

THE CREED OF FAT.

DON'T you interfere with Business, be the Business
what it may,

DON'T you interfere with Business, interference
doesn't pay.

Let the briber breed corruption with his foully-
gathered hoard;

Let the money changers flourish in the Temple of
the Lord.

Let the poison vendors prosper, let the franchise
grabbers cheat;

Let the deft financial juggler pile up millions
through deceit;

Let the sharper tempt the gudgeon with his shining,
gilded lure;

Let the grafter burst his coffers with the plunder
of the poor.

Let the betrayers fatten in their depths of native
slime!

DON'T you interfere with Business, though that
Business be a crime!

Live in oily, fat complaisance! Be a fat, submis-
sive clod!

DON'T you interfere with Business—if the Dollar be
your God.

PUCK (U.S.)

Sold Out!

The Dastardly Work of the Strike Breakers.

By H. E. Holland and E. J. Price.

ON Thursday evening of last week, at a packed meeting held at the Protestant Hall, the members of the Tramway Union—having utterly failed in their “constitutional” efforts to get Croucher reinstated, or the Pimp system abolished—determined that they would cease work at noon on the following day (Friday). This decision was arrived at by a majority so pronounced that it could not have been altered even if the whole of the night shift meeting had voted against. The night shift was to have met on Friday morning.

When Friday morning came, however, it was found that the Commissioners were ordering all cars into the depots by 11 o'clock, in order to clear the streets for the running of the old steam cars by scab labor. Immediately this was discovered, the members of the Strike Committee who were present—Lawton, Warton, Kelly, Price, and Considine—wisely determined to make a counter move—and this proved a master stroke.

Delegates hurried away to

declare the strike on, and call the men off the cars; and the call was responded to with magnificent promptitude. Every time the signal was given, drivers and conductors deserted the cars, which were left standing in the streets. Not a solitary man refused to respond. And on every line a long string of empty cars stretched away into invisibility, and in thousands and tens of thousands the people thronged into the city, the Haymarket being made the storm centre. Hordes of police were hurried to the scene of trouble, and in due time the mounted troopers were ordered out. Every attempt was made by the Wade Government to provoke disorder and riot, an official outrage after outrage was perpetrated.

A meeting of the Sydney Labor Council was hurriedly convened for Saturday afternoon, at which a full attendance of delegates was recorded. Resolutions were unanimously carried to support the Tramway men, and it was resolved that the Strike Committee should consist of the Tramway Committee, the Labor Council Executive, and two representatives from each Union likely to be involved (numbering about 15 in all), and the State Labor Party.

The idea of inviting the

Labor members to join the Strike Committee was to give them an opportunity to fight on the side of the Tramway men. The Labor Party, however, declined to become members of the Strike Committee. Instead, Mr. Holman, Mr. Flowers, and others set out to get hold of a section of the Tramway Committee, and—over the heads and behind the backs of the Strike Committee (which included the Labor Council Executive)—to break the fighting spirit of the men by assuring them that defeat was certain, and that their duty was to surrender unconditionally, and permit the matter to be settled under Mr. Wade's Industrial Disputes Act. The Labor Party was quite willing that the Tramway men should be sacrificed if by such sacrifice the Labor Party could strike a blow at the Sydney Labor Council, whose antagonism to the Sledgehammer Law has been a sharp thorn in the side of the middle-class politicians.

Sunday came—and with Sunday came the most magnificent demonstration Labor has ever made in Sydney. A heaving sea of humanity in the streets; a procession, as wide as the street was wide, thousands and thousands strong—so strong that even the Wade Government issued

instructions that bands were to be permitted to play and men to march without let or hindrance, in spite of the law, and because the Government was positively afraid to enforce the law; and then the great living mass that spread itself over the Domain, from St. Mary's to the Gardens, from the shadow of Parliament House to the Art Galleries! A hundred thousand people were there, to proclaim that public sympathy was all with the strikers! A hundred thousand there in the Domain; and all over Australia tens of thousands of hearts were throbbing for the success of the workers—tens of thousands were ready to “down tools” for the emphasising of the fact that an injury to one worker is an injury to every worker.

It is true that only one solitary Labor member participated in Sunday's magnificent demonstration. It is true, also, that he deprecated “law-breaking,” and counselled “constitutionalism” after the manner of Mr. Wade.

But Sunday heralded victory for the Workers and Right!

On Monday night, while various members of the Strike Committee and others were endeavoring to solidify the ranks in outlying centres, Labor members Edden, Carmichael, Flowers, Dacey, and D. Macdonnell were pleading at the head centre that the men should surrender and leave Croucher's

case and the Pimp system to be settled under Mr. Wade's Law. It was urged by the Labor members that no men would be victimised if this were done. Labor member Flowers, however, announced that he was in a position to know that Price and Considine would not be reinstated. (Now, how did Mr. Flowers know that?)

Notwithstanding that the Strike Defence Committee on Monday had adjourned till Tuesday evening, an informal meeting was held at noon on Tuesday, when several Labor Councillors were present. Mr. Carmichael's resolution was submitted by Mr. Lawton, and the Councillors demanded to know who was responsible for it. No information being available, and the meeting being improperly constituted, the Sydney Labor Council Executive withdrew. The informal meeting then decided that the Labor Party should ask Mr. Wade in the House if the men would be permitted to return to work in accordance with the Labor Party's proposals. Mr. Wade's reply was practically to the effect that Mr. Johnston was the man to see about the matter. The outcome of this was the calling of Wednesday's meeting. In the meantime, for the running of the scab-driven trams in Sydney the power was being supplied by members of the Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers!

Where steam trams were employed, the members of the Loco. Engine Drivers and Firemen remained at work. In Newcastle and Sydney these "unionists" drove and fired the trams on which the scab conductors were employed. And this organised scabbery was apparently fully endorsed by "Labor" member Hollis, secretary of

the Loco. Engine Drivers and Firemen.

On Tuesday Parliament met, and an unrivalled opportunity presented itself for a magnificent fight for working-class interests. The opportunity was allowed to pass. "It was a great fight the Labor Party didn't put up," as a Labor Councillor said to Mr. Carmichael on Thursday night. They talked about additional conditional purchases, about State Rights and Federation Wrongs, about the injustice of getting stamps printed outside of N.S.W., and ever so many other things; but they didn't fight worth a travelling tinker's benediction for the tramway men.

Wednesday—and the general meeting! And again the Labor members in the forefront. A speech by the President with Defeat written all over it—a side-tracking statement from Holman with reference to Holman's friend Kneeshaw; a pitiful, cowardly plea from Edden for the men to return to work, and ONLY sacrifice 20 of the best men of the union; a vigorous speech from Price, who warned them that they were being "kidded" by the politicians. Then, at the behest of the politicians, a deputation to the Commissioners; triumphant return of the deputation with the Railway Director to lecture them patronisingly to make them fair promises safely covered by their ambiguity, and to urge upon them the desirability of scabbing it on the Labor Council and the others pledged to their assistance; to promise them that all would be well if they threw themselves on his mercy; to brutally tell them that the men who had been loyal to working class interests would be victimised. This with the warm assistance of

the "Labor" members. Applause for His Insolence! Then more politicians' speeches, urging unconditional surrender, the never-ending monotone of "Defeat—defeat—defeat!" Holman's smooth-tongued traitorisms, Edden's wretched vulgarity, Donald McDowell's miserable pleadings—all their cowardice, all their villainous strike-breaking game—told at last.

