

## WOMAN'S PART.

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WHEN, from the savage, primal man  
Evolved a little higher,  
By accident he wrought a plan  
Of generating fire ;  
And when communal food to find  
The men in groups would go,  
They left their women-folk behind  
To keep the fires aglow.

And this, through all time's age-long flight,  
Has been the woman's part—  
To keep the fires of hope alight  
Within the human heart ;  
And she shall feed the holy flame  
Of discontent until  
The workers of the world proclaim  
The triumph of their WILL.

—New York "Worker."

## Morals and the Workers.

LECTURING ON the above subject at Queen's Hall, Sydney, on Sunday evening last, W. H. Emmett—of the Vic. Socialist Party—said he was not there to attack anyone's religion. A Socialist might belong to any religious order or to none. Whether a man was a Buddhist, a Christian, a freethinker, or anything else, didn't matter to the Socialist movement. What mattered was whether he was conscious of his position as a worker. Socialists would not destroy the marriage tie. He believed in home life and in morality, and held that men and women should have real homes, healthy and glowing with sweetness and pleasure. Such homes would produce moral results. The system of to-day produced vice and misery. That wholesale destitution should exist was a sorry matter. But that it existed was not because production was difficult matter. One person, under certain conditions, could produce sufficient food for 300. While numbers of people died of starvation in the largest and richest city of the world, 60 tons of sprats were annually sold for manure. In Chicago one man was able to gather in millions while thousands of his fellows were hungering for the food they could not obtain. To ascertain the collective human wants, and then to get work to satisfy them, would surely be a simple matter. The trusts had shown the way. It was not because they could not produce clothing that men and women went ill-clad and shivering. One man could produce sufficient clothing for 50 other men; the markets were glutted, and sometimes goods were burned in order to keep up prices. In Victoria last census showed that there were 16,400 able-bodied men unemployed—that is, men who had been out of work for more than a week. They had the little children who suffered, and the thousands of families who had to seek assistance from the various institutions. The country grew richer and richer, and the poor were growing poorer and poorer. Why was it when men worked nine hours they only received the value of three hours production? What became of the wealth produced in the other six hours? These were the questions to which Socialism provided the answers.

Dealing with the conservation of energy, he applied the theory to the case of the worker in the production of surplus values. Marx was the first to demonstrate that under Capitalism the worker must of necessity expend 3 of energy to 1 of compensation; that is, where 1 is sufficient to keep him, there is a surplus of 2 to keep some one who is not a worker. The worker is exploited to the extent of two-thirds of the result of his expended laboring power. Expended energy re-appeared in the form of surplus value; and this was the basis of indolent luxury, of the millionaire's accumulations, and of every kind of wealth that may be obtained without the possessor laboring for it. It was possible rent and profit

and it is one of the things that the Capitalists cannot dispute. In their literature you will never see it hinted at.

The one reason why Capitalists desired to silence the Socialists was because they exposed surplus values, and because under Socialist influences the workers were moving in the direction of the abolition of surplus value. If the workers got all the wealth they produced, there would be nothing left for the non-producer and the drone. The Socialist position was unassailable; and because Capitalism has no answer to make to its charges, its minions fall back on abuse, and hurl all sorts of charges around. Socialists sought the economic freedom of the women, it was true, but they also sought the economic freedom of the men, recognising that the worker is tethered to the dealer in labor-power, and that poverty, actual or potential, is inevitably the worker's doom. Capitalists talked a lot about morality; but, he asked, whose morality were they concerned about? Was it the workers' morality that gave them so much concern—or was it their own? Did morality consist only in the obligation to toil for some other man? Did not morality really mean right conduct among the associated people. Did the existence of the unemployed under Capitalism betray its morality? Was it really not the outcome of the immorality of Capitalism? As a class, the capitalists were ashamed of the unemployed product of their system, and endeavored to prevent its correct statistics from reaching the people.

Could they not see that Capitalism and anti-Socialism were immoral. While men in large numbers were unemployed, the capitalists were able to reduce wages, and of charity they made a miserable hypocrisy, "giving to the poor" to keep down the fireworks. The object of the Socialist movement was to secure justice for the workers—it was the workers' movement. He quoted Hyndman's definition of Socialism as the best he had read, and emphasized the fact that all the great industries are now owned by joint stock companies, the business being carried on by paid officials. Profit-making being the primary consideration in industry, they got shoddy; the workers and their children lived often in want and misery, and the increase of wealth was made a curse to the wealth-producer. Under Socialism increased production would mean more leisure, more happiness, and a nearer approach to an ideal life. There was no reason whatever for poverty on this earth, since the inventiveness of genius had made it possible to produce an abundance of wealth with ease. A class war existed by reason of the economic conditions, and it was the duty of all workers to recognise the fact, to join with their fellows in the greatest and grandest fight that men have ever made—the fight for Socialism, for justice, and for the abolition of all classes and class antagonisms.

The lecturer was warmly applauded throughout the course of his address, and as he resumed his seat the audience thundered their approval of his effort.

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Opportunity is the field of the rich man, in which his poorer neighbors have sown the seeds of industry.—Melbourne "Socialist."

## Not Public Philanthropists.

OUR Blackburn manufacturer declared that he had "read with astonishment the latest proposal to establish 'cradle rooms' in the mills, and the suggestion that weaving mothers should be allowed to leave the looms at regular intervals to feed their children; and he stood aghast when he learned the names of some public men who had identified themselves with the scheme." We should think so, indeed. Why should "weaving mothers" wish to feed their children, or why should their children want to be fed? The business of weaving mothers is to weave, not to feed children. No wonder the worthy manufacturer asks in a burst of righteous and wrathful indignation: "Are we public philanthropists or guardians of public health and morality that should be called upon to be responsible for the nursing of the infants of the married women in our employ?" We should rather think not, indeed. The idea of the manufacturers being philanthropists or the guardians of public health and morality. Well, that is a rick-joke. Yet, curiously enough, the manufacturers have not infrequently posed in that character. It is refreshing to have this disavowal from one of themselves, and furnishes an additional argument for the exclusion of married women from factories.—London "Justice."

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## The Trend of Modern Industry.

Modern industry is based upon the production of goods for sale. Concentration and improved processes pile up commodities in an ever-increasing volume, and the human struggle is more and more a conflict to sell goods. All means that human ingenuity can invent to bring wares to the notice of the last persuadable being and to persuade him to buy, are employed. The distant heathen and the remote squatter are alike pursued to their last refuge in the hope of selling them anything from glass beads to automobiles. The number of persons directly or indirectly employed in distribution increases. But despite this increase, despite the relative decrease of wage-earning producers, and despite much more significant relative decrease in the number of productive establishments, the market continues to be fed with a swelling volume of goods which cannot be sold; and which threaten, sooner or later, collapse of the prevailing system of production. And what then? Well, the Socialists have also an answer to that, which he who can may learn.—N.Y. "Worker."

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A Socialist Meeting will be held at Paddy's Market, Sydney, [Saturday] evening.

## To Circulate the Socialist Press.

"The Socialist" (Vic) makes the following suggestions to its readers. They are worthy of recommendation to the readers of the "Review" also:—

1. Pay your own subscription for six months, to be delivered every Friday, post free for half-a-crown.
2. Honestly try, without delay, to get someone else to do the same.
3. Buy, say, three extra copies per week for propagandist purposes, and sell and distribute the same.
4. Make a point of frequently talking about the paper to other comrades and sympathisers, and encourage them to become subscribers.

When you have read the above, and have made up your mind to shape your actions accordingly, write to H. Borax, press secretary I. S. Club, and he will be pleased to forward you the extra papers you require, and also receipt for your sub. in advance.

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All for ourselves and nothing for other people has been in every age of the world the vile maxim of the masters of mankind.—Adam Smith.

An Irish correspondent, writing in "Justice," says:—"The recent changes in the English Cabinet have led to great reforms in Ireland. Seats are to be provided in future for the convenience of ladies waiting to be presented at the Vice-Regal functions!"

People who are asking what would be done with the capitalists under Socialism might consider what is being done to the workers under capitalism.—N. Y. "Worker."

To realise the meanness of capitalism, learn the meaning of socialism.

While critics are trying to frighten you by talking of morality under Socialism read the grim facts about capitalist morality in the anti-Socialist daily press.—N. Y. "Worker."

Nature created community; private property is the offspring of neuropathology.—St. Ambrose.

Do you notice how the dignity of the German emperor was supported during the recent elections? One engineer was arrested for using a red flag with his surveying chain; five hundred people were arrested for wearing red neckties; in one case a widow was locked up for decorating her poodle-dog with a red ribbon. Well, anyhow! Capitalism may rob a man of his very undershirt; but, thank God, it can't take away his sense of humor!—Franklin. H. Wentworth.

A revised edition of Bebel's "Woman: Her Past, Present and Future," will shortly issue.

The great impediment to action is not discussion, but the want of that knowledge which is gained by discussion preparatory to action.—Thucydides.

## SOCIALISM in AUSTRALASIA.

### BROKEN HILL.

THE Barrier Social-Democratic Group has decided to ask the Socialist Party of Victoria to convene a conference of Australian Socialists to be held at Melbourne on an early date for the purpose of effecting Socialist unity in the Commonwealth. "The need of the moment is for a united Socialist party," writes H. J. Hawkins, secretary of the Group.

### SYDNEY.

On Sunday evening, in Queen's Hall, W. H. Emmett (of the Vic. Socialist Party) lectured under S.D.F. auspices on "Morals and the Workers." The hall was comfortably filled, and J. J. Morrish presided. On the motion of Ardley and Holland the lecturer was accorded a vote of thanks for a clear and convincing address which was heartily enjoyed by everyone present.

A successful meeting was held at Miller's Point on Monday night, when Ardley and Holland were the speakers. P. J. O'Meara presided.

The A.S.L. [Sydney] Conference just concluded resolved in favor of Socialist Unity.

On Sunday afternoon in the Domain and at Park-street in the evening, J. J. Morrish addressed largely-attended meetings.

In order to avoid clashing with a previously-arranged A.S.L. meeting, the S.D.F. meeting was allowed to lapse at Newtown Bridge on Saturday night.

### VICTORIA.

Maurice Wayman has been fined 5s for having sold a copy of "The Socialist" on March 3.

Ben Tillett, whom the Socialist

Party has invited to visit Australia was to have sailed from London the end of March and should have here early in May.

Victor Kromer has been delegated to represent the Socialist Party at the Stuttgart Congress.

The "Socialist" with its 10th anniversary number, sends out the best picture of Karl Marx that has yet been published in Australia. The original was given to Tom Mann by Eleanor Marx, daughter of the famous Socialist. Every Socialist should have this picture which is well worth framing.

A parcel of copies of "The Socialist" was commandeered by Melbourne police on March 11 at St. Patrick's Day. A Socialist meeting was progressing, and a parcel of papers was placed near by, with placard requesting the public to "please take a copy and contribute to the collection." No one was selling the papers. A detective seized the parcel and handed it to a policeman.

On the following Sunday, the audience was very large, Tom Mann occupying the platform. He invited the audience to take copies of the paper, and also, if so disposed, to contribute to the collection. The invitation was readily responded to, and soon all copies of "The Socialist" were gone. A member of the police force tendered a silver coin with a request for the paper, but the bait didn't take.

While the pious Bent Government prosecuting the Socialists for selling their literature on Sunday it is not worrying at all about the morning papers [the *Liberator of Capitalism*] which are set in type and printed on Sunday. Class administration!

## The Workers and Doers v. the Idlers and Undoers.

The honest, manly type of mind never to be out of date is the one which faces facts. And by so facing the fact of the class struggle finally, as a workingman, finds himself face to face with the state, behind whose combattlements the successful interests of capitalists stand triumphant and fortified. If you have seen, once, by social vision this bloody fight of desperate men for bread, life and mentality it matters little if a great cloth of words is thrown over the tussel. You may not then see the steel, but you know it by outline of uplifted arms. The cruelty and slaughter of the bread battle cannot be hidden by non-partizan and class denying phrases. It is here, and every man that speaks is in it.

The conflict of the classes directs every heart and tinges every incident of thought. Perhaps we might wish to, but we cannot be impartial here, and we should not expect impartiality in others, nor commend it, as a type of mind, but rather scorn it; for it is but an unwholesome and generalising lie. The world will and must be controlled by a successful class, and while the nations have a machinery of government the strongest class will be the state. Now this nation is a nation of workers and doers, governed by a class of undoers and idlers. If the workers and doers are consciously struggling with the idlers and undoers to capture the state, which should you join? Hark, that young giant at the door is calling—the People.—Peter E. Burrows.

"Freeman's Journal," erroneously prints: "Dr. Karl Lueger, mayor of Vienna, the leader of the Christian Socialist party in Austria, is seriously ill, and has received the last Sacrament." Dr. Lueger is the leader of the anti-Semitic party, and is a bitter opponent of the Socialist movement. He has frequently influenced police opposition against Socialist organisations. When the workers to the number of 100,000 demonstrated publicly for greater political freedom, they were intimidated by Dr. Lueger as scoundrels. As mayor of Vienna he has had control of the general election arrangements, and no other city in the world can show a greater record of electoral swindling than was perpetrated under his regime. Is it a fair thing for the "Freeman's Journal" to saddle the Socialist movement with the responsibility of carrying a man like Dr. Carl Lueger?

Karl Marx, was born at Treves, Germany, in 1818, of Jewish parentage. From the year 1842, when he edited the "Rheinische Zeitung," of Cologne (which was subsequently suppressed for its Radical utterances), Marx gave the whole of his time and energy to the International Working Class Movement. In 1867, the first volume of his monumental work "Capital" appeared. He died in London on 14th March, 1883.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY ON THE 25th OF JANUARY.

By K. KAUTSKY, in "Die Neue Zeit." Translated by H. DIERKS.

(Continued).

THE great victory of 1903 on the one hand and the enhanced cost of living (new tariff result), with its succession of wage-fights, on the other hand, seem to have been the means of giving our voting strength more of an exceptional proletarian character, more unified and more closely effective. This is certainly not a bad gain. There is no doubt that the German proletariat has in every respect become more powerful since 1903. This is proved by the enormous growth of its trade-unions, the effect of its political organisations, the rapid increase in the number of readers of its trade union and political press. This means an important progress. If it should have been achieved only at the expense of the loss of a few hundred thousand hangers-on from the middle-shifts, the price has not been too high. As highly as we place the importance of parliamentary work, it is only means to an end—the carrying on of the proletarian class fight, the strengthening and ultimate emancipation of the proletariat. If sometimes, by reason of the circumstances which govern the class war, economic action is more successful and parliamentary action lags behind, and even if the violence of the wage-fights should turn off a few bourgeois hangers-on and bring us the loss of a few seats, it is a matter to be deplored, perhaps, but it is no misfortune if it means a forward growth and arises from the processes of the general development of strength. It must not be imagined that by the consolidation of our voting strength the recruiting power of socialist propaganda has suffered. We have more than equalised the loss of hangers-on from the middle-shifts by newly-won adherents from the proletariat. That loss, of course, cannot be estimated exactly in numbers; but it would amount to a few hundred thousands. Now, we have increased by 200,000 votes, and this means nothing else than that we have gained in round numbers half a million voters among the proletariat—a formidable achievement.

