

A Song of the Factory.

THE trees were white with blooms, the meadows
 were broad and fair,
 And the care-free birds made music for the children
 that idled there,
 But a man had need of the meadows; his walls
 and chimney sprang
 From among the swaying branches where the
 thrush and robin sang.
 And the man had need of the children; he gathered
 them in like sheep,
 And set them to work to earn his bread, for child-
 ren are many—and cheap.
 They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and
 wan and old;
 They have given their youth to a master who has
 minted it into gold.
 No longer they idly listen to a warbler's futile song,
 No longer their idle laughter rings out the whole
 day long,
 No longer they roam the meadows like idle gipsy
 bands,
 For the world is growing richer by the work of
 their puny hands.
 And the man who found them idling among the
 feathery blooms,
 And brought them to wear their lives away beside
 his clattering looms—
 He talks of the goodly riches that his enterprise
 has won
 With the toil of the sad-faced children, and boasts
 of the thing he's done!

—JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

Ours is the Power!

The International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart

And the Hague Conference.

(Translated by H. DIERKS, from the "Tabak Arbitr," Germany.)

Two World-Congresses were held at the same time. At each of these 25 nations were represented. And yet how different were the aims of these two World-Congresses, how different the delegations.

At Stuttgart sat about a thousand worker delegates; at the Hague about one third that number—but they are governments, which through their representatives inter-communicate their manifestations of will for the best of the ruling classes in their countries and nations.

The peace conference at the Hague is in its best sense a deception of the peoples, if it does not mean something worse. One smiles over the work of the diplomacy, which endeavors to mutually deceive one another, as well as others, about their last intentions, War or Peace, Disarmament or Increase of Armament.

Through the sittings of the Workers' Parliament, though, we hear the rustling of history, which heralds the great new power, which will deter-

mine the fates of the peoples in the future.

In great markant discussions and with full publicity the deliberations of the workers delegates take place in Stuttgart, while the most important affairs of the world's position are discussed in little conventicles, to be then buried in secret dossiers; only the plenar-sessions offer a theatram internationale, consisting of sound and smoke, because one will not tell the world the truth.

How different though the work of both International Congresses, and how similar their resolutions. In several points of their agenda they come together. The fact of militarism belongs, for instance, to those things which neither the cruel conqueror nor the humanitarian philosopher can pass unheedingly. A total budget of 300 million pounds—to maintain a peace army of about 4½ million soldiers in 16 Greater and Great States—is so intimately bound up with the culture-development and the welfare of the wealth-creating millions in those States, that here as well there the discussions on preservation and progressive development or disarmament and peace-preservation, must form an earnest point in their reflections. Within a

decade the expenditure for the army in Italy, Austria-Hungary, France, Russia, Germany, Japan, and the United States increased by not less than £55,800,000, the expenditure for the navies of these countries by about £50,000,000.

Both for the Hague and the Stuttgart Congresses the remarkable statements made by Baron de Constans in the French Senate come in for consideration.

"Everyone is clear that the limitation of armament must gradually have as correlate the diminution of working hours, the prices of the means of livelihood, the guarding of the country, the improvement of the means of intercommunication, of education, of hygiene, the adoption of social providential laws.

"One calculates that a country with only a part of the money that it spends on the army and navy budgets, could build railways, bridges, harbors, machinery, schools and museums."

There, as here, arise reflections as to where the continued army and navy armaments will lead, and the fact that they increase the explosion-danger of sudden wars on land as well as at sea, and by these explosions must cause infinite woe to millions (upon millions

of innocent beings—for us an important reflective basis. A universal war to-day would destroy a great rich culture of centuries. The theme of the international conflicts, in one word, the world's policy, in Stuttgart as well as in the Hague, forms a further touching-point, only that also in this the treatment of the theme must be fundamentally different. While in the Hague the jealousy of the Great Powers leads to the concealing of the most important things, the world's policy will be unrolled in Stuttgart in full breadth in connection with the colonial question, because the truth only about the causes of the continued danger of war, the necessity for expansion of the Powers and the countries, and the conquest lust of the bourgeoisie and their cabinets, can enrich the knowledge of the proletariat and can determine the stand to be taken regarding certain inevitable events. Already the resolution of the international workers congress in Paris pointed that way:

1. That it is necessary that the working-class party in every country stand with double power and energy against militarism and colonial policy.

2. That it is necessary, before all things, to answer the world political alliance of the bourgeois Governments for the eternalisation of war by an alliance of the Proletarians of all Countries for the eternalisation of Peace, i.e., to go over from more or less

For continuation of Stuttgart Congress article see Next Page and Page 16.

One Thing Sure.

ONE thing is sure, and that is there can be no peace between masters and slaves. So long as labor remains shackled to the chariot wheels of an exploiting class, so long will outbreak and rebellion occur. So long will every humane sentiment be cast to the winds, and the unbridled ferocity and venom of the ruling class turned loose to beat its recalcitrant slaves into submission.

But one road lies open if humanity is to avoid an era of blood-letting such as has not yet been recorded in history, and that is for the working-class to assume control of the capitalist State, and through it the mastery of the earth and the machinery of production.

The rule of capital must be broken no matter what the cost, if peaceful industry and orderly progress is to prevail. Until that rule is broken the social and industrial fabric will be in continual convulsion as a result of the irreconcilable conflict of interest between masters and slaves.

Even now the immediate future looms threateningly before the ruling class. In every country of the earth their dreams are disturbed by the ever-present spectre of Socialism.

But a far greater danger to humanity as a whole lies in the working-class holding aloof from the correct line of action until goaded by economic pressure to resort to wholesale destruction and bloodshed in the hope of finding relief from its miseries.—Western Clarion.

"Freedom in Korea means that the Koreans are free to do anything that the Japs will permit them to do," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Just so, just so. And freedom in any capitalist country means that the workers are free to do anything that the capitalists will permit them to do.

GREAT SOCIALIST MEETING

—AT—

REDFERN NEXT THURSDAY EVENING.

plomatic demonstrations of international solidarity on the political field to an energetic international action, to a common fight against militarism and the world's policy.

As means to this end were instanced the education and organisation of the young for the purpose of combating militarism; further the refusal of all votes for military, naval, or colonial purposes; and, thirdly, a movement of protest against militarism on equal lines in all countries.

In the seven years which have passed since these resolutions were carried at the second Paris Congress, the party organisations in the principal civilised countries have more or less loyally acted in accord with the letter and spirit of them. Certainly, such actions of the proletariat have not been able to prevent the further increase of the armaments, nor the continuance of the colonial and world's policy of the capitalist. The powers of the internationally-united proletariat have been too insufficient for the first; and, on the other, the development in military technique, principally through the enormous activity in building fleets, as well as the stronger concentration of power in the hands of the State Governments in all countries, has led to the strengthening of the latter. A feeling might, therefore, have grown that the or-

ganised proletariat would be unable to make its influence felt within any appreciable time on the armaments, and the colonial and world's policy of Capitalism in any country or nation. With this pessimism, that Anti-Militarism, which we call Herveism—that tendency, which in France and other Roman countries proposed as counter-blow of the proletariat against a declaration of war of the government the general strike and insurrection of the soldiers—was able to arise. Herveism, the most unwise policy that Socialism could adopt in the face of a bristling-with-arms Europe, was downed shortly before Stuttgart at the French Socialist Congress at Nancy, and by the French themselves. This has now been done by the International World's Parliament in German Stuttgart.

The position which International Socialism will take against the repeatedly-tried disturbances of peace, as well as the continued armaments, has been laid down at the Stuttgart Congress. Everything else depends on the growth of Socialism in all nations, and as everything takes its time to develop, we must wait to let this time pass, and ourselves work with all that is in our power to that end,

that the Will of the Peoples be sovereign, and not that of despots, cabinets, or bourgeoisies, to determines the World fates. The Will of the Peoples, as we understand it, is the Will of the Working Classes of all Nations—that majority which is to be considered mostly in the conceptions of Welfare, Peace, and Liberty.

So sang once Ferdinand Freiligrath. He spoke with the mouth of a poet, saw with the eyes of the seer. Nearer and nearer we approach the time when the power—of which now the Governments at the Hague Congress proudly prate, while they look contumeliously at the resolutions of the working-class against the militarism and Conquest Policy—will go over into the hands of the Working Class.

Stuttgart and Hague—new world and old world. Peace and War. We will not draw the parallel further. It is sufficient that we can state that also at the seventh International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart progress has been made in the great culture movement of the proletariat that the march of the worker battalions becomes more and more gigantic. The wings of Socialism are growing, its powers are getting concentrated, its flight is encircling

the whole of the five continents of the earth. The further opening up of Eastern Asia by Capitalism, the demolition of despotic Russia by the revolution of the exploited and maltreated masses will bring new forces into the ranks of Socialism. Then without these fore conditions the opening up of all territories of the earth for Surplus-hungry Capitalism, and the increased political pressure on the Working Classes in these territories, Capitalism will not reach its decisive last height; which means that the whole of the earth has been enyoked, has been made profit-tributary to International Capital.

As Socialism is to change the capitalist mode of production by a higher collective mode of production, its action must be as a matter of course the consequential watching of the actions which this capitalism, supported by Governments, Armies, and Navies, undertakes on the five continents—its powers grow as this Capitalism grows in influence until it has reached the zenith and fulfilled and closed its historical mission: "To release all productive forces of the earth, and to concentrate the productive power of Labor at its highest point, and with this pave the way for a higher

Socialism in Sydney

ORGANIZER'S COLUMN.

It would seem from statements that have recently appeared in the daily press, that the Socialists are not to be allowed to hold suburban propaganda meetings. At Redfern, by a majority, the local council have instructed the police to prosecute Comrades Scott Bennett and Price for daring to explain the principles of modern Socialism to the workers. If Bumbledom imagines for a moment that petty acts of persecution of the kind above mentioned will prevent the socialists carrying on their propaganda work, then we hasten to correct their mistake.

The Group meetings on Sunday last were well up to the average. Good sales of literature were reported and many new members enrolled.

Look out for the Socialist demonstration in the Protestant! There will be an important announcement in connection with this matter next week!

The I.S.C. held a very enjoyable picnic at Athol Gardens last Saturday. Although the date of the picnic did not

suit all our friends and comrades, still there was a very good attendance, and all seemed to enjoy the outing.

The Economic Class meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Text book, "Value, Price, and Profit." Interesting discussion on "Value" at the next meeting.

For some time past a wish has been expressed by many that a Socialist Sunday School should be started in Sydney. At the last meeting of the Group committee was formed to go into the whole matter, and they will doubtless be in a position to report next week.

Comrade Will Baxter, of the Victorian Socialist Party, passed through Sydney last week, on his way to Queensland. Unfortunately our comrade was only able to spend a few hours with us prior to continuing his journey. We trust that our comrade will meet with the best of good luck in Bananaland.

A Vic. racehorse is named "Socialist." His owner reckons that as Socialists are a long way ahead of their time, a horse so named ought to be able to get in front of the field.

Propaganda meeting at Surry Hills next Thursday, also at Newtown Bridge. Comrades are invited to attend and assist.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL
LAFARGUE

Capitalist production has advanced from the local and provincial units by creating industrial organisations which could not have been constituted but for the local concentration of production and decomposition of the process of production. Thus, while manufacturing production agglomerated the laborers and the means of production in its workshops, it introduced the instrument of labor and condemned the laborer to the lifelong execution of a single operation. The implements of the artificer were few and simple, whereas those of the industrial manufacturer are complex and multifarious. In proportion as the fractional laborer became unfit for all save a single operation, the instrument of labor—developing on the same lines—was differentiated and became specialised. In certain manufactories from four to five hundred hammers of different shapes and weights were employed, each hammer serving exclusively to execute a special operation. The great mechanical industry has undone the work of manufacture; it has torn the instruments of labor out of the hands

of the detail laborer, and has annexed them to a framework of steel and iron, which is, so to say, the skeleton of the machine tool, while the instruments annexed to it are its organs. The machine tool is a mechanical synthesis.

But capitalist production has produced yet another synthesis.

In domestic industry there is an economic unit; the same family transforms the raw material (wool, flax, etc.) which it has produced; this unit has been decomposed. Already in the most primitive communities we see certain industries fall to the lot of certain individuals, who are professional wheelwrights, smiths, weavers, or tailors, etc., later on, in order to obtain an economic unit, we have no longer but the entire village or burgh. With the development of commerce and industry, these industries were multiplied and became specialities devolving upon certain artificers, grouped in corporations.

It is on the basis of this specialisation, of industries in the cities, that capitalist production was built up. It commenced by establishing weavers', dyers', wheelwrights', and cabinet makers' workshops, in the interior of

which the division of labor and the machine accomplished their revolutions. But these manufactures which subsequently were converted into colossal factories, remained like the small artificers workshop, restricted to a certain industrial process, or to the production of a commodity of varieties; weavers did nothing but weave and spinners did nothing but spin. But these specialised manufactories cease to be isolated; a number of them came to be agglomerated and are attached to a factory. Dyeworks, printworks, etc., establish themselves in the neighborhood of mechanical weaving and spinning industries, so that under one and the same capitalist administration the raw material goes through the entire series of its industrial transformations. And this conglomeration has not been confined to complementary industries, but has taken place in quite independent industries. This centralisation does not necessarily occur in one and the same spot; frequently the different factories are set up in different localities situated at a considerable distance from one another, but under the control of the same administration. The same machinery

The National Banks, such

as the Banks of England and France, are types of these complex industrial organisations which spread all over the land. A national bank possesses paper mills for the manufacture of the paper for its bank-notes; printing presses and engravers' workshops for printing and engraving the same; and photographic apparatus for the detecting of forgeries; it founds hundreds of branch offices in commercial and industrial centres; enters into connection with town and country bankers at home as well as the national bankers of foreign countries. The central bank becomes, so to say, the heart of the financial system of the country; and so ingeniously organised is the system that pulsations of the national bank—the rise and fall of its rate of discount—find an echo in the remotest villages of the country, and even react on the money markets of foreign nations.

Another striking type is the Times newspaper. This industrial organism employs a legion of correspondents, scattered over the four quarters of the globe; telegraph wires connect it with the great capitals of Europe; it manufactures its own paper, founds its own type, and employs a set of mechanicians

to superintend and repair its machinery; it composes, stereotypes, and publishes its sixteen large pages of printed matter, and possesses horses and carts for distributing the papers to other retail vendors. All that it still wants are alfalfa fields in Africa to supply the raw material for the paper, and these it will, in good time, no doubt contrive to acquire. There will come a day when American and Indian manufacturers will adjoin to their factories fields for the cultivation of the cotton plant and workshops for the working up of their calicoes into articles of clothing. Scotch woollen manufacturers have already opened establishments in London in which they sell in the shape of ready-made garments the woollen goods they have manufactured. Capitalistic industry is in the act of reconstituting the economic unit of domestic production; heretofore the same peasant family produced the raw material which it wrought up into industrial products; one and the same capitalistic administration will by-and-by undertake to produce the raw material, transform it into industrial products, and sell these to the customer.

By means of the division of labor, capitalist production began by destroying the unit

of labor represented by the handicraftsman; thereupon proceeded to reconstitute that unit of labor, no longer represented by the laborer, but by "the iron man," the machine. At present it tends to constitute giant organisms of production, composed of industries the most diverse and opposite; the special industries which are, so to say, the organs of these monsters, may exist apart, at enormous distances from one another, and be divided by political frontiers and geographical boundaries (mountains, rivers, seas). These international ogres of labor consume, light, electricity, and other natural forces, as well as the brain power and muscular power of man.