What if the men did carry a resolution to see the strike through?

Outside the doors, and the bitter truth lashed them and stung them like scorpion thongs.

Sold Out!

What wonder that they—most of whom had never been in a strike in their lives before—broke from the ranks and sought safety in ignominious flight. What wonder if the dismal, cowardly croakings of Mr. Holman and his lieutenants drove the Tram men back to beg for employment from Mr. Holman's friend, Mr. Kneeshaw!

"Scabs" we called the human derelicts and unfortunates and jailbirds the Department employed in the place of the strikers. But the term is altogether too mild for the men who, when victory is within easy reach, deliberately sell out the working class; and whether the selling-out be done for political or financial considerations, the crime is the same.

Just imagine these words, uttered by the leader of the Labor Party, ringing through the land when a great industrial war was raging. "Personally," said Mr. McGowen, "I CONSIDER THAT, BEING STATE SERVANTS, THE MEN HAVE NO RIGHT TO BE ON STRIKE."

Imagine a statement like this, made on the floor of Parliament House, by the deputy-leader

of the Labor Party: "HE FELT THAT THE MEN HAD BEEN MISGUIDED, but when dealing with honorable men WHO HAD BEEN LED, largely through no fault of their own, INTO AN UNFORTUNATE POSITION, it was not too much to ask that a course be followed which would help in the restoration of peace and happiness."

Imagine this statement from Labor member Hollis, secretary of a Trade Union: "It would be a grave set of circumstances that would induce him to sanction a strike of State employees. The moment the present strike occurred he, with his party, had done all that possibly could be done to avert serious consequences!"

Imagine a cowardly, traitorous whine like this from a "labor" member (Mr. Holman) at Wednesday's meeting:—"What they should now do was to LOOK OUT FOR THEIR SAFETY." Every day their chances of re-instatement were becoming less, and in a week's time instead of the union their would only be half a union. Better by far for them to acknowledge defeat straight away, and save their strength for a battle at some future date. Unless they did that there union would be utterly broken. The Chief Commissioner had put matters fairly before them, and the best thing they could do would be to go back as soon as possible—that afternoon would be best, but they should all go together."

Imagine a body of young men up against the law, up against the Class State, up against damnable conditions—and the Labor Party up against the men!

And say can you wonder that the

He Learned What It Is.

A SOCIALIST soap-boxer was agitating the town of Colorado City, Texas, and his challenges to debate were irritating the tender profitabilities of the small skimmers. No democrat could be induced to meet the champion of Socialism, and the village banker called on the only republican lawyer of the place to induce him to tackle the job.

"Why don't you get some of your democrat friends to do him up?" asked the republican attorney, F. M. Allee.

"O, they say let the fellow howl; that he will tire out in time; and that the doctrine he preaches is only a passing fad. But you can wind him up in a jiffy—he's only a windbag."

So Allee agreed to meet the stranger; and, knowing a wagon-maker who was a Socialist, he went down to see him.

"I understand that you Socialists wish to debate?"

"Nothing would please us better, and the argument may be of general benefit," was the reply.

"Well, I'll meet him two weeks from next Friday. In the meantime I'd like to read some of your literature, and if you have some pamphlet that explains what you people advocate, would be pleased to have it."

"With pleasure," said the wagon-maker, as he brought out a dozen volumes from behind a curtain in his shop.

"But I don't want all these. I haven't time to go through a whole library. Just give me one or two small pamphlets."

He got the pamphlets and went home to prepare himself for the supposedly easy job of confounding

the crazy Socialists and putting them off the streets in shame. Allee had never read a line on the subject, and as he waded through the unanswerable arguments of the two booklets found that he was unent from what he had expected. He could find no flaw or fallacy either in the arguments or in the premises upon which they were based, and he sweat under the humiliation of his predicament.

A fire had just destroyed his library, with all his reference books, but he borrowed an encyclopedia from a fellow attorney the next morning and found to his consternation that its presentation of Socialism was even more irrefutable than that of the pamphlets. Then he realized that to meet a man armed with such a force of facts could be nothing else than disastrous to him, and would subject him to the chaffing of the entire community. There was nothing to do but to get out of it.

He had a friend in Springfield, Mo., and wrote this friend to win him two days before the time of the debate to come to Springfield at once on important business. In due time the message was received. Allee took it to the wagon-maker and showed how it would be impossible to meet the agitating adversary, much as he would like to do it; and the attorney took the next train for Springfield, leaving behind his promise that he would meet the Socialist later.

When in Springfield he heard another agitator on the street, bought some more literature and went deeper into the subject. He returned home, and, two weeks after the time appointed for the debate arose on the same street corner in front of the bank where

the Socialists had annoyed the money changer—and made his first Socialist speech. He has made others since, as numerous comrades of Texas will testify. Of course, he was cut by his former republican friends, but he kept on and is now one of the most effective Socialists speakers and organizers in the Lone Star state.

To hear Allee tell this story on himself is rich. And it is remarkable how many of the best workers in the movement have been similarly converted. How many have come to scoff and remained to investigate! No honest opponent dare investigate it. To oppose Socialism you must remain ignorant of what it is—and then you oppose not Socialism, but some vague something which you imagine Socialism to be. —"Appeal to Reason."

In 1904 Eugene Debs, Socialist candidate for the U.S. Presidency, received 408,000 votes. At the election before that the Socialist vote was 96,000. Socialists now claim that they have made such progress that this year's vote will reach reach at least 700,000, and may be far greater.

It occasionally happens that revolution is evolution hurried up. And it is astonishing what a leap evolution takes sometimes when hungry men get behind and give it a kick. —Fred Phillips Shepherd, in the "Sunday Chronicle."

Owners of zinc-producing mines in Germany have combined in a syndicate that for the next three years will control production and prices of that mineral. Germany is as yet one of the largest producers of this metal.

During 1907, 262 textile mills were constructed in the United States as against 303 in the previous year. Of the cotton mills, 70 per cent. of the new construction was in the Southern States.

Craft Unions are organized for the purpose of enabling a few "aristocrats of labor" to sell their labor power at a little higher price. Industrial Unions are organized for the purpose of training the worker to get along without the capitalist fleecer.—The "Wage Slave."

The Lithgow trouble continues, and the lockers-out are able to chuckle over the fact that the Wages Board Law protects their interests immensely.

When International Socialist Considine declared that the Tramway Union would be a union of blacklegs if it stopped short of getting Croucher reinstated, the President attempted to rule him out of order—and it was the President (and NOT Considine) that the meeting shouted down.

The New Zealand Government has a big unemployed problem to cope with—and hasn't the semblance of an idea how it's to be with coped with, either.

Under the Red Flag

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FRANCE.

Once more there has been a debate on Morocco, but nothing much has come of it. The Government again declare that they have no ulterior motives, that they are only too eager to go away—which I can quite believe—but still nothing can be done as long as the Powers recognise Abdul-el-Aziz as ruling Sultan. So the weary business is to go on, though apparently there is to be no more fighting on behalf of the protege of the French. Meanwhile, the rival is at Fez; indignation was sought to be aroused by saying that he had destroyed the valuable European goods accumulated by his brother, but, after the sarcastic letter of Mr. Hanes in the "Times" concerning those valuable articles, we are not likely to hear much on that point. Whether the Government like it or not, the only effectual remedy is that advocated by Jaures—i.e., retirement—and the more it is delayed the greater will be the blow to French prestige.