It must be admitted that the industrialisation of Germany made rapid strides during the same period. The general prosperity has led to numerous establishments and extensions of industrial enterprises and has largely increased the number of industrial workers. This was one of the reasons on which our expectations of a strong increase in votes were founded. Even here we forgot that it is just the growth of our power which induces our opponents to at last turn a process

which they cannot prevent against us. The stronger the working class grows, the stronger the Social-Democratic Party which stands for the independence of the working class, the more the entrepreneurs endeavor to obtain new labor power from countries which are economically and intellectually backward, and therefore not permeated with Socialist principles. They bring in foreigners—Italians, Bohemians, Galicians, Swedes, Hollanders—who have no votes, and whose right to condescend is reduced to naught by the possibility of their being expelled; and among German citizens they prefer those coming from agrarian districts. Even with the absolute increase of the industrial wage-workers, this may lead to a decrease of the old stock of wage-workers and their replacement by foreigners, as well as by German and Polish migrants from East Prussia. We see this principally in mining and the building trades. It is no misfortune if we look at things from a higher viewpoint. The foreigners, as well as the backward German and Polish members of the Empire are transferred to an environment in which they are much more easily susceptible to the influences of Socialist propaganda than in their home districts. They develop into apostles of the new gospel for these districts. Just as formerly the expelling of able members of our party from the larger centres furthered the spreading of Socialism in the country, so this policy creates the elements of Socialist propaganda far beyond Germany. But these expulsions were not only a blow to those directly concerned, but also to the whole party; and the introduction of such backward elements is a serious obstacle to both the political and economic growth of the working class movement. It takes a number of years before the effect of this kind of industrialisation will advantage the Social-Democracy and the trade unions. At present it only serves to strengthen the Centre Party, the Poles, and the workers' parties strangled by these.

If we consider all this, our situation in this election campaign was not as favorable as we imagined when we went out to do battle; but, after the battle, our position was not as bad as it seemed at the first glance. The set conditions have prevented our victory this time, but have prepared the way for future victories. Within a few years the situation will be quite different to what it is to-day.

The inevitable crisis will close up the stream of new workers flowing from the agrarian into the industrial districts; and, as a result of our propaganda, we may confidently predict that those settled in the industrial districts will come to our side.

On the other hand, there will soon be a sobering-up among those middle-shifts who left us this time. Their uncertain adherence will cease, and a backward movement will set in. The precariousness of these shifts can be no reason for us to under-estimate or ignore them. Of course, these hangers-on must be kept out of the party organisation, which should only hold convinced Social-Democrats. But to our voting

army belong all those who are weary and heavy-laden. They all find no better advocate than the Social-Democratic Party, and the more they recognise this the more numerous they will rally round our flag, and the easier becomes our victory. They are all proletarians, although unconsciously. They do not stand in any clear class position. Many of them may at times come in conflict with proletarian interests and try to save and lift themselves at the expense of the proletariat. In these cases we have to make strong opposition against them. We must never, in order to gain their votes, sacrifice proletarian interests. And we are the only ones who can help them, if any help is possible. Not only in the far-away future—in the Socialist Society, which will give them an existence worthy of human beings—but also in the present. Every considerable gain of the working-class reflects on them, making their existence more easy, making the inevitable transition of their children into the proletariat instead of a descent or ascent, even when we can do nothing for them with their often useless, often injurious modes of production.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## The People's Fires.

In Victoria the price of coal has gone up 4s per ton as a result of the efforts of the coal combine. "Tesla" writes to Vic. "Socialist" on the subject:—

In Belgrade, Servia, the wood combine has been the means of raising the price of wood from 10 to 15 francs per square meter (about 50 square feet) within two years of its existence.

Meanwhile, the State Parliament granted autonomous government to the municipalities, to be elected by proportional representation.

As a result of the application of the principles of proportional government, the Socialist Party have been awarded six seats on the Belgrade municipal benches. Under old majority rule principles, the Socialist Party were unable to return a single member.

The first business undertaken by the Socialist councillors was to relieve citizens from the further exploitation by the wood combine, by means of the municipal supply of wood to the citizens at cost price. But they were unable to convert a sufficient number of the bourgeois councillors to their project until last November.

At the present time, the Belgrade Council supply the firewood to its citizens at the price of 10 francs per square meter. The wood combine does not exist any longer, and in a few months time there will not be a single wood merchant in Belgrade.

At the same time the Council voted five hundred thousand francs [twelve thousand pounds] worth of fire wood to be distributed to the unemployed and those who do not earn sufficient to be able to have same during the winter months.

# The Evolution of Property

By PAUL LAFARQUE.

## CHAPTER II.—PRIMITIVE COMMUNISM.

(Continued.)

PLUTARCH informs us that at these repasts no one person was considered as superior to the other, wherefore he styles them aristocratic assemblies (*sunedria aristokratika*). The persons who sat down at the same table were members of the same family. In Sparta the members of a *syssitia* were formed into corresponding military divisions, and fought together. Savages and barbarians, accustomed at all times to act in common, in battle always range themselves according to families, clans and tribes.

It was of such imperative necessity that every member of the clan should get his share of the aliments, that in the Greek language the word *moira*, which signifies the portion of a guest at a repast, came to signify Destiny, the supreme Goddess to whom men and gods are alike submitted and who deals out to everyone his portion of existence, just as the matriarch of the Cretan *syssitia* apportions to each guest his share of food. It should be remarked that in Greek mythology Destiny is personified by women—*Moira*, *Aissa*, and the *Keres* and that their names signify the portion to which each person is entitled in the division of victuals or spoils.

When the common dwelling house, sheltering an entire clan, came to be sub-divided into private houses, containing a single family, the repasts ceased to be held in common, save on occasions of religious and national solemnities, such as the Greek *syssities*, which were celebrated in order to preserve the memory of the past; the provisions, although individually possessed by each private family, continue, practically, at the disposal of the members of the tribe. "Every man, woman, or child, in Indian communities," says Catlin, "is allowed to enter anyone's lodge, and even that of the chief of the nation, and eat when they are hungry. Even so can the poorest and most worthless drone of the nation; if he is too lazy to supply himself or to hunt, he can walk into any lodge, and everyone

will share with him as long as there is any work to do. In the case of the man who has no work to do, the International Bureau of Labor Commission will be glad to help him in any way possible.

In the case of the man who has no work to do, the International Bureau of Labor Commission will be glad to help him in any way possible. The man who has no work to do is the man who is the most in need of help. The International Bureau of Labor Commission will be glad to help him in any way possible.

These men are the men who are the most in need of help. The International Bureau of Labor Commission will be glad to help them in any way possible. The man who has no work to do is the man who is the most in need of help. The International Bureau of Labor Commission will be glad to help him in any way possible.

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(In a separate)

## Queensland & European Immigration

FRANCIS SCEUSA, Church-street, Sydney, writes re above: "Consistent with my past, some two months ago I drew the attention of Mr. Watson and other leaders of the Labor party to certain Queensland contracts, approved by Mr. Deakin, amounting to a revival of the importation of cheap labor under contract into Australia. I also wrote to the Direction of the Italian Socialist Party at Rome, asking them to warn Italian laborers not to accept engagements for North Queensland, and to oppose with all the means at their disposal the sugar-planters' scheme. I wrote, as well, to a Socialist Deputy, begging him to bring the matter before the Italian Parliament, with the object of frustrating the contemplated "Chinesation" of the Italian worker. I asked the Socialist party at home to oppose the enrolment of labour for Queensland plantations on the ground that "Labour at the canefield is painful, ill paid, unhealthy, unsuited to Europeans, degenerating on account of its Asiatic and Polynesian associations," and "that Italian emigrants are unable to stand the climate and the excessive work, will desert the plantations, and try to find work (any work and at any conditions, necessarily) elsewhere in the country, thus causing an unfair competition against the Australian toilers. I have, personally, no interest in the matter. Now, as in the past, I am trying to prevent the introduction of my countymen into North Queensland for the sake, for the sake of the credit of the Italian name abroad and in justice to the workers of this—my adopted country."

Socialism is the theory of government by, for and of the people applied to economics. Socialism is production and ownership by, for and of the people. Like trusts and trades unions, Socialism is an out-growth of capitalism. Socialism will combine the constructive tendencies of both while eliminating the clash of interests between capital and labor, by abolishing classes and transforming civilization into a higher form of Society.

"Every man is the architect of his own fortune," so runs the favorite proverb. This proverb is an heirloom from the days of small production, when the fate of every single bread-winner, at worst that of his family also, depended upon his own personal qualities. To-day the fate of every member of a capitalist community depends less and less upon his own individuality, and more and more upon a thousand circumstances that are wholly beyond his control.—Karl Kautsky.

## A Word of Cheer from the South.

H. H. Champion writes, from Bank Place, Collins St., Melbourne:—"I must heartily congratulate you on the 'International Socialist Review,' which I hope will act as 'The Socialist' here does, as a rallying-point for the people who really want to have Socialism a well organized force, fully equipped to gain its objects. Socialism here grew very slowly and fitfully until the last three years or so. Now we are seeing the results of the work of the few who have been laboring for so many years. Since Tom Mann undertook this work two years ago he has met with the most encouraging results, as even you lookers-on at a distance must have seen. Our finances grow with surprising regularity, and, in spite of our multifarious business, we are not a penny-worth in debt, nor have we been from the start. We have only to keep up our present rate of advance to alter the state of society very materially within three years. Your success is eagerly noted by thousands here, and we hope to have much to learn and much to teach when in cordial co-operation with you."

Socialism is the reverse of capitalism. Capitalism is the production of wealth for the profit of private individuals called capitalists, and known collectively as the capitalist class. Capitalism involves the private ownership of capital, and the exploitation of society, i. e., the great working class, by means of it. Socialism is the production of wealth for the use of society. Socialism involves the abolition of capital and the capitalist class, through the social ownership of land and machinery.—New York "People."

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## Other Lands

### UNITED STATES.

Hugh O. Pentecost, an active member of the Socialist party, died on Feb. 2, at New York, at the age of 60 years. He was at one time a Congregational minister, but lost his pulpit through denouncing the murder of the Chicago anarchists in 1887. In the early nineties he conducted the "Twentieth Century" magazine.

The "Appeal to Reason" has engaged Eugene Debs to report the Moyer-Haywood trial for that journal, whilst Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," will perform a similar service for "Wilshire's Magazine."

The death of Eugene Debs' father at an advanced age is reported from Terre Haute, Indiana.

Upton Sinclair is contributing a

series of able articles to "Wilshire Magazine." He predicts a general uprising of the American proletariat in 1912.

The election of members of the Legislature of the province of British Columbia resulted in the return of three Socialists, along with 27 Conservatives and 12 Liberals.

### RUSSIA.

Grining, revolutionist, fell in the hands of Russian officials. With a view to compelling him divulge the names of his comrades, they plucked out his beard hair, then mutilated his face in most shocking manner, bent his spine, and finally broke several ribs. But they did not get the names of his comrades after all.

We are compelled to hold on till next issue our review of Monson-Davidson's "Book of Lords."

## Books for Socialists

Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*, 3/6; posted, 4/

Spencer's *Education*, 3/; posted, 3s 4d.

Woodworth's *Christian Socialism*, 2/6; posted, 3s 10d.

Brooks' *Social Unrest*, 1/6; posted, 1s 9d.

Jack London's *War of the Classes*, 2/6; posted, 2s 10d.

To arrive—Jaures' *Studies in Socialism*.

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Socialism

Published Weekly

Official Organ of the Victorian SOCIALIST PARTY.

Headquarters—Socialist Party Hall, 233 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

President—J. F. Jones. Secretary—Tom Mann.

Agent for Sydney—A. E. Ashley, 24 Young-street, Hyde Park; Mrs. W. H. McKean, Castlereagh-street, City.

## Pioneers! Oh, Pioneers!

Up and down, from end to end, the trenches,

Busily throughout a night of fears,

Plying pick, and spade, and ready rifle,

Will you never fire, you pioneers?—oh, pioneers!

Never grow down-hearted, pioneers!

All night long the mighty shots go booming

Against the piled-up tyranny of years,

Till, doggedly upon the edge of morning,

You'll muster for the storming, pioneers—oh, pioneers!

Get ready for the storming, pioneers!

With your ladders, then, and with your axes,

You'll reach the walls of Mammon; all his spears

May not avail him then, and even mercy

Shall cry you to the onset, pioneers—Oh, pioneers!

Luck go with you, gallant pioneers!

Push back that awful Throne with all its terrors,

Make free the captives from their chains and tears,

Set up the little children with their mothers,

And bear them home rejoicing, pioneers—Oh, pioneers!

Shoulder-high the children, pioneers!

Then home—Hurrah! with pipers and with drummers,

With flowers all the way, and always cheers,

March Labour's merry men so many regiments,

With all their grim and grimy pioneers—oh, pioneers!

Strong Labourers for Labour, pioneers!

Hosts of Men! give glory to your gunners

Who'll break the ramparts through a night of fears,

Give glory to your horsemen and your footmen,

And glory, glory to your pioneers!—my pioneers!

Who's enlisting in the pioneers?

—G.W.S., in "Justice."

## The Navigation Conference.

THE Navigation Conference now sitting in London isn't likely to result in the accomplishment of anything effective so far as the seamen are concerned; but it certainly provides quite a number of useful object lessons. It betrays the futility of the working-class hope that substantial palliatives may be wrung from the middle-class under existing conditions; judged by the attitude of their representatives, it exposes the utter callousness of the ship-owning people when it becomes a matter of the lives and well-being of the seamen clashing with the profit-making interests of the owners; and it emphasizes the fact that, while the alleged Liberal Gov. of England is quite bursting with the ardour of its desire to aid the shipowner, it will resent any serious attempt to improve the lot of the British sailor. In order to conserve the trading interests of the class that dominates English affairs, the Conference has decided that officers employed on British ships must become naturalised subjects of the English king—figurehead always of British Capitalism. Seeing that the British mercantile marine is responsible for more than half the world's carrying trade, and that the British capitalist is quite willing to squeeze whatever profits he may out of the ordinary foreigner without any concern as to whether or not he swears fealty to the king, the decision is both impudent and ridiculous—just the sort of thing a number of middle-class persons out to fool the people might have been expected to make. The emphatic manner in which the employers' representatives [and nearly the whole Conference stands to represent the owners] fought against the manning scale proposal is noteworthy. Most significant, too, is Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the British navigation laws will not be seriously altered for the next 12 or 15 years. It shows that the fraudulent Liberal Gov. of England is satisfied that the existing conditions shall remain—conditions that are productive of bestiality and immorality, that sledge-hammer men down to a level where the enviroing hell-fires of ignorance and slavery and a prison-like life sear the soul of the sailor and often transform him into a driven un aspiring human thing. Whatever is done for the workers, it is clear, must be done BY the workers, and an international working-class arrangement is the only method by which the lot of the world's sailor class may be materially improved under Capitalism.

## THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

THE class struggle began with the prehistoric tribal wars, and can end only when the laborers can be delivered from the inheritance of industrial disaster handed down to them from the fortunes of barbarian warfare. This class struggle was shown in the servile rebellions, when slavery had been made the status of the working man. This class struggle was shown in peasant wars, when serfdom had been made the status of the working man. This class struggle was shown in the Labor Unions and the strikes, when the wage system had been fastened on the toiler, when he had been robbed of any opportunity to use the resources of the earth in his own right, had been refused the right to live without a master, and had not been guaranteed even the right to have a master. This class struggle is shown now in the struggle for Socialism, which is no new thing in the world. It is the same old warfare, at last informed as to the nature of the rights of the toilers and equipped with the power of the ballot in the struggle to secure these rights.—John Stuart Mill.