Such is the economic mould in which the human material of the nineteenth century is run.

(To be continued.)

The Socialist

A bright exponent of International Socialism.
Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Victoria.
Published Weekly. Price, 3d.

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

"The Socialist" is also sold at all meetings of the International Socialist Group.

Redfern Councillors

Declare War against the International Socialists.

At their last meeting the Redfern Councillors succeeded in digging out of its dark obscurity an ordinance to be fired at all and sundry who dare to preach Socialism in the open. It is to the effect that all persons who "stand or loiter in a municipality so as to in any way interrupt traffic, and do not discontinue so to do on being requested by any servant of the Council or any police officer, shall be guilty of an offence."

Alderman Heness moved that action be taken by the council against Scott-Bennett and Price. These people, he said, were no doubt defying the council.

Ald. Gorton contended that they should not make invidious distinctions. He would second the motion if it were altered to provide for the taking of action against the religious as well as the political bodies. The former were the worst offenders.

Ald. Jackson seconded the motion.

Alderman Leitch said they should not make fish of one and flesh of another. These people should not be allowed to hold meetings in Regent

street, to the annoyance of the business people. The men they proposed to prosecute did not do this. They went into a by-street.

Alderman Cridland: But the sub-inspector says they refused to move on.

Alderman Leitch: Well, I don't like that. But, as Alderman Gorton says, the Salvation Army should not be allowed to annoy people by beating drums in front of their houses when someone is ill. Mr. West might think he is justified in prosecuting people who discuss political questions in the street, but I think those people who beat drums are the worst nuisance.

Alderman Isaacs: We must support the police. No doubt they are quite capable of discriminating in these matters.

Alderman Leitch: It is doubtful.

Alderman Isaacs: It may be.

Alderman Leitch: They may be partisans.

Alderman Gorton explained that he did not suggest that they should not support the police. What he meant was that no distinction should be made.

Alderman Morrow said he thought the council was taking on a great responsibility. A politician—say the Premier—might deliver an address

from a balcony, and if any citizen complained that his passage along the street was blocked by the crowd, what would be the position of the council? If they prosecuted in the case under discussion they might be called upon to take action in other cases.

The Mayor said they must assist the police in removing a nuisance. No complaints had been received from shopkeepers as to any annoyance caused by preachers.

Alderman Gorton: They have got tired of it.

The motion was carried.

Up to the time of the "Review" going to press the summonses had not been issued. A second meeting was arranged for Thursday of this week, and regular weekly meetings will be held as at Newtown and other centres.

In future issues of the "Review" we shall publish a list of the Redfern business people who have complained to the police concerning the holding of Socialist meetings.

At Wednesday night's Group meeting it was resolved to fight the matter to a finish.

The Australian Vaudeville Artists Association are to be congratulated on having ar-

ranged for a Union Sunday concert boat in opposition to the boats hitherto running to the proprietors of which have been paying under the union scale to their artists. The semi-professional, tradesman or mechanic by day and musician or other performer at night or "off" days, is detrimental to the regular performer everywhere. He at most invariably works under standard rates and so plays into the hands of employers. It is up to other unionists to help the A.V.A. by supporting only the concert boat or boats where union conditions to musicians prevail. The A.V.A. supported the coal lumpers financially, and so recognise their unity with the manual workers. Now is the time to respond.

There is no short cut to freedom. There is but one road to travel and it is straight. It leads to the conquest of these so-called public powers by the working class, and the making of those powers truly public by the ending of class rule and class privilege in the interest of the common weal.

The slave class must learn that it is no more immune in a capitalist Republic than under the autocracy of the Czar of Russia.

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mammals and even a few

From that time to the present, through the long period known as the Kainozoic or Tertiary, living beings have become still more highly organised, mammals have developed to a great degree of perfection, and the most highly organised being, man, has been evolved.

Plant life advanced on parallel lines; from primitive bacteria and algae in the early Palaeozoic to club mosses and ferns in the late palaeozoic, then to cone-bearing trees (gymnosperms) in the mesozoic and finally to flowering plants (angiosperms) in the Tertiary.

As the conditions on the earth changed; as the earth became more habitable and more varied, so higher forms were successfully evolved from the more primitive. Links have been found in grand abundance connecting the highest forms of life with the lowest, so that to-day no scientist, no philosopher, can doubt that the Darwinian doctrine is right and that the highest beings have been evolved from the lowly-organised jelly-like beings of the Pre-Palaeozoic, by progressive changes, brought about by changes of environment.

From this we can realise

that change of environment is the cause of evolution.

Now what is heredity? Heredity may be defined as a process whereby certain characteristics are transmitted from a parent to its offspring. It is in fact merely one of nature's instruments for preserving in a species certain advantageous characteristics once they have evolved. As soon as these characteristics become disadvantageous evolution tends to eliminate them again.

If heredity were a greater force in moulding a being than environment, it stands to reason that all beings inhabiting the earth would still be living masses of protoplasm without organisation.

What applies to the evolution of the body applies to the evolution of mind, as I shall proceed to show.

Consider for a moment the Norwegian people. We often hear it said that the Norwegian is born a sailor. At first sight one would ascribe this characteristic to heredity. The real source of their seafaring tendency is the character of the country they live in. They are placed in a country in which communication is rendered difficult by high mountains, dense woods, and until last century by hungry packs of wolves.

Concluded in Next Issue

To Correspondents.

W.A.C.—All members of the I.S. Club are members of the Group. Other questions not too clear. If you will call at this office, shall be pleased to furnish you with all information.

SOCIALIST.—Call at this office, when information will be furnished. The position is fully understood throughout Australia, and to answer your questions in detail in the "Review" would absorb more space than a mere recapitulation of very dull historical matter would warrant.

J.M.D.—You are all astray. St. Ledger's recent farcical move in the Senate re Tillet should make Mr. Hughes think. And it should make you think, too. Mr. Hughes' "Telegraph" article denied the truth of Mr. Tillet's statements concerning Australia; and nearly all the Labor Senators have emphatically declared that Tillet's statements are right. Which is about equal to Mr. Hughes' fellow Labor members saying that the truth isn't in Mr. Hughes.

LABOR LEAGUER.—Since you pin your faith so exclusively to the wisdom of Blatchford's writings, the following from his pen in a recent

"Clarion" should appeal to you: "I hold that the chief value of an election is its propaganda value; and that the chief value of a Socialist M.P. is his propaganda value. And I say that Grayson's victory in the Colne Valley is worth more to the cause of Socialism than the election of twenty Labor candidates. Our great hope is to bring the Socialist ideal before the people; and we are not acting wisely when we put the ideal in our pocket along with the subsidies from the trade unions."

The moment a child is born of any woman, black or white, brown, red, or yellow, Hebrew, Protestant, Catholic, or Pagan, saint or sinner, educated or ignorant, rich or poor, that child's right to a share of what God's earth produces is inalienable. Its first cry of life is its title deed. All other inventions of man fall to dust in the presence of that newborn child of God, and they who prevent that child from exercising that right are enemies of mankind, of peace, and of God."

Capital is not private property, it is class property.

Economics of the Eight Hours Day. id.

Increasing Socialist Vote

HERE is the statement of the increasing Socialist vote of recent years in the different countries:

Country	Year	Vote
Germany	1867	30,000
Germany	1907	3,250,000
France	1887	47,000
France	1900	880,000
Great Britain	1895	55,000
Great Britain	1906	342,000
Italy	1882	49,000
Italy	1900	215,000
Belgium	1894	320,000
Belgium	1902	467,000
Switzerland	1884	3,591
Switzerland	1902	100,000
Denmark	1872	288
Denmark	1903	55,000
Austria	1897	750,000
Austria	1901	780,000
United States	1888	2,068
United States	1904	442,402

Why Ideas Change.

In changing the modes of production, mankind changes all its social relations. The hand mill creates a society with the feudal lord; the steam mill a society with the industrial capitalist. The same men who establish social relations in conformity with their material production also create principles, ideas, and cate-

gories in conformity with their social relations. All such ideas and categories are therefore historical and transitory products.—Karl Marx.

That the trend of the deliberations at the International Peace Conference at the Hague should be to prescribe "rules for war, not peace," as one correspondent puts it, is not surprising. Little else could be expected from a conference made up of delegates representing nations that are sustained with the bayonet and cannon. Such a body must naturally drift to a discussion of rules for using instruments of carnage and not for abolition. This is as far as the capitalist world can go in the direction of peace. It could not stand a single year without the use of military and police power. There is more real good accomplished in the direction of world peace by the exchange of fraternal greetings between the workers of different countries than by all the sham peace conferences held by their exploiters.—N.Y. Worker.

Bushrangers held up capitalists, and were very reprehensible. But the capitalists hold up the country in a red-handed manner, and are very respectable.—Exchange.

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mode of production—that of Social Collective Labor, with appropriation of the products by the people collectively.

The comes the New Power.
AND THIS NEW POWER ARE WE—THE PROLETARIATE!

An Open Page

Heredity v. Environment

By H. I. JENSEN.

It is a problem of the highest importance to social reformers to know whether environment or heredity constitutes the most potent influence in framing a man's character. Again and again preachers and pseudo-philosophers have studied criminal records and discovered the startling fact that frequently several hundred criminals have in the course of two or three generations descended from a single criminal. This has been proclaimed undisputable evidence that if a man is born bad he must always be bad—a theory which stands in high favor with the so-called upper classes, and with the middle-class bureaucracy who do not wish to see any change in our social conditions. The pro-

ponents of this theory inform us how many criminals have sprung from a certain criminal so many generations back, but they do not tell us of the environment in which the parent criminal's children were brought up; they do not tell us how his children and children's children were persecuted by society.

I shall in this article endeavor to show that environment is a greater force than heredity.

Let us cast a glance back into that dim geological past known as the Early Palæozoic Era. Life existed even then, but few of the species then living possessed any hard body structures at all. Most living things were comparable to jelly fishes.

Let us now look at life in late Palæozoic times, perhaps ten million years later. In addition to the primitive forms numerous more highly organised beings had been produced. We find numerous corals and echinoderms, an abundance of highly organised mollusca, fishes and even amphibians.

By the end of Mesozoic times, perhaps five or ten million years, later we find still more advanced types, namely, reptiles, birds, monotremes,

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A Harvest Hymn.

THERE'S light upon the cornfield,
And yellow grows the grain,
The summer now is over,
And harvest comes again;
The year is crowned with glory,
The vales with corn are glad,
But the reaper's voice is silent,
The farmer's heart is sad.

Chorus.

Cheer up, despondent workers
When wine and corn abound,
For those who sow and reap our fields
Shall joy be found!

The lords have now the vintage,
The bankers claim the corn,
The produce of the farmer
By craft and guile is torn

From both himself and household
To spend in court and hall
On minions and their masters
Who crowd to hunt and ball.

Arise, O downcast toiler!
With sickle in thy hand,
Two harvests lie this morning
The length of this good land!

The one is now before thee
With plenty for thy need,
Let the idlers reap the whirlwind
Of which they've sown the seed.

—

I. W. W.

Industrial Expression of the Socialist Federation of Australasia.

PREAMBLE.

THE working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organisation of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth, and the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands, make trades unionism unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed, and the interests of the working class upheld, only by an organisation formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lock-out is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the constitution of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

One of the many silly lies circulated by the Daley element during the recent election campaign was to the effect that for five years, while in the country, the Socialist candidate had been silent concerning Socialism, and had isolated himself from the So-

cialist movement. Of course, the Daleyites knew there was no truth in the statement; but truth is a small matter in the minds of the paid agents of middle-class politicians. While in the country, the writer not only maintained his connection with the Socialist movement in Sydney, but delivered addresses, under the auspices of the Internationals, on "Socialism and the Class War," in various centres. He never lost an opportunity of propagating Socialist principles and defending the Socialist movement from the attacks of its foes, as every anti-Socialist agitator that toured the country districts had reason to know. Since the elections, this particular Daley lie is being repeated with a parrot-like ludicrousness that threatens to become almost wearisome.

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A Song of the Factory.

THE trees were white with blooms, the meadows were broad and fair,
And the care-free birds made music for the children that idled there,
But a man had need of the meadows; his walls and chimney sprang
From among the swaying branches where the thrush and robin sang.
And the man had need of the children; he gathered them in like sheep,
And set them to work to earn his bread, for children are many—and cheap.
They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old;
They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold.
No longer they idly listen to a warbler's futile song,
No longer their idle laughter rings out the whole day long,
No longer they roam the meadows like idle gipsy bands,
For the world is growing richer by the work of their puny hands.
And the man who found them idling among the feathery blooms,
And brought them to wear their lives away beside his clattering looms—
He talks of the goodly riches that his enterprise has won
With the toil of the sad-faced children, and boasts of the thing he's done!

—JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

The Socialists' Ideal.

By ROBERT BLATCHFORD in the "Clarion."

I SAID recently in my short article on the Colne Valley election, that, "a Labor Party is a good thing, and palliative legislation is a good thing, but a much bigger and better thing is the Socialists' ideal."

Looking over a Sunday paper I came upon the reports of two cases of starvation. George Wright, a music copyist, aged 49, was found dying on a doorstep, was taken to the Infirmary, and there died. He had been very ill for months, and had been "lying about the streets."

In the course of an inquest held at Hackney upon a newly-born baby, found dead in bed, the coroner asked the father of the deceased "How is it you are so poor?" To which the father gave answer as follows: "I have been out of work so long. I have only done about six weeks since Christmas. The boot trade is very bad in London. I went on the road to try and get work."

Dr. Brown said "the place" (the "home") of these poor people was very clean, but almost empty, the poor woman having only a counterpane on the bed. The people

seemed absolutely destitute. The coroner kindly granted a sovereign out of the Poor Box. These are facts: common, horrible facts.

Now. With those facts staring at me, hollow-eyed, my mind turns to two articles by Fred Jowett, which I read a few hours earlier. One of those articles is an apology for the Labor Party in the House of Commons, the other is a criticism of Dr. Macnamara's apology for the Liberal Party.

They are good articles both. But they leave one cold. Indeed, there is more steel, more human force, in Neil Lyon's weekly column of heartache than in those articles, good as they are. And one feels that a great cause cannot be won by apologies.

The Labor Party in Parliament, Jowett suggests, has done its best, under almost hopeless conditions: will do better when occasion serves. Good. A Labor Party in Parliament is a good thing, and palliative legislation is a good thing; but what hope is there that the one or the other will reach the Spitalfields doorstep, the Stepney coroner's court, or the untaught, unpaid, unhonored mothers of the dreadful East within the present century.

A Labor Party is a good thing. Palliative legislation is a good thing. But a bigger and a better thing is the Socialist's ideal.

There is no sword for the poor but Socialism; there is no shield for the poor but Socialism.

Nothing else will serve; not Liberal-Labor Socialism, not Trade Union Socialism, not Labor Socialism. We must have REAL Socialism: Socialism without dilution, or compromise, or approval.

Palliative legislation is welcome—when we get it. But none of the palliatives promised; no, not all the promises together would make a tithe of the Socialist ideal.

Not until "slave ceases, and the master of slaves ceases," not while there is a single case of poverty in this nation will the genuine Socialist be content.

The Socialist ideal implies more than old age pensions, doles for the unemployed, and the municipal ownership of trams.

The Socialist ideal means Britain for the British. It means more even than that. It means entire freedom of thought and speech for the British. It means education, and health, and justice, and self-respect for the British.