The proceedings in the Senate relating to the nationalisation of the Western Railway are curious, the majority of

that body hate the Bill, but they are afraid to throw it out, because they know very well that if M. Clemenceau is defeated on that point, he will resign. Now they do not love him, but they hate his probable successor, M. Combes. The "petit pere" is now getting more and more popular, and so, in order to avoid having him, the Senate tolerates M. Clemenceau, and will probably even pass the Bill concerning the railway. But they are trying hard to raise side issues and so delay it indefinitely.

The Senate is also pursuing the same policy with reference to the old age pension scheme, but here the Senators are able to play a safer game. As passed by the Chamber the Bill made no provision for the expenditure which would be incurred, so that the Senate is continually talking about that point. The only way to raise the money wanted is by means of an income tax, and that Bill has not passed the Chamber of Deputies yet, though it is making some progress.

RUSSIA.

The "Russkoe Znamya," in supporting its claim for pardons for the fiends who carried out the Bielostok pogrom, gave two columns of pardons issued by our ally to

those who participated in anti-Jewish pogroms at Nijni Novgorod, Nicolalev, Kherson, Chernigov, and Bessarabia. This appeal of the organ of the pogromists had its effect in the mild punishments meted out to those who took part in the Bielostok massacre: one received three years' penal servitude, and 13 others to from six to twelve months' imprisonment. Murder is cheap in Holy Russia, provided you kill Jews or Socialists.

After seven months' incarceration in the fortress of Peter and Paul, Nicholas Tchaikovsky is now being tried by court-martial.

GERMANY.

The German official world hardly know what to do now when a speech of William II. comes into the press. Shall they deny it or refrain from taking any notice at all? The latter policy is usually tried till it is such an obvious failure that a denial is inevitable, by which time a denial has even less value than ever. But, in any case, even the stupidest have so often seen the denials refuted by the subsequent course of events, or by further disclosures, that nobody believes any official denial!

A curious document is a

leading article in the official organ of the German Government on the misunderstandings, as well as the misrepresentations, of which they are victims. According to this account there is no more innocent, peaceful, body of men in the world than the Prussian War Ministry. It would be hard to say whom this sort of twaddle is intended to impress.

Our Prussian comrades will now be represented in their reactionary Landtag by seven representatives, including comrade Karl Liebknecht. There is no doubt that the presence of these representatives of the Social Democracy will have a very useful effect on the policy of the Prussian Government, at least in preventing many reactionary measures.

A monument was unveiled this week at Leipzig to the memory of our old friend, the Red Postmaster, Julius Motzler, in the presence of his widow, well known by many of the veterans of the party, from the days of the Zurich and the London exile, as Tante Motzler (Aunt Motzler), when she and her husband, known as Uncle Julius, kept open house for the members of the party who were obliged to come to Zurich and London for one cause or other. Bernstein on this

occasion delivered an eloquent speech in memory of his old comrade-in-arms, with whom he shared the honor for many years of a special classification in the records of the German police as dangerous enemies of the Fatherland of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Bernstein also expressed, in the name of the party, their special thanks to Frau Motte for the many services she had rendered, as well as their sympathy at her loss. Many messages were sent by prominent comrades unable to be present, including one from Clara Zetkin, in which she spoke of the debt she owed to her master in Socialism.

It is very characteristic of the great fear inspired by the Social Democracy that, whereas the Kaiser recently read out a speech to the soldiers of the Guards Regiment assembled after a parade recently held in Berlin—that this speech, made to his own body-guard, has not been published, that it has, in other words, been kept out of the press. It is considered indiscreet, apparently, to let the public know what were the instructions given by the Kaiser to the soldiers whom they pay. Unfortunately there can be little doubt of the so-called loyalty of the Guards. They are a picked regiment, and are

manned chiefly by men from rural districts, as, indeed, practically all the Berlin regiments are. The practice of the German military authorities is to send the inhabitants of Berlin as far from Berlin as possible during their term of military service. They want no Social Democrats if possible. They might refuse to fire on their fathers and mothers.

JAPAN.

One or two issues of the "Socialist Weekly" of Tokyo have been suppressed, and our Comrades Matsusaki and Akaba may be sent to prison.

The police have been interfering with and breaking up several of the meetings held by our comrades.

INDIA.

It is stated that the French officials at Chandarnar have handed Babu Roy Gupta, director of the Duplex College, over to the British authorities. He is alleged to have been concerned in the Manikettollah bomb factory.

The most recent bomb affair near Barrakpur appears to be without political significance. A leaflet entitled "Bande Mataram," is being extensively circulated throughout the continent calling upon

united India to free itself in 1917. The authorities believe the leaflet to have been printed in England.

POLAND.

The "Russisches Bulletin," of June 19, says that the local newspapers contain the following information of the shocking condition of the Warsaw prisoners. In a single small cell are from 20 to 30 prisoners. They have no beds on which to lie down; the cell is so small that the prisoners cannot even on the naked ground find room to lie down and therefore have to sleep either sitting or standing. The authorities will not provide either cold or warm food for the prisoners. Every prisoner has nine kopecks a day on which he has to provide himself with food. In the Council Prison, in which there is accommodation for about 180 prisoners, there are at present 500 prisoners interned. In the Paviak, with room for 300, there are 800 prisoners, and in the Festung there are about 1200 prisoners.

NORWAY.

One hundred and fifty-four Socialists were returned victorious at the recent municipal elections in Norway. In the city council of Christiania,

the capital, 27 Socialists were elected against 57 of all other parties. The entire Socialist vote increased 25 per cent.

GREECE.

Several months ago the Socialist movement was launched in Greece. One prominent city, Patras, has now a local society with a membership of 500.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Metal Workers' Federation have grown since 1905 from 6000 to 18,000. In 1905 there were 69 disputes in which 5000 workers were concerned, and in 1906 there were 146 with 15,000, and costing 101,000f. The organ has a circulation of 21,000 copies. Income last year was 433,715f, expenses 303,000f. The members of this union, it may be added, form the revolutionary element in the Swiss Party.

GERMANY.

A conference has been called of the Free Youths' Organisation (the title which our organisation of the youths has been obliged to take under the new law of association), which will meet in Berlin on September 6. The chief subjects for discussion are those of the future organisation and enlightenment of the youths.

Continued from Page 5.

Tramway men smashed under to the combined forces of the Government, the Railway Commissioners, and the Labor Party's organised scabbery.

Smashed under, too, when telegrams were flashing from every point of the compass with messages of assistance and goodwill; when the wharf laborers, the coal lumpers, the rock choppers, the tailor-esses, the ironworkers, the coal miners, the Newcastle coal trimmers, the Newcastle Labor Councilors, and ever so many others, were prepared to cease work at short notice to help them win.

At first, no one was to be victimised; then only Price and Considine were to suffer; later, the list was extended to ONLY twenty or thirty. Since the disaster, it is reported that the victims will total considerably more than a hundred.

Never in all the history of Unionism in Australia was there such a tragic wrecking of so magnificent an opportunity.

Never in all Australia's dark history was there more damnable, more traitorous selling-out of a great fighting wing of the industrial army on the field of battle!

In the gloom of it all the steadfast, fearless fight of the International Socialists who were members of the Union is a happy circumstance; and the correct and scientific attitude assumed by Sydney Labor Council is a redeeming feature.

But the fact remains that the strikers (and the fighting Internationals with them) and the Labor Council were treacherously sold out for a political consideration.

Nevertheless out of defeat shall come victory.