## Books for Socialists

Upton Sinclair's The Jungle, 3/6; posted, 4/  
 Spencer's Education, 3/; posted, 3s 4d.  
 Woodworth's Christian Socialism, 2/6; posted, 3s 10d.  
 Brooks' Social Unrest, 1/6; posted, 1s 9d.  
 Jack London's War of the Classes, 2/6; posted, 2s 10d.  
 To arrive—Jaures' Studies in Socialism.

ORDER FROM

The International Socialist Club,  
 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.

## The Socialist

A Bright Exponent  
 of International  
 Socialism . . . . .

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## Class Influences and Police Court Contrasts.

By H. E. HOLLAND.

THE other day in a Sydney Court, Harris Weingott, a clothing manufacturer, was fined 20/ for brutally assaulting a young woman, Nell Hinge, who had previously been in his employ. The girl was waiting outside the factory for a companion, when Weingott accosted her, in offensive language, and ending by brutally striking her in the face. He managed to escape from a number of men who witnessed the assault and who chased him with a view to dealing with him summarily. Six months ago, Weingott's firm was denounced by the police as the worst sweating establishment in Sydney, and its proprietors were debarred by the Reid Gov. from ever again tendering for Gov. contracts. Class influence, however, succeeded in lifting that disability, and Gov. was allowed to flow into the factory. Later on the State Clothing Factory Inquiry revealed the fact that by the substitution of shoddy and inferior material Weingott's had done the Gov. in to the tune of hundreds of pounds while by wholesale evasion of the Arb. Court award they were also able to fit to the extent of hundreds of pounds annually in the wages amount withheld from the girls in their employ. Class influence saved the member of the firm escapes with a 20/ fine for an outrage the punishment for which undoubtedly should have been imprisonment without option—and if the crime had been committed against a woman of Weingott's business class by a working-class man there would certainly have been no fine. Class influence also prevented the case being reported in the daily press. "Truth" was the only paper to mention the matter. A man who played "two-up" in the bush was sent to jail for three months without the option of a fine! Tom Mann, who spoke truthfully concerning a policeman who endeavoured to make him break the law, was fined 40/! And Harris Weingott, business man, for brutally mistreating a working-girl, is fined 20/! Therefore, in this class-bossed country, it's just twice as heinous a crime to speak reprovingly to an unscrupulous minion of the law as it is to bash a working-class girl in the face; while to play "two-up" in the bush is apparently about a thousand times worse than either. The two-up player could call any class influence (visible or invisible) to his aid, though; and the man who lectured the policeman was only a Socialist centurion—a fighter for Human Freedom; but the other—he who pounded the features of the defenceless girl—is a clothing manufacturer, a business man, an employer of labor! To send him to jail would be an interference with the liberty of the subject, and might "drive capital out of the country." And a Broken Hill Labor paper named "Truth" (1st) says there is no class war!

## Introduction of Labor under Contract.

F. SCERBA (Australian correspondent of the Rome "Avanti") was recently accused by the "Daily Telegraph" of "conspiring with the Labor leaders to ruin the private Sugar Industry, and establish Socialism." Now, the local Italian paper, following the "D. T.'s" footsteps, charges our comrade with "political and dishonest motives" in opposing the scheme of the importation of Italians into North Queensland. Our friend has, in consequence, sent the following letter, which is a lesson and a warning, to the editor of the "Italo Australiano":—

"Sir,—Referring to your article, 'Queensland canefields and Italian immigration from a Socialist point of view,' I beg to say that you look at the 'Avanti' correspondent's standpoint through capitalistic spectacles, and that the true and only Socialist point of view of the whole question is the following:—'No worker is justified in going to a country where he is not wanted, save by a few speculators in cheap and docile labor, and more especially when Capital and Labor are at war there.' The laborer who allows himself to be hired and shipped to a foreign country to serve the economic oppressors of his wage-earners is, so far as the oppressed are concerned, not much different from the Austrian hireling of old who helped the political oppressors of Italy.

The Aigues-Mortes massacre and the Milan 'Cinque Giornate' are, somehow, effects of the same cause, and this cause the 'Avanti' correspondent is striving to remove.—Francis Scerba."

[Yes, the cause must be removed. International Socialism will do it!—Editor, "Review."]

Socialism is the common holding of land and the means of production and exchange, and the holding of them for equal benefit of all. A Socialist is one who believes the comforts and necessaries of life should be in the hands of the organized community for its own use collectively and individually.

Still they come! Within twelve months have been started the "Socialist" (Melbourne), "International Socialist Review for Australasia" (Sydney), "The Flame" [Broken Hill], and the "Labor Daily" [Brisbane]. For Capitalism, the handwriting on the wall.—"The Flame" [Broken Hill].

Received: "Militarism and Anti-Militarism," by Dr. Karl Liebknecht [son of the late W. Liebknecht, the famous Socialist leader of Germany]. The book is published at Leipzig, Germany. Reviewed in a future issue.

## Other Lands

### AUSTRIA.

DR. ADOLPH BRAUN, who was a good many years ago expelled from Berlin, where he was acting as sub-editor of "Vorwaerts," has been since then resident in Nuremberg, first as Labor Secretary, then as chief editor of the "Frankischer Tagespost," both of which posts the Bavarian Government made no objection to his occupying. Now Dr. Braun has been asked by his fellow-countrymen in Austria to take on the chief editorship of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," hitherto edited by Dr. Adler. Dr. Braun has accepted, and is to be succeeded at Nuremberg by Kurt Eisner, one of the late editors of "Vorwaerts."

The Austrian Society of Compositors have handed over 15,000 crowns to the party election funds.

### RUSSIA.

The new Duma is clearly to be anti-autocracy. 408 results are made up as follows:—Right, 106; Centre, 137; Left, 146; Independent, 19. The Left is divided into several sections, including Labor Party (Total), 29; Social-Democrats, 39; Social-Revolutionaries, 9.

### PERSIA.

The new Parliament is interesting. Complaints of Persian children having been sold in Russian Turkestan, brought out a statement of the President to the effect that "the local governors want money, and the ryots, in order to pay, have to sell their children. The formation of urban, rural, and county councils, was also discussed. The word "theatre" was expanded

from the proposed new law on the ground that it was not a fit word to be mentioned in such a respectable assembly.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Zurich workers are planning the erection of a People's Home on the lines of the Maison du Peuple in Brussels and the Gewerkschaftshaus in Berlin and other places. The Town Council have already given a plot of land, free of cost, and 125,000 francs, towards the building fund. Besides this 150,000 francs have already been collected from the public, the trades unions, the party organizations, etc. The whole cost of building is estimated at 500,000 francs, so that still a good amount remains to be collected. The house is to absolutely independent of all control, municipal or other, save that of the workers themselves, and all the halls are to be open for all meetings of all parties. There is to be a refreshment department, but no alcohol is to be sold on the premises. Members can join as individuals or through their affiliated Societies. Each individual member pays 2 francs per year, or a compounded payment of 50 francs. Societies pay at least 10 francs per year or a compounded payment of 100 francs.

### GERMANY.

The German Textile Workers' Union can show a membership of 100,000 and the "Textil-Arbeiter" has now reached a weekly circulation of 100,000. Six trade union weeklies, those of the metal workers, the wood workers, the factory workers, the miners, the textile workers, and the textile workers, have together a weekly circulation of 1,000,000. The weekly organ of

the German Metal Workers alone has a weekly circulation of over 300,000.

The Textile Workers' Union have now 104,141 members (65,467 males and 38,681 females) as against 83,171 (31,524 males and 51,647 females) in 1902. Most pleasing is the high percentage of women who have been organized.

### BRITAIN.

Joe Walker, who is well-known as the secretary of the Pudsey I.L.P., has been dismissed from his employment because he sought reelection to the urban district council. Another candidate was also compelled by his employers to withdraw. There is no class-war!

Manchester unemployed have resolved that "in view of the horrible industrial chaos prevailing in Manchester under our brutal, selfish middle-class captains of industry, whose methods of mechanical and competitive production should be denounced by all men who respect health, life, and the pursuit of liberty; that the unemployed here assembled and all others will use their utmost powers to get back to natural methods of production on land belonging to the citizens of Manchester, and also to establish a 'land only' register away from police surveillance; and further calls for the immediate dismissal from the Distress Committee of all those who are mentally incapable of understanding the great problem of industrial emancipation, and especially of the chairman and vice-chairman of that committee."

E. A. Lovegrove, secretary of the Edmonstone branch of the S.D.F., is dead.

Will Thorne, Socialist M.P., has introduced into the House of Commons a bill to restrict the hours of

labor in all trades to eight per day.

### GERMANY.

The recent "defeat" of the Socialists in Germany has been the cause of a great revival in the Social Democratic Party of Germany. An effort is being made to obtain a million more readers for "Vorwaerts."

### RUSSIA.

A Socialist named Tcherniak was done to death recently by the ruffians who constitute the Secret Police Corps. Tcherniak was bound from Antwerp in a Swedish steamer. A poisonous bomb was placed in his cabin one night, with the result that he was asphyxiated.

### JAPAN.

Japanese Socialists are meeting with gratifying success as regards their daily paper. Although the authorities are doing their utmost in the matter of censorship, etc., the working classes in Japan are giving it splendid support.

In the old order a man made his plans, did his work, received his product, said it was his right, and thanked his God there was enough for all, so none need starve. Now an employer draws the plans, a laborer does the work, a monopolist receives the product, a professor says it is all right, and a clergyman thanks the Lord there is too much for some, so no one need care.—Bolton Hall.

Mr. J. E. Azer, formerly actively connected with N.S.W. Socialist Movement, has been elected President of the Victorian Political Labor Council.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY ON THE 25th OF JANUARY.

By K. KAUTSKY, in "Die Neue Zeit." Translated by H. DIERCK  
(Continued).

No bourgeois party can help them, can satisfy them for any time. Many of them may be turned from us for a while, many of them may in accordance with their aged methods of production, seek satisfaction or consolation in aged reactionary trends of thoughts, ideas, and political forms; still large numbers of them have to return to us, and they must make our fight easier as long as we do not deceive ourselves. Look upon them as solid elite-troupe, and for their sake do not veil the proletarian character of our party. The more pointedly the class-contrasts become, the more decisive must this character be pronounced in our election campaigns. It is a matter of course, and it needs a further elucidation, that the result of the election is an incentive to carry on our propaganda more forcefully even at non-election times. To build up our organisation, to increase the circle of readers of our press to foster a close connection with the trades unions, to carry on the propaganda and organisation among the Poles more methodically and energetically. In this stronger incentive will be the best and most bountiful effect of our defeat for our party.

But, nevertheless, do we reckon on our opponents for the coming ascent. The Social Democratic Party enters Parliament weaker in seats than the Liberal Party a little increased, but emasculated, the Centre precarious and only inclined to energetic opposition in minor matters, the Government will find no obstacle for its activity. Yes, the new majority does not only not obstruct it, it impels it forward.

The election campaign was carried on in the sign of the colonies: it was won by the bourgeois party, by the unfeathering of the most extravagant expectations of the performances of the colonies. The victors, now, will request that the promises will become realisation, that the legendary date-boxes will produce real palms, and that at the earliest possible moment. But Dernburg will not wander long under these palms. He may twist and turn as he likes for a time, as far as he can be seen nothing is to get out of our colonies. Therefore, he will convulsively endeavour to make our colonial policy profitable; he will powder away for its uncounted millions, and as nothing can be done with the given territories, he will reach for other more profitable territories. It is in this way that the fleet-armaments, the taxes grow,

out with it also grows the distrust of the foreign powers, the dangers of international complications. Yes, a universal war.

Socialism is peace. A strong Social Democracy in Germany has been, till now, the best assurance of the world's peace. And now a sudden paroxysm of the laziest, frightened, least valorous elements of Germany—the party of non-voters—has torn down the bulwarks of the world's peace, and has opened the gates for an era of an obstacleless world policy, the end of which will be in a world's war.

It is not Social Democracy which carries on this catastrophe policy. It rather works against it to the utmost of its power. But it is the last party which has to fear the effect of this policy. The effects may rather enormously impel the trend of evolution. It is, therefore, not impossible that just our defeat of the 25th January, which, at the first glance, looks as if it would still further postpone our final victory, may be the means to bring this victory more rapidly than we imagined. Great events of history come always surprisingly, and our surprise of the 25th January may soon be followed by a still greater surprise for our opponents.

(Continued.)

## The Barrier Hails the "Review."

Rejoice gladly with triumphant mien do we hail the advent of "The International Socialist Review for Australasia," six numbers of which adorn our desk [it's really a table, and a Tom Thumb one at that, but "desk" is journalistic form]. Unfortunately, as we think, in its title, and possibly over-ambitious in appearing, the weekly "Review" is strong in spirit, contents, and possibilities. It is edited by H. E. Holland, and boasts a live press committee. The editor's articles are good—real good!—and the one in No. 5 on "Vive la Commune" touches high-water mark. The newcomer is published at one penny—truly, cheap literature is the order of the day—and by the International Socialist Club, 274 Pitt-street, Sydney. Paul Lafargue's "Evolution of Property" is the serial. Matter excellent, but Australian topics and tactics should be the paper's pivot. We know its easier said than done, and we know the difficulties under which Socialist editors labour; nevertheless, we are anxious for our "Review," and urge widespread co-operation on the part of thinkers, writers, and hustlers. Copies for sale by Groupists—send orders and orders and orders.—"The Flame."

Keir Hardie, Will. Thorne, and J. R. Clynes (Socialist members of the House of Commons) severely criticised John Burns, as President of the Local Government Board, for his administration of the Unemployed Act.

## The Evolution of Property

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

### CHAPTER II.—PRIMITIVE COMMUNISM.

(Continued.)

TACITUS held up the barbarian Germans as an example to his civilised compatriots. Catlin, who, during a period of eight years, from 1832 to 1839, sojourned amongst the wild Indian tribes of North America, writes: "Morality and virtue, I venture to say, the civilised world need not undertake to teach them."

Travellers, who were not ferocious and rapacious commercial travellers like Mr. Stanley, have not hesitated to bear testimony, with Cæsar, to the virtues of the savages, and to attribute those virtues to the communism in which they lived. "The brotherly sentiments of the Redskins," says the Jesuit Charlevoix, "are doubtless in part ascribable to the fact that the words mine and thine, those cold words," as St. John Chrysostomos calls them, are all unknown as yet to the savages. The protection they extend to the orphans, the widows and the infirm, the hospitality which they exercise in so admirable a manner, are, in their eyes, but a consequence of the conviction which they hold that all things should be common to all men." So writes the Jesuit Charlevoix. Let us hear what his contemporary and critic, the free-thinker Lahontan, says: "Savages do not distinguish between mine and thine, for it may be affirmed that what belongs to the one belongs to the other. It is only among the Christian savages who dwell at the gates of our cities that money is in use. The others will neither handle it nor even look upon it. They call it: the serpent of the white men. They think it strange that some should possess more than others, and that those who have most should be more highly esteemed than those who have least. They neither quarrel nor fight among themselves; they neither rob nor speak ill of one another."

#### II.

So long as the savage hordes, composed of 20 or 40 members, are nomadic, they wander on the face of the earth, and fix wherever they find the means of sustenance. It is, probably, in following the sea-shores and the course of the rivers which supplied them with food that the savages peopled the conti-

nents. Such was the opinion of Morgan. The Bushmen and Vedders of Ceylon, who live in this state of savagery, do not dream of vindicating the right of property even in the territories of the chase—the most archaic form of landed property.

Primitive man, who does not till the soil, and who supports himself by hunting and fishing, and lives on a diet of wild fruits eked out by milk, must have access to vast territories for his own sustenance and that of his herds: it has been computed, I know not with what accuracy, that each savage, for his subsistence, requires three square miles of land. Hence, when a country begins to be populous, it becomes necessary to divide the land among the tribes.