For ALL British. It means revolution: the greatest revolution the world has seen. It means political, social, and economic revolution. It is mere weakness and unworthy subterfuge to pretend that Socialism means less than this. Not a jot, not a tittle less than this does it mean.

For if there are to be no slaves how shall there be any masters? If the land is to belong to the people how shall it remain the property of the landlords? If no worker is to remain poor how shall any idler remain rich? If every Briton is to have self-respect how can he submit to be the hireling of a lord of a class.

The Socialist ideal is not a compromise. Between liberty and serfdom there can be no compromise. The Socialist ideal is not a Party expedient. It is a religion. It is the religion of the emancipation of mankind from tyranny and exploitation in all forms.

This religion means that the human race shall own the earth, the whole of it. It means that every woman and man on the earth shall be master of her or his own body and soul. It means that no class privilege, no pride of caste, no old law or convention

shall be allowed to stand against the freedom and the welfare of the race.

To pretend otherwise is cowardice or treachery. It is this we Socialists mean, and nothing else. We dare not prevaricate, nor pretend. We dare not attempt to make our religion palatable to the most benevolent and amiable peer, or priest, or soap boiler, or pawnbroker, or plutocrat, or self-made man amongst the crowd of superior persons who will do anything for the poor man except get off his back.

Socialism means that intellectual and legalised brigandage shall follow physical and illegal brigandage into the limbo of the past. The slave shall cease, and the master of slaves shall cease.

And what shall the superior person get for his superiority? He shall get—his superiority. He shall have the superior right to do superior work. He shall prove himself superior by living up to the motto of all true princes, "I serve." But as a slave-owner, a money-raker, an idler, or a poseur, he shall find no demand for his services. Of such superiority Socialism will have none.

This is what Socialism means. This is what we

stand for when we call ourselves Socialists. It is well in these times to make our purpose and our meaning clear: "lest we forget."

Think again of the starving bootmaker, of the dying copyist on the doorstep. What is there in the promises of Dr. Macnamara—what is there that the Parliamentary Labor Party hopes to wring from the Liberal Government that can make such cases impossible?

We want Britain for the British; we want freedom, and plenty, and honor, and knowledge for ALL. We are Socialists, and we want Socialism. We decline to be respectable, and politic, and conciliatory, while men are dying on the doorsteps and women have no clothing to keep their babies alive.

O why and for what are we waiting?
While our brothers droop and die,
And in every wind of the heavens
A wasted life goes by.

How long shall they reproach us
Where crowd on crowd they dwell,
Poor ghosts of the wicked city,
The gold-crushed hungry hell?

Through squalid life they labored,
In sordid grief they died,
Those sons of a mighty mother,
Those props of England's pride.

They are gone; there is none can undo it
Nor save our souls from the curse;
But many a million cometh,
And shall they be better—or worse?

William Morris puts to us straight questions. What

answer can we make? Something is being done for Labor in driplets. But what is being done for Socialism? In the House and out of it we hear the word Labor. We hear of Labor Parties and of Labor policies. What is Labor if it is not Socialism? What is the use of Labor politics if they do not make for Socialism? Do we as Socialists believe, or do we only pretend to believe, that Socialism is the only hope of the workers? If we truly and sincerely believe this, why do we not show our belief in deeds and words? If we believe in Socialism, why call it Labor? If we are Socialists, why not say so?

What are we doing for Socialism? What have we done with our Socialist ideal.

The Labor Party in Parliament, we are told, do good. There is no need to deny it, and good work is a good thing. But what is the Labor Party in Parliament doing for Socialism? These men, it seems, were not allowed to stand as Socialists. Are we to understand also that they are not to sit as Socialists? Are we to understand that they must not speak as Socialists? If that be so they would appear to be lost to Socialism.

The litho. printers' strike in Sydney has been settled.

Week by Week

By H.E.H.

Class Influences in the Law Courts.

Is the Criminal Court the other day, the Myersons were found guilty of robbing certain people of a good many thousands of pounds, and the Judge was so much shocked at the enormity of it that he commented severely upon the vile nature of the swindle worked by the accused, and then proceeded to sentence one of them (Abraham) to five years, and the other to two and a half years' imprisonment, at the same time making it clear that had there been any mention of the willingness of the accused to refund the missing thousands the sentences would have been much lighter. Why, many a hard-up man has been socked by Judge Docker with a longer term than that for lifting 7/6 worth of scrappy mutton when he was hungry, or a £1 worth of spavined horseflesh when he was tired. There's one law for Abraham Myerson, who ranks as a capitalist and measures the sum of his swindlings up in thousands, and there's another law for Bill Smith who belongs to the seven-and-sixpence a time variety of thief. And it's Bill Smith that gets flattened out by the law every time. That is because Abraham Myerson's class not only makes the law, but administers it as well.

Another Glorious Victory.

The other day a British officer with 60 followers succeeded in killing Morengo (the Hottentot De Wet), whose fighting force consisted of exactly ten warriors. Morengo had periodically evaded the German Kaiser's manhunters by slipping across the border into British territory; but Capitalism is international, and an injury to one set of exploiters is held to be an injury to all of them; and so the human bloodhounds of Britain were set on Morengo's track, and where the Kaiser's warriors failed, the Britishers have achieved a victory almost as glorious if not exactly so bloodless as that which sent Australia wild with enthusiasm when Carruthers raced down and stole the wire netting at Sydney waterside the other day.

Their Duty.

The Duke of Connaught has been to Ire-

land, and has congratulated the troops on the way they "performed their duty." Their duty consisted of murderously firing on the workers to suit the interests of the Irish capitalists. The Duke also complimented the troops on the forbearance they had shown! They only murdered ONE WOMAN and a child and several men, and wounded scores of others. It is only fair to add that the Duke didn't go to Ireland until the shooting and rioting were over. Britain can't afford to let her dukes take too many risks. They mightn't be there afterwards to compliment the troops on the number of people they kill.

Rumored that some hundreds of girls were poisoned at a large city tobacco factory on Wednesday. The matter was not mentioned in the daily papers.

The contract for making the tramway overcoats has been let to S. Weingott and Sons, Ltd., a firm that was once reported by the detectives as the worst sweating concern in Sydney, was disqualified by G. H. Reid when Premier of N.S.W. from ever again tendering for Government clothing contracts, and that was proved at the State Clothing Factory to have defrauded its female employees by a wholesale evasion of the Arbitration Court award, and also to have defrauded the Gov. to the extent of 5s and 7s 6d per garment in a certain contract by using inferior material. What has Parliament got to say about it?

Wharf-laborer Palmer dropped dead at work the other day. He had worked 48 consecutive hours.

Sweated Shop Workers of Sydney.

By H.E.H.

By reason of the peculiar nature of their calling, which has hitherto placed them so absolutely at the mercy of their employers, the Shop Employees of Sydney have always been the most degradingly-sweated of all the workers of the Eastern Metropolis. The tale of the brutalised conditions imposed by the rag-sellers and grocers was published in all its deplorable detail when the Shop Assistants' case was heard recently in the Arbitration Court.

Out of the pangs and pains of Sweated Labor, the Shop Assistants' Union of N.S.W. was born. It was inaugurated on March 11, 1902, and on April 28 it was registered as an industrial union of employees. Public meetings were held, an organising effort sustained and for some months members were enrolled at the rate of 100 per month.

Side by side with the organising work, went the preparation of a log of prices. This was eventually submitted to a number of the larger employers, and the Master Drapers' Association, with a demand for a conference.

This demand by the employees electrified the employing class, and the formation of the Master Retailers Association was part of the employers' reply.

After the writing and receiving of many letters, the employees finally succeeded in dragging the employers into conference on Aug. 11, 1903, and this conference continued its sittings at intervals for over two months, the final meeting taking place on October 27, 1903. The conference was abortive, the employers making a solitary offer of a wage clause, with a stipulation that all other matters must stand over for 12 months, wages to be fixed at 45s for men and 25s for women in the eighth year of service.

After the conference failure, the Shop Assistants filed a case in the Arbitration Court against the Master Retailers Association, with a prospect of getting a hearing in the dim and far off future. Recognising that they had had a two years wait before them, the Shop Assistants combined with the Grocers' Assistants, and eventually accepted Lasseter and Co.'s offer of 50s for men and 30s for women. The three parties named entered into an industrial agreement, which was duly filed in the Arb. Court.

The combined employers made an effort in the Arb. Court in March of 1904 to upset this, but the Unionists won, and £15 15s costs each were allowed against the

(Continued on Page 11.)

Wage Labor and Capital.

What are Wages and How They are Determined.

By KARL MARX.

THEREFORE, exactly as the labor becomes more unsatisfactory and unpleasant, in that very proportion competition increases and wages decline. The laborer does his best to maintain the rate of wages by performing more labor, whether by working for a greater number of hours, or by working harder in the same time. Thus, driven by necessity, he himself increases the evil of the subdivision of labor. So the result is this: the more he labors the less reward he receives for it; and that for this simple reason—that he competes against his fellow workmen, and thus compels them to compete against him, and to offer their labor on as wretched conditions as he does; and that he thus, in the last result, competes against himself as a member of the working class. Machinery has the same effect, but in a much greater degree. It supplants skilled laborers by unskilled, men by women, adults by children; where it is newly introduced it throws the hand-laborers

upon the streets in crowds; and where it is perfected or replaced by later improvements and more inventions, and discards them by slightly slower degrees. We have sketched above, in hasty outlines, the industrial war of capitalists with one another; and the war has this peculiarity, that its battles are won less by means of enlisting than of discharging its industrial recruits. The generals, or capitalists, vie with one another as to who can dispense with the greatest number of his soldiers.

The economists repeatedly assure us that the laborers who are rendered superfluous by the machines find new branches of employment.

They have not the hardihood directly to assert that the laborers who are discharged enter upon the new branches of labor. The fact cries out too loud against such a lie as this. They only declare that for other divisions of the laboring class, as, for instance, for the rising generation of laborers who were just ready to enter upon the defunct branch of industry, new means of employment will open out. Of course, that is a great satisfaction for the dismissed laborers. The worshipful capitalists will not

find their fresh supply of exploitable flesh and blood run short, and will let the dead bury their dead. This is, indeed, a consolation with which the bourgeois comfort themselves rather than the laborers. If the whole class of wage-laborers were annihilated by the machines, how shocking that would be for capital, which, without wage-labor, ceases to act as capital at all.

But let us suppose that those who are directly driven out of their employment by machinery, and also all those of the rising generation, who were expecting employment in the same line, find some new employment. Does anyone imagine that this will be as highly paid as that which they have lost? Such an idea would be in direct contradiction to all the laws of economy. We have already seen that the modern form of industry always tends to the displacement of the more complex and the higher kinds of employment by those which are more simple and subordinate.

How, then, could a crowd of laborers, who are thrown out of one branch of industry by machinery, find refuge in another without having to content themselves with a

lower position and pay?

The laborers who are employed in the manufacture of machinery itself have been stanced as an exception. As soon as a desire arises and demand begins in an industry for more machinery it is assumed that there must necessarily be an increase in the number of machines, and, therefore, the manufacture of machinery, and, therefore, in the employment of laborers in this manufacture; and the laborers who are employed in this branch of industry will be skilled, and, indeed, even educated laborers.

Ever since the year 1840 this contention, which even before that time was only half true, has lost all its special color. For the machines which are employed in the manufacture of machinery have been quite as numerous as those used in the manufacture of cotton; and the laborers who are employed in producing machines, instead of being highly educated, have only been able to play the part of utterly unskilled machines themselves.

But in the place of the man who has been dismissed by the machines, perhaps three children and one woman are employed to work it. And

was it not necessary before that the man's wages should suffice for the support of his wife and his children? Was not the minimum of wages necessarily sufficient for the maintenance and propagation of the race of laborers? There is no difference, except that now the lives of four times as many laborers as before are used up in order to secure the support of one laborer's family.

To repeat our deductions—the faster productive capital increases the more does the division of labor and the employment of machinery extend. The more the division of labor and the employment of machinery extend, so much the more does competition increase among the laborers, and so much the more do their average wages dwindle.

And, besides, the laboring class is recruited from the higher strata of society, or else there falls headlong into a crowd of small manufacturers and small proprietors, who thenceforth have nothing better to do than to stretch out their arms by the side of those of the laborers. And thus the forest of arms outstretched by those who are entreating for work becomes ever denser and the arms themselves grow ever leaner.

That the small manufacturer cannot survive in a contest whose first condition is production on a continually increasing scale—that is, that he cannot be at once both a large and small manufacturer—is self evident.

That the interest on capital declines in the same proportion as the amount of capital increases and extends, and that, therefore, the small capitalist can no longer live on his interest, but must join the ranks of the workers and increase the number of the proletariat—all this requires no further exemplification.

Finally, in the proportion which the capitalists are compelled by the causes here sketched out to exploit on an ever increasing scale yet more gigantic means of production, and with that object to set in motion the mainsprings of credit, in the same proportion is there an increase of those earthquakes wherein the business world can only secure its own existence by the sacrifice of a portion of its wealth, its products, and even its power of production to the gods of the world below—in a word, crises increases. They become at once more frequent and more violent; because in the same proportion which the amount of production, and

therefore the demand for the extension of the market, increases, the market of the world continually contracts, and ever fewer markets remain to be exploited; since every previous crisis has added to the commerce of the world a market which was not known before, or had before been only superficially exploited by commerce. But capital not only lives upon labor. Like a lord, at once distinguished and barbarous, it drags with it to the grave the corpses of its slaves and whole hecatombs of laborers who perish in the crisis. Thus we see that if capital increases fast, competition among the laborers increases still faster, that is, the means of employment and subsistence declines in proportion at a still more rapid rate; and yet, none the less, the most fortunate conditions for wage labor lie in the speedy increase of capital.

(Concluded.)

The "International Socialist Review" is reaching an ever widening circle of readers. At every meeting there is now an excellent demand for the party's organ; and an increasing interest in the work of the party taken!

Jack Carlson has returned to Sydney, looking well and hearty.

I. W. W.

Industrial Expression of the Socialist Federation of Australasia.

PREAMBLE.

THE working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth, and the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands, make trade unionism unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions and the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed, and the interests of the working class upheld, only by an organisation formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lock-out is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the constitution of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Queensland Labor member Barber has been unseated on petition, on the ground that he was a liquidating debtor.

SWEATED SHOP WORKERS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Master Retailers, Master Grocers, and Anthony Hordern. The Employers were still not satisfied and carried an appeal to the Full Court, whose members were asked to say that the Arb. Court decision was ultra vires. On June 29, 1904, the Full Court decided in favor of the Unionists; but prior to this decision the Grocers' Assistants had decided to make an endeavor to come to an arrangement with their employers, and in this they had succeeded.

The Shop Assistants were thus left to bear the brunt of the battle; but they felt confident of winning, so confident that in April, 1904, they offered to meet the bosses with a view to effecting a settlement. This offer was declined and the Employers decided to appeal to the Australian High Court against the decision of the N.S.W. Full Court, and the High Court did not fail them. The appeal was upheld and the Arb. Court decision reversed on December 9, 1904. Costs amounted to £320!

The Shop Assistants then settled down to a weary wait for the Arb. Court to reach their original case filed in November of 1903—more than a year previously.

And the Grocers did the same.

They would not have had to submit to this wait but for the fact that Anthony Hordern and Sons (a firm that earned an unenviable notoriety for its bitter fight against the tailors in 1904) and a few other big concerns filed answers objecting to the Grocers' agreement being made a common rule. In Hordern's reply it was stated that the rate of 45s a week agreed to by the small business men who compose the Master Grocers' Association (of which Horderns are not members) was too much money; and it will interest some to know that Hordern's contention was that 25s a week was sufficient remuneration for a journeyman grocer.