Already the ranks of the Internationals swell as a result of the Tramway defeat. The fighting party of Revolutionary Socialism grows and grows. The professional politician—the seller-out of Labor—must go. The Class State must go!

The Social Revolution speeds our way on the "swift-winged arrows of time," and history hastens to the building of the Socialist Republic.

The Court of Honor of the Berlin Chamber of Solicitors has refused to strike off the rolls. Dr. Karl Liebknecht (son the famous German Socialist), who was sentenced to 18 months' detention in a fortress last autumn for publishing a book on anti-militarism. Dr. Liebknecht was one of the six successful candidates in the recent Prussian elections.

A dispute has broken out between the members of the printers' union (Buchdrucker Verband) and the Harmsworth of Germany, August Seherl. The latter has dismissed all the members of the union. It is a peculiar comment on the harmony of interests between employers and employed which certain leading officials of the union hold to prevail.

Great Socialist Meeting in the Domain on Sunday. Addresses will be delivered by Price, Considine, Scott Bennett, Holland, and others on the Tragedy of the Strike.

A Charge that Failed. Tragedy of the Strike!

On Wednesday last, Mrs. Kenna, secretary of the Tailoresses Union, was arrested at the instance of the driver of a scab tram, and charged with having used insulting words with intent to commit a breach of the peace. Although Mrs. Kenna is the best-known woman in Sydney, her name was not taken, and she was dragged off to the police station to answer a charge which, under the law, revealed no offence whatever. Mrs. Kenna has to meet expenses amounting to £5 5s. as the result of this action on the part of the Wade Government—and the "Review's" opinion is that the Unionists of Sydney should cover the loss as a protest against such inspired police action. The decision in Mrs. Kenna's case means that all others similarly charged and convicted have suffered illegally—and the Wade Government should be called upon to see that the victims receive due compensation.

Alexander was summarily dismissed on a similar report furnished by a professional Pimp; but it happened that only nine persons travelled on the tram on which the Pimp alleged he had purchased the ticket, and Alexander was able to produce every passenger, who were unanimous in declaring that the Pimp had not been on the tram at all. The Pimp was sacked, and Alexander was reinstated and paid for the time he had been off work; but if the conductor had not been able to locate every passenger, the word of the paid Pimp would have triumphed, and Alexander would have carried the brand of thief for life.—"The Tramway Spy."

At a special meeting of the I.S. Group Executive on Thursday evening, a request from a large number of Tram workers that the International Socialists should devote a Domain meeting on Sunday afternoon to dealing with the Strike Tragedy, was favorably considered, and it was unanimously decided to hold the meeting, and to notify the I.W.W. Executive that the departure from the regular custom of abandoning our meeting on the first Sunday in the month would be for this Sunday only.

The time and place of debate between Labor Member Stuart Robertson and H. E. Holland will be advertised in next "Review."

The "Evening News" reports that, during the strike, a policeman tramping Botany way, with long miles before him, in the early morning, asked a Chinaman, who was driving a cart, to give him a lift. The Chinaman thought he was a tramway blackleg going to work. "No, you b— scab!" said the Chinaman, as he drove off, turning a deaf ear to the policeman's assurance that he had nothing to do with the strike.

A Melbourne I.W.W. report reached the "Review" too late for insertion this week.

Peter Bowling wired to Sydney Labor Council: "Deeply sympathetic with Tramway men in their betrayal."

GROUP MEMBERS are notified that in future the "Review" will only be sent to Financial Members. Where a member's subscription is one month in arrears, the magazine will be discontinued. This rule will not, of course, affect members who are unfinancial through illness or unemployment.

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

The International Socialists largely participated in the Tramway employees strike demonstration in the Domain on Sunday afternoon. Holland, Scott Bennett, Mrs. Kenna, Price, Considine, Peyton, speaking at the various platforms. On the previous Saturday evening O'Meara, Holland, and Scott Bennett spoke under the auspices of the International Socialists to an immense concourse of people in Goulburn Street, Socialism and Industrial Unionism being well advocated by the speakers. On Sunday night at Winston Hall, Scott Bennett's lecture on "Socialism and Evolution" was abandoned in order that speeches in support of the tramway men might be made. There was a crowded attendance, including quite a number of the tramway men. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Price, Considine, Holland, Myles Kelly, and Scott Bennett. Mrs. Kenna presided over the gathering in an efficient manner. The musical program was contributed to by a number of artists.

Have you seen the pamphlet issued by the International Socialists on the Tramway trouble? See that it is well circulated!

The Speakers' Class was well attended on Thursday last. Members of Club and Group are cordially invited to attend.

Members of Club and Group are reminded that there will be a special joint meeting of Club and Group members on Thursday week at the Club rooms. As the business

to be dealt with is important, every member is requested to attend.

New scholars continue to join the Sydney Socialist Sunday School. We shall not be satisfied, however, until we have hundreds of scholars attending this valuable Socialist institution!

THE MELBOURNE MUSTER.

By JACUSKIN.

GOOD LUCK to the Sydney strikers; loyal and true as steel are they to their class and to the rights of man.

Bye-the-way, am I liable for a fine of £1000 for saying the above. One never knows, in a free country such as Australia, what law he may infringe when he encourages his fellow-worker.

Tom Mann spoke in the Bijou Theatre on Sunday, July 24. There was a full house, and the address on "Socialism and New Zealand," was of extreme interest. Comrade Mann also touched upon the intense unemployment that existed in America, which had its reflex, in a smaller degree, in Australia.

The Melbourne I.W.W. Club, anticipating the arrival of the American Fleet, have issued a leaflet on "Loyalty, true and false," true loyalty being loyalty to humanity, false loyalty—to a throne and flag that symbolises capitalist oppression and domination.

The N.S.W. State Parliament itself into the merest display of imitation fire-works. To term it even a sham fight would be to dignify it with a name that didn't belong to it.

During the N.S.W. censure debate both Government and Labor supporters carefully avoided reference to the Industrial Disputes Act.

There recently died in the North Island of New Zealand, Ahumai te Paerata, a Maori chieftainess, famous in Maori history as taking part in the defence of Orakau, in the Waikato, against the British troops, when the chief Rewi gave his defiant answer to the British demand to surrender—"We will fight for ever and ever and ever." Major Mair, who was sent with the ultimatum, requested that the women and children should come out of the pah, so as not to be killed. Ahumai te Paerata, then a young woman, jumped on the parapet and proudly replied, "Where our fathers and brothers die we also shall die." Ahumai had had one of her fingers shot off, a bullet passed through the palm of one hand, and two more bullets pierced her body. Despite these wounds she lived on till she reached the age of 84 years.

Every Parliamentary member who urges mediation and delay—who fails to plainly tell every union that its business is to loyally respond to the call to down tools in aid of the tramway men—is much more a scab and blackleg than is the human derelict who sinks his manhood for the immortal crusts the Railway Commissioners throw him.—"The Tramway Spy."

When the Board of Inquiry was sitting, it was openly declared that the present Mrs. Kneeshaw had been employed as a pimp, but every effort to get in detailed evidence of the identity of Mrs. Kneeshaw and Millie Giles and M.G. was persistently and determinedly blocked by the solicitor who represented the Commissioners and Mr. Kneeshaw.—"The Tramway Spy."

The Group Executive has decided to convene a special meeting for the Domain on Sunday to hear addresses on the Tragedy of the Tramway Strike.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

H. Scott Bennett

LECTURES

NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Subject: Socialism & Evolution

Musical Programme.