The earliest distribution of land was into pasture and territories of chase common to the tribe, for the idea of individual ownership of the land is of ulterior and tardier growth. "The earth is like fire and water, that cannot be sold," say the Omahas. The Maoris are so far from conceiving that the land is vendible, that, "although the whole tribe might have consented to a sale, they would still claim with every new-born child among them an additional payment, on the ground that they had only parted with their own rights, and could not sell those of the unborn. The government of New Zealand could settle the difficulty only by buying land for a tribal annuity, in which every child that is born acquired a share." Among the Jews and Semitic peoples there was no private property in land. "The land shall not be sold for ever, for the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me." (Leviticus xxv., 23.) Christians set the commandment of their God at defiance. Full of reverence as they are for Jehovah and His Laws, still greater is their veneration for almighty Capital.

Mankind underwent a long and painful process of development before arriving at private property in land.

Among the Feugians vast tracts of unoccupied land circumscribe the territories of chase belonging to the tribe. Cæsar relates that the Suevi and Germans founded their pride upon having vast solitudes round their frontiers. (De Bello Gallico iv., 3.) Savage and barbarian peoples limit their territories by neutral zones, because an alien found upon the lands of any tribe is hunted like a wild beast, and mutilated or put to death if taken. Heckewelder reports that the Redskins cut off the noses and ears of every individual found on their ter-

ritory, and sent him back to inform his chief that on the next occasion they would scalp him. The feudal saying, *Qui bene a, guerre a*, held good in primitive times; the violations of the territories of chase are among the chief causes of dispute and warfare between neighbouring tribes. The unoccupied areas established to prevent incursions, came, at a later period, to serve as market places where the tribes met to exchange their belongings. Harold, in 1063, defeated the Cambrians, who made perpetual inroads on the territories of the Saxons; he made a covenant with them that every man of their nation found in arms east of the intrenchment of Offa should have his right hand cut off. The Saxons, on their side, made parallel trenches, and the space enclosed by the two walls became neutral ground for the merchants of both nations.

Anthropologists have noted with a feeling of surprise that the sexes among savage peoples are isolated and live apart; there is reason for supposing that this separation of the sexes was introduced when it was sought to put a stop to the primitive promiscuity and prevent the sexual intercourse that was the rule between brother and sister. This separation of the sexes within the limits of the tribe, necessary in the interests of morality, was upheld and promoted by a differentiation of pursuits and by property. The man is habitually charged with the defence and the procuring of food, while on the woman devolves the culinary preparation of the food, the fabrication of the clothes or household utensils, and the management of the house once it has sprung into existence. It is, as Marx observes, the division of labor which begins and which is based on sex: property, in its origin, was confined to a single sex.

The man is a hunter and a warrior; he possesses the horse and arms: to the woman belong the household utensils and other objects appropriate to her pursuits; these belongings she is obliged to transport on her head or back in the same way that she carries her child, which belongs to her and not to the father, generally unknown.

George Esel was once delivering a fierce indictment against Socialism. "There is one charge," he said, "which I have made in season and out of season, and which I will continue to make. And what is that?" and he paused dramatically.

"Six and eightpence," shouted a voice, and for once the rotund lawyer was outed. — "Plume."

## In Memoriam: Chas. Eyre.

[By H.D.]

A YEAR ago we gave to the grave our comrade, Charles Eyre, correspondent for Australia to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, and one of the founders of the International Socialist Club. Although moving in circles away from the working-class, he was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Class Struggle. His brain and his pocket were always at the service of Socialism, and he was ever ready to take up the cudgels in its defence. He was a deep thinker, and one of the very few men in Australia who really understood Marxian doctrines and economics. His pamphlet on the Economics of the Eight Hours' Day, although written in simple language, is a master-piece. In the daily papers and periodicals, he lost no opportunity of propagating socialism. He moved principally in business circles, where his associations were mostly of the merchant and banker class, and never did he fail to proclaim the truth as he knew it. By all he was regarded with the highest respect. In him we lost both a teacher and a comrade. Well do I remember his telling me how utterly disgusted he was with the inner workings of commercialism, and how he hated the class of work he had to do in order to live. It was this conflict between his inner convictions and his daily life that brought on the nervous disease (neurasthenia) to which he ultimately succumbed, after a long illness, at the early age of 45. He will be remembered with affection by every member of the International Socialist Club, where his monument stands in a library of the best Socialist books in Australia, presented at his death to the Club by his wife, who thus carried out his last wishes. Had he lived he would have been as a tower of strength on the staff of the "International Socialist Review." His death occurred on April 14, 1907.

## SOCIALISM in AUSTRALASIA.

### SYDNEY.

SUCCESSFUL meetings were held at Miller's Point and Park-street on Sunday evening.

The International Socialist Club general meeting, which will be held next week, will have a number of items of extraordinary interest under discussion.

Sydney Socialists will celebrate May Day (the world's Labor Day) at the hall of the International Socialist Club, on Wednesday, May 1, when stirring Socialist speeches will be delivered and inspiring Socialist songs rendered. Every Socialist will be there. On Thursday, May 2, the celebration will be continued in the Manchester Unity Hall, when a first class Concert and Dance will be held. Gent's ticket, 1/6; lady's, 1/-.

All Sydney Socialists are eagerly looking forward to the forthcoming conference—which is to mark an epoch in the history of the Australian Socialist and working-class movement.

### BROKEN HILL.

C. O. Bennett (a prominent member of the Social-Democratic Group) leaves Broken Hill for Melbourne.

A PAMPHLET YOU SHOULD READ:

## Art and Socialism

By JEAN JAURES, the celebrated French Socialist.

Price: One Penny. Posted, 1½d.

Order from the Secretary, I.S. Club, 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.

### VICTORIA.

On a recent Sunday, while a meeting of the Socialist Party was being held on the Yarra bank at Melbourne, a parcel of papers ["The Socialist?"] was seized by a plain-clothes policeman. The papers were being given away in single copies, and no one had any authority to take more than one copy. Therefore, the act of the person who "got away" with the whole parcel was clearly not an honest act. On the following Sunday, while Tom Mann was speaking, the same policeman endeavored to induce him to break the law [which declares that no papers may be sold on Sunday], and very properly our comrade rebuked him in language like unto a stinging lash. For this "offence," on Monday last, Tom Mann was fined a couple of pounds, and the Victoria people are probably repeating to themselves that an agent of the Bent Government, clothed in a little brief authority, plays such fantastic tricks on the banks of the Yarra as would make the angels weep. The Governmental idiosyncrasy has its compensations, however. It sends the circulation of "The Socialist" up by leaps and bounds, and makes progress hum along for the Socialist movement generally.

## FOR SOCIALIST UNITY!

The following letter tells its own tale, and every honest Socialist in Australia will hail with satisfaction the definite shape which matters are now assuming in the direction of Socialist Unity:—

Fraternal greetings from the members of the Socialist Party of Victoria to the Comrades of the International Socialist Club, Sydney, N. S. W.

Dear Comrades,—The members of our organization have long felt the desirability and necessity for a working understanding with the Socialists throughout the whole of Australia. It is apparent to all that the future of Australia is for Socialism, and all Socialists agree the sooner the better. Recently we received a communication from Broken Hill comrades urging the necessity for inter-State Socialist activities, and from Sydney we learn that there is a strong disposition to favour inter-State organization.

We of Victoria readily and cheerfully concur, and believe thoroughly in the great possibilities of concerted action through the whole of Australia, and therefore, to guard against unnecessary delays, we gladly undertake the task of convening an inter-State Conference of Delegates from all existing Socialist Organizations.

But we hasten to say that we have no disposition to usurp any position, and if it should be thought by Socialist bodies in other States that Melbourne is not a suitable place in which to hold the proposed Conference, we will equally cheerfully forego the honor and agree to attend any other place that may be agreed upon.

Should it fall to us to convene the Conference, we suggest that it should be held in Melbourne about

the middle of June. We would gladly arrange for a Conference Room and would arrange to entertain the delegates and provide accommodation for them during the Conference.

The bodies to whom invitations should be sent, so far as we know them, are as follows:—

- In Sydney:
  - The Socialist Labour Party.
  - The Social-Democratic Federation.
  - International Socialist Club.
- In Brisbane:
  - The Socialist Vanguard.
- In Broken Hill:
  - The Social-Democratic Club.
  - Socialist Propaganda Group.
- In Kalgoorlie:
  - Social-Democratic Federation.
- In Melbourne:
  - The Socialist Party.

We think that two delegates from each society would meet the requirements of the case, and that no delegate's fee need be paid.

Suggested Conference Agenda.

1. To receive Reports from Delegates, as to age, strength and activities of their respective societies.
2. To arrive at a decision as to the practicality of an Australian Socialist Party.
3. The organization of such Party: (a) Educational Propagandist efforts. (b) Inter-State relationship.
4. Object and Programme.
5. Methods [a] Industrial.
- [b] Political.
6. International relationships.
7. Inter-State Socialist Press.



## CAPITALIST FALLACY

SOME people say that because labor needs railroads, mills, mines and machines, therefore the laborer and the capitalist are equally necessary.

There are several big slips in this reasoning.

The laborer owns labor power and the capitalist owns capital.

The laborer is attached to his labor power, and when he sells he must go along with it and endure whatever discomforts are attached to its use; but the capitalist may live in Newport or in Europe, while his capital is being used to produce wealth in the coal mines of Pennsylvania or the slaughter houses of Chicago. The laborer does need capital—or rather he needs the things which are now called capital—but he does not need the capitalist.

If he has no use for the

capitalist in the production of wealth he has still less use for him in the distribution.

When the labourer has use for mills, mines, machinery and manufacturing plants for the production of wealth, the capitalist—who has no share in the wealth production—turns up and demands the lion's share in the distribution of the product.

Here the trouble begins. The laborer wants higher wages, the capitalist wants bigger profits, although these must come out of the same product. What one gets the other cannot have. Hence strikes, boycotts, riots, closed shops, open shops, injunctions, and all the other phases of industrial warfare.

This warfare can only end in one or two ways. Either the capitalist can own the labourer, or the laborer own the capital.

The first is chattel slavery, the second is Socialism.—*Beate Zeitung.*

## May Day Demonstrations

### Great May Day MEETING

In the HALL of the International Socialist Club,  
274 Pitt-street, Sydney, on

Wednesday Evening, May 1, 1907.  
Stirring Socialist Songs and Speeches. Admission Free.

## Concert and Dance

In the MANCHESTER UNITY HALL on  
Thursday, May 2.  
Gents, 1/6; Ladies, 1/4.

## DEMOCRACY.

The rain-drops that glisten on the window-panes,  
That diamond on the violets, that circulate the veins,  
That ornament the mountains with the scintillating snow,  
And o'er the mighty waterfalls so turbulently flow,  
That beautify the valleys with the crystal flowing streams,  
And animate all nature with love's young dreams—  
Have not they all one common source: the ocean's boom-  
ing mains,

Whose emerald foaming breakers lull each distant golden  
shore

With strains of life's eternal music, rolling now and ever-  
more,

Unfolding their supernal scenes of beauty to the vision;  
Which gladden all beholders with thrills of joy elysian?

But oh, how vain, contemptuous, provocative of jest,  
Were one fast-fleeting bubble to assume to all the rest  
That it were aught superior through being on the crest!

Then what have they to boast who grip the wealth of mil-  
lions?

Do these produce their fortunes? Are they nobler as  
civilians?

What though the crystal raindrops mix with filth, disease,  
and slime,

Will not the sun evolve them back their purity sublime?  
Consider electricity that through the copper flows.

The glaring wild volcanoes, and the sparks that come from  
blows,

The incandescent gaslight extracted from the coal,  
Of liquids and all substances inflammable the whole;

The wondrous light of radium, the terrors of the lightning,  
And all the teeming firmament so gloriously brightning—  
Is not their source of radiance concentrated all in one,  
The glorious, magnificent, eternal golden sun?

And thus in all production—whether bread or brawn or brain  
The world's resource in every clime the workers e'er sustain;  
Then why should they be plundered and exploited by the  
drone?

In all concept of Justice man's entitled to his own.  
The favored ones of fortune may assume an aristocracy,  
But Nature in herself reveals a grand sublime Democracy.

Sydney.

RICHARD BERNARD RIORDAN.

## FOR SOCIALIST UNITY.

At a special general meeting of the International Socialist Club, held on Thursday evening, it was resolved to endorse the action of the Vic. Socialist Party, in convening a conference of Australian Socialist organisations, and to request the Vic. party to average details and fit a date for the reception of business for the agenda paper. A sub-committee, consisting of H. Borax H. Dierks, and H. E. Holland was appointed to draft conference proposals for submission to another general meeting.

## BEN TILLETT.

BEN TILLET, now on his way to Australia, was unanimously chosen as the Socialist candidate for the next Parliamentary election at a special meeting of the members of the S. D. F. in the Eccles Division, held on March 6. This is following on the unanimous vote accorded to Ben on the occasion of his last visit, approving of his loyalty to the cause of Socialism and Labor, and his fitness as a candidate for this or any other constituency. When the last campaign started there was one branch of the I. L. P. in existence in the division, at

the present time there is an I. L. P. or S. D. F. branch in every corner of the constituency, much to the credit of the work put in here by Ben Tillett. The vote at last election was Liberal, 5,841; Conservatives, 5,246; Ben Tillett, 3,985. "Justice."

From "Nimitybelle News" — Austin Chapman says the Monaro district has been called the "Land of Private Property." When its large estates are all resumed and cut into living areas, it will probably be known as the "Land of Promissory Notes."

The "Heimin Shimbun" (Japan) reports extensive rioting at the Ashio copper mines, about 100 miles from Tokio. Many incendiary acts including the use of dynamite were perpetrated, the powder magazine exploded, and the head manager killed. The district has been placed under martial law. Unfortunately a number of Socialists have been arrested as being involved in the outbreak, among them the special correspondent of the "Heimin Shimbun," whose offices, as well as the editor's private house, have been searched for proof of their connection with the riots.

## The Reviewer.

## The Book of Lords.

MORRISON-DAVIDSON'S "Book of Lords" is the reprint of a work first issued in 1884. It is one of the best of this author's books, and is an historical tracing of the development of the English bi-cameral system and the ultimate establishment of the "Lords." "There is not a crime against public liberty or an offence against private morality that cannot be laid at the door of the Peers in their collective or individual capacity," J. M. D. declares. "The origin and history of the hereditary branch of the British Legislature he pronounced infamous, and quotes: '...all that heralds rake from coffin'd clay, / ...hard-pressed, nor benighted lies of rhyme / ...from evil deeds or consecrate a crime.'"

The "Book of Lords" is an indictment in perpetuity against the British peers. Here is the case against them: In the first epoch of their career they robbed the people; in the second, they robbed the Church; in the third, they robbed the Crown; in the fourth, as always, they have been the steady foes of suffrage reform, of Nonconformists, of Roman Catholics, of Ireland, of Agriculture, of Trade, of Education." "They are the veriest octopuses of

civilization." The "Book of Lords" is especially valuable to the history student as a reference work. It is sold by Geo. Robertson Proprietary Ltd., Castlereagh-street, Sydney. In paper covers the price is sixpence.

The assumed impartiality and unprejudiced judgment of the "reformers" has a class basis and material class interests for its sanction and the same as the alleged prejudice and narrowness of the Socialist. As the small capitalists drift into the hands of their larger brethren and the workers press for more and more concessions, their class interests force them to oppose both. As an expiring class they retain sense enough to oppose the big exploiters but are too stupid to make common cause with the only class that has a future. They choose a middle ground, and as their economic importance diminishes, their "impartiality" grows more ridiculous.

