contrary the Taft tour of the Pacific coast was a frost from start to finish. Little attention was paid to him in Oregon, and only the circus parade crowds turned out. The day before he reached California he was met with the news that State had adopted the recall of all State officials, including the judiciary. This was a cruel slap at the President, who has been making speeches in favor of the judiciary.

In addition to the recall the Socialists are rejoicing over the overwhelming vote for the initiative and referendum.

In Los Angeles and San Francisco all the powers of labor-hating capitalism were thrown against these measures and against woman's suffrage. The Socialists everywhere stood firm for all the progressive measures and are now jubilant over their success.

A DANGEROUS DEAL.

Using the Auspices of Socialist Party to Boost Union Labor Politicians.

By WILLIAM McDEVITT.

"A publisher of New York asked me to write a life of John Brown. He wanted it as a Republican campaign document. I declined. I would not help to light cigars from the fire above the altar." (From preface to Redpath's Life of Captain John Brown, December 25, 1859.)

The same day that I happened to run across the above lines in glancing thru a copy of the first edition of the life of the revolutionist, John Brown, I also saw a copy of a handbill advertising a meeting for the benefit of the strike of the Federation of Shopmen on the Harriman lines. The meeting is to be conducted under the "auspices of the Socialist Party." Nothing extraordinary in that, of course; but when I see that all four of the union labor speakers, apart from the Mayor, are candidates for the job of supervisor, I marvel and consider. Like Hashimura Togo, I ask to inquire, are all possible Union Labor speakers candidates for office?

It is the eve of the election. In the primary just passed these four union-labor candidates opposed the socialist candidates. They are all old-time politicians. Call the roll: Haggerty, Kelly, Gallagher, and Walsh. The Socialist Party is under no obligation to any of them. Haggerty is at present Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to that job by reason of the services he rendered the Union Labor party in the malodorous campaign of 1909, when the labor polities exhausted every means to smother with bribe and bargain the campaign of the Socialist Party. Haggerty has been for some time the Chairman of the County Central Committee of the late Labor party. In 1909 he had special charge of the

Charlie Fickert campaign against Heney; he accompanied Fickert in his speech-making tours and acted as his special political adviser. Haggerty has never before been known, so far as I can learn, to appear on the socialist platform. His first appearance should pay.

Then scan Brother Kelly's record as not only a non-socialist, but even an anti-socialist. "Has anybody here seen Kelly" on the socialist platform before?

For Andrew Gallagher's appearance on the program of the 21st "under the auspices of the Socialist Party," there is of course some excuse. He has spoken before on our platform, when his appearance was not apparently a good political move for him. Gallagher seems to have convictions (of some kind), and it is only since he flopped over to the McCarthy camp just before the great debacle of last month, that his course seemed swayed by possibilities of personal political ambition. Much as I personally like Gallagher because he has at times, at least, "let 'er go" and talked like a blooming radical or agitator, still I can't help rising to inquire why the "auspices of the socialist party" should be used at this juncture to give him political assurance and consolation.

As for John O. Walsh, the final member of this quartet of new ones on the "mourner's bench" now ready for accepting conversion (and incidentally socialist votes), he has never affiliated with any other socialists except the good government and the city ownership kind, mostly outside the ranks of our party. His voice on socialist platforms heretofore has been so mighty weak that I, in a rather large experience, have never heard it.

Now if this quartet of political young robins with open mouth can help in any way to make this meeting for the strikers a greater success than it would have been if they had left their political fortunes off the program, I shall be exceedingly glad. But, honestly, this whole proceeding seems to me to be a clear case of using the present name and fame of the socialist movement to "help to light (political) cigars from the fire above the altar."

What should the rank and file say? Isn't there cause here for scandal and demoralization? Why not get up this meeting frankly under the auspices of the union labor forces, or under the management of the County central committee of the U. L. party, Haggerty Chairman, or under the auspices of the Gallagher-Walsh-Haggerty-Kelly Socialist-Union Labor club? Surely Mayor Wilson and President Reguin could be had as speakers just as readily under union labor auspices; and Mayor McCarthy doesn't care where he speaks NOW. When one's political day-dreams become night-mares, one doesn't pick and choose his platform with so much nice discrimination as he did in times afore.

The more I measure this matter, the more convinced I become that the Party has made a serious mistake in this meeting. The Party, did I say? No, the Party had nothing to do with it. Under the present form of centralized government in the Local San Francisco, we have neither the referendum nor the initiative. The Party did not authorize this meeting, and the Party is powerless to repudiate it. There is no referendum possible from the act of the six members of the Campaign committee, as the time for the Dreamland meeting will have long elapsed before the Party meeting takes place. Unless our constitution is changed, the Party is at the mercy of the campaign committee majority. We are certainly tied up.