THE Tramway Spy

An Exposure of Mr. Kneeshaw's Pimp
System, and a Call to the Organised
Workers to Down Tools in aid of the
Tramway Men.

(With Secret Spy Reports Reproduced.)

By H. E. HOLLAND.

Price : One Penny.

Sold by H. E. HOLLAND, 16 Royal Arcade, Sydney.

The People to their Land

By EDWARD CARPENTER.

O HIGH rocks looking heavenward,
O valleys green and fair,
Sea cliffs that seem to gird and guard
Our Island once so dear,
In vain your beauty now ye spread,
For we are numbered with the dead :
A robber band has seized the land,
And we are exiles here—
A robber band has seized the land,
And we are exiles here.

The moonlight glides along the shore
And silvers all the sands,
It gleams on halls and castles hoar
Built by our fathers' hand ;
But from the scene its beauty fades,
The light dies out along the glades :
A robber band has seized the land
And we are exiles here.

The plowman plows, the sower sows,
The reaper reaps the ear,
The woodman to the forest goes
Before the day grows clear ;
But of our toil no fruit we see,
The harvest's not for you and me ;
A robber band has seized the land,
And we are exiles here.

The cattle in the sun may lie,
The fox by night may roam,
The lark may sing all day on high,
Between its heaven and home ;
But we have no place here ; to die
Is the one right we need not buy ;
Then high to heaven our vows be given,
We'll have our land or die.

L'Assassin Clemenceau.

And the Confederation of Labor.

By H.S.B.

THAT things are moving in France is obvious enough from the cablegrams appearing in the capitalist press. To what depths Clemenceau has fallen is one of the first thoughts that strike a Socialist. Now Premier of France, his old-time radical Socialist leanings, and indeed more than leanings, have given place to the bourgeois minded Clemenceau, the Premier who, at all costs, is determined that in France the system of wage slavery that he once so eloquently denounced shall remain unscathed and secure. The present strife in France is the direct outcome of the unspeakably brutal methods employed by the capitalist government towards the strikers at Vigneux and Villeneuve. The murderous proclivities of Thiers seems to have become embodied in the committee of the ruling class at present in power. The arresting of innocent workmen with their subsequent incarceration in filthy cells, is occasionally varied by the indiscriminate shooting of men, women, and children who are intent on seeing that portion at least of the galling conditions imposed upon them by the capitalist class are removed. And at the head of the murderous gang stands—Clemenceau, radical, bourgeois defender, and darling of the gutter press of Capitalism! The leading force in the revolt against the unspeakable conditions prevailing is the Confederation of Labor. For some considerable time past this organisation has come more and more to the front in the working-class movement of France. It is a

frankly revolutionary economic organisation. The organisation made up of socialists who believe both political and economic action of Socialists who believe that the much importance has been paid in the past to political work, and lastly of anarchists for ever advocating "direct action;" but, differing as these three sections do, there is one common bond that holds them all together—the abolition of the uprooting of wage-slavery in every shape and form. That the Federation is embracing all grades of workers is evidenced by the fact that quite a large number of State-paid schoolmasters belong to the organisations, and, as the capitalist press has informed us, obedient to the call of comrades in distress, the compositors on the daily press have "struck" in such numbers as to render impossible the production of a number of capitalist dailies whose stream of lies and misrepresentations will thus be for a time effectually stopped. It was owing to the undoubtedly fine organisation of the Federation that the electric workers won their strike in Paris recently, when, with Paris plunged in darkness, the poets of the bourgeoisie had ample time to compose odes upon the brotherly relationship existing between Capital and Labor.

While the Sydney daily papers are shrieking invectives at the tramway men who struck against departmental villainy and degrading conditions, they are upholding the reporters who are on strike at Perth, because they could not get the use of the particular room they desired.

A "Worker" Lie.

THIS week's issue of the Sydney "Worker" (sometimes properly described as the "Shirker") prints a lie as cowardly and criminally false as anything ever printed by the capitalist press. Referring to the collapse of the Tramway Strike, the "Worker" says:

A regrettable feature of the termination of the strike was the assault made upon the Union president by revolutionary Socialist members of other Unions.

No revolutionary Socialist took part in the attack on Lawton. The "Worker's" purpose is, apparently, to divert attention from the gross betrayal of the Tramway men by the Labor Party by directing a faked charge at the Socialists. This is made perfectly clear by the fact (which not even the "Worker" will deny) that when the paragraph quoted above appeared in the first seats that came off the "Worker" machine, it read:

A regrettable feature of the termination of the strike was the assault made upon the Union president by revolutionary Socialists and members of other Unions.

Before the machine had got fairly going, a hurried order was sent out to stop press, and the letter "s" at the end of the word "Socialists" and the word "and" were chipped

out of the stereo-plate to make the par read as it finally appeared.

The "Review" challenges the "Worker" to name ONE revolutionary Socialist who took part in the alleged assault.

The daily papers had declared that the "assault" was committed by "wharf laborers and coal lumpers," a statement as foundationless as that of the "Worker."

At Wednesday night's meeting of the I.S. Group, the Executive was instructed to send the following resolution to the "Worker" for publication:

That this meeting of International Socialists resents the publication in Sydney "Worker" of the utterly false and unfounded statement that the assault on the President of the Tramway Union was made by revolutionary Socialists, and calls upon the "Worker" to substantiate its statement or make a public apology for its conduct.

The International Socialists—the fighting party of the workers—never shirk a fight on either the industrial or political field. It was quite right, therefore, that they should be the first to raise the flag of revolt against any class made law; it was also quite right that they should endeavor to point the way of Revolutionary Socialism to the Trade Union Congress.

Socialist meeting in Sydney Domain next Sunday afternoon.

Tricked Tram Men.

By E. J. PRICE.

ON Monday morning of last week this member of the then strike committee was confident of victory for the strikers in their straight-out working class fight against capitalist tyranny; but the evil hand of the "Labor" parliamentary (mis)representatives made its ugly appearance by pleading to the Tramway Union executive (behind the backs of the Labor Council, who with the strike committee alone should have directed the fight) to "get the men back to work," "don't break the law;" "you can't win;" "you are beaten to-day;" you will be beaten still worse to-morrow;" etc. The Socialists' charge that the "Labor" party are STRIKE BREAKERS is here proved right up to the hilt. These secret conferences (conspiracies, to the Socialist) of the executive and "Labor" strike-smashers without any information for the strikers disheartened the men, with the result of Wednesday's catastrophe, when the fighting workers were implored by the "Labor" takirs and their own politically-chloroformed executive to surrender unconditionally.

This tramway tragedy is another milestone on the road

to working-class freedom, and other "Labor party" veil drawn aside. The hideous treachery of the middle-class non-party "Laborites" is still further exposed, and the exposure hastens the inevitable working-class awakening when the workers will have learnt to understand Industrial Unionism and will realize that Socialism is the Hope of the World.

The Socialist party is the only party of the working class; the only party of the dispossessed; the only party of the enslaved and despised; the only party standing squarely on a platform which declares in favor of private property for every one who is willing to work for it and for the equal freedom of every man, woman, and child.—"Appeal to Reason."

It appears ever stronger to me in "my own personal opinion" the economic and political unity must be built up hand in hand. It you divide the workers on either one of these subjects they will split into thousand fragments on both. The "pure and simple union" should have taught the one, the "pure and simple" Socialists the other.—Olive M. Johnson, in the "Weekly People."