"Nimitybelle News" reprinted the "Reviewer's" article, "A Point for the Postmaster-General."

Socialist meeting at Miller's Point on Sunday evening.

## Other Lands

### AUSTRIA

The Ruthenian students have just carried through a successful protest against the arbitrary rule of the Polish agrarian aristocracy, who rule in Galicia and who have even less regard for the rights of other nationalities in their domains than the German or Russian rulers for the rights of Poles where these come under their rule. The Ruthenian students having been arrested in connection with a demonstration, answered by proclaiming a "hunger-strike." They refused to take food, and, driven at last to desperation by fear of a scandal, the Government had to give way to their demands. It was a splendid example of what determination can do.

### FRANCE.

M. Clemenceau (Premier) still thinks that the State schoolmasters must not be allowed to form a trade union, and he says that he will not suffer them to meet at the Bourse du Travail.

In France the Moderate and capitalist organs are always saying that the French Socialists are the enemies of their country and the friends of every nation but their own. The "Temps" and the "Journal des Debats" till Jaures that he should follow the example of Bebel, who is a good German first and a Socialist afterwards. But now Prince Buelow in the Reichstag has said that if Bebel would follow the example of Jaures and be a good German then all would be well.

### UNITED STATES.

A new Socialist paper has been

started at Duncan, Indian Territory. "Justice" is its title. Comrade E. Chevris is the editor.

### RUSSIA.

According to "Retch," the Duma is made up as follows, figures in brackets being those of the late Duma:—Constitutional Democrats, 108 [185]; Socialists, 77 [17]; Left and Toll Groups, [94]; Progressives, 35 [25]; Right, 72 (none); Octobrists and Moderates, 31 (13); Independents, (112). According to the "Time" "Among the Social-Democrats, per cent. are well educated, on the other hand, the Right owns only one-fifth of educated Deputies, more than half of their number being ignorant peasants whom we expected, as in the first Duma, to desert to the opposite camp."

Marx said that the English Established Church would rather relinquish the whole of the Thirty-nine Articles than the one-thirty-ninth part of property. The Nonconformists are equally so. After all this talk of "mutualism for principle," they are willing to give up their passive resistance on condition the rates being relieved by the payment of one-fifteenth part of the salary of a teacher who gives the religious instruction to which they object! The Nonconformist conscience pants at less than a farthing rate.—London "Justice."

### GERMANY.

Our Hanover party organisation increased last year from 4,173 members to 11,218 members, 8,126 new members joined 135 came from other places, and 1,238 went away or resigned. Our party organisation thus stands in a proportion of 31 organised comrades for every 100 votes cast for our party in that constituency in the last election. The members' subscriptions amounted to more than £1,300. Voluntarily subscriptions came to £540. Expenses of the election came to close on £300, and there was handed over to the Central Executive of the party in Berlin a sum of about £260. Educational and other purposes took £300 odd.

The "Rheinische Zeitung," our party organ in Cologne, appears since January 1, in eight pages. Since December 13, the number of subscribers has increased by 2,000. The "Brandenburger Zeitung" has now 13,122 subscribers, and another of our smaller dailies, "Volksblatt für Saalfeld" has 7,600.

One of the keenest workers for our cause, Dr. August Winter, died recently. He had devoted his attention of recent years to the propaganda in Silesia and the Polish provinces of Germany, where at one time he had great success.

Comrade Mehring, the editor-in-chief of the "Leipziger Volkszeitung," and one of the most brilliant Marxist writers, has been sentenced to 14 days imprisonment for libelling Dr. Liman—one of the most characterless of bourgeois slaves of the pen. Dr. Liman has been shown to have been a regular contributor to two papers with diametrically opposite opinions, and when he went over to England with the German bourgeois journalists was proved to have written

one article belauding the civilising effects of the "entete cordiale" of German and English journalists and at the same time an article ridiculing the whole affair and showing it up as merely a piece of self-advertisement for a few people. It is this gentleman whom comrade Mehring was accused of libelling. The "Leipziger Volkszeitung" will have considerable difficulty, as no less than four editors will be in prison at the same time. One of our papers, the Breslau "Volks-wacht," was in fact at one time practically edited by the compositors, there was no editor out of prison.

In the Reichstag comrade Bebel gave a most convincing answer to the attacks of the Government on the merely negative policy followed by our party in that body. Bebel showed conclusively that they had always voted for all measures which promised any improvement in the condition of the workers, and, moreover, had done their best to make them as good as possible despite the opposition of the bourgeois parties. Bismarck himself acknowledged that if there was no Social-Democracy there would have been no social legislation, such as it was, passed. The Imperial Chancellor's reply was one of the weakest he has ever made. He declined to deal with Bebel's charges against the Gov. in connection with the conduct of the election, and his speech was made up for the most part with the repetition of scandals about the Social-Democrats which have long been repudiated and disproved.

"Blasphemous cant" is how, in the "Australasian Herald," Rev. Dr. Strong neatly describes Kipling's "Recessional."

## Westralian Timber Lockout.

THE Westralian timber workers are again in conflict with the Timber Combine. The Arbitration Court recently refused to make any award for the skilled tradesman employed in the timber industry, and the Combine people, taking the law into their own hands, issued an edict that the rates included in their citation of 1906 for skilled workmen should be enforced on and after Monday, March 18. As these rates were considerably lower than those hitherto received by the skilled tradesmen, they refused to accept them and were immediately locked out by the combine, with the result that those sawmill employees who were prepared to continue work were locked out in common with the engine-drivers, engineers, and others. The timber combine, by its action, having terminated the relationship of employer and employed, the question of accepting the minimum wage of 7s. 3d. per day now rests with the individual workers themselves. It is hardly necessary to point out to those acquainted with industrial conditions in West Australia that 7s. 3d. per day does not constitute a living wage for a married man. The cost of living is much dearer in Westralia than in this State, and therefore the purchasing power of money is greatly reduced. The 7s. 3d. a day offered by the Timber Combine in Westralia would amount to not more than 5s. a day in N.S.W. But the Australian Capitalist Class is essentially the Class that stands for immorality in its worst form. Its members have always made it clear that they are more concerned about making profits out of human

labor than about cultivating national morality. "Marriage is a luxury, for which the employes should not be called upon to pay," said Secretary Walpole, of the Employers Federation, when pleading for low wages. "We do not employ women and children, and therefore do not need to take the question of their subsistence into consideration in fixing the rated wages we shall pay," says Teesdale Smith (manager of the Westralian Combine) with brutallly inhuman candour, in reply to those who have protested that on 7/3 a man could not maintain himself and children. What does Capitalism care for the women and children, or the preservation of home life. It is new, as it has always been, the destructive force that snaps the marriage tie, wrecks the home, and involves the nation in a slough of immorality. The latest pronouncements of one of its votaries should be preserved as an anti-Socialist reminder during next election campaign.

It is gratifying to note that Sydney unions are responding to the Westralian call for help, which is urgently needed. Two thousand five hundred men are affected, and when it is remembered that most of these are married, and that the bitterness of the struggle falls most heavily on the women and little children, it should not be necessary to urge that every union might consider the advisability of forwarding the largest sum that the state of its finances will permit. The "Review" wishes the Westralian workers luck in their righteous war. "May they emerge victorious from the fight" is our sincerest wish.

England and Wales have 200,000 more unmarried women than men.

## THE VICTORIAN LABOR CONFERENCE.

By H. SCOTT-BENNETT.

There was quite a suppressed air of excitement about the Victorian P.L.C. Conference when the proposition to change the present objective of the Labour Party had the floor!

It was generally recognised that this was likely to be the question to command the attention of delegates. Would the Victorian Labour Party declare for straight-out Socialism? That was the question asked in the visitors' gallery, and in the lobby were many delegates who talked together in groups.

When the question was put it was found that forty-nine delegates were opposed to the proposition, whilst twenty-nine answered in the affirmative.

Many and amusing were the arguments raised in opposition. "Think of the number of small farmers and middle-class that would vote against us if we declared for Socialism!" "How many members in Parliament would we have if such a militant objective were endorsed?"

Arguments of this sort, combined with remarks from others that clearly indicated that the speakers were not aware that the Socialist Movement had long since passed from Utopia to Science, constituted the stock-in-trade of those in opposition.

Upon the other hand, solid were the arguments of those in favour of the "socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange." "We ask no help from those that rob or those that help them rule" was the key-note sounded.

That the Labour Party must endorse the Socialist position, if it were to be a working class movement, was pointed out, in addition to the fact that the middle-class was part and parcel of the exploiting faction, and that to appeal to the exploiter to help set free the exploited was the height of folly. To the further objection, that the adoption of the objective might involve the loss of votes, and possibly seats, the reply was promptly forthcoming, that the Labour Party should assuredly be something more than a mere vote-catching machine, and that its most important work should be the propagating of sound economic principles.

A remark to the effect that notwithstanding the statements of a few "extremists," all present were Socialists" brought forth, amidst laughter, the retort that if such was the case it was rather illogical for "Socialists" to show such marked antipathy to a Socialist objective!

But the question of logic, or the lack thereof, did not prevent the resolution being voted down—but not the Social Revolution, that speeds on its way irrespective of the forces of reaction.

Workers of Australia, study Socialist philosophy. Work for it, and thus hasten the day of working class emancipation. Hail the day!

"We pinched it; we were driven to desperation, and must have food," was the statement made by two tramps who walked into the Red-hill police-station and who deposited on a table a silver-plated teapot, the property of a Red Hill jeweller. They were sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.—"Justice."

## Week by Week

By H.E.H.

### Bargaining for Plunder.

THE various hitches which have from time to time occurred in connection with the coalition negotiations of the official Capitalist party led by Mr. Carruthers and the unofficial Capitalist party led by Mr. Waddell, are demonstrative of one fact only: that the whole business has resolved itself into sorry haggling and bargaining for plunder—a fact to be regretted, for all Socialists desire to see the atmosphere cleared by the unification of the parties of Capitalism. The "Progressives"—a majority of them at any rate—are quite satisfied that their party shall be in the cat's paw of the Carruthers section provided the bribe is sufficiently high—not less than two portfolios; and while the Carruthers party is ready to furnish some sort of bribe, it is not yet prepared to say how many portfolios ought to be paid for the support of Mr. Waddell and his tired following. The enemies of Socialism are hereby invited to note that when the parties of Capitalism buy and sell support for the purpose of retaining their grip on the governing machinery and thus conserving their class interests, they are not even honest enough to pay the price out of their own pockets. They bargain with the people's money, and employ the public funds for political class purposes. For bribes they hold out and ask high-priced Ministerial positions with the almost limitless possibilities which they carry for the gain of unscrupulous men.

### Magisterial Unwisdom.

At the Newtown police court on Friday, a 17-years-old girl stated that she was engaged in a local factory on piece-work "and made from 3s a week or more; one week her wages came to 5/4, but then she had to work 51 hours. For two hours in the evening, between 7 and 9 o'clock, she gained only 4½d." The magistrate said it was small payment for such long hours of labor, especially, as one of the witnesses had said, it was not a pleasant kind of work. "He really could not understand how girls like the one before him would accept employment in a factory, working 48 hours or more a week for a miserable sum of 5s or less. Such girls would be far better off in domestic service, "where they would be sure of a comfortable home and receive at least 12s a week."

Regarding the girl's position from the capitalist class viewpoint, the magistrate in his ignorance lectured her because she accepted the employment that was available to her. Not a word did he utter in denunciation of the class-imposed conditions that compel the women and girls of the working class to blight their girlhood and wreck their womanhood in the sweatshops of Capitalism. His remedy is domestic service, where, he says, the wages are never less than "12s a week."

If Mr. Donaldson had possessed even a superficial knowledge of the conditions affecting female labor in the various industries, he would have been aware that women and girls prefer factory work to domestic service because, notwithstanding the sweating system which prevails, there is an amount of social freedom which is totally unknown in domestic service. Then, too, the factoryworker's hours are generally

48, while those of the domestic servant will work out at about 100 per week. In addition, domestic servants are subjected to manifold indignities and insults born of the "refined" ignorance and class-coloured insolence of the women who employ them. And they are seldom sure of "a comfortable home, while the "12s a week" minimum has no existence whatever except in the benevolent middle-class imagination of the magistrate himself. A glance at the "situations vacant" column of any daily paper will show that the wage of the domestic ranges from 2/6 up to 14/, which appears to be the maximum. The female factory worker is abominably sweated, we know; but the magistrate who holds up the long hours, low wages, slavish conditions, and degrading servility of domestic service as something eminently superior betrays a lack of knowledge remarkable even in a capitalist-class man with a legally-trained mind.

### The Pitiless Way of Capitalism.

At the Redfern police court on Tuesday of last week a furniture dealer proceeded against William Huddlestone for detention of goods. Defendant's wife appeared instead of her husband, who, she said, couldn't afford to lose time from his work. He was an ironmoulder working at Hordern's foundry, where he received 30s a week. Mrs. Huddlestone told the Bench that it was impossible for her to pay more than a shilling a week. She had been laid up in the hospital, and had two children to keep. The magistrate, however, made an order for 2s a week. The ways of Capitalism are pitiless and involve no squamish considerations of justice. The Huddlestone family will still struggle with the bitter-

ness of poverty, while the head of Hordern's firm will continue to roam over the Australian continent with his two motor cars and generally revel in a high old time on the surplus wealth produced by the 30s-a-week and other workers who give their laboring power and their lives to solidify the financial structural grandeur of the "palace" profit-squeezing concern.

### For Socialism.

F. Scusa writes:—"Crushed by disease and misfortune, I can do very little for the cause, but what little I can do is at the disposal of "The International Socialist Review," striving to enlarge the rather narrow views of the Australian worker, and to bring him in line with his fellow-toilers of the entire world."

### In Merrie England.

A writer in the "Clarion" digs up some recent statistics:—"Nine hundred and thirty-nine persons out of every 1,000 in this country die without property worth speaking of. Five and a half million families live in separate houses under £20, and of these four and a half millions in houses under £10 rental? Twenty millions of the population are always poor, eight millions are on the verge of starvation, and three and a half millions are living in overcrowded and unhealthy areas. In London, one person at least in every four will die in the workhouse, poorhouse, or lunatic asylum."

No one can contemplate the present condition of the masses of the people without desiring something like a revolution for the better.—Sir Robert Giffen.

## THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL  
LAFARGUE.

### CHAPTER II.—PRIMITIVE COMMUNISM.

(Continued.)

THE introduction of agriculture enhanced the separation of the sexes, while it was the determinant cause of the parcelling of the lands, the common property of the tribe. The man continues a warrior and a hunter; he resigns to his wife the labour of the fields consenting, on occasion, to assist at harvest time; among pastoral peoples he reserves to himself the care of the flocks and herds, which comes to be looked on as a nobler pursuit than agriculture; it is, in truth, the less arduous of the two. The Kaffirs consider the tending of the herds as an aristocratic occupation; they call the cow black pearl. The earliest laws of the Aryans forbade agriculture, thought degrading, to the two highest classes, the Brahmins and the Kshattriyas, or warriors. "For a Brahmin and a Kshattriyas agriculture is blamed by the virtuous, as the plough with the iron point injures the earth and the beings in it."

As the use of a thing constitutes the sole condition of its ownership, landed property

on its first establishment among primitive nations, was allotted to the women. In all societies in which the maternal form of the family has maintained itself, we find landed property held by the women; such was the case among the Egyptians, the Nairs, the Touaregs of the African desert, and the Basques of the Pyrenees; in the time of Aristotle two thirds of the territory of Sparta belonged to the women.