Then the employers trained all their guns on the Union. They passed resolutions to be the effect that the Secretary should not be permitted to enter any of their shops. Grace Bros. forwarded the Union a written intimation to this effect so far as their shop was concerned. The secretary was ordered off the premises at Buckingham's, Hattie's, Sweet Bros., the Bon Marche, and Wynne and Co.'s, and in the city places owned by the people who have always been prepared to fight for the maintenance of sweating conditions the secretary was never permitted to enter, while every attempt was made to damage the Union, whose secretary was described by the employers as "a loafer who ought to be at work."

The bosses declared that if the Union succeeded, the result would be that men would be sacked, that boys and girls would be put on in their places, and that old men would not be able to retain their employment. In addition to this, the sweaters continually impressed upon their employees the alleged fact that the Unionists were only wasters; and many other delightful statements of this sort were circulated.

Still the Union plodded along.

It was then expected that the Court Case would be taken in February of 1906. In the meantime, in December, 1905, the High Court recorded a decision that for the purposes of filing a case, it must be proved that there was a dispute between individual employees and their employers. The result of this decision was that about 60 cases had to be struck off the list, and amongst these were the Shop Assistants' and Grocers' Assistants' cases.

The beneficial effects of "Industrial Arbitration" for Capitalism and under Capitalist administration now fell heavily upon the Shop workers. As a matter of fact, the Grocers' Assistants' Union never recovered from this set-back, and, although it struggled on for a few months, it finally went to the wall, and recently figured on the record of cancelled industrial unions.

The Shop Assistants were determined to have another try, and the Secretary was authorised by those working at Foy's to make a demand on their behalf. This was done in Mar of last year, and the reply being unsatisfactory, a claim against Foy's was filed in the Court. On Aug. 14, 1906, the Union was beaten, the "no jurisdiction" plea being successfully raised, on the ground that negotiations were not yet finished.

Once more the Union returned to the breach, and before the end of August 106 of Foy's employees (a larger number than previously) had again authorised the Secretary to make a fresh demand, and once again a claim was filed. This time, on Nov. 27, 1906, the Union was successful in proving jurisdiction, after having called 24 witnesses. Having done that much the Shop Assistants had to take their turn on the list, and their case came on for hearing on May 2, 1907—nearly four years after they had first approached the Court! The hearing lasted until May 31, and it is not here necessary to recapitulate the exposures of the brutal and soulless sweating then made. (All that is necessary is to emphasise the determined and bitter fight that has been made by the organised employers to perpetuate the brutality already exposed.)

The Master Retailers were joined with Foy as respondents.

For the employers, Barrister (sometimes acting-Judge) Tom Rolin, instructed by Read and Read, and Kelynnack, instructed by MacKellar, appeared; with G. S. Beeby for the Union. It is a well-known fact that Rolin and the Read Bros. are Hordern's legal reps., but whether the fees in this case came from Hordern we are not prepared to say, although we should not be surprised to find that it was so. Hordern's may have regarded the Foy concern as the monkey regarded the cat when the nuts had to be got out of the fire.

Seventy witnesses were called by the Union, and 20 by the bosses, who wanted the Court to fix a minimum of 35s for men and 20s for women.

The Court's award, while a decided advance on prevailing conditions, was a long way from satisfactory from a working-class viewpoint. Among other things it fixed a minimum of £2/10 for men and 27/ for women for a week of 53 hours—after a NINE YEARS apprenticeship. This award, declared on July 31, 1907, still left the Shop Assistants in absolutely the worst position of all the organised workers. The award was made for the metropolitan area only, Grace Bros. being specially mentioned.

The organised employers are still not satisfied. Since the award was made, advertisements have appeared calling on the shopkeepers not to lie down to take their gruel, but to get up and fight. (This statement is hereby recommended to the Assistants, who have taken their gruel lying down for many long years.) Meetings have been held, and notices set out in an effort to stir up opposition, and three forms (purporting to be court documents) have been left at every shop asking the shopkeeper to state his objections and file same at the Arbitration office.

There is money and there are lawyers behind the Shopkeepers, and there is to be yet another appeal, which will come on for hearing in November. In the meantime, the Union proceeds with its common rule application—with which it will probably succeed.

The applicants for the Prohibition are Grace Bros., Mark Foy and the Master Retailers Association; and the following firms filed affidavits in support: J. W. Pollock, draper, Parramatta; Murray and Co., drapers, Burwood; C. J. Halcombe, draper, Burwood; John Hunter and Sons, boot manufacturers; J. A. Murdoch, mercer, 4 Park-street, City; Mrs. McArthur, dyer, E. E. Brown, director, Pitt-street; J. Martin, draper 604 George-street; Belairfield, furniture store, 538 George-street; C. H. Gardner, boot store, Regent-street, Redfern; A. E. Hickey, boot store, 576 George-street, City; H. W. Webb, draper, 65 Oxford-

street; and the Solicitors, A. W. Nathan and H. Faul, of Westgarth and Nathan. Grace Bros' name should not have been mentioned in the award, and that the witness in camera did not volunteer to give evidence and were not sworn.

The Committee of the M.R.A. is as follows: Patron—John Pope (Farmer); President—Samuel Hordern; Vice-presidents—N. Grace, J. Mackin (Foy's), A. A. Hunter (John Hunter), and W. P. Waters; Committee—D. Benjamin (Sweet Bros.); T. Davies, mercer, George-street, City; H. Ironmonger, Parramatta-road; C. Garton, boot store, Regent-street, Redfern; A. J. Hickey (of W. J. Hickey and Sons), George-street, City; W. C. Penfold, stationer, Regent-street; Parke W. Pope (Farmer and Co.), Frank Smith, draper, Parramatta-road; J. Utz, draper, Glen Innes; H. Winn, draper, Newcastle and Redfern. Trustees—J. Hordern (Hordern Bros.); J. McDowall, D. Dowall and Hughes, city; Secretary—B. Carruthers, chartered accountant.

On behalf of the Union, the Sydney Labor Council sent deputations to Grace Bros. and Mark Foy to ask them not to oppose the Union further. These two firms promised that they would not oppose the Court. (What else could they do?) But the M.R.A. to which both these firms belong promised with its application for an injunction.

The Shop Assistants have exhausted the possibilities of Arbitration Court method. They should learn a lesson from the defeat of the Victorian bakers. Short notice should be given to the Master Retailers' Association to furnish a legally-made agreement to abide by the award already secured, and failing that the Union should promptly call its members out.

It is safe to say that, given the same working-class support that the Victorian bakers received, and the same determined boycott of firms fighting the workers, the strike would be over in less than a week.

Crowded out: Lines on the Parliamentary Sham Fight. Next issue.

H. J. Hawkins arrived at Sydney from Broken Hill on Wednesday. At the Great meeting on Wednesday night, where there was a large attendance, warm welcome speeches were made by the chairman (J. Harris), Scott Bennett, Holland, Price. Hawkins responded with a solid speech, the meeting present noting with satisfaction the speaker's clear grasp of economics, as well as his oratorical capabilities.

Socialism in Sydney

ORGANIZER'S COLUMN.

The Group held an excellent meeting in the Domain on Sunday afternoon last. The attendance was all that could be desired, and a large number at the conclusion of the meeting handed in their names for membership. We were pleased to meet two American comrades at the meeting, wearing the I.W.W. badge.

Speaking of the I.W.W. reminds us of the fact that there are signs on every hand indicating quite a rapid growth in feeling favorable to the principles of Industrial Unionism. Comrades are urged to continue their work of propagating the principles of Industrial Unionism by the arranging of meetings, and the distribution of literature.

We regret not yet being able to make a definite statement in connection with the Sunday evening meetings. The delay, however, is but temporary, and by next week we shall doubtless be able to make an important announcement.

Literature sellers were kept busy in the Domain last Sunday. Quite a large number of "Reviews" and "Socialists" being disposed of. One of our

women workers was very much to the fore with the paper in a red cover! Will some other women comrades follow the good example that has been set?

The International Socialist Club will hold a picnic on October 19th (Saturday), at Athol Gardens. Will all comrades and friends please remember the date?

On Friday night, Oct. 4th, the economic class will meet at the Club rooms. All comrades who have intimated their intention of attending the class are urged to be present at eight o'clock sharp. Copies of the text book on sale at the rooms.

Propaganda meeting at Newtown on Thursday next, Oct. 10th. Comrades are urged to make our suburban meetings known amongst their non-Socialist friends.

Members of the organizing committee are notified that a meeting will be held at the rooms on Saturday at 7.30 sharp. Every member is urged to attend.

Business meeting of the Group on Wednesday next from eight till nine. The remainder of the evening will be devoted to harmony, etc.

H. J. Hawkins, of Broken Hill, will be the speaker at Millers Point on Sunday night.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

BOURGEOIS PROPERTY. CHAPTER V.

In order to meet the new requirements it was necessary that agriculture should be developed; new lands were brought under culture, woodlands were deforested and marshlands reclaimed, while the corn-fields were enlarged. In years of good harvests the corn was so abundant that the price of it ceased to be remunerative; it became urgent to create fresh markets. In France the circulation of corn was permitted between the provinces, and also the exportation of it to England and the Colonies. These economic liberties were but short-lived, for no sooner had corn attained a certain price in a locality than its exportation was prohibited. From 1639 to 1683, during a period of fourteen years, the exportation of corn was permitted on nine occasions and prohibited during six years.

These regulations were powerless to prevent local famines; nay, it happened that they intensified the same by prohibiting the exportation of corn from a province in which it was superabundant; the towns confiscated corn in its transit through their territories, whenever fearful of competition or threatened with famine. Colbert was constrained to employ force to get 2,500 sacks of corn, which the Parliament of Bordeaux sought to retain, exported to Paris. It would happen that a town suffered from famine, while at a distance of some fifty miles the wheat supply was abundant. The circulation of wine, wool, etc., was subjected to similar restraint; seaports like Bordeaux and Marseilles, in order to command a better sale for their own wines, prevented the shipment of the wines of the neighboring provinces. Prior to the Revolution of 1789, the last royal ministers endeavored to show the danger and uselessness of these regulations: they caused them to be temporarily suspended, but were always in the last instance compelled to re-establish them. It required a revolution to abolish them and to strip the peasants of their privileges, which burdened landed property and hampered the development of modern agriculture, just as the privileges of the corporations had shackled the development of industry.

The unscrupulous trader that opposed the establishment of manufactures in their towns stood in fear, above all things, of innova-

tions; in order to maintain the industrial equality of the masters of handicrafts, and to prevent the one from enjoying an advantage not shared by the other, the introduction of new processes and improvements of any kind were prohibited. Argand, the inventor of a lamp with a double air current, which tripled the lighting capacity of oil, was, in the 18th century, had before the Parliament of Paris by the corporation of tinworkers who claimed the exclusive right of manufacturing lamps. It was due to the influence of the royal court, Meslames Pompadour, Du Ba 77, and Marie Antoinette, that printed calicoes were allowed to be sold; for the chambers of commerce of Rouen, Lyons, and Amiens had protested energetically, predicting the ruin of the industry and a catarrhism in France if the manufacture of these cottons was authorized.

The feudal letters which impeded the development of agriculture and industry broken, bourgeois property was free to re-plant itself and begin its evolution.

The landlord obtained the right of enclosing his fields; the people's right of pasture after the harvest was abolished. This right of enclosure was of supreme importance, for anterior to it, the landlord could apply no methods of culture than those employed by the commoners in general, on pain of seeing his harvests prowled on by their cattle. The right of enclosure was, too, the right most loudly clamored for in France in the 18th century. The common lands, whenever it was possible, were divided; were given away, that is, to the bourgeois; for the inhabitants of the community to whom they were apportioned sold them at a nominal price; the partition of the land, for which a multiplicity of philanthropical and moral reasons had been adduced, was but means of preventing the small peasant of possessing cattle, and of depriving him of his resources in order to turn him into a wage-laborer. The church property, which ought to have been restituted to the poor, to whom it belonged, was plundered with the utmost brutality and cynicism in England as well as in France; for everywhere the bourgeois is animated by the same thievish instinct.

Leopold Delisle, in the preface of his history of the agricultural classes of the Middle Ages, observes: "A significant fact is the stationary condition of our agriculture for the last five centuries, from the 13th to 18th. Almost all of the practices described in our old records hold good to this day among our laborers; so such as extent out of our small farms, would experience but little surprise." But this same 18th century peasant would feel lost in one of the

great modern farms on which the methods of mechanized agriculture are applied.

The most improved methods of culture have transformed agricultural products and increased the produce. Modern agriculture exhausts the soil, alike by the exuberance of the crops and their exportation abroad. Their consumption in the town interferes with the circulation of manure which formerly went on between the soil and animal and man, in the form of meat, grain, and fruit, etc., consumed by him, and sent back from man and beast to the soil, in the shape of excrements. So long as the consumption of the harvest took place upon the spot the circulation was complete; to remedy the present defective circulation it has become necessary to restore the fertility of the soil by artificial means—by gorging it with manures brought from afar, from South America and Napoleonic battlefields, and with artificial and chemical manures.

Modern agriculture demands a vast expenditure of labor; but in proportion as more labor was required in the same proportion the industrial towns drew off the laborers and depopulated the country. "There is a lack of agricultural lands" has been the general cry for the last eighty years; and it is this dearth of agricultural laborers which has furnished the necessary incentive for the procurement of means of labor in abundance. The application of machinery to agricultural labor became an imperative necessity; but machinery can only be applied on great farms; therefore the concentration of land farms was pre-requisite for the application of machinery and the introduction of scientific agriculture.

In 1857 M. Léone de Lavergne cited, by way of example, a farm of the Department of Rhos on which 1,250 acres of beetroot were sown, and 8,250 bushels of wheat were sown. "There is no nothing more colossal to be met with in England," he exclaimed exultingly.

But how insignificant do these colossal farms appear when compared with the Romanza farms of the New World.

Since 1874 an American cultivator, Mr. Daley, whose name has obtained a world-wide celebrity, has directed the operations of six farms, of an area of 75,000 acres, belonging to a financial company. He divided these farms into three lots of 20,000 acres, sub-divided into three lots of 6,667 acres. These 75,000 acres are cultivated by a regiment of 600 laborers, under the central administration engage from 500 to 600 apprentices, and distributes them among the different sections. As soon as the

work operations around the men are discharged, with the foremen and 110 men per section. In certain farms of Dakota and Minnesota the mules and horses do no winter on the field of operation; once the ground is broken they are sent southward and return only in the following spring. Mounted mechanicians accompany the ploughs, sowing machines, etc., ready at a moment's notice to repair the machinery out of order. The grain is conveyed to the threshing machines which are in operations night and day; it is threshed and winnowed and sacked automatically, and despatched to the railroads which adjoin the farms, and from thence to Duluth or Buffalo. Every year Mr. Daley mows 100,000 acres; the acreage under culture by 5,000 acres; in 1890 it amounted to 25,000 acres.

At the same time that the bourgeoisie of Europe stripped the peasants of the communal lands and feudal privileges, it imposed upon them tributes of blood and money; it left them at the mercy of the usurers, who converted them into nominal proprietors, exposed to the competition of the great land owners and farmers of America and India. These and other causes combined to accelerate the expropriation of the peasant and his conversion into a proletarian. In America, where financial agriculture is carried to the highest pitch of perfection, we meet also with the most highly developed agricultural proletariat.