The workers are ready for "unity on both the economic and political field." They demand it, they are becoming disgusted at the wangling about the relative importance of the two; they desire unity, they desire it with a passion, and want to the individuals or organisations that stand in its way.—Olive M. Johnson, in the "Weekly People."

SALMAGUNDI.

Fire and Water! Tuesday's "Herald" chronicles with scare headlines the fact that Lord Brassey "nearly" fell into the burning debris at his country residence in connection with a fire thereat. Present writer remembers when the "noble lord" in question (whilst Governor of Victoria) fell into the smellful Yarra after a "glorious" day out with some of Melbourne's chief boodlers. The last named fall was connected with fire-water!

Labor Party supporters in the Lithgow Smelters' Union meeting cursed the International Socialists for their opposition to the Sledgehammer Law. They also charged the Internationals with having tried to "run the show" at the Trade Union Congress.

"The Tramway Spy" was issued on Wednesday afternoon of last week, and in the course of three or four hours over 600 copies were sold. At Sunday's big meeting in the Domain over 400 copies were bought up. In all, about 1300 copies have been sold to date. (The issue was 2000.) Therefore, order early, before the "Spy" goes out of print.

A subscription is being made by Socialists and unionists to defray the legal expenses incurred by Mrs. Kenna—who was illegally arrested and charged with an offence not mentioned in the law, because she called a tramway scab by the name that belonged to him.

Ministers of the Wade Government are now taking a turn at making a presentation of pipes and things to men who scabbed during the recent strike. Fancy giving a man a pipe engraved with the fact that on a certain occasion he sank his manhood, sold his class, and voluntarily branded himself as something to be despised. It's not fair to a man's children to confront them with the evidence of a shame like that.

"A striker of 1890"—who is probably one of the underpaid scribblers in the newspaper office—writes in the "Telegraph" that the people who are to blame for the Tramway strike are the Sydney Labor Councillors, assisted by the International Socialists. A little further on the same writer declares that the International Socialists, assisted by the Labor Council, did the trick.

Japanese Capitalism.

It is often a heartrending sight to see a poor family evicted so mercilessly by a house owner, or to watch unemployed trodding heavily with hunger and disappointment. Empty houses and shops are scattered all over the city now. Failures of business houses and banks are not an unusual thing nowadays, and the poor workers are robbed by these houses of their hard earnings.

We never saw so many empty houses and shops in the city as at present. Empty houses are the result of failure in business. Empty tenements are on account of hard times. Workers unable to keep a house, or even a room, rent together and live together two or three families in a little shabby hut in the most unhealthy manner. As the result of hard times wages are reduced, and yet there are so many unemployed all over the country. There is no system of release for the unemployed in Japan, so they are left to the irony of fate! Consequently every form of evil is occurring that demoralizes society. Suicide, robbery, petty theft and murder are the headlines of the daily press

painted in the most brutal fashion!

Strikes are suppressed by the police and the military force. Agitators are persecuted, blacklisted and often walled off from the factory or mines by injunctions which are now used freely to protect the capitalists.

Every form of labor organization is persecuted and suppressed nowadays. We fear some untoward incident may occur if they are oppressed in such an extreme brutality. Child labor and female night work of 12 hours or a day of 14 to 16 hours daily without day rest is the usual manner of exploiting all over the country. We have hope only in Socialism and find many workers to have hope in it.—“Socialist Weekly,” Tokio.

“I have absolute trust in a Supreme Court Judge who has had experience in industrial matters. I have fallen into the habit of relying upon his judgment, and looking to him to do the right thing at the right time.”—Mr. Beeby, on the Industrial Disputes Act.

Drinking and smoking among the women of the rich is as common as among the men. And thus do the great private riches debauch the state and rot the foundation of morality and motherhood. And they oppose Socialism as being immoral.—“Appeal to Reason.”

A Labor Member on a Grid-Iron.

Will Mr. Beeby be Honest Enough to Resign?

By H. McGUIRE.

At Sydney Labor Council meeting on Thursday of last week, after Mr. Beeby had delivered a lengthy speech—the purpose of which was to chloroform the Labor Council, just as the L.P. had previously chloroformed the Tramway Strike Committee—I asked Mr. Beeby this question:—

“Is it a fact that when the Industrial Disputes Act was before Parliament, you—speaking for the Labor Party—said that your party did not claim to have any special sympathy with the wage-earners, but rather that you were there to represent the whole of the people of the State?”

Mr. Beeby's reply was to the effect that, if it could be shown that he had said anything of the kind, he would forthwith resign his seat in Parliament—a statement that was cheered by such delegates as were already beginning to succumb to the chloroforming process.

Now, the only reliable way to “show” what Mr. Beeby did say in Parliament is by reference to “Hansard”—in which a verbatim report of

Mr. Beeby's speech appears—a proof of which report, by the way, was submitted to Mr. Beeby and passed by him as correct. Therefore, what “Hansard” says Mr. Beeby said, is what Mr. Beeby says Mr. Beeby said.

And “Hansard” reports Mr. Beeby as having said as follows (March 19, 1908; page 309):—

“I think the WHOLE HOUSE accepts the Premier's statement that WE, AS A PARTY, DO NOT CLAIM ANY MONOPOLY OF SYMPATHY WITH THE WAGE-EARNERS OF THIS COMMUNITY, WITH THOSE WHO PRODUCE AS AGAINST THOSE WHO CONTROL THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION.”

Surely no comment is needed here; and, of course, Mr. Beeby—being strictly a man of his word—will forthwith tender his resignation as member of Parliament. He MUST either do this, or perform a most humiliating and undignified spring from the exceedingly hot grid-iron on whose unmerciful bars he so precipitately flopped on Thursday.

I shall be glad to hear from Mr. Beeby in next “Review.”

Wanted, instrumentalists for the Socialist Band. First practice next Wednesday.

SOCIALISM.

(From "Socialism: What it is and what it seeks to accomplish," by W. Liebknecht.)

SOCIAL democracy will bring into existence an organisation of the state and society, which, resting on the equality of all men, will choke the source of inequality, will tolerate neither ruler nor servant and will found a fraternal community of free men. In order to make this possible the present manner of production must be brought to an end. The economic basis of society—that is, the system of wage labor—must be transformed.

Individual labor is unproductive. Work, as we have seen, must according to its nature be communistic. Therefore we must have united labor for the advantage of every individual, united labor and united enjoyment of the fruits of labor. This it is which we would establish in place of the present system of exploitation. Socialistic co-operation in place of wage labor!

The instruments of production must cease to be the monopoly of a class—they must be the public property of all. There shall be no more exploiter or exploited. Production and distribution of the produce must be regulated in

the interest of the whole. As the present production, exploitation and robbery must be abolished, so likewise must the present traffic which is only fraud.

We seek justice and fight injustice.

We seek free labor and attack wage-slavery.

We seek the prosperity of all and struggle against misery.

We seek the education of all and fight ignorance and barbarism.

We seek peace and order, and combat the murder of people, the class war and the social anarchy.

We seek the socialist people's state and attack the despotic class state.

Whoever desires these things, and struggle for them, let him unite with us and work with all his strength for our cause—for the cause of socialism—for the cause of humanity, whose victory will soon be gained.

It must be the aim of socialism to give conscious unanimity to this struggles of the working classes and to indicate the inevitable goal.

It was Marx himself who explained the whole development of industrial society as a series of class conflicts.