Landed property, which was ultimately to constitute for its owner a means of emancipation and of social supremacy, was, at its origin, a cause of subjection; the women were condemned to the rude labour of the fields, from which they were emancipated only by the introduction of servile labour.

Agriculture, which led to private property in land, introduced the servile labour, which in the course of centuries has borne the names of slave-labour, bond-labour, and wage-labour.

### III.

So long as primitive communism subsists, the tribal lands are cultivated in common. "In certain parts of India," says Nearchus, one of Alexander's generals, and eye-witness of events that took

place in the 4th century, B. C., "the lands were cultivated in common by tribes or groups of relatives, who at the end of the year shared among themselves the fruits and crops."

Stephen cites a settlement of Maya Indians composed of 100 labourers, "in which the lands are held and wrought in common and products shared by all."

From Tao, an Indian village of New Mexico, Mr. Miller, in Dec. 1877, wrote to Morgan: "There is a cornfield at New Pueblo, cultivated by all in common, and when the grain is scarce the poor take from this store after it is housed, and it is in the charge and at the disposal of the Cacique, called the Governor." In Peru, prior to the Spanish Conquest, agricultural labour possessed the attraction of a feast. At break of day, from an eminence, or a tower, the whole of the population was convoked—men, women, and children, who all assembled in holiday attire and adorned with their most precious ornaments. The crowd set to work and sang in chorus hymns celebrating the prowess of the Lucas. The work was accomplished with the utmost spirit and enthusiasm. Caesar relates that the Suevi, the most warlike and most powerful of the Germanic tribes, an-

nually sent forth to combat a hundred men from a hundred cantons. The men that stayed at home were bound to maintain the men engaged in the expedition; the following year it was the combatants who remained at home and the others who took up arms; in this way, he adds, the fields were always cultivated and the men practised in war.

The Scandinavians who ravaged Europe had similar communistic practices, combined with warlike expeditions; the latter over, they returned home to assist their wives in gathering in the harvest. This cultivation in common long survived the status of primitive communism. In the Russian villages which are under the regime of collective or consanguine property, a certain tract of land is often cultivated in common and is called mirskia zapaschki (fields tilled by the mir); the produce of the harvest is distributed among the families of the village. In other places the arable lands are tilled jointly, and are afterwards allotted to the families. In several communities of the Don the meadows elsewhere portioned out remain undivided, the mowing is performed in common, and it is only after the hay is made that the partition takes place.

Forests, also, are cleared in common. The co-operative ploughing and digging practised in the village communities ought probably to be referred to the period of communistic agriculture. In Fiji when preparing a piece of ground, a number of men are employed, divided into groups of three or four. Each man being furnished with a digging stick, they drive them into the ground so as to enclose a circle of about two feet in diameter. When by repeated strokes the sticks reach the depth of 18 inches, they are used as levers, and the mass of soil between them is loosened and raised. Mr. Gomme cites, after Ure, an analogous practice of the Scotch highlanders.

Caesar shows us how the Germans set out annually on predatory expeditions; the booty was, probably, divided among all the warriors, including those who had remained at home to perform the agricultural labour of the community. The Greeks of prehistoric times, also, were audacious pirates, who scoured the Mediterranean and fled with their booty to their citadels, perched on the tops of promontories like eagles' nests, and as inexpugnable as the round towers of the Scandinavians, built in the middle of the waters.

## The Waterside War

FROM A SOCIALIST VIEWPOINT

Some Details not printed in the Daily Papers.

By H. E. ROLLAND.

The petty boss of industrialism, essentially a product of the capitalist system. It is in the nature of his work to develop in him the instincts, inherited or acquired, of the slave-driver. The tyrant of petty bossism is at the head of the present waterside trouble. The coal lumpers of Sydney are now suffering enough and put up enough under the stinging lash of modern capitalism, with its intermittent employment, laborious work, comparatively low wages, and inhuman conditions; but this is a point at which even the coal lumper will turn.

That point was reached the other day when a section of the Sydney Lumpers resolved that they would no longer work under Julius Wulf, petty boss and foreman for Steve Dove Healy. Of course, the flood-gates of capitalistic newspapers have been opened against the workers concerned, and the usual torrent of misrepresentation and lies set flowing. That was to be expected. The experiences of their own history have taught the workers to look for nothing else.

The daily press assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, the action of the men is universally approved by the waterside workers. It is held that, even if there has been any doubt in the beginning about the correctness of their action, all cause for such doubt has been fully removed by the statements of Wulf as they appear in the daily

papers. These statements are categorically denied by the men who have worked under Wulf, and their version shows an altogether different light on the conflict and its causes.

"A man must tell the truth," says Wulf, "when he is giving evidence or writing affidavits," and he then proceeds to make it appear that the swearing of his affidavit for the employers' use against the unionists was the beginning of the trouble. But it wasn't.

Incidentally it might be remarked that when a unionist takes sides with the employing class in an effort to defeat the working-class, he must not complain if his deed be carried against him for an act of treachery to the working class. Of course, a man should tell the truth when making affidavits or giving evidence; but Wulf could have safely left the making of affidavits against the unionists to the employing class directly concerned.

The trouble with Mr. Julius Wulf commenced a long way back; and it is his rule of petty tyranny that has earned for him the hostility of the workers. He tells the capitalist papers that he regards the unsatisfied expressions of the unionists as "compliments." They call him "nigger-driver," and he stores in the appellation. The darker the name the workers fasten on him "the bigger the compliment," he says.

Now, since "a man must tell the truth," why didn't Julius Wulf—and why don't the employers and the capitalist press—tell the whole truth about the basic causes of the present trouble?

The Arbitration Court award fixed the distance for two men to carry at 4 yards, which may be extended to 6 yards—and it has been subsequently extended, 9 yards

being the rule now. Wulf has frequently insisted on men carrying longer distances than are provided for in the award. In cases where one basket has been carried only two or three yards, he has insisted on the next being carried as far as 13 yards, and it is asserted that the men who have objected to the committal of this offence have been rigorously boycotted. The following is cited as one of many instances: On October 2, 1906, on the Oranau, two coal lumpers—Langford and White—were asked to carry more than the specified distance, and they objected. Orders were then left with the under-foreman not to again call those two men under any consideration, Wulf stating that he would knock off a whole gang rather than see them employed again.

This is not the only kind of continuous breach that is being committed, either. Wulf tells the "Evening News" reporter: "I don't object to the casual men, and I don't object to send down for them when I require them, but I'm not going to send down there for carriers when my own men are waiting handy for me." Here is open confession. The Court award distinctly says that the place of call shall be the Mechanics' Institute, and to make a call elsewhere constitutes a punishable offence. This arrangement the employers agreed to, and Wulf's admission shows how utterly regardless they are as a class of the conditions of the agreements into which they enter. Moreover, it furnishes a sound penalty case for the Court to deal with. It is a good thing to sledge-hammer the capitalist class every time the occasion offers with the laws they make for Labor's wrecking.

The "Coal Lumpers' Basket Act

of 1900" is practically a dead letter. The intention of those responsible for its appearance on the Statute Book was that it should operate to protect the men from being compelled to carry abnormally large loads. But, while it stipulates the general dimensions of the basket to be used, and provides penalties if any other kind is employed, it is absolutely and curiously silent as to the weight of coal which two (or more) men may be compelled to carry. Under the whip of Wulf's foremanship, the baskets are piled up until, instead of averaging 2½ cwt., as originally intended, they run up to 2¾ cwt. "There is a penalty for overloading a horse," said a prominent unionist to the writer, "but it is no offence to overload a working man." When the Coal Lumpers' case was before the Arbitration Court, a union witness—J. Butler—told the Bench that it would be better for the coal lumpers if they were brought under the Animals' Restriction Act; they might be sure of better conditions, if, as in the case of horses, their drivers were occasionally fined £5 for overloading them. That—naturally—caused the Court to snort.

Wulf has been known to have had to borrow labor from other foremen, because of the general antipathy to his methods; and he has knocked the casual men off when they had a chance to make something in the way of overtime, and given the work to permanent men. This kind of thing is said to be one of his irritating characteristics. He has been held up by the daily papers as almost a model unionist, but on more than one occasion the union has had to deal with him for breaches of its working rules. In September, 1904, he was fined £1 for "having, as foreman, withheld

from T. Murray payment for certain time to which he was entitled. Refusing to pay the fine, he was suspended by the union, and as the union men could no longer work under him he was laid off work for a week. Eventually he paid the fine, and the suspension was lifted. But the unionist who refused to permit Wulf to violate union conditions found himself blacklisted and boycotted for more than 18 months! Such is the power that operates against the worker at the waterside.

Although still a member of the union, Wulf is working as a non-unionist, and is directing the work of the sailors and the few non-unionists who are being employed to defeat the unionists—a fact which should surely call for immediate action by the union.

The Bellambi Coal Co.'s action in shunting foreman Roach and giving Wulf the coaling of the Yorck as well as the Oroya, betrays a desire to force a lockout. This is also evidenced by the employers' latest move, which includes the somewhat ludicrous demand that casual men, employed by the hour only, shall work under an elaborately-drawn signed agreement. In due time the employers might see their way to also stipulate that their employees shall be substantially leg-ironed to ensure their remaining on the job. Clause 20 of the Arbitration award provides a method of dealing with disputes, but the employers know too much to face the publicity of the witness-box with their present shaky case. As always happens, the employers have secured the services of a number of police constables, although no event has occurred to warrant such a course, and the presence of the police, re-

garded as a menace, can only have an irritating effect.

The fact that men will occasionally rebel against tyranny, great or petty, and brutal conditions is a reassuring human circumstance. It is a bad thing when the wealth-producers of a nation will tamely submit to the lash of the slave-driver; and the determined stand taken by the coal lumpers against Mr. Wulf does them infinite credit. They say they are quite ready to go to work for any other foreman who is a member of the union, and this is borne out by the fact that the men are working all along the waterside under other stevedores without a hitch.

Even the men referred to by Wulf as "carriers who have been working regularly under me for eight years up till now, and . . . there are seven or eight of them quite satisfied to go on working for me now," don't hesitate to say that they have no desire to work for him now under non-union conditions.

The value of international organization was fully demonstrated one day last week, when some German sailors came to the International Socialist Club (which is affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, and of the existence of which the Germans were accordingly aware), and intimated to the Club steward that they were likely to be called upon to coal certain vessels. They declared that they would not undertake the work if there was any trouble pending or in existence.

A way out of the present difficulty would be provided by the expulsion of Wulf from the union. His present conduct would fully justify that step being taken. In the meantime it might be pointed out that Wulf is not more than the agent or tool of the private

capitalists. Social democracy will have no use for either the slave-owning capitalist nor his "nigger-driving" instrument, whose employment is a forced necessity under existing conditions. The present conflict should also serve to illustrate the handicaps and disadvantages of sectional trades unionism, and the need for making the quarrel of one calling the quarrel of all. While capitalism lasts, and while ever its Rulers and Money Lords and Masters of the Bread direct the villainy of their methods against any one section of the workers, they should be met with solid class-conscious resistance. Against the man whose employees are locked out or on strike the whole organized force of working-class power should be directed. No worker should handle his goods in transit, should serve him from behind bar or counter, or perform for him any service whatever. That is the only logical trade-union method.

The coal lumpers should remember that Wulf and his petty tyrannies are simply a development of the capitalist system, and that the workers performing the greatest service to the human race will be they who are organized in the Revolutionary Socialist ranks, and whose lives are spent for the overthrowing of competitive capitalism, with all its fungus growths of middlemen and petty slave-driving bosses, and wealthy, non-working profit-squeezing "owners," and the uprearing of the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which free men shall find in labor the natural expression of their life's energies, and in which wealth-production will be for all the human race and not for the sweaters, the slave-drivers, the useless, burdensome drones who now live on the plunder of the toiling lives of the wealth-makers.



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### THE ARMY OF MAN.

We pace behind the plough,  
And herd the sheep upon the hill,  
Over the craftsman's bench we bow  
With plane or mallet, file or drill:  
We of the army, in all lands  
Doing the world's work with our hands.

On windy seas we drag the trawl,  
And hew through primal rocks the road,  
We string the arches, raise the wall,  
And guide the cranes that lift the load:  
We of the brotherhood, who dare  
The work of all this world to bear.

Night comes: we rest not. Hark the scream  
That heralds through the darkened land  
The rushing whisp of shining steam  
That stays or goes at our command:  
Oh, hear the vessels with affright  
Creep hooting through the mists of night.

Our outposts toil through wind and rain,  
Amidst flat fields, on rolling downs;  
Our grimy regiments bear the strain  
Of strife within the sunless towns:  
And he who labors not survives,  
Saved by the shelter of our lives.

Long has the march been, hard the way,  
With many conflicts we are worn,  
Still on we press without display.  
Lovers of delicate living scorn  
The people's ranks, nor the pride  
That burns through men with man allied:

With man responding to the call  
Of Brotherhood in every land,  
Before whose spirit wrong shall fall,  
Whose powers with every age expand,  
Under whose flag at length unfurled  
Shall march all nations of the world.

—J.W.F., in London "Labour Leader."

# The Locked-Out Coal Lumpers.

## A PLEA FOR UNITED ACTION.

By H. E. HOLLAND.

WHEN will the Attorney-General take action against the law-breaking stevedores? is a question that is being asked everywhere in connection with the locking-out of the coal lumpers. There is only one inference as to why the Attorney-General does not prosecute, and that is that the employing class has such a tight grip on the going in and coming out of the Carruthers Government that it dare not do anything that would prove inimical to the interests of the employing class.

On December 5, 1905, the Arbitration Court made an award arising out of a dispute between the Coal Lumpers' Union (claimants) and the Colliery Owners and Stevedores' Association (respondents), clause 21 of which says:—"Duration of Award.—This Award shall come into operation on Monday the 5th day of March, 1906, and shall continue in force until it is set aside, superseded, or varied by the order of the Court, or by an Industrial Agreement."

Clause 22 of the same award declares:—"Calls.—The recognised places for calling members of the Claimant Union shall be at the Shelter-shed Reserve at Miller's Point, or at their own homes."

Now, by substituting for the ordinary methods (provided for in the award) a hard-and-fast written agreement, and by doing so without any reference to the Court whatever, the employers have both varied and superseded

the Court's awards, and are, therefore, guilty of direct violation of the law. By making the place of call Macquarie Place they have further openly violated the law which says the only place of call shall be the Shelter Reserve or the men's own homes. They had the power whatever to make this violation without reference to the Court. And, when it is remembered that this action was only taken for the purpose of precipitating a general lockout of coal lumpers, the fact that the offenders are not subjected to a prosecution indicates that class ties are more binding than anything else.

The agreement which the employers have had prepared is a marvel of ingenuity. It is a repudiation of the Arbitration Court award, and, in a lofty sort of way, ignores the Coal Lumpers' Union. Had there been any legal basis committed by the Coal Lumpers' Union, as is made clear in the latter's manifesto, it might have been cited before the Arbitration Court, and fined heavily.

The following is a copy of a signed agreement—one of a number—which has reached the "review":—

"Memorandum of Agreement between The Sydney Steam Colliery Owners' and Coal Stevedores' Association Industrial Union of Employers hereinafter called Employers of the one part and Row Stanwell of Ultimo Street Sydney Coal-lumper hereinafter called Employee of the other part.

"WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:—

"1. The said Employee here agrees for the considerations hereinafter appearing to accept employment from and to be employed by The Sydney Steam Colliery Owners and Coal Stevedores' Association Industrial Union of Employers

and from the 18th of April, 1907, and during such employment to work for any stevedore and/or member of the said Association as and when required by the said employers and/or any such stevedore and/or member and whilst so employed to conform to the conditions endorsed hereon and which conditions are deemed to be incorporated with this agreement.

"2. The said employers agree to pay the said employee for such work at the rates specified in the conditions endorsed hereon.

"3. It is hereby expressly agreed by and between both parties hereto that the agreement shall not be terminable by either of the said parties except by giving to the other of them seven days' previous notice in writing."

The "conditions endorsed hereon" give no guarantee of employment whatever to the worker signing the agreement. The employee agrees to work for any of the associated employers "as required," but the employers do not undertake to find him employment. Even if they give him a start they will only bind themselves to keep him employed for THREE HOURS. From their printed conditions they have omitted certain provisions "not always acceptable to the employers," and have included a condition which even the judge emphatically refused to grant, because it gave to the employers power to compel the men to work when and where required, and once started to work as long as the employers thought fit, no matter what the conditions. This, of course, constitutes an additional breach of the Court's award, and furnishes another reason why the Attorney-General should at once prosecute. It will be remembered that when a section of the workers in the Newcastle district ceased

work, Mr. Wade prosecuted them at the instance of the employing class, who claimed that a breach of an award had been committed.

This is probably the first time in Australian history that a demand has been made that men employed by the hour shall sign an agreement providing for a week's notice. Regarded in the purely technical light of our present-day class-made laws, such an instrument would be immediately pronounced ultra vires. It is absolutely a one-sided agreement. The employee binds himself to be ready if called upon to work when and where and how and under whom the employers may require him to. If he desires to be relieved from his obligation to be ready to so work if called upon, he must give to the employers seven days' notice in writing! This is how he is demanded to fetter himself without even a guarantee that he will be called. And, as we have already pointed out, even if he is called he is not certain of more than three hours' employment. If the employer fails to "call" him, the employer commits no breach of the signed agreement; but if the employer does call him, and he fails to respond, the worker is guilty of a breach of agreement, and renders himself liable to a legal prosecution. It is such an agreement as only the chronic blackleg or the hopelessly idiotic might be expected to sign. Even when work is provided for the employee who has signed, the seven days' notice clause may be abrogated in the employers favor without any legal risk; for section 18 of the "conditions," as it appears on the back of the agreement, sets forth that:—

"The Employers and (or) Stevedores and (or) Member and (or) his Deputy respectively shall, in

all cases, have the right to knock off any man who, IN HIS OPINION, is incapable of work."

The caps are ours. There is to be no appeal whatever from the employers' decision; and, therefore, every marked man—and all who tower above their fellows as the champions of Human Freedom are marked—will be liable to be deemed incapable, and may be driven from his work at a moment's notice. He may know that the charge of incapability is a studied lie; all his fellows may know it; but under the intamy of this agreement, which the employers insist the workers shall sign, he has no remedy whatever. The opinion (biased or unbiased, honest or otherwise) of the ruling-class boss is supreme.

But this article is intended for a plea for unity of action on the part of the workers. Why should the coal lumpers be left to play a lone hand in the game—a game forced on them, and not by any means of their own choosing? It is undoubtedly the duty of the wharf laborers to refuse to handle cargo for vessels coaled with blackleg labor. If wharf laborers load goods on to vessels whose union coal lumpers are locked out, there is no essential difference between their action in doing that and what would be their action if they undertook to do the work of the coal lumpers who are locked out. Correctly defined, each class of work is blacklegism; and the waterside workers have to learn that when one body of men fights the capitalist class on the industrial field, the success or failure of that body concerns the whole world of labor, and the quarrel should be made the quarrel of all. We fully recognise all the factors that will operate against the wharf laborers if they

refuse to blackleg on the coal lumpers; we know all about the liability so far as the probability of being mulcted in heavy fine is concerned; we know, too, how some of the wharf laborers—on one section, it is true—work with a veritable halter about their neck in the form of an agreement which, strangely enough, contains no reference whatever to likely trouble in kindred trades. But that agreement does not affect the men who work on the deep-sea vessels; and even if it did, that would not at all could not furnish a solid reason for the wharf laborers to blackleg on the coal lumpers. The Newbie coal trimmers have recognised the class nature of this struggle and have determined that vessels usually coaled at Sydney shall be coaled at the northern port while the lock-out lasts. This exactly as it should be. The wharf laborers of Sydney should absolutely refuse to handle cargo for boats coaled by non-union labor. The Sydney carters should adopt a similar attitude, which wharf laborers of Newcastle, Brisbane, Melbourne, and other inland State ports should also decline, either load or unload vessels that are blackleg-coaled at Sydney. In the meantime, if the lock-out persisted in, the miners of Newcastle and the South should make clear that their union labor should not be employed to cut and timbered for use on vessels whose owners and stevedores are engaged in a determined effort to smother the Coal Lumpers' Union by means of a carefully-organized lock-out.

The abrogation of the Immigration laws, as demonstrated in a recent court case; the employment of Chinese, Lascars, and Arabs to do the work for which white blacklegs could not be procured, indicates

strong position in which the Coal Lumpers' Unionists stand. In order to get the Arabs to put forth extraordinary efforts in the coaling of one boat, a wager of two live or a sheep is regarded by the Arab as a cheap animal, the wager is supposed to have to some small degree effected its purpose. While the employers are pressing into the service of the slave-drivers' cause such cheap colored labor as the circumstance of the moment produces, the daily papers are printing all sorts of contradictory statements, and are also making every effort to precipitate the strife of physical force between unionists and non-unionists by the grossly untrue and exaggerated reports which they publish concerning alleged collisions that in some cases have never occurred, and in others have been altogether different in fact from the accounts which have appeared in the press.

The coal lumpers should solidly maintain the stand they have taken. As winter time approaches the rabbit-trapping industry will draw hundreds of men country-wide from the city, and the amount of surplus labor available will thus be considerably lessened—and the danger of city men blacklegging will, of course, be lessened as a consequence. But even if that were not so, it would be far better for the coal lumpers to abandon the trade, and take on that of trapping, rather than bow the neck to the conditions which it is now sought to impose upon them. It would in fact be better for them to reach out immediately for the stamped tickets which Julius and Ethel would so often luridly advised them to apply for.

Rather than see the coal lumpers defeated in their just rebellion

against impossible conditions and against the locking-out tactics of the employers, the waterside industries of capitalism in every State in the Commonwealth should be effectively paralysed by the organised workers replying to the brutality of the lock-out with a general strike; for why should one combination of workers permit themselves to be used as blacklegs are used to aid at attempt by the "masters" to defeat another combination of workers whose members are standing with their backs to the wall, fighting a life-and-death battle for the preservation of unionism, for their homes, for their wives and little ones—and for the rights of all the working-class world? That is the question to be answered. Wharf laborers, seamen, carters—Unionists!—all of you: how are you going to answer it?

## TO THE WORKERS.

SHALL you complain who feed the world,  
Who clothe the world, who house the world—  
Shall you complain, who are the world,  
Of what the world may do?  
Why, from the hour you show your power  
The world must follow you.  
The world's life lies in your right hand,  
Your strong right hand, your skilled right hand;  
You hold the whole world in your hand.  
See to it what you do!  
Or dark or light, or wrong or right,  
The world is made by you.

Socialist meeting at Miller's Point on Friday night.

## WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM.

Socialism would throw open to woman every career for which her human faculties fit her, and reward her equally with man.

It would recognize wifehood and motherhood as national services, entitling wife and mother to an independent participation in the national income.

It would wipe out the sweeter, the landlord, and the usurer. It would banish Poverty from the land forever.

And with Poverty would go her foul offspring—Intemperance and Prostitution.

Poverty is the publican's best friend, as Frances Willard discovered after 25 years' experience in the war against drink. Poverty, too, is the greatest of procurers.

The brighter life is made, the dimmer grows the light in the pub windows. Throw open opportunities of honest independence to women, and the brothel will rot at its foundations and fall to ruins in the slime.

And when woman is economically free she will choose her mate freely; and from that free choice will come at last the Free Nation.

Marriage between a dominant sex and a dependent sex can never produce the highest type of humanity.

With woman man's equal in the truest sense—no longer taught to look to a man for board and lodgings; no longer treated as worth no more than a third of a man when forced to earn her own living—then progress will be made at a pace undreamt of to-day.

Woman set free will bring a rich dowry of intellectual vitality to the

race, and humanity will advance forward with all its powers allied for progress, instead of its half clinging to the coat-tails of the other half, or being dragged along by its hair.—Q. "Worker"

## A Verse of Scripture seldom Quoted.

This has probably escaped the notice of the Reid party:

"Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver are cankered, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days.

"Behold, the hire of the Labourers which have reaped down your field which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

It appears in James V. 1-4. The Australian anti-socialist has been guilty of a grave dereliction of duty in not denouncing James as a mischievous agitator, destroyer of the family system, wrecker of the marriage tie, and all that sort of thing. We do hope that Mr. Reid will give the matter his earliest attention.

It is all very well for the poets to speak of "Australia facing the rosy dawn." With a debt of £250,000,000 strapped upon its back, she has got to face the post-pawn.—Q. "Worker."

## CLASS ADMINISTRATION.

Just Stewart's remarks during the hearing of the Crick-Willis case the other day, should make people think. Referring to Crick's administration of the Lands Dept., the judge said:—"What is the importance of this question—whether the defendant Crick administered the department correctly or not. It is perfectly immaterial whether he did or did not. If the department was administered in the most perfect manner, if he received one single farthing by color of his office, or if you put it, corruptly or extraneously, then he is guilty of a very serious misdemeanour. If Close and Willis aided and abetted him, they were equally guilty. If Tomkins and Willcox, or any of the other squatters, aided or abetted him, they were equally guilty. If there is corroboration of Close's arguments to Crick, and so far I don't see any corroboration, it puts these gentlemen in a very serious position." If Crick is guilty, according to the judge, "Yeomans, Willcox, and the other squatters" are equally guilty. If Crick is innocent, they are equally innocent. But (while no comment may be made at this stage on the guilt or innocence of either Crick or Willis), the fact that immunity from prosecution has been granted by the Carruthers Government to the certain involved parties

is due to a wide-spread public opinion that there is no serious objection on the part of the N.S.W. Land Administration to see the "land scandals" prosecutions through. With Premier Carruthers some figuring in the picture as an "agent" and "Yeomans, Willcox, and the other squatters" and Close (of the combined class and failing memory)

appearing as Crown witnesses instead of in the dock with Crick and Willis, furnishes proof of the oft-repeated Socialist declaration that the power to administer the law is as much to be desired as the power to make it. The N.S.W. capitalist party has fully realised this in connection with the land frauds prosecutions.

Away with all your brutal disorder, and clear

The field for the tournament of Man!

—Ernest H. Crosby.

The "Westralian Worker" pays the "Review" this kindly compliment:—"About the neatest and most instructive journal that has appeared upon the political horizon for some time is the 'International Socialist Review for Australasia.' There is plenty of room for education on the basic principles of Labor in Australia, and we wish the promoters of the 'Review' every success."

A coroner in England recently recorded the death of a man who had to work 90 hours a week for 2d an hour. Death was due to heart failure, accelerated by long hours and hard work.

Private charity finds it necessary at Exeter, Eng., to give 200 children farthing breakfasts every morning. The breakfast is held in the slum quarters, and the hungry children fight to get to the tables.

Palliatives are useful. They teach us that Socialism is the only remedy.

Kleptomaniacs are a rich man's disease that the poor are sent to jail for contracting.—Q. "Worker."

The coal barons of England are organising to fight the unions over the eight-hours question.

## Week by Week

By H.E.H.

### Slaves for the Sugar Fields.

THE N.S.W. Colonial Sugar Refining Co., buffed by the warning pen of Francis Scossa (Australian correspondent of the "Avanti") in its efforts to induce Italian laborers to accept the low wages and slavish conditions of employment on the northern canefields, is now endeavoring, through its traveling agent, to entrap sufficient men from Austria for its purpose. There is plenty of local labor available, provided a living wage is to be paid; but the C.S.R. Co. isn't in the business to find a living wage for the sugar-worker—it's there to crush profits out of the worker, the retailer, and the consumer; and now that the era of black slavery in the sugar industry has been compulsorily ended, the Co. is determined that the white slaves to be employed shall be the cheapest white slaves the world has at its disposal. The laboring-power of the Australian wageslave is a marvellously cheap commodity; but it isn't cheap enough by a long way for the purposes of the Sugar Monopoly, so it scours Italy and Austria and other "foreign" lands for cheap labor to help swell the sum total of its profits, and to lower the standard of living of the worker who is already in Australia.

### Patriotism of the Plate.

During the Boer war the loudest cry that rang through Australia was that of Patriotism, voiced by the capitalist press and politicians. That it was accounted dire treach-

ery to evince any sympathy whatever for the accused, foreigner. The international capitalists went out to steal the foreigner's cash in order that they might get the control of his gold mines. The British army was the instrument being used by the international capitalists through its agents, the British Government, to violently effect the steal, coupled with the fact that the hated foreigners were held at bay our vast army of a quarter of a million, making a fight lasted while the years came and went, delaying the steal and only inconveniencing the international capitalists, gave the Italian capitalist class an opportunity to shriek to the Australian to get a gun and hurry over to Africa to "fight for his king and country." It is a different matter, though, when industrial war rages and working men fight for living conditions. The patriot of the capitalist doesn't put himself worth a cent. To defeat coal humpers they have resorted to the services of Chinese, Lascars, and for sugar workers are exploring southern Europe, Africa, after the war, they employ the highly-paid white man and replaced him with the infinitely cheaper Chinaman, whom they imprisoned in a compound and kept when he became refractory. The patriotism of the capitalist class goes just as far as the interests of the class go—a fact the worker should never lose sight of.

### The Soul of Man.

In America they reckon to have discovered that the soul is measurable and can be weighed. Human energy (laboring power) is a marketable commodity, capable of being measured and sold in the

market for the profit of the ruling class; and now that they're sure that man has a soul, the selling of it under capitalism for the profit-making of our masters should be greatly facilitated by the fact that it may be weighed in the scales of the trader.

### The Dread of Work.

A Sydney organ of Capitalism is seized with journalistic hysteria because the Queensland Labor party declares that it is out for the "abolition of the system of production for profit," and "to secure to the workers the full result of the product of their industry." Long ago Mr. G. H. Reid voiced the protest of Australian capitalism against the "absurdity" of the workers reaching out for the full value of the product of their labor. Why, if the workers should get full value for their expended laboring power, where would the capitalist class come in? And the professional political agitators, who stamp the country for capitalism at the public expense; and the capitalist papers subsidized with money from the State Treasury through the Government advt. channel—where would they come in? Like Othello's, their occupation would be gone, and they'd have to face the nightmare of work! No wonder they hysterically protest against the threatening danger of it. But when they say there will then be no incentive for one to produce more than another, and "the laziest and least competent would fix the standard for all," they want the workers to forget that if each received the full value of his labor, the lazy and least competent would be the only ones to suffer from the results of their own laziness. They would not find

it possible to appropriate the earnings of the industrious. Under capitalism the laziest and least competent very often has an income of thousands, drawn from the surplus produced by the industrious. Under Socialism that won't be possible. Statistics of all countries prove that the workers who are not lazy and who are not incompetent, who produce all the nation's wealth, are deprived of nearly two-thirds of the total result of their industry by the idle class, the lazy and least competent. Profit, properly defined, represents something got for nothing given; it stands for the system under which the capitalist class extorts from the working-class all the wealth produced by the working class over and above that required for its own sustenance and the perpetuation of its wealth-productive and pro-creative functions. From a capitalist class viewpoint, the objection to the worker receiving the full value of the product of his labor has a solid basis, and is easily understandable, for it would mean the disappearance of surplus values, and, since capitalism can only exist while the appropriation of surplus values remains a practical possibility, it would mean the destruction of capitalism; and for the capitalist class as a whole it would mean employment in the fields of useful industry. And the hereditary idler hates work as much as a Sydney daily paper would hate to tell the truth about a trade-union lock-out.