What do you propose to do about it? It seems to me that unless the rank and file rebel at once, we have reached the last stage of our political independence. As matters now stand, it seems that we are about to bid farewell to the old policy of uncompromising independence. The opportunists in the party machine have heard the siren song of "something now," and we have moved already a long way toward fusion with the political fortunes of certain union labor politicians. Shall we retrace our steps?

SAN LUIS OBISPO MEETING.

Comrades:

By a referendum vote, the Locals of this county have decided to hold a Socialist Rally in San Luis Obispo, Saturday and Sunday, October 28 and 29, 1911, at Socialist Hall, 661 Higuera St., for the purpose of Organizing and preparing for Campaign of 1912.

All Socialists of the county are urgently requested to be present and aid in this work.

Our Slogan is "California for Socialism in 1912."

We need the assistance of all who are in sympathy with the movement.

Business meeting at 2 p. m., Saturday, October 28th.

A lecture will be given in the evening at 7:30 by Comrade N. A. Richardson, member of State Executive Committee.

A program will be rendered by the Ladies of the Local at 10 o'clock on Sunday, October 29th. Don't forget these dates.

Don't think this means some one else it means you.

COMMITTEE.

REVOLT CANNOT DIE!

(Continued from Page 1.)

advertising and all other expenses, including the amount paid the speaker, was more than \$50. With the interesting subject on which she will speak on the forthcoming tour, and with a few days to work up each meeting, every local should gain financially as well as in the advance of the true Socialist cause.

Aside from the \$5 for each meeting, to cover railroad fare and expenses, Mrs. Johns asks only that, after the regular meeting, collection and asking and answering of questions, she be permitted to speak for a few minutes for REVOLT to such part of the audience as shall remain to hear her.

Locals wishing to secure Mrs. Johns for a meeting should apply at the earliest possible moment to

REVOLT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
305 Grant Avenue,
San Francisco, Cal.

SOCIALIST MAENNERCHOR BALL.

Whenever the German Socialists undertake an entertainment of any kind, its success as a delightful social event is assured. REVOLT is pleased to call attention, in the interest of those who will attend as well as in that of our revolutionary German comrades, to the grand annual concert, theater and ball, to be given by the Socialist Maennerchor Sunday evening, October 29, in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, Sutter street near Steiner. The concert and entertainment specialties will begin at 7:30 o'clock and the dancing at 10.

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Given by the

Socialist Maennerchor

SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29TH, 1911

AT GOLDEN GATE COMMANDERY HALL
Sutter Street, Near Steiner

CONCERT AT 7:30, DANCING AT 10 SHARP

Music by Schaefer

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

1887 Commemoration 1911

of the

Hanging and Imprisonment

of the

Labor Martyrs

PARSONS, SPIES, ENGLS

et al.

At Chicago, November 11, 1887

At Brewery Workers' Hall

Capp Street, Bet. Sixteenth and Seventeenth

SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1911.

Dancing, Refreshments, Speaking

Under auspices of REVOLT

Admission 25 Cents.

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Jack Zamford	1.00
Georgia Kotsch (Los Angeles).....	1.00
Russian Socialist Society, S. F. (second donation)	10.00
Thomas J. Mooney	5.00
Local Santa Clara County (second monthly donation)	10.00
Total	\$28.50

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

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

Name

Address

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

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Program.

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

- 1. A universal maximum work day of not more than eight hours.
2. Immediate relief for the unemployed by giving them employment on useful public work at union wages for union hours.
3. The most improved sanitary shop and housing conditions.
4. The strict enforcement of adequate child labor legislation.
5. Adequate provisions for free public employment agencies and the abolition of private employment agencies and kindred forms of grafting on the workers.
6. Adequate provisions for the education of all children.
7. The abolition of the "third degree" and similar forms of police outrages.
8. The collective municipal ownership of all public utilities as an inevitable part of the general Socialist program to transfer the ownership of the means of production to the working class.

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

MISSING OR DELAYED PAPERS.

Any subscriber to REVOLT failing to receive the paper in due course (it should be delivered in San Francisco and the bay cities on Monday following the date of issue), will confer a favor upon the board of directors by sending notice of the failure.

WHERE TO GO.

Regular mass meeting of Local San Francisco at Fifteenth and Mission streets, from first Monday in each month, 8:15 p. m. Educational meetings on all other Monday nights.

Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, every Tuesday night in Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue.

Wednesday evening dances (resumed), under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Socialist party, Franklin Hall, 1881 Fillmore street.

Open Forum meets in Jefferson Square Hall every Thursday night. Street meetings of the Socialist Party every Saturday night at Grant avenue and Market street.

Propaganda meetings of Local San Francisco held every Sunday night in Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets.

FLASHES OF LIGHT.

A few years back, the Monongahela River was spanned by a hanging bridge. In the process of construction, numbers of girders and beams fell and nineteen men were killed.

Thousands of iron workers, miners, railroad men and others are murdered every year, and no capitalist is brought to the "bar of justice."

The strike of the Southern Pacific shopmen could be won speedily if it were an industrial strike that would tie up the roads.