The cultivators of the corn growing States of the Union may be classed under four great categories: 1, the day laborers or agricultural proletarians; 2, the small farmers (peasant and midlayers); 3, proprietors who direct the cultivation of their land; 4, great financial cultivators of whom, in Europe, the only counterparts are to be found in different parts of Rumania and in the south of Russia.

The great majority of the cultivators is composed of proletarians, who do not possess an inch of soil or a bit of stock; they do not own the land on which they lie or the sperm they eat with; they realize the ideal of men that stripped of all private property are that which they directly appropriate in the shape of food or clothing. They have no fixed abode in the fields they cultivate, and which they abandon as soon as the work is done.

(To be continued.)

At Sanduski (in the land where Western corn never, never, never) an engineering firm was fined \$200, the maximum penalty, for employing a boy for 16 for 24 hours with only breaks for meals. He received work a few hours later, and had one of his fingers ripped off by a drilling machine, which was neither reported nor registered.

Vic. Parson Worrall is shrieking about the imaginary stealing of the mine-owners' gold by the miners who win the gold to the surface; but no one has ever yet heard that parson chap protesting against the stealing of the workers' product by the exploiting class.

When G. H. Reid resigns the Federal anti-Socialist leadership (which event is to take place shortly, prior to G.H.R. taking on the Federal High Commissionership), there'll be a fine old fight between Bruce Smith and Joseph Cook for the vacant position.

They are still pouring the industrial blackleg into other countries from England. A dock strike is progressing at Norkoping, Sweden, and a supply of British non-unionists has been secured. The Swedes made an organised attack on the nonunionists, and the police have declared that if the order is to be maintained the Britishers must be sent back.

Some alleged "Labor" papers are so pitifully spiteful that when they lift pars from the "Review," they refuse to acknowledge in the ordinary way. "Exchange," "A Sydney journal," etc., is how they put it.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, OCTOBER 5, 1907

Ostensibly Carruthers resigned because of ill-health. The real cause, however, was that Joseph couldn't subdue the indecent scrambling of his followers for office. Apparently Wood wasn't satisfied with the Mines portfolio, and Carruthers wanted to shunt Dismal Jimmy Hogue in favor of Oakes, and Hogue was inconsiderate and wouldn't be shunted. The election results made Joseph a sick man, and the probability of the disappointed office-hunters deserting to the enemy and converting his majority into a minority, sent him to bed with a resolve to chuck the job. But there was a royal old row before that ten-hours' Cabinet meeting ended its deliberations.

An election circular issued to the electors of St. George by J. H. Carruthers during the recent election campaign, was printed in bronze on N.S.W. official paper bearing the embossed coat of arms and stamp of the Premier's office. The "Review" wants to know whether Joseph Carruthers (Reformer and Anti-Socialist) has yet paid the Department for the paper so used, and if not why not. The "Review" would also like some one to tell where said circular was printed.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

IN THE DAYS THAT YET SHALL BE

Ah, it may be! Oft meseemeth, in the days that yet shall be,
When no slave of gold abideth 'twixt the breadth of sea to sea.

Oft, when men and maids are merry, ere the sunlight leaves the earth,
And they bless the day beloved, all too short for all their mirth.

Some shall pause awhile and ponder on the bitter days of old,
Ere the toil of strife and battle overthrew the curse of gold;

Then, 'twixt lips of loved and lover, solemn thoughts of us shall rise;
We who once were fools and dreamers then shall be the brave and wise.

There, amidst the world new-built, shall our earthly deeds abide,
Though our names be all forgotten, and the tale of how we died.

Life or Death, then, who shall heed it, what we gain or what we lose?
Fair flies life amid the struggle, and the Cause for each shall choose!

—WILLIAM MORRIS.

The Class Struggle.

From the "Western Clarion."

THAT the laws of property are laid down and their integrity maintained by the power of the State will not be denied. That the present system of property, in so far as it applies to the resources of the earth and the machinery of production, is best suited to conserve the interests of human society is being disputed by an ever increasing number of people. In fact, its ill effects upon great masses of people are becoming so pronounced as to make it imperative that some change be effected that will relieve the pressure. As to just what change in the laws relating to property are necessary, all men are not agreed. Those who have been lucky enough to come out of the competitive struggle as owners of huge aggressions of capital are quite positive that no changes are necessary. The present rules of the game are quite satisfactory to them. Their influence is, therefore, used to perpetuate the regime of capital, without modification.

Those who have not attained to commercial and financial power of sufficient magnitude to insure their future security in the profit-making process will insist that legal

restrictions should be placed upon the big fellows and their rapacity curbed.

No restrictions that can be placed upon the operations of capital can alter the status of the workingman under its rule. The result of all efforts to "bust the trusts," narrow the scope of their operations, or hamper them in their activities is of no consequence to him. He will still remain a vassal of capital, subject to the ever fluctuating conditions of the labor market. Security in peaceful industry will remain a thing unknown. He will continue to lead a hand to mouth existence with want or the fear of want as his constant companion.

The change in the law of property that can beneficially affect the working-class must be a fundamental and radical one. As the present enslaved condition of labor is its only possible status under a system of property where the means of production function as capital it is manifestly clear that to remove the conditions requires the complete overthrow of the system of property that brings them about.

It is the owners, and consequently the masters, of property that can reap the benefit of such property. The capitalist class of the world is today the absolute owner and

master of the earth's resources and the machinery of production. It is to this class that all of the benefit accruing from the operation of industry must go. As owners of the means of production and, consequently, masters of industry, the capitalists become rightfully the owners of all wealth produced through industrial operations.

Granted their right to own the means of production, it becomes rank impertinence to dispute, or in any manner interfere with, their ownership of the products of industry.

The workers are beginning to question the right of the capitalists to own and control the means of production. They are becoming not only inclined to dispute it, but determined to abrogate it. To do this it becomes necessary for them to wrest from the hands of the capitalists the machinery whereby they maintained their economic domination over the field of industry. It becomes necessary for them to conquer the powers of the capitalist state. In their struggle for control of the state they will be opposed by every interest that is buttressed and bulwarked by it. Every capitalist interest will be arrayed against them, and every artifice that ruling class ingenuity can devise will be

used to thwart their purpose. It will be class against class in uncompromising warfare. That it will be a class struggle is not successfully disputed by the mere fact that individual capitalists may cast their lot with the workers, or vice versa. It will be class interest against class interest regardless of the personnel of the participants in the struggle. The struggle will be for control of the means of wealth production—the capitalists to retain it, the workers to seize it. That this struggle will be a titanic one goes without saying. The capitalist class has long since proven that it will be absolutely unscrupulous and without mercy in hanging on to its privileges and power. The working-class should, and no doubt will, be equally as unscrupulous and merciless in its battle for economic freedom.

The class struggle is no figment of the agitator's imagination. Its battalions are being marshalled in every capitalist country. The irrepressible conflict of interest between master and slave is rapidly approaching its culmination in such a class as will bring to ruin obsolete social and industrial institutions and make way for the building of a civilisation that shall contain neither master nor slave.

The Side-Tracking of Labor!

By H. J. HAWKINS.

It is just about time that the time-(dis)honored farce of the Eight-Hours' celebration was jettisoned, for it has become not only farcical but fraudulent.

For this the rank and file workers are not responsible. To them the day still remains a working class holiday, emblematic of their class struggles for shorter working hours and better conditions. But the slimy art of the politicians who gloze over the class fight, and delude the workers with the make-believe mimic warfare of the partisan parliamentarianism, has been cunningly used to exploit the workers' holiday in order to give a veneer of working-class appearance to their shoddy reform activities, pursued in the interest of the middle class.

So glaringly impudent have these alleged "Labor" politicians become, so bare-faced is their repudiation of the workers' interests, that one can only conclude that these men despise the workers and consider them utterly devoid of wit or intelligence.

What else is the meaning of such a spectacle as the Eight-Hour Banquet with exploiters and capitalist politicians as honored guests?

The workers have to fight the capitalists all the year round for better conditions of time and money often at the bitter point of starvation; they have to maintain fighting organisations specially to resist the continual plotting of the capitalists to reduce their standard of living to cooliehood. Yet on the workers' holiday the seats of honor are filled by their economic and po-

tical enemies; and those who have been raised out of their native obscurity into political and social prominence upon their professions of specially caring for and representing the workers publicly repudiate the working-class cause and cordially give the hand of friendship to the avowed champions of the master-class. That this statement is warranted is borne out by the proceedings at the Eight Hour Banquet in Sydney on October 5th. The Chairman, says the Sydney MORNING HERALD, was supported on his right by Sir William Lyne, and on his left by Mr. J. C. Watson, M.P., whilst amongst a great array of Federal and State Labor members were Senators McGregor, Turley, and Story, Dr. Maloney, Messrs. Bamford, O'Malley, Macdonald, Foster, Catts, and Webster, Ms.P., Messrs. Buzacott, Flowers, and Hepher, and Dr. Nash, Ms.L.C., Messrs. M'Gowen, Mercer, Trefe, Carr, Stuart-Robertson, J. Storey, Page, Meehan, Hollis, and Holman, Ms.L.A., Rev. W. I. Carr Smith, Mr. O. C. Beale (Chamber of Manufactures).

What do the under-paid, harrassed and exploited agents of the Citizens' Life Assurance Company think of the presence of Sir William Lyne

one of the directors of that concern, as an honored guest at what should be a great Labor function? For what earthly reason is the Chamber of Manufactures represented thereat? Perhaps the reason is a heavenly one! "Lead kindly light" Watson, perchance, believes that the workers should love their enemies and turn the other cheek to the smiter!

The speeches too were instructive. "If," said Mr. Hepher, M.L.C., "they had a Labor government in power, and their trades were disorganised or unorganised, they would not be able to see where the benefit would accrue." This is very true—for with a Labor government or any other capitalist government in power, NO BENEFIT will accrue which the workers are not strong enough to wrest from their employer by their own strength. Mr. Hepher continued: "Wherever disorganisation was rampant, wherever the people were not united, their conditions were very little better to-day than they were 20 years ago."

This is a candid admission that the Labor party has practically failed to do more than register in Parliament what the organised workers have fought for and gained outside in the work-a-day world.

Mr. McGowen was candid too. Said he: "Now they" (i.e., the people) "realised that the Labor Party would go just as far as the people would go with them."

In other words, the "Labor" politicians will not lead the people, but on the contrary will follow the trend of public opinion at any given time in order to catch votes, thus shirking the arduous educational work needed to build up a really formidable working-class party.

The whole affair reminds us of the politics of ancient Rome during the decay of that Empire. "Panem et circenses" (bread and circuses) was the policy of the decadent "popular" politician of that day. Palliate existing conditions—the people will thus endure bondage a little longer—distract them with circuses, eight hour and other shows! Such a policy is doomed to failure. Slave production had worked itself out in Rome; wage slavery is nearing the end in our modern system.

What is wanted to-day is more complete industrial organisation. Therefore we advocate the I.W.W. Politically we require, and will have, not a "reform" party of tide-waiting politicians, but a class party aiming directly for Socialism and seeing in the edu-

cation of the people on sound revolutionary lines the chief object of existence of a workers' political party at all. To build such a party is the avowed object of the Socialist Federation of Australasia. Workers, unite—economically and politically—on class lines to overthrow wagedom. The greater your unity and the more "extreme" and determined your demands the more will you achieve now, and the sooner will you reach your intimate goal.

In connection with the participation of Australia in the Stuttgart Congress, the Rome "Avanti" had recently an article by its Sydney Correspondent on "The Australian Socialist Movement."

"The Social-democratic movement is spreading—says the article—and threatens to disintegrate the Labor Party, to drive its conservative elements towards the Conservative parties, absorb the rest, and form a genuine Socialist Labor Party." The author says that the present Labor Party owes its existence to the Australian Socialist League, which lost its best members by it. "The workers of Australia illuded themselves that the State Socialism and the DO UT DES of

the Laborist could cure all their ills, and, deserting the social-democratic organizations, flocked under his standard. But now that Laborism can give nothing more the Marxian prescription becomes popular again and the workers return to their rightful guides and leaders—the Collectivists." According to the writer, the merit of the revival belongs to Tom Mann and other earnest propagandists. The service rendered by our German comrades and the Internationalists generally for the cause in this country are greatly extolled; and sympathetic mention is made of our Val. Lolato, E. R. Versi (Melbourne), and P. Pantano (Broken Hill).

Next issue we shall print a specially contributed article on "Heredit and Environment."

There was a remarkably loud silence in the daily papers concerning the alleged wholesale poisoning of Dixon's tobacco factory employees last week. But Mr. McGowen's silence, in his censure motion speech, concerning the queer-ness of the tramway clothing contract was nearly as loud, anyhow.

The Socialist Group of Japan has placed on record the following resolution: "We fully respect the rights of freedom, independence and autonomy of the Korean people, and recognise that it is against the common interest of the international working class to violate those rights with the imperialist policy of Japan. Therefore we claim that the Japanese Government should be faithful to the public promises which it often declared for the sake of justice and humanity to protect the independence of Korea."

THE Economics of the Eight-Hours Day.

ALTHOUGH the phrase of "Eight-Hours Day" is one of the most hackneyed in the vocabulary of Labor's demands, its reason of being and its economics are but very hazily understood by those whose watchword it is.

The pressure of the demand for the limitation of the working day to the time actually necessary for the production of the average daily means of subsistence of the laborer, is the scientific and logical conclusion to the "Eight Hours Day" demand that we now hear so much about. "Then what becomes of the employer?" one hears the Trades Unionist exclaim. Well, "thereby hangs a tale."

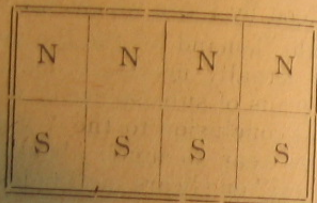
The Trades Unionist is seldom able to lift himself to view a state of things in which his employer, or his day's wages at union rates, can have no reason of being or existence. Yet he will find that the very path by which he reaches the realisation of his beloved "Eight Hours Day at Eight Bob a Day" will lead him to an eminence disclosing undreamt-of possibilities in the way of limiting the working-day, and, just as the gaining of a fifteen-hours' day whetted the appetites of the workers of that day to ceaselessly agitate for a 12, an 11, a 10-hours' day as being a sufficient length of time for daily work, so will he push on his demand for seven, to six to five, and even to four hours daily work as being a sufficient QUANTUM of his commodity—i.e., labor power—to give in exchange for his means of subsistence, represented by wages.

Let us see how it is that this can be so from the point of view of Socialism.

It will be conceded that the laborer, or, rather, his labor power, is paid for—that is, bought at its value. Its value, like that of all other commodities, is determined by the working time necessary to its production. If to produce an average daily means of subsistence for a laborer takes four hours, then on an average four hours work will have to be performed daily by him to produce his daily labor power, or, in other words, to earn his daily oats wherewith to maintain his strength, etc., in order to buckle to on the morrow. Four hours daily work is, therefore, absolutely necessary to his existence. But does the

laborer only work that number of hours in the working day that would suffice if he only had to produce the value of his daily average means of subsistence? As an example: Take eight hours as the length of the normal working day. Let it be represented by this square:

NO. 1.