This social revolution involves the emancipation not merely of the proletariat but of the whole human race, which is suffering under existing conditions. But this emancipation can be achieved by the working class alone, because all other classes, in spite of their mutual strife of interests, take their stand upon the principle of private ownership of the means of production and have a common interest in maintaining the existing social order.

If we announce that we will remove the present class state, then in order to meet the objections of our opponents we must also say that the social democracy, while it contends against the class state through the removal of the present form of production, will destroy the class struggle itself. Let the means of production become the possession of the community; then the proletariat is no longer a class.

It is not our task to hold a picture of the future state, but to inform them of the progress of development and the laws that actuate present society; to point out to them what is necessary in order to bring exploitation and slavery to an end; and to show them

how industrial society more and more puts the means for abolishing it into their hands.

To expect the transformation of society and the social revolution to accomplish itself without taking part in the political struggle is childish foolishness. Whoever thinks this has no conception of the difficulty and greatness of our struggle for emancipation.

We state here that the regulation of religious matters lies with each individual, and we declare religion to be a private matter.

Concessions to railway employees in connection with the Eight-Hour holiday! The railway men were NOT "naughty boys." They didn't strike; and as a reward for their organised scabbery Mr. Johnston throws them some sugar plums. In the meantime, he also throws the honest, manly striker out of the Tramway service for life!

Mr. Beeby on the Industrial Disputes Act: "When you get a Supreme Court Judge, a man who is permanent, who is beyond all possible control and influence, you get the highest type of man that the community can produce."!!!

Materialism in England

THERE was another fact that contributed to strengthen the religious leanings of the bourgeoisie. That was the rise of materialism in England. This new doctrine not only shocked the pious feelings of the middle class; it announced itself as a philosophy only fit for scholars and cultivated men of the world, in contrast to religion which was good enough for the uneducated masses, including the bourgeoisie. With Hobbs it stepped on the stage as a defender of royal prerogative and omnipotence; it called upon absolute monarchy to keep down that "puer robustus sed malitiosus," to wit, the people. Similarly, with the successors of Hobbes, with Bolingbroke, Shaftsbury, etc., the new deistic form of materialism remained an aristocratic, esoteric doctrine, and, therefore, hateful to the middle class, both for its religious heresy and for its anti-bourgeois political connections. Accordingly, in opposition to the materialism and deism of the aristocracy, those Protestant sects which had furnished the flag and the fighting contingent against the Stuarts, continued to furnish the main strength of the progressive middle class, and form even to-day the backbone of "the Great Liberal Party."

In the meantime materialism passed from England to France, where it met and coalesced with another materialistic school of philosophers, a branch of Cartesianism. In France, too, it remained at first an exclusively aristocratic doctrine. But soon its revolutionary character asserted itself. The French materialists did not limit their criticisms to matters

of religious beliefs; they extended to whatever scientific tradition or political institution they met with; and to prove the claim of their doctrine to universal application, they took the shortest cut and boldly applied it to all subjects of knowledge in the giant work after which they were named—the Encyclopedie. Thus, in one or the other of its forms—avowed materialism or deism—it became the creed of the whole cultured youth of France; so much so that when the great Revolution broke out, the doctrine hatched by English Royalists gave a theoretical flag to French Republicans and Terrorists, and furnished the text for the Declaration of the Rights of Man. The great French Revolution was the third uprising of the bourgeoisie, but the first that had entirely cast off the religious cloak, and was fought out on undisguised political lines; it was the first, too, that was really fought out up to the destruction of one of the combatants, the aristocracy, and the complete triumph of the other, the bourgeoisie. In England the continuity of pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary institutions, and the compromise between landlords and capitalists, found its expression in the continuity of judicial precedents and in the religious preservation of the feudal forms of the law. In France the Revolution constituted a complete breach with the traditions of the past; it cleared out the very last vestiges of feudalism, and created in the Code Civil a masterly adaptation of the old Roman law—that almost perfect expression of the judicial relations corresponding to the economic stage called by Marx the production of commodities—to modern capitalistic conditions; so masterly that this

French revolutionary code still serves as a model of reforms of the law of property in all other countries, not excepting England. Let us, however, not forget that if English law continues to express the economic relations of capitalistic society in the barbarous feudal language which corresponds to the thing expressed just as English spelling corresponds to English pronunciation—"Vous écrivez Londres et vous prononcez Constantinople," said a Frenchman (you write London and you pronounce it Constantinople)—that some English law is the only one which has preserved through ages, and transmitted to America and the Colonies the best part of that old Germanic personal freedom, local self-government, and independence from all interference but that of the law courts, which on the Continent has been lost during the period of absolute monarchy, and has nowhere been as yet fully recovered.

To return to our British bourgeoisie. The French Revolution gave him a splendid opportunity, with the help of the Continental monarchies, to destroy French maritime commerce, to annex French colonies, and to crush the last French pretensions to maritime rivalry. That was one of the reasons why he fought it. Another was that the ways of this revolution went very much against his grain. Not only its "exccrable" terrorism, but the very attempt to carry bourgeois rule to extremes. What should the British bourgeois do without his aristocracy, that taught him manners, such as they were, and invented fashions for him—that furnished officers for the army, which kept order at home, and the navy, which conquered

colonial possessions and new markets abroad? There was indeed a progressive minority of the bourgeoisie, that minority whose interests were not so well attended to under the compromise; this section, composed chiefly of the less wealthy middle class, did sympathise with the Revolution, but it was powerless in Parliament.

Thus, if materialism became the creed of the French Revolution, the God-fearing English bourgeois held all the faster to his religion. Had not the reign of terror in Paris proved what was the upshot, if the religious instincts of the masses were lost? The mere materialism spread from France to neighboring countries, and was reinforced by similar doctrinal currents, notably by German philosophy, the more, in fact, materialism and free thought generally became, on the Continent, the necessary qualification of a cultured man, the more stubbornly the English middle class stuck to its manifold creeds. These creeds might differ from one another, but they were, all of them, distinctly religious, Christian creeds.—"Historical Materialism," by Frederick Engels.

Arm-in-arm the Wade Government and the McGowen "Opposition" stagger quarrelsomely backward through the mud and slush and slime of capitalist politics towards the Social Revolution!

Private ownership has proven a failure. Under its iron rule it is not capable of giving employment to all the people, and it is causing strikes, riots and killings all over the land.—"Appeal to Reason."

The Tramway Spy. One Penny.
Postage extra.

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

ON Sunday afternoon the I.S. Group held a meeting in the Domain, the speakers deafening before a large audience with the recent tramway strike fiasco. The principal speakers were Comrades O'Meara, Holland, Price and Consideine. It was evident that the large crowd assembled had no sympathy with the "Labor" party strike breakers. The heavy rain that fell on Sunday evening naturally interfered with the attendance at Winston Hall, although the attendance was remarkably good considering the very inclement weather. Scott Bennett lectured on "Socialism and Evolution," and it was evident from the attention paid to the lecture by the audience that the lecture was of interest to them. Scott Bennett's subject for next Sunday will be "Oliver Cromwell: A Middle-class Saint."

An appeal was made on Sunday at the conclusion of the evening's meeting by H. E. Holland for subscriptions towards the Mrs. Kenna Defence Fund.

"The Tramway Spy," the latest pamphlet issued by the Socialist group, has had and is still having a large sale.