Some complain because Socialism from the worker's standpoint is narrow. All science is narrow. Two and two always make four.

The workers will not be emancipated because of the activity of one or more "Moseses."

"Sweetness of disposition, love as the force, forgiveness as a virtue," might be all right to hand out to the male and female followers of "divine healers," but these things are of no use to the exploited workers who know the nature of the capitalist monster who holds the whip of poverty as a threatening menace over their heads.

Socialism cannot be passed down to the worker the same way as a housewife passes out a "poke-out" wrapped in a newspaper, through the kitchen door.

One of the remarkable things of the parade on Golden Gate avenue, on Saturday of last week, was the fact that the discredited P. H. McCarthy received more applause than his fellow trade-unionist, the honorary member of the Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's Union, Wm. H. Taft.

The Chronicle of San Francisco has indulged its saintly soul in the pleasure of indignating since that Mexican "found" that ton, more or less, of dynamite stored under a bridge in the State of California.

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

be "calm and reasonable." It should lap up some of that same advice itself.

In the early stages of the McNamara case, when the question of kidnaping J. J. and J. B. McNamara was under discussion, sneeringly, the District Attorney is reported to have hurled this defiance at those who ask for nothing more than that so-called civilized procedure be followed: "They are here in Los Angeles, and what are you going to do about it?"

We will do this about it: We will first see the McNamaras walk triumphantly out of the court room, and we will further continue to work, to the end that this hodge-podge of a civilization shall be revolutionized and the workers be placed in possession of their mills, their mines, their factories. If that District Attorney refuses to work reasonable hours and receive the equivalent of his product, then he will be adjudged insane and will be treated by skilled physicians.

The "reformer" is of the same kidney as the calloused exploiter, only a little shrewder, and he aims to draw out the agony of capitalism as long as possible so that his cinch will last. The "goo goos," the "insurgents," the "progressives" are a fine bunch of pious looking and acting hypocrites. Take their measure for what they are and avoid them. Join the Socialist party.

"Honest reformers" are yelling their heads off because of "judicial despotism." Where were and are their yells, when injunctions and other weapons were and are used by the courts against the workers?

The workers must be organized politically and industrially. When the workers get political power, they will set about dissolving the "state." In place of a society controlled by political cliques, there will be a society of and for the producing workers. SELIG SCHULBERG.

Socialist Party Meetings. The next regular business meeting will be held on Monday night, November 6th, in Germania Hall.

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FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To the Locals of the Socialist party—Dear Comrades: In pursuance of the action of the Woman's National Committee and the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party at their respective meetings in August, the following petition has been prepared:

Petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: "We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, hereby request you to submit to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, an amendment to the national Constitution which shall enable women to vote in all elections upon the same terms as men."

This petition is now in the hands of tens of thousands of men and women, who are circulating it with the purpose of securing a million signatures.

Comradé A. M. Simons, editor of "The Coming Nation," says in a recent article dealing with the campaign for woman suffrage: "If the Socialists stand indifferent in the midst of this fight, working women will be deceived into believing that the vote has been conferred upon them as a favor. If they are so deceived, the vote will be but an empty bauble, or worse yet, an instrument of reaction in their hands."

"There is one thing that is certainly writ into the events of the next few years. It is that the ballot will be given to women in nearly every State. If it is given as the apparent result of the sex fight, and as the actual pay for expected political fawning, the Socialists have only themselves to blame."

Comrades, our national and international declarations demand equal suffrage for men and women. It is the imperative duty of the Socialists to enforce this demand in the United States.

For the first time in our history, the working class has a representative in Congress. Comrade Berger stands ready, not only to present this petition, but to introduce the necessary amendments to make its provisions a part of the United States Constitution.

A million signatures! Let each of the 80,000 members of the Socialist party secure fifteen signatures. This means 1,200,000 persons who stand for equal rights for women and men. Please find enclosed copies of blank petitions. If more are needed, send to address below, and they will be forwarded immediately.

Take one of the petitions to-day. When it is filled, take another and fill it also with names. Do not be content with fifteen—make it a hundred—a thousand. When completed, mail it to the National Headquarters Socialist Party, 205 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Fraternally yours. WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY.

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H. C. TUCK, EDITOR

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(2) As a method for propaganda and means of assisting the first form of organization it shall always stand, also, for political action along class-conscious lines, without departing from the revolutionary program.
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The Capitalists have this Machine Gun ready for US. We have a Magazine Gun for THEM, and we need to USE it. The REVIEW is YOUR FIGHTING MAGAZINE. It is in the thick of every industrial and political fight to help the wage-workers. If you want to keep in touch with the progress of the REVOLUTION all over the world, you want the REVIEW. Ten cents a copy, \$1.00 a year. We have made a special arrangement by which we offer you THIS PAPER and the REVIEW one year BOTH FOR \$1.50. ADDRESS THIS OFFICE.



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