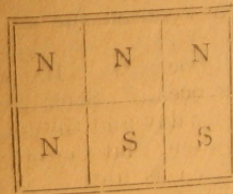
which is divided into eight smaller squares. The four top squares are marked "N" in this diagram, as indicating the hours absolutely necessary to be worked in order that the laborer produce the value of his daily subsistence. But that does not constitute the working day for him. There remain the four squares marked "S" at the bottom of the diagram, which represent four hours more which the laborer has to work to complete the full working day. Why has he to work these four hours longer than is necessary for him to produce his daily subsistence? Because under the capitalist system of production, he is compelled to raise, within the limits of the normal working day, the means of subsistence for himself, and in addition his employer's profit. The four squares at the bottom of the diagram then really represent so much surplus value that his labor creates over and above that necessary for his own means of subsistence and reproduction.

The working day has by itself no constant limits. It is the constant tendency of employers to stretch it to its utmost possible length. The capitalist well knows that in buying the laborer's labor power at so much for a day's work, he buys that which is different from all other commodities he purchases for his business, inasmuch as its use by him creates a value greater than its own. It is by the prolongation of the working day beyond the time necessary for the production of the laborer's average daily means of subsistence that the capitalist is able to appropriate his profit, out of which he pays other social parasites, such as the landlord, lawyer, and parson, and

accumulates more capital with which to further exploit labor power.

Other things being equal, the longer the working day the greater the amount of the profit created for the employer, and the shorter the working day the smaller the amount of profit which the laborer yields to the employer. As an illustration refer to diagram No. 1. The four top squares representing the hours necessary to be worked in order that the laborer produce the value of his daily subsistence, are equalled by the four bottom squares representing the extra hours that he has to work to complete the working day. During the extra four hours the laborer creates that surplus value which the capitalist appropriates as profit, and, the proportions of the two parts of the working day being equal, makes the rate of profit 100 per cent. Now let us imagine that the workers have been able to get a "six-hours day" as the limit of the working day. The diagram would only show:

NO. 2.



Thus, of the six divisions the laborer would still need four representing four hours' work necessary to produce his daily means of subsistence; but there are left over only two squares "S," representing two hours instead of four, as in diagram No. 1, that are appropriated by the employer. This at once reduces his rate of profit with an eight-hours' day. Reduce the length of the working day to five hours, the necessary working time for the production of the laborer's daily subsistence still remaining the same, namely, four hours. The capitalist can then only appropriate the one left, and consequently his rate of profit is reduced to 20 per cent., whilst another shortening of the work day by one hour would wipe out the profit altogether, and with it the employer also, because employers only use labor power for the purpose of securing a profit. Without the pro-

pect of appropriating that, the desire to be an employer at once ceases. But let not the loyal Trades Unionist become alarmed lest the loss of the employer will mean loss of opportunity for him to work and obtain the equivalent to his own rate of pay, or even more. If every employer under the present system were to cease to exist to-morrow, the privilege of the individual to appropriation of the product of socialised labor would also cease, therefore, all would be compelled to work for their subsistence, and that useless and exhausting toil which so many are now doomed to from youth to old age, in order to produce things for the profit of a privileged class, would be done away with, and labor power would need to be exerted only in producing the useful, necessary, and the beautiful, for use, consumption, and enjoyment, by the community, and all lending a hand at that would distribute the burden so well that a four-hours' day, or even less, would be ample to work; leaving to enjoyment, intellectual, physical and moral, a more reasonable and natural proportion of man's life-time than is possible under the present system.

The Trade Unionists' demand for an "Eight-Hours Day" at a "fair wage" is, so far as it goes, very commendable, and it has the support of all Socialists. But at best this demand is but as a "drop in the ocean." Socialists aim not only at obtaining a shorter working day and the maintenance of a standard wage for a portion, and that the more fortunate portion of the working class which is able to join a Trades Union; their aim is to obtain social equality for all, and the abolition of the wage system. This will secure a standard of comfort, freedom and wealth, far in excess of any ideal Trades Unionism alone comprehends, and which of itself it is absolutely incapable of attaining.

We ask Unionists to pause and consider the significant fact that the enquiry into the logical basis of the 8 Hours' Day, and of all limitation of working-hours inevitably leads to the basic contentions of Socialism. But the demands of merely TRADE unions are sectional; Socialism requires the CLASS unity of all workers. Standing for the interests of all, Socialism necessarily represents also each section and whenever any craft or trade however imperfectly organised is facing the employers in direct struggle for improved conditions they have the hearty sympathy and help of all Socialists. Those workers, organised or unorganised, who are hostile to Socialism, are opposing

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST...
those who have ever fought in the front rank of their battles for better conditions. This curious attitude naturally arises from the political struggle. Amongst the multiplicity of side issues raised by interested capitalist politicians the worker untrained in the habit of scientific thought is easily misled. Shorter hours, higher wages, better shop conditions; these are direct and simple issues easily grasped by every intelligent worker. Unity to achieve these ends is only elementary common sense.

Therefore the Socialist to-day appeals to all organised workers to take the lead in making this unity complete. Hitherto the workers have fought in sections, organised by trades in separate unions. Many partial victories have been won, but many disastrous defeats have resulted because of this sectional method of organisation. The principle of unity which lies at the back of Trades Unionism leads inevitably to complete unity, to Industrial Unionism. Therefore, workers, we appeal to you to take the next step forward, to adopt the principles of Industrial Unionism as set forth in the

Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth, and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands, make trade unionism unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things

which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed, and the interests of the working class upheld, only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lock-out is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the constitution of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Workers! Do you prefer the part to the whole of your produce? If so remain disunited, sectionalised. If you desire to gain true freedom, economic freedom, organise industrially on the lines of the I.W.W. and politically in the Socialist Federation of Australasia.

Socialism in Sydney

ORGANIZER'S COLUMN.

It is evident from the large audiences that assemble in the Domain on Sunday afternoons that the Group meetings continue to grow in favor. Not the least gratifying feature of these gatherings is the number of workers that hand in their names as being anxious to join the party. Last Sunday afternoon Comrades Ardley, Hawkins, and Scott-Bennett, with Roche in the chair, had a splendid audience, the organiser answering quite a host of questions before the meeting broke up.

Literature sales were even better last Sunday than the Sunday before, which is saying a good deal. The first pamphlet issued under the auspices of the Federation—"Economics of the Eight Hours Day"—was sold in dozens, whilst the "Review" and Melbourne "Socialist" were soon disposed of. Amongst the literature sellers, Comrades Mrs. Lynch and Miss Lynch were well to the fore.

Last Sunday night at the Mechanics' Institute, in addition to the usual musical items, Comrade Hawkins of Broken Hill (whose excellent discourse on "The General Scope of Economics" was much appreciated by the Economic Class earlier in the week), spoke upon "The Rise of the Working Class." From the condition of the workers in the Roman Empire up to the status of the worker under capitalism, the lecturer traced the course of economic evolution. Incidentally the lecturer gave a brief but interesting account of the origin of the

Red Flag and also touched upon the characteristics of some of the old-time working class leaders. The lecturer was loudly applauded by the audience at the conclusion of his address. Comrade H. E. Hoiland occupied the chair.

Scott-Bennett will speak at the Institute next Sunday evening when it is hoped there will be another large audience.

The Mechanics' Institute at Miller's Point has been secured by the Group for Sunday evening lectures, a communication to that effect having been received from the secretary of the Coal Lumpers' Union during the present week. Arrangements to provide additional seating accommodation will now be proceeded with.

Will comrades who are anxious to attend the Economic Class please note that the night of meeting will be Tuesday in future. The Club room will be available for the Group on that night.

Propaganda Meetings.—Newtown, Thursdays, 8 p.m.; Domain, Sundays, 3; Market-street, Sundays, 7; Mechanics' Institute, Sundays, 8.

At Wednesday night's Group meeting, the Executive was instructed to organise a monster Socialist Demonstration in the Protestant Hall on a date to be fixed. A high-class musical program is to be arranged, and the politics, economics, and ethics of the world's Socialist movement will be explained by an array of prominent Socialist speakers.

Comrade Price held an excellent propaganda meeting in Market-Street on Sunday evening prior to the meeting at the Institute. Sunday night meetings in Market-street may now be looked as an addition to our other propaganda meetings.

The Immigration Policy of the Capitalists.

An article by our Sydney "K'burra" in the Rome "Avanti," discouraging emigration to these States, and accusing General Ricciotti Garibaldi (the Liberator's son) of being an emigration agent, unknowingly of course, for the Australian landowners and capitalists, has caused a lot of sensation and criticism in Italy. A Mr. Talamini, formerly from New Italy, Richmond River, charges the writer and his fellow Australian anti-immigrationists with selfishness, and upholds the unbounded rights of the untold millions of Europe and Asia to flock to Australia. An Italian Socialist, G. M. Serrati, on the contrary, recognises the Australian workers' right to protect their wages and relatively high standard of life, and to restrict immigration. A correspondent, signing himself "Cosmopolita," gives vent, in the "Corriere," to his ill-feelings against "the presumptuous four miserable millions of Australians, who want to keep a continent capable of holding 100 million people all to themselves;" and asserts that "K'burra" is paid one guinea a line by Czar Watson to keep

his former countrymen (the Italians) out of Australia." Lucky K'burra! We wonder what he is doing with all this money?

PARLIAMENTARY SHAM FIGHT.

Words enough have been interchanged; let us now at last see deeds.—Faust.

'Tis a hollow sham battle, a mock of a fight,
That our members indulge in night after night.

How grandly they talk of the wrongs of the poor,
While helpless as infants the canker to cure.

Debating, dividing, they whoop and they lie,
While, worn-out and weary, men lie down and die:

White settlers are mortgaged, the multitude sold,
And Law-Justice bartered for silver and gold.

Oh, what is the use of their eloquent droning,
If outside there's nothing but curses and moaning:

If widows are plundered and labor is cheap,
And the multitude auctioned like cattle and sheep?

You tax us, you pawn us, you pillage and ill-treat us,
You sell us for baubles, you rob and cheat us:

We labor increasing, we struggle and die,
While you, oh, you mockers, but snuffle and lie.

You stand up and orate for an hour or two,
Then fancy you've done what you promised to do:

You hiss and you shriek, shout "hear, hear," and howl
As if foeman unbastioned would blanch at a scowl.

When elections are looming, high hopes you will raise,
But you'll laugh in our faces with scornful amaze.

If we dare even hint about words you have said,
Or the need of bold deeds for the pledges you've made.

T. J. KOHEN.

Dedicated to N.S.W. Labor Party.

Other Lands

AUSTRIA.

THE Bohemian, or Czechish Socialist Party, held their Annual Congress in Pilsen—famous it may be added, as the source of Pilsener Beer. There were present 420 delegates, and all the 24 Czechish delegates in the Austrian Reichsrath. It is the first congress which has been held for 13 years. At the last election the party won their splendid success, without any compromise, against an alliance of the entire bourgeois parties. Nevertheless our comrades obtained 40 per cent. of the votes cast in Bohemia, in the country constituting 30 per cent., and in Moravia 41 per cent., with 24 per cent. in the country. They got thus 400,000 votes. In addition to that there were 20,000 Czechish votes in other parts. The party numbers about 2,000 branches. The finances of the party are said to be satisfactory.

BELGIUM.

The International Conference of Metal Workers in Brussels was marked, among other things, by a most interesting discussion on the General Strike.

They are still pouring industrial blacklegs into continental Europe from England. Recently the Shipping Federation sent 1500 of these Britishers to take the place of strikers.

GERMANY.

The Social-Democratic Party organisations in Saxony recently held their annual conference. The chief interest of the proceedings centred round the new proposals of the Government for the suffrage to the Saxon Landtag or State Parliament. The Governments in Saxony and Prussia find that with the growing strength of the Labor movement, and with the State finances of Saxony practically bankrupt, they must alter the suffrage and make at least a sham concession to the workers. The consequence has been in Saxony one of those complicated measures which endeavor to take back with one hand what is given with the other. The Bill divides the electors into various categories and also gives the big towns power to nominate members of the Landtag—naturally that means the small clique who elect the municipalities in these towns. The workers are most indignant with this insulting measure, and the Conservatives find that it is most dangerous concession.

The fight between the workers and the

Government in Saxony and Prussia for the suffrage in these countries is far more important than the intrinsic value of the possession of any suffrage. It has revolutionary importance because a victory would mean that the organised force of the proletariat had overcome the resistance of the bourgeoisie, the organised capitalism which stands at the disposal of the wealthy as well as the most brutal and unscrupulous in the world. It would mean that the Government which is now the head and front of the reactionary Governments had been obliged to capitulate before their own proletariat.

At the German Party Congress, at Essen, this year, a paper will be read by Comrade Wurm on the alcohol question. The chief attraction will, however, be, in all probability, the speech of Bebel on the present political situation in Germany. The congress has additional interest in that it is being held in the capital of Krupp's kingdom, the realm of the great gun king, who so long understood how to make it impossible for any of his employees to join either the trade union or the party, and where, in consequence, both party and trade union were non-existent practically. That was achieved by a system of spying and denunciation which made the workers afraid of their very lives, and by a system of "charity" pensions which demoralised them. With time, however, the workers saw through this charity, and found, moreover, that very few workers lived long enough, or even if they lived, generally got the sack just as they were almost old enough to get the "charity" pensions for which, by the way, they had paid themselves, and they preferred to risk the "sack" and to join the union and the party. Now the party is very strong in Essen.

The Party Executive have put out a plan for a special party news agency to supply the Party press with news. The office is to be in Berlin. The duties are to publish a periodical called the "Party Correspondence" (for distribution) on the party press and official news, and to collect and distribute news for the party press. For this purpose they are allowed a staff of reporters, but are not allowed to comment on the news; the news must be delivered as quickly as possible, and they are to employ the telephone or any other agency. The party press pays the costs of these and other services. The Party Executive is to appoint the editor, and the reporters, under the advice of the representatives of the party press—who are also to be chosen by the Executive.

The gold workers in Munich are striking for the nine hours day. Hitherto they have worked nine and a half hours.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

BOURGEOIS PROPERTY.

CHAPTER V.

THE managers of the financial farms recruit the laborers everywhere; in the villages and large towns the latter are hired by the day, week or month. The men are engaged for the agricultural campaign, placed under the direction of overlookers and foremen and conveyed to the farms; they are lodged and fed and supplied with medicine and paid a wage. They are drilled and formed into regular agricultural regiments, and subject to military discipline. They rise, feed, and go to bed at prescribed hours; throughout the week spirits are prohibited; on Sundays the men are free to go and drink at the neighboring ale-houses. When the work is performed in autumn they are discharged; during the winter months only a small number of men is kept on at the farms to tend the cattle and to take care of the farm implements. The rest go to the towns and villages to practise whatever trade they can put themselves to.

The transformation of landed property and of its mode of culture was necessi-

tated by the transformation undergone by industrial property. The country, in order to supply the men and money required by industry for its workshops and colossal enterprises (railways, tunnels, etc.), unparalleled since the giant achievements of the period of primitive communism, was drained of its population, and the hiding-places in which the peasants had deposited their savings were cleared out.

At previous epochs the citizens, with an exception of an infinitesimal minority of noblemen, priests, and artificers, satisfied all their wants by cultivating the land; in the bourgeois world an ever increasing mass of citizens is divorced from agricultural labor, and engaged in industrial pursuits, and dependent for their means of subsistence on the population employed in tilling the soil.