"I have had such great troubles lately that I could not get on in the battle of life any longer," said an old man, 63, when he appeared before an English magistrate on a charge of attempted suicide.

## THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL  
LAFARGUE.

### CHAPTER II.—PRIMITIVE COMMUNISM.

(Continued.)

A PRECIOUS fragment of Greek song, the Skolion of Hybrias, presents us with a picture of the heroic lives of the Greeks. The hero says:—"I have for riches a great lance, and my sword, and my buckler, the rampart of my body; with these I till the ground and reap the harvest and vintage the sweet juice of the grape; thanks to these I am styled the master of the mnoia (the slaves of the community). Let those who dare not bare the lance and the buckler kneel to me as to a master and call me the great king." Piracy is the favourite pursuit of prehistoric times. Nestor inquires of Telemachus, his guest, if he is a pirate (Odyssey III). Solon maintained a college of pirates at Athens (Institutes of Gaius), and Thucydides states that in ancient times piracy was honourable (I., sec. 5).

Wherever the heroes landed, they carried off men, women, cattle, crops, and movables; the men became slaves and common property; they were placed under the

supervision of the women, and cultivated the lands for the warriors of the clan. All the cities of Crete, one of the first islands colonised by these bold pirates, possessed down to the time of Aristotle troops of slaves, called mnofia, who cultivated the public domains. The Greek cities maintained, besides a public domain, public slaves, and upheld common repasts similar to those described by Herodotus.

Mr. Hodgson, in 1830, described a village, thirty miles north-west of Madras, the inhabitants of which were assisted in their agricultural operations by slaves who were common property; for they were transferred with the other privileges of the village occupants when those privileges were sold or mortgaged. The mediæval towns and even villages had serfs in common.

Thus we see that everywhere property in land and its produce, in domestic animals, serfs and slaves, was primarily property common to all the members of the clan. Communism was the cradle of humanity; the work of civilisation has been to destroy this primitive communism, of which the last vestiges that remain, in defiance of the rapacity of the aristocrat and the bourgeois, are the

communal lands. But the work of civilisation is twofold: while on the one hand it destroys, on the other hand it reconstructs; while it broke into pieces the communist mould of primitive humanity, it was building up the elements of a higher and more complex form of communism. I am here concerned to trace out civilisation in its double movement of destruction and reconstruction.

### CHAPTER III.

#### FAMILY OR CONSANGUINE COLLECTIVISM.

##### I.

The common tribal property began to break up as the family was being constituted. A few remarks respecting the family will render an exposition of the evolution of property more intelligible to the reader.

We are at present aware that the human species, before arriving at the patriarchal form of the family, in which the father is the head, possesses the estates and transmits his name to all his children, passed through the matriarchal form, in which the mother occupied the high position. We have seen, above, the whole clan living in great joint tenement-houses, containing a certain number of rooms for the mar-

ried women. The private family is then nascent; when we find it constituted in the matriarchal or patriarchal form, a segmentation has ensued of the communal house into as many private houses as there are households. In the matriarchal family the mother lives with her children and her younger brothers and sisters; receiving her husbands, who belong to a different clan, each in his turn; it is then that family property makes its appearance.

Its beginnings were modest, for, at the outset, it consisted but of the cabin and the small garden surrounding it. Among certain people the patriarchal family may have been constituted and have superseded the matriarchal family prior to the constitution of family property, but the case is not universal; on the contrary it would seem that the revolution in the family was posterior to the formation of family property. Such was the case with the Egyptians, Greeks, and many other peoples the course of whose development was a normal one, undisturbed by the invasion of nations on a higher plane of civilisation.

So long as the matriarchal form subsists, the movables and immovables are transmitted by the women; a person

inherits from his mother, and not from his father, or the relations of his father. In Java where this form of the family reached a high form of development, a man's property reverts to his mother's family; he is not at liberty to make a donation to his children, who belong to the clan of his wife, without the consent and concurrence of his brothers and sisters. If we judge from what we know of the Egyptians and other peoples, the male occupied a very subordinate position in the matriarchate. Among the Basques, who have preserved their primitive conditions, notwithstanding Christianity and civilization, when the eldest daughter on her mother's death, becomes an heiress, she becomes at the same time mistress of her younger brothers and sisters. The male is under the tutelage of his own family, and when he goes out to get married, with his sister's approbation, he falls under the dominion of his wife; he is subjected throughout life to female authority, as son, brother, and husband; he possesses nothing save the small peculum which his sister gives him on his marriage. "The husband," says a Basque proverb, "is his wife's head servant."

(To be continued.)

## Socialism in Australasia.

On Friday evening last the members of the International Socialist Club tendered a farewell smoke concert to comrade J. Carlson on the eve of his departure for Sweden, his native land. He sailed by the Yorek on Saturday, and there was a large number of Socialists and coal-lumpers on the wharf to bid him good-bye. He goes on a visit only, and will return to Sydney in due time.

The "Review's" article on the coal-lumpers' lock-out created great interest in local working class circles last week, and resulted in an increased sale of nearly 500 copies.

On Sunday afternoon the Coal Lumpers' Union and Socialists held a united demonstration, Mr. H. Neilsen presiding. A resolution, moved by H. E. Holland and seconded by J. J. Morrish, was unanimously carried, endorsing the coal lumpers' attitude and protesting against the employment of Chinese and Lascars on Australian-registered boats. T. Roche dealt at length with the details of the trouble, and was supported by an array of union and socialist speakers.

On Sunday night under the auspices of the International Socialist Club, a great meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute at Miller's Point, T. Roche presiding. H. E. Holland was the principal speaker, and dealt with the lock-out from a Socialist standpoint. E. Hillier (S.D.F.) and Mrs. Williams (Tailresses' Union) also spoke.

Next Sunday the Coal Lumpers and Socialists will again hold a united demonstration.

Socialists and trades-unionists are looking forward to the big May Day demonstration, which takes place at the hall of the International Socialist Club, on Wednesday evening next. There will be a lengthy programme of music and song, to include the German Socialist Hymn and the Marseillaise, by the International Socialist Liedertafel, "Inno dei Lavoratori" (Italian Socialist Hymn) by Italian comrades, and songs from the Vic. Socialist Song Book. Special May Day resolutions will be submitted and addresses delivered by well-known International Socialists. Admission will be free.

On Thursday evening, the World's Labor Day will be still further commemorated by a concert and dance in the

Manchester Unity Hall. The Liedertafel will occupy a prominent place on the programme—an indication of the classical nature of the entertainment. The concert will last from 8 till 10, when dancing will commence, concluding at 2 a.m. Gents' tickets are 1/6, and ladies' 1/.

## MAORILAND GREET'S THE "REVIEW."

W. ROBINSON, of the Wellington branch of the N.Z. Socialist Party, writes: "I hope the 'International' will live long and have a successful pilgrimage. Times are not too good in Wellington. Many carpenters, bricklayers, and laborers are out of work. The Christchurch Exhibition brought numerous men looking for work, and now that it is closed, it has left a huge deficit to be met by the people of this colony, besides making the struggle keener for us wage-slaves and the hope of any betterment under capitalist rule more remote."

Special translations by H. Dierks—"Marat, the People's Friend," and "Views of an Employer on the Relations of Capital and Labor"—are unavoidably held over. They will appear in next issue.

## Other Lands

### BRITAIN.

"Justice" reports the death of Frank E. Carter [aged 27], who for several years was secretary to the Lambeth and District Trades and Labour Council. He was a member of the I.L.P.

Comrade Hyndman admits to sixty-five this month. The Government is perfectly willing to anticipate its old age pension scheme in his case. On condition.—"Justice."

The German correspondent of "Justice" says:—"England has become the land for the export of blacklegs. That is what the erst-while pioneer land of trade unionism has come to. Again and again in recent years have strikes in Hamburg been defeated by the shiploads of blacklegs the employers were able to get from England. The 'Frankfurter Zeitung' reports from London that there was an actual struggle in London of men who wanted to do black-legs' work."

S. D. Shallard, an English writer, talks of a "Socialism emancipated from Marxism." He might as well talk of a mensuration emancipated from arithmetic. Marxism is the science by which social problems are correctly stated, rightly understood, and accurately worked out. Karl Marx found Socialism a nebulous theory, woven out of Sentiment and Imagination, and he gave it a solid basis of Logic and Law, showing it to be the inevitable expression of social evolution.

A machine that has displaced a great many workers is now used by match-making firms. It cuts 10,000,000 sticks a day, and then arranges them over a vat, where

the heads are put on at a surprising rate of speed.

### ITALY.

In the Italian Chamber there was a debate on Woman Suffrage. Several bourgeois supported the principle, and a Conservative advocated granting a communal vote to women as a first step. Giolitti, the Minister, advocated a gradual advance in this direction. Comrade Corta then summed up the discussion by saying that the measure would be adopted because the organised women workers force its adoption, and not in consequence of the goodwill of any.

### SWITZERLAND.

The town of Biel has got a Social-Democratic mayor. The election is direct by the voters themselves, with a manhood suffrage. Ninety per cent. of the voters recorded their votes, and 1918 votes were cast for the Socialist candidate, comrade Reimann, as against 1745 for the bourgeois candidates.

### FRANCE.

The co-operative societies in France have established a Co-operative Wholesale Society in Paris, and the accounts for the last year have just been published. They are eminently satisfactory, and it is a matter for congratulation that a large part of the profit is not to be divided among the different societies which are its shareholders, but is to be devoted to work of a propagandist character.

### UNITED STATES.

Gaylord Wilshire, challenge Mollock, the English anti-Socialist lecturer, to a public debate with him during his stay in the States, but Mollock declined.

### HOLLAND.

The Dutch Social-Democratic Party and the Dutch Union of the Trade Unions got up a joint congress to agitate for a shorter working day, 300 organisations were represented with 60,000 members, the Union of Trade Unions with 26,000, the Social-Democratic Party with 7,500, the Compositors' Union with 2,500 members, the Ship and Boat Workers' Union with 2,500, the Dutch School Teachers' Union with 7,000, the Amsterdam Union of Municipal Employees with 1,400, the Union of Electric Railway and Tramway Workers with 1,200, and the bourgeois-patronised General Workers' Union with 3,200 members. Even the Government was represented, for the first time in Holland, by two factory inspectors. Van Kol represented the Socialist Parliamentary Group in the Chamber. Without prejudice to the agitation for an eight hours day, it was resolved to demand the ten hours day as well as special regulation of night labour and child labour. A weekly rest of 36 hours was declared to be necessary. The congress was remarkable for the entire absence of the Anarchists and all trade unions which are under their influence.

### GERMANY.

The "Gleichheit" publishes, in connection with recent attempts to organise the domestic servants, the account of a movement amongst the domestic servants in Leipzig in the year 1848. The demands then put forward by the servants, as reported by a bourgeois paper, were: Raising of the wages of cooks, maids, etc., to 60 shillings a year; nurses, 24 to 30 shillings yearly. At least twice a week, when the work is specially hard, a

warm soup. To be able to go to bed at 10 p.m., except when illness prevents it. Once a month permission to go out. Not to be made to sleep in the attics. The "Gleichheit" remarks that this shows that, in the main, the situation of the woman has not been essentially improved during this period.

"Vorwaerts" has now reached a circulation of 138,000. On January 1, 1906, it was 99,800; April 1, 1906, 108,000; January 1, 1907, 123,000; February 1, 1907, 130,000; and March 5, 1907, 138,000.

The "Leipziger Volkszeitung" has now 45,000 subscribers. Five thousand have been won since last year. The result is so much the more satisfactory as the circulation of the paper is mainly confined to two constituencies, and is perhaps smaller than that of any other German Party organ. It may be remarked that the German Party Press seldom circulates beyond a certain district—even "Vorwaerts" gets the bulk of its readers in Berlin and district. In the case of the "Leipziger Volkszeitung" the progress goes to prove that a party organ does so much the better the more uncompromising its tone.

Bebel recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his activity as a member of Parliament in the North German Reichstag and the Reichstag itself. His desk in the Reichstag was decorated by his comrades with flowers.

Our comrade Ledebour delivered an onslaught on the Buelow policy in South West Africa, and proved that the charges made in "Vorwaerts" are well founded, that 7000 troops are being maintained there, where 880 with eight guns would be sufficient, for no other purpose than to be ready for a descent on British South Africa.



## May Day Demonstrations!

### Great May Day MEETING

In the HALL of the International Socialist Club,  
274 Pitt-street, Sydney, on

**Wednesday Evening, May 1, 1907.**  
Stirring Socialist Songs and Speeches. Admission Free.

### Concert and Dance

In the MANCHESTER UNITY HALL on

**Thursday, May 2.** Gents, 1/6; Ladies, 1/4.

A PAMPHLET YOU SHOULD READ:

## Art and Socialism

By JEAN JAURES, the celebrated French Socialist.

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Agents for Sydney—A. S. Ardley, 24 Yurong-street, Hyde Park; Mrs. W. H. McNamee,  
Castlereagh-street, City.

## Books for Socialists

Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*, 3/6; posted, 4/

Spencer's *Education*, 3/; posted, 3s 4d.

Woodworth's *Christian Socialism*, 2/6; posted, 3s 10d.

Brooks' *Social Unrest*, 1/6; posted, 1s 9d.

Jack London's *War of the Classes*, 2/6; posted, 2s 10d.

To arrive—Jaures' *Studies in Socialism*.

ORDER FROM

**The International Socialist Club,**

274 Pitt-street, Sydney.

## A MAY MARCH.

ON, on—in mass, let the columns pass; and take the van-  
tage ground

Our pioneers, through blood and tears, midst darkness  
sought and found;

Deploy the ranks, extend the flanks, and wave our Banner  
high,

That all may know who is the foe this day we do defy.

Corruption's spawn, well fattened on the poor man's toil  
and grief;

No conscience stings the money kings, the swindler, and  
the thief!

War to the knife—their death's our life—for that we here  
display

Our glorious flag—the old red rag—on this our Labor Day.  
From age to age the war we wage for human right was  
fought;

Though changed in name, 'twas aye the same, and freedom  
still was sought;

All blurred and dim, upon the rim of the horizon cast,  
Her shade appeared and true hearts steered towards it in  
the past.

But tempest-tossed their way they lost or shattered were  
their barques,

From stern to stem, unknown to them the compass made  
by Marx,

And blind be still let those who will, but we now know our  
way,

Straight to the light we march upright on this our Labor  
Day.

And as we go we ever know that nearer Freedom comes;  
Why, listening ear may almost hear the roll of Freedom's  
drums!

Up-swelling wide, the living tide is rising, slow but sure,  
And known at length will be the strength and justice of  
the poor.

And Man will see Iniquity lie cloven to the chin,  
And salt be sown where Mammon's throne stands in its  
house of sin.

The Freedom Thought its way has wrought to rock right  
through the clay;

And soon in deeds will spring the seeds we sow this Labor  
Day!

J. LESLIE.