III

A mediæval village was an economic unit, because within its limits all the handicrafts were practised which the villagers required. Capitalist production begins by destroying this economic unit; it dissociates the handicrafts and isolates them, assigning to special centres the exercise of distinct crafts. A town or province no longer produces all the articles re-

quired by its inhabitants; it relies upon other towns or provinces for the manufacture of special goods. The silk manufactures that it had been sought to disperse over France were, by the end of the last century, almost wholly concentrated in Lyons and its environs. The textile manufactures of wool, flax, and cotton are centralised in certain districts, whilst the production of iron, beetroot-sugar, etc., is confined to others.

The ancient communal and provincial units have been destroyed and in their place units of a different sort have been constituted. The ancient units were complex; they were formed by the conglomeration, in a township or province, of all the industries required by it; whereas the modern economic units are simple. They are constituted each by a single industry—iron or sugar here, cotton or leather yonder. A capitalistic nation like France is not subdivided into provinces or departments in harmony with its geographical configuration and historical traditions, but it is divided into simple economic units: into cotton districts or wine districts, corn-growing or sugar-growing regions, carboniferous or silk producing centres. All of these industrial units are interdependent from their reciprocal wants, no one industrial centre being capable, like the mediæval

cities, of subsisting a month or even without the support of other centres. If, for example, the town of Rouen supplies the whole of France with cotton goods she imports her corn from the Beauce, her cattle from the north, her coals from the Loire, her iron from Marseilles, and so forth. A capitalistic nation is a giant workshop, and every speciality of social production is executed in special centres, situated at great distances from one another and narrowly knit together by reciprocal wants. The political autonomy of the mediæval townships has become an impossibility; the conception of economic wants serves as a basis for the political unity of the nation. Capitalists' production, which has destroyed the local and provincial unity of handicraft production, is about to destroy the national unity of its creation and to replace it by a vaster, an international unity.

(To be continued)

Socialist Picnic at Athol Gardens on Saturday, October 19. Gents, 1/6; ladies, 1s.

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A Marching Song.

Tune—Onward, Christian Soldiers.

MEN who toil in sorrow Through the night of years,
Hear your women weeping, See your children's tears,
While your masters drive you, Piling gold on gold—
Idlers clothed in splendour, Workers bought and sold!

Chorus:

Lo! the Red Battalions!
Shout their battle song,
Thunder'd through the ages:
"Death to ancient wrong!"
See the Red Flag waving!
Hark! the message clear:
"Australia for the workers!
Freedom's Day is here!"

Oh! the slaves they make you! Lashed with hunger
pains!
Ages long they've bound you With their galling
chains—
Slaves who build their mansions, Delve in treach'rous
mines,
Giving life for profit, For the Philistines.

Night shall pass for ever, Shadows flee away!
And your hosts awakened Hail the coming day.
Shaking off Death's slumber, You shall know your
wrongs—
Find the strength that's in you, Burst the legal thongs.

Lo! the Red Battalions! Their's is Labor's song—
Thundered through the ages—"Death to ancient
Wrong!"
See the Red Flag waving, Hark! the message clear—
"Australia for the workers! Freedom's Day is here!"

"practical politics." It seems to these individuals unimportant to the white workers that so large a percentage of the race are forced into such a position of poverty that the average income per head of that vast population is only three-farthings per day! But really this stupendous fact is of great and practical importance to us and Mr. Hughes is false to the main economic idea underlying the White Australia policy about which he and his blatherskite for election purposes, when he discourages Hardie's plucky attempts to aid the Hindoos in raising their standard of subsistence by resisting the further continuance of the present mis-rule of that Empire.

For, the lower the standard of subsistence forced on these masses of industrious people the more effective is their competition in the world market. Further, the lower their standard the less are they able to consume, and so the smaller relatively becomes the market for products of white labor, and the more intense the competition for employment amongst white workers.

Australia for the Australians is ludicrous unless it means also India for the Indians. But Mr. Hughes is a "practical" politician, not a

broa'-minded statesman, and like all that kidney he esteems it more important to tinker with effects than to deal drastically with causes.

A White Australia is a good phrase to catch votes with—but its logical outcome does not suit the ruling class and their political mummers dance to the tune they play.

A capitalist writer in "Scraper's Magazine" said:—"The man who is compelled to travel in search of food has no rights except those which society bestows upon him. He has no more rights than the sow that wallows in the gutter, or the lost dog that hovers around the city square."

The Chicago "Tribune" said: "The simplest plan, probably, when one is not a member of a humane society, is to put a little strychnine or arsenic in the meat or other supplies furnished tramp to eat."

Thomas Sesset, millionaire and rail-road president said: "Give them (strikers) a ride diet for a few days and see how they like that kind of bread."

Propaganda meeting every Thursday at Newtown. Three propaganda meetings on Sunday.

Don't forget the Economic Class every Tuesday at 8 p.m.

The Executive of the I.S.C. held a meeting on Monday last, a considerable amount of business being transacted.

The Class Struggle.

As John Stuart Mill saw it.

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 robbed 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.

Political and Economic

THAT the bona fide, or revolutionary, Socialist movement needs the political as well as the economic organisation of Labor, the former for propaganda and warfare upon the civilised plane of the ballot; the latter as the conceivable physical force with which to back up the ballot, without which force all ballot is moonshine, and which force is essential for the ultimate lock-out of the capitalist class. Without political organisation the Labor or Socialist movement could not reach its triumph: without economic, the day of its political triumph would be the day of its defeat. Without the economic organisation, the movement would attract and breed the pure and debauch and sell out the working-class; without the political organisation, the movement would attract and breed the agent provocateur, who would assassinate the movement.—Daniel De Leon at Stuttgart Congress.

Thirty-five thousand people greeted Haywood when he appeared at a Chicago meeting recently. Cheers after cheers rent the air, and flags, hats, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas were waved in greeting.

Keir Hardie from a Socialist Viewpoint.

KEIR HARDIE, of the British Labor Party, is to arrive in Australia shortly. He has been well advertised here on account of his telling the Indian people that they were entitled to the same system of government as Canada and ourselves. While in British Columbia, Mr. Hardie was interviewed by a representative of the "Western Clarion," who writes:—

"Keir Hardie personally struck me favorably and impresses me as being sincere and well intentioned.

"I asked him: 'Do you take the ultra-class-conscious revolutionary position?' (I thought I would put it strongly). He replied: "No, I do not." There was an answer refreshingly honest and direct; one meets so many in discussion that evade, dodge, twist, and turn, that it is a treat to meet an opponent who does not wrap his meaning up in a mass of verbiage till the point, if any, is lost entirely. He went on to say that the trade union movement was the class movement; that the political movement was not a class movement at all, his argument being that the trade unions were composed of

workingmen entirely, whereas there were some capitalists in the political movement.

"I should like to have had a longer talk with Keir, but he had an appointment, so regretfully we had to terminate our talk, which was characterised by the greatest possible affability and spirit of fairness. Keir Hardie is evidently too manly a man to asperse an opponent's motives merely because he differs from him."

On Sunday week, at the conclusion of the usual Sunday meeting at Millers Point, a presentation was made to Comrade H. E. Holland by his friends and supporters. It was pointed out during the proceedings that for some time a wish had been expressed that there should be some recognition of the part played by the above comrade during the coal lumpers' lock-out and the splendid fight which he put up as an uncompromising Socialist in the Darling Harbor election. Comrade Holland, in suitable terms, warmly thanked those present for the unexpected gift, and after one or two other comrades had addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated.—H.S.B.

We are compelled, through space pressure, to hold over our Open Page article on "Heredity and Environment" till next issue.

W.A.C., Sydney.—The organisation you refer to is not affiliated with the Socialist Federation, consequently the S.F.A. has no control whatever over the actions of members of said organisation.

A Useless Class.

THE leading capitalists, the millionaires and billionaires, are sad specimens of the human race, useless and hurtful. The mark of degeneracy is upon them. Their sickly offspring are old at birth. Their organs are sapped with diseases. Exquisite meats and wines load down their tables, but the stomach refuses to digest them. They own palatial dwellings in enchanting sites, and they have no eyes, no feeling for joyful nature, with its eternal youth and change. They are followed everywhere by ennui as by their shadows. Capitalism, bankrupt, old, useless and hurtful, has finished its historic mission; it persists as ruling class only through its acquired momentum.—Paul Lafargue.

More than 1000 persons were killed in the coal mines of Pennsylvania last year according to a report issued by the state department of mines, just what percentage were owners and what percentage employees has been carelessly left out of the report.—N.Y. "Worker."

Mankind would starve if it relied for twenty four hours on the capitalist to produce

any useful article of service to society. He is generally too busy gambling in stocks, eating with monkeys at Newport or enjoying the stupidity of a "Times" editorial to learn the art of producing any useful thing. That is why the capitalist class must fail and Socialism must win.—N.Y. "Worker."

—Capitalist production must at all times have an army of unemployed in order to keep labor prices where capitalists can make a profit.—"Toilers' Defense."

Athol Gardens.

I.S.C. PICNIC

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

Steamers leave for Athol Gardens 10.5, 12.25, 2.25, 4.60, 5.5.
SPECIAL BOAT leaves Athol Gardens for Sydney at 10 p.m.

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Kindred News Items.

THE Duke of Rutland, apropos of the Kirkdale election, urges Unionists actively to fight Socialism, "that vilest of political creeds."

"Leaders," he says, "ought to take off the gloves, and show the hopeless dangers awaiting the countenancing its loathsome objects of undiluted atheism, theft, and immorality. When Englishmen recognise that the Liberals are only the kept party of the Socialists, they will make a clearance of the Graysons and Hardies."

The National Union of Conservative Associations is equipping 20 vans to accommodate peripatetic trades union speakers, who will address working men in the streets and at mill gates where they will distribute literature to counteract Socialism.

Rev. R. A. Edgar, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, delivered an address in Melbourne on the social life and problems of England. In it he said that the figures given by one of the leading economists showed that in Greater London there were 80,000 families, each of which lived in one room, and that of the number sometimes two or

three families occupied the same room. One of the inspectors entered a room occupied by two families, and found the body of a young man who had been dead for ten days. Some 244,000 families, comprising 1,200,000 persons, earned from £1 per week downwards, and out of that they had to pay for all the necessaries of life.

"Let me die; I am tired of life," said Hilda Blanch Cook, an out-of-work waitress, when found in a shed at the back of her home at Bristol (Eng.) with her night attire in flames. She died from burns.

"I get sixpence a day to live upon, and by the time you have got your living out of that there isn't much to get drunk on," said a woman at Clerkenwell [Eng.] Police Court, when charged with drunkenness.

On Saturday, August 24, there were 745,289 paupers in receipt of relief in London, compared with 112,548 in the corresponding week of 1806, an increase of 2,541. This is a rate of over 24 per 1,000 of the population.

A tramp, Chas. Carr, met with a terrible death on a slag heap at Coatbridge. Carr had taken shelter near some of the slag crevices, when a train of hot slag boulder was tipped over him. Huge pieces of molten slag pinned the man down. When extricated he was dead.

Redfern Councillors

And Socialist Propaganda.

At last meeting of Redfern Council, a report was received from a police sub-inspector re a Socialist meeting which he had ordered to close down and which wouldn't close down worth a cent.

That was exactly the way the policeman reported the matter to the Council. He had found Scott-Bennett and Price addressing a Socialist meeting at Redfern (on a spot where religious meetings are held without police interference), and having concluded that the traffic was being blocked, he ordered the meeting to close down. The speakers had been using a box for platform purposes, but to meet the police fairly this was discarded. The sub-inspector wasn't satisfied, however, and when Scott-Bennett refused to cease speaking, his name was taken, as was also that of Price. Needless to say, amongst the large crowd present the greatest indignation was expressed at the one-sided action of the police.

Instead of issuing summonses, the sub-inspector reported the matter to the Redfern Council, and the S.M. "Herald" records that during the discussion on that report

Ald. Batchelor (ex-Mayor) advocated the dispersion of all crowds. He considered the religious, as well as the political, agitators should be prosecuted. He could not see why religious people should be allowed to break a by-law any more than anyone else.

Alderman Gorton also thought they should not make fish of one and flesh of another. Religious gatherings in the street did no good, except to gather in the money. It was a matter of £ s.d. with them.

Alderman Cridland was of opinion that the sub-inspector would do his duty irrespective of any resolution of the Council.

The Mayor (Alderman Todd): Are we going to assist the police in maintaining order? If we do not take action the police might possibly shut their eyes to offences of this nature, and we do not want to see that.

Alderman Leitch said they should not prosecute the politician while others were not interfered with. They should be careful regarding the powers they placed in the hands of the police.

Alderman Morrow contended that, according to the proposed action against the gathering of a crowd in the street, a person addressing a meeting from

Straight Talk.

By H. J. HAWKINS.

IN the course of a lengthy article in the Sydney "Daily Telegraph," the Hon. W. M. Hughes, M.H.R., has managed to make one point upon which at least surely all his critics can agree. After stating of the Labor politicians that "we went into Parliament the merest handful of of raw recruits, brimful of enthusiasm, but very ignorant of practical politics," he adds, "we have learned something."

It is a luxury to be able to agree with Mr. Hughes and his friends on any point. We thankfully admit that these gentlemen, whilst they have lost their enthusiasm—their: of them who really possessed any—have become adepts at the beggarly game of hide-and-seek known as "practical politics." Many years ago glorious Will of Avon penned the true description of the "practical politician":

Get thee glass eyes,
And, like a scabby politician, seem to see the things thou dost not.

How well these pungent words fit the modern variety!

Mr. Hughes' apologetics for the "moderate" and "practical" attitude of the Labor party amount to this: Enthusiasm is necessary in the early

days of party building, the plain bitter truth must be told THEN in order to impress the people with the need for a new Party at all. But, as an established concern, we must be conservative and cater to other interests also. So shall the road to the Treasury benches become easy.

Let it not be thought that this is a mis-representation of Mr. Hughes' attitude when stripped of the verbiage in which, like a true politician using language to conceal thought, he has wrapped up his real meaning. Speaking of the British Labor Party, a young party and a small, he says: "They can therefore afford to talk at large—a luxury we cannot permit ourselves to indulge in."

But, Mr. Hughes, "the truth will out," though the vote-hunting, office-seeking, politicians of all parties cannot permit themselves the "luxury" of speaking it. You may fool all the people some of the time, some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time, and so the enthusiasm and determination of the working class is concentrating around the Socialist organisations. That is the penalty you and your friends have to pay for deserting the working class and striving to formulate

a "practical" policy to catch the votes and interest of "all classes." For it is undeniable that Mr. Hughes has forsaken the principles even of the Labor Party itself. Anything more callous and contemptible than the sentences in Mr. Hughes' article referring to Keir Hardie's tour in India and his outspoken utterances against the murderous barbarity of English rule in that vast and ancient Empire has not been penned by a professed friend of Labor for a long while. Mr. Hughes writes: "Of the speeches of Mr. Keir Hardie in India I shall only say that the spectacle of a white man talking in such terms to a lot of coolies is one that does not commend itself to me." He adds: "I know nothing of India myself." And he sneers at Hardie's knowledge as acquired "on a flying visit." How much knowledge of wharf laborers' conditions in other lands had Mr. Hughes acquired on his recent "flying visit" to Europe to make a sham appearance of looking after working class interests whilst really serving capitalism by giving a show of impartiality to the shipping conference. Yet Mr. Hughes sought to restrain the wharf laborers of Sydney from striking to help their fellow-slaves, the coal lumpers, by

telling them that their conditions of work compared favorably with those of similar laborers in other lands he had visited.

Does Mr. Hughes know "nothing of India?" He is disgraced by the admission. Every public man in the Empire should surely by this time have grasped the salient facts of the position of our race in India, for very vital issues to Australia amongst other parts of the British dominions are being worked out in that great and populous and miserable land. To speak of 230,000,000 of people, something like 1/8th of the entire human race, people with an ancient civilisation and a culture that has made its impress upon our own growth, as "a handful of coolies," is to reach the lowest depth of insolent vulgarity.

Russell Lowell, the American poet, satirised the Hughes type in his own country when the slave problem came up for settlement in these biting words:

I do believe in Freedom's cause
Ez fur away ez Paris is;
I try to see her dig her claws
In them infernal Phariases.
'Tis very well agin a King
To draw revolvers and triggers—
BUT LIBERTY'S A KIN' O' TRING
THEY DON'T AGREE WEEH NIGGERS!"

Justice and Liberty are however in the eyes of the "loaves and fishes" politicians not

a balcony was just as guilty as the man who spoke from a box in the street, for both caused the crowd to collect.

The inspector of nuisances for the borough said that after making careful search he had failed to find anything in the Local Government Act giving the council power to prosecute in these cases. The old municipal bylaws were over-ridden by the new Act. He thought it just possible that the Inspector of Police might find a way of proceeding under the Metropolitan Traffic Act, but this was after all questionable, for that Act dealt with the vehicular traffic only.

"Well, then, if that is the case," remarked one alderman, "neither the council nor the police have power to prosecute, and what are we going to do?"

The council decided to allow the matter to stand over.

The "Herald" carefully suppressed the names of the Socialist speakers, and also the fact that they were organising for the International. The partial attitude of the authorities at both Redfern and Newtown demonstrates that they are beginning to feel considerably alarmed at the progress that International Socialism is making in the Metropolitan district.

The Psalm of the Damned

(Suggested by Longfellow's, *Bourgeois*
"Psalm of Life.")

"Life is real, life is earnest,
Cheerfully the poet sings.
Life is hard and grey and cruel,
Back the workers' answer rings.

Then the poet, moralising,
"Life is not an empty dream,"
Scornfully the toiler listens;
"And things are not what they seem."

"Let us then be up and doing!
With a heart for any fate,"
Easy 'tis such words to utter
To the men crushed down by fate.

Life a dream! No, no, 'tis certain
This long round of toil and care
Is to those whose work creative
Builds the world, nought half so rare.

Surely, poet, 'tis the wealthy,
Sponging on the poor man's toil,
Who dream and do not see the
vengeance
Lying latent in their spoil!

"Learn to labor!" say you, sirrah!
"Learn to labor and to wait!"
Do you mock us—we who tireless
Labor early, labor late?

True, WE WAIT. But think not,
singer,
We for ever shall delay.
We but gather up our forces,
Soon shall dawn our judgment
day. H.

Two thousand miners of Alentejo, Portugal, have gone on strike for an eight-hours' day.

Socialism in Sydney

ORGANIZER'S COLUMN.

The Group held another successful meeting in the Domain on Sunday afternoon, when Comrades Hawkins, and Scott Bennett spoke at some length to the excellent audience assembled. Although questions were earnestly asked for, none were forthcoming. At the conclusion of the meeting a number of new members were enrolled. There was also a good sale of literature recorded, "Reviews," "Socialist" and pamphlets being sold in large numbers.

Last Thursday evening Comrades Price and Scott Bennett journeyed to Newtown, and held an excellent meeting. Comrade Price opened fire, and his clear exposition of the working-class position under capitalism soon attracted a fine audience. Questions were asked and answered by the speakers to the evident satisfaction of the large crowd assembled.

At the Mechanics Institute on Sunday evening Scott Bennett was to have lectured on "Karl Marx; The Man and his Work." Owing to a slight indisposition, Scott Bennett's place was taken at short

notice by Comrade Hawkins, whose exposition of Marx and new International kept the audience highly interested. Next Sunday our friends of the I.S.C. Liedertafel will supply the musical programme—a fact that should be made widely known.

In answer to numerous enquiries the organiser desires to state that the "Industrial Bulletin," the organ of the I.W.W., may be obtained by subscription through the Group.

Comrades! Propaganda meeting in Market Street at 7.30 every Sunday.

"Economics of the Eight Hours Day" continues to sell well. "What is a scab?" by A. M. Simons, is now on sale also.

All members of the Group are requested to present themselves next Wednesday. Executive report.

For the convenience of Club and Group members, Scott Bennett may be seen at the Club rooms daily.

Trades Unionists and non-Unionists, look out for the Socialist Demonstration! Industrial Unionism expounded. American comrades, members of the I.W.W., will be present.

Hawkins, Scott Bennett, and Holland will speak at the Institute on Sunday night.

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Way of the Lone Hand

UNDER the head of "For the Public Good," the "Lone Hand"—the "Bulletin's" piebald offspring—made an attack on Silver Star Starch Harper, who was duly execrated as an abominable sweater of male and female workers. Subsequently there appeared in the "Bulletin" a full-page advertisement in which Robert Harper and Co. practically intimated that the "Lone Hand's" attack was just a conglomeration of dirty lies. Now, on top of that, comes the "Lone Hand" with a full-page advt. in which the readers of the "Lone Hand" are told that Robert Harper's starch is absolutely the best in creation. Harper the Advertiser has arrived. And the "Lone Hand" has left off denouncing Harper the Sweater.

The Duke of Rutland is right in a sort of way when he describes Socialism as poison. The Duke knows that Socialism will wipe out the human pest—the wealthy loafing class, including the duke vermin—more effectually than the poison-cart tumbles over the rabbit-pest. This knowledge is the poison-bart that makes the duke scream wildly for the stomach pump of class domination. The death squeal of the duke's class isn't altogether unlike the squeal of an Australian rabbit after a phosphorus dinner. It is such an utterly helpless, hopeless, wretched death-squeal.

S.F.A.

AN Executive meeting was held on Oct 3, when there was a full attendance.

Correspondence was received from Kalgoolie Social-Democratic Association, enclosing £1 18s, conference expenses, and enquiring for literature.

The secretary reported that with one exception all the bodies represented at Conference had now paid their share of expenses.

Resolved to print "Economics of the Eight-Hours Day" and "What is a Scab?" as Nos. 1 and 2 respectively of the S.F.A. Pamphlets series.

It was decided to print a penny pamphlet setting forth the aims of the S.F.A., and dealing generally with Australian working class conditions, political and economic. Holland, Scott-Bennett, and Hawkins were appointed a sub-committee to attend to the matter.

Resolved that the membership badge take the form of a red flag on a white button, bearing the letters "S.F.A."

It was decided to allow the printing of Conference Report to stand over.

The proposal for a Socialist Demonstration at the Protestant Hall was endorsed.

Wealth belongs to those who produce it, unless you live under capitalism, when it belongs to those who take it.

Significant that in England, America and Australia there is a simultaneous move by the authorities to block the holding of Socialist meetings.

Socialism and War.

Unanimous Resolve of Stuttgart Congress.

THE Congress confirms the resolutions passed by the former International Congresses against militarism and imperialism, and it again declares that the fight against militarism cannot be separated from the Socialist struggle of classes as a whole.

Wars between capitalistic States are, as a rule, the consequence of their competition in the world's market, for every State is eager not only to preserve its markets, but also to conquer new ones, principally by the subjugation of foreign nations and the confiscation of their lands. These wars are further engendered by the unceasing and ever increasing armaments of militarism, which is one of the principal instruments for maintaining the predominance of the bourgeois classes and for subjugating the working-classes politically as well as economically.

The breaking out of wars is further favored by the national prejudices systematically cultivated in the interest of the reigning classes, in order to turn off the masses of the proletariat from the duties of their class and of international solidarity.

Wars are therefore essential to capitalistism; they will not cease until the capitalistic system has been done away with, or until the sacrifices in men and the sacrifices in money required by the technical development of the military system and the revolts against the armaments have become so great as to compel the nations to give up this system.

Especially the working classes, from which the soldiers are chiefly recruited, and which have to bear the greater part of the financial burdens, are by nature opposed to war, because it is irreconcilable with their aim: the creation of a new economic system founded on a Socialist basis and realising the solidarity of the nations.

The Congress therefore considers it to be the duty of the working classes, and especially of their Parliamentary representatives, to fight with all their might against the military and naval armaments, not to grant any money for such purposes pointing out at the same time the class character of bourgeois society and the real motives for keeping up the antagonisms between nations, and to further imbue the young people of the working classes with the Socialist spirit of universal brotherhood and with class-consciousness.

The Congress considers that the democratic organisation of nation defence, by replacing the standing army by the armed people, will prove an effective means for making aggressive wars impossible, and for overcoming national antagonisms.

The International cannot lay down rigid formulas for the action of the working classes as against militarism, as this action must of necessity differ according to the time and the conditions of the various national parties and particularly according to the basis upon which military organisation is constituted. But it is its duty to intensify and to co-ordinate as much as possible the efforts of the working classes against militarism and against war.

In fact, since the Brussels Congress, the proletariat in its untiring

fight against militarism, by refusing to grant the expenses for military and naval armaments, by democratising the army, has had recourse with increasing vigor and success to the most varied methods of action in order to prevent the breaking out of wars, or to end them, or to make use of the agitation of the social body caused by a war for the emancipation of the working classes: as for instance, the understanding arrived at between the English and French trade unions after the Fashoda crisis, which served to assure peace and to re-establish friendly relations between England and France; the action of the Socialist Parties in the German and French parliaments during the Morocco crisis; the public demonstrations organised for the same purpose by the French and German Socialists; the common action of the Austrian and Italian Socialists who met at Trieste in order to ward off a conflict between the two States; further the vigorous intervention of the Socialist workers of Sweden in order to prevent an attack against Norway; and lastly, the heroic sacrifices and fights, and masses of Socialist workers and peasants of Russia and Poland rising against the war provoked by the Government of the Czar, in order to put an end to it and make use of the crisis for the emancipation of their country and of the working classes. All these efforts show the growing power of the proletariat and its increasing desire to maintain peace by its energetic intervention.

The action of the working classes will be the more successful, the more the mind of the people has been prepared by an unceasing pro-

paganda, and the more the Labor parties of the different countries have been stimulated and drawn together by the International.

The Congress further expresses its conviction that under the pressure exerted by the proletariat the practice of honest arbitration will take the place of the futile attempts of the bourgeois Governments, and that in this way the people will be assured the benefit of universal disarmament which will allow the enormous resources of energy and money wasted by armaments and by wars to be applied to the progress of civilisation.

In case of war being imminent, the working classes and their Parliamentary representatives in the countries concerned shall be bound, with the assistance of the International Socialist Bureau, to do all they can to prevent the breaking out of the war, using for this purpose the means which appear to them the most efficacious, and which must naturally vary according to the acuteness of the struggle of classes, and to the general political conditions.

In case war should break out notwithstanding, they shall be bound to intervene for its being brought to a speedy end, and to employ all their forces for utilising the economical and political crisis created by the war, in order to rouse the masses of the people and to hasten the breaking-down of the predominance of the capitalist class.

Members of the Executive of the Group are reminded that an important meeting will be held on Friday next, at 8 o'clock.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

BOURGEOIS PROPERTY.

CHAPTER V.

England, that was the first nation to apply machinery, had manifested the pretension of constraining the rest of the nations to become exclusively agricultural countries, reserving for herself the industrial rôle. Lancashire was to weave all the cotton produced by the Indies and the United States. This premature attempt at an international industrial monopolisation has miscarried. America, at the present day, manufactures cotton goods in excess of her requirements, and India, whose cotton industry had been ruined by England, has taken to weaving by machinery. Forty years ago the consumption of cotton by the manufactories of India amounted to 87,000 bales; in 1885 the consumption of cotton amounted to 585,000 bales.

India was the cradle of the cotton industry; calicoes first came from Calcutta, and muslin from Mosul; ere long the Indian cottons, manufactured in the proximity of the cottonfields, will once again invade the European markets and, in their turn, ruin the industry of Manchester and the cotton centres of the Continent. The cotton goods of India and the United States will supplant those of Rouen and Manchester. A Yankee merchant, impressed by the impending fate of the Lancashire manufacturers, charitably advised them to transport their machinery to Louisiana, where they would have the raw material close at hand, and so save

the expense of its conveyance. The international displacement of industry goes on under our eyes; the manufactories are drawn into the sphere of the agricultural centres which produce the raw material. But before they had become industrial centres India and the United States had held Europe in subjection, thanks to their agricultural production. The War of Secession of the United States, from 1861 to 1865, threw out of work the weavers of France and England; and exaggerated the cultivation of cotton, "the golden plant," in Egypt, whilst it ruined the fellahs and delivered up Egyptian finance into the hands of Rothschild and other cosmopolitan bankers.

The wheat production is in the act of being centralised in certain parts of the world. England, that in the 17th century produced corn sufficient for her home consumption, with a surplus for exportation, at the present moment imports from America, Australia, and India more than one-half of the wheat she consumes. The nations of Europe, to-day are in a state of economic dependence on one another, and on the half-civilised countries. This international economic interdependence is on the increase, and will, in times to come, form the basis of the political unity of human kind, a unity which will be founded on the ruins of the existing national unities.

(To be Continued.)

Dr. Karl Liebknecht (son of the late William Liebknecht), socialist, has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in a German fortress on a charge of high treason, arising out of the publication of his recent book on Anti-Militarism.

The Capitalist Press.

John Swinton was one of the speakers at a banquet held by the editors of New York a few years ago. Swinton was one of the intellectual and moral giants of his day. His soul recoiled against the prostitution of his manhood. He said:

"There is no such thing in America as an independent press. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dare write your honest opinions, and if you did you know that it would never appear in print.

"I am paid 150 dollars a week for keeping my honest opinion out of the paper I am connected with—others of you are paid similar salaries for similar things—any of you who would be so foolish as to write honest opinions would be out in the streets looking for another job.

"If I allowed my honest opinions to appear in one issue of my paper, like Othello, before 24 hours my occupation would be gone.

"The business of the New York journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to villify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon and to sell his race and his

country for his daily bread. "You know this and I know this, and what folly is this to be toasting an "Independent Press."

"We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping jacks; they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities, our lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

Socialist Picnic at Athol Gardens on Saturday, October 19. Gents, 1/6; ladies, 1s.

The New York "Times" said: "Men must be content to work for less wages. In this way working men will be nearer the station in life to which it has pleased God to call them."

The Socialist

A bright exponent of International Socialism.
Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Victoria.
Published Weekly. Price, 1d

Sydney Agency:

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

"The Socialist" is also sold at all meetings of the International Socialist Group.

The Children of Toil.

THE heart of the Nation was melted of yore for the bond-holden black;
Men sighed at his fate and his fetters and wept for the weak on his back;
And people arose against people and crimsoned with battle the soil—
That the bondman should come to know freedom!— Who strikes for the children of toil?

With limbs that are puny and slender, with eyes that forget how to shine,
(So dreary and dull their existence) they labor in work-shop and mine.
They die that the rich may make merry,—They die that the strong may have spoil,—
With none to regret or remember the pitiful Children of Toil!

In rookery, warehouse and hovel,—in tenements squalid and mean,—
Unfragrant with pestilent odors and reeking with evils unclean;
The little lives cheated and crippled, enmeshed in adversity's coil,—
Are housed till their Maker shall take them—the miseried Children of Toil!

With backs that forever are weary they wear themselves out at the loom,
With gladness crushed out by their duties they toil in the mines' constant gloom;
With hunger, with squalor and terror the slave to embitter and spoil
They slave in the fate which the mighty decree to the Children of Toil!

—"Western Clarion."