It is with much regret that we have to announce that Comrade Tillich, the Group's treasurer, will shortly be leaving Australia. Comrade Tillich, who has proved such an efficient treasurer, vacates that position this week. At a recent meeting of the Group a very hearty vote of thanks was passed to our comrade for his very able

services to the movement. Comrade Harris will take the position formerly occupied by Comrade Tillich!

The attention of comrades and friends in particular is drawn to the lecture to be delivered next Friday (Aug. 7th) at Winston Hall by Comrade Price. He will deal with certain phases of the strike of great importance.

There was a good attendance at the Sunday School last week. Several new scholars coming along. We would like again to impress on the members the advisability of sending their children along. It is of great importance that we should educate the children in the Principles of Socialism. Members are also urged to get their working class friends to send their children and to assist the Sunday School in every possible way.

"The Tramway Spy." One Penny. Selling in hundreds. Order at once, and make sure of your copy.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

H. Scott Bennett

LECTURES
NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Subject: Oliver Cromwell. A
Middle Class Saint.

Musical Programme.

William Morris's Mes- sage to Labor.

Now that millions of hungry unemployed men plead for the opportunity to work and live; now that the capitalist class stand helpless to manage the industrial powers they possess; now that politicians can only answer "God knows" to the cry for bread; now that society is involved in a maze of helpless contradictions; now that the working class eagerly look for release from the mis-conditions into which it is plunged, it is appropriate to recall the eloquent message of William Morris, poet, artist, and Socialist to the men of England, a message that pillories capitalist rule and answers the weary cry of the world's oppressed:

"I have looked at this claim by the light of history and my own conscience, and it seems to me so looked at to be a most just claim, and that resistance to it means nothing short of a denial of the hope of civilization. This, then, is the claim:

"It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do; and which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it

neither over-wearisome or over-anxious.

"Turn that claim about as I may, think of it as long as I can, I cannot find that it is an exorbitant claim; yet again I say if society would or could admit it, the face of the world would be changed; discontent and strife and dishonesty would be ended. To feel that we would do work useful to others and pleasant to ourselves, and that such work and its due reward could not fail us! What serious harm could happen to us then? And the price to be paid for so making the world happy is Revolution."

On Saturday before last, at the Sydney Labor Council meeting, on the motion of Messrs. J. W. Keegan and O'Neill, it was resolved that the meeting should be open to the "Review." Hitherto, in any motion to exclude the press the "Worker" has not been included, and the Socialist press was passed out with the others. At last Thursday's meeting, the papers that were represented at the press table were the "Review," "Truth," and the "Worker."

In Australia the revolutionary S.F.A. stands out as the only militant working-class force.

Mr. Holman's revolutionary attitude:—"I do say this, that our party in this matter has been tried and not found wanting. We have done our duty as good citizens. We have done our best. We have done what in us lay as men having certain influence with those men to keep industrial peace. We have not succeeded; and we have not succeeded—I say it deliberately—through obstacles placed in our way by the shuffling of the Premier and the ambiguity of his replies. Had he taken a generous and large-hearted attitude yesterday afternoon; had he, in response to my question, said, 'It is impossible for all these men to go back; many of the places are filled, but those who are kept out shall be the younger men; the old men shall go back,' the trouble would have been over last night." Mr. Holman was quite willing that the young men should be sacrificed; and there was really no occasion why a single man should have been sacrificed.

At their last meeting, Sydney Coal Lumpers carried a resolution commending Sydney Labor Council for its action in connection with the Tramway Strike, and condemning the Labor Party for its betrayal of the strikers.

Wednesday's "Telegraph" reports that "[Mr. Hollis asked the Chief Secretary if IN VIEW OF THE UNSATISFACTORY CHARACTER OF THE REWARDS BEING GIVEN TO THE POLICE FOR THEIR STRIKE DUTY, he would endeavor to persuade his colleagues to place a sum of money on the Estimates to give the police the advantages of reduced fares to the country while on their annual holidays. HE ASKED THIS IN VIEW OF THE GOOD WORK THIS CLASS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS DID FOR THE PUBLIC."

We had hoped to be able to announce date of Stuart-Robertson-Holland debates in this "Review;" but up to time of going to press Mr. Stuart-Robertson had not come to a decision re dates. Watch daily papers.

The Wharf Laborers' Union has decided not to pay this year's affiliation fee to the P.L.L. It has also commended Sydney Labor Council's attitude re the Tramway Strike.

Get into the fight. Join the fighting S.F.A. You'll never win a battle by croaking like a crow a mile away from the firing line.

Read "The Tramway Spy." It will open your eyes some.

For the Term of His Natural Life.

"Only 20 or 30 men will be victimised if you return to work now," pleaded strike-breaker Holman at the Tramway meeting. The men took Mr. Holman's advice—and surrendered unconditionally. And at last meeting of the Union, it was reported that 32 men had been victimised for life—the verdict of Mr. Holman's friend, Mr. Johnson, being that these men must never again be employed by the Railway Department, while the starvation medicine is to be applied to others for three months' and six months' periods—and the full list totals, not 20 or 30, but 250! And the McGowen Party—which couldn't find time to place a special resolution before Parliament insisting that the Tramway Men's demands be acceded to—wasted many hours in discussing a special resolution directed against the silly utterance of a country member re the decaying Land Scandals.

In the meantime, as a logical sequence of the scab action of Mr. Holman and other Labor members, the Tramway men have allowed themselves to be persuaded by those who sold them out in the strike to

register under the Sledgehammer Law. And the same "sellers-out" have also advised the Tram Union to request the Sydney Labor Council to look after the men who have been so cruelly victimised as a result of having been sold out. The scab politician doesn't seem to have any sense of humor.

Of course, the victimised men must be provided for, but some stiff questions concerning their case should be put to the Parliamentary Labor Party.

Of all the sins and follies of man, none has cost so much in blood and treasure as that of intolerance. It has burned thousands upon thousands at the stake; it has slaughtered unnumbered millions in the name of religion; it has drenched all lands with blood and consumed uncounted millions of treasure. Had we not stoned our Garrisons and slain our Lovejoys the war of the rebellion need not have been fought. Had we listened to reason and the promptings of conscience the slave would have been emancipated without the shedding of blood; and one half the treasure that was worse than wasted in that terrible conflict would have paid for every slave and left a handsome margin. If history is not to repeat itself intolerance must cease; the questions of the hour must be discussed on their merits; justice must hold an even balance; the wage slaves must and shall be freed.—"Appeal to Reason."

Sydney I.W.W. Club.

THE fortnightly meeting was held on Wednesday evening of last week.

After the minutes had been confirmed, H. E. Holland asked to be allowed to submit a resolution re a motion carried at previous meeting. The chairman pointed out that this should have been done while the motion to confirm was before the meeting. A resolution to re-open the discussion on the minutes was defeated, as was also a further motion that Holland be permitted to make an explanation concerning the previous meetings decisions.

The Painters' Union wrote, declining to hear an I.W.W. speaker, and the Butchers' Union intimated its willingness to accede to the Club's request that a speaker be heard.

Resolved that in future intending members must be duly proposed and seconded before being admitted.

R. Mackenzie gave notice of motion as follows:—"That only wage-workers be eligible for membership in the Club; and that no officer of a trade union shall be eligible for membership."

Speakers for Sunday's Domain meeting were appointed: T. Keegan (chair), J. Mo-

ronney, and R. McKenzie. Prince Alfred Park: M. Nelson (chair), Keegan and Prowse.

Banishment for Life is the brutal verdict of Railway man Johnston against those who fought the tramway battle. And a Labor Party with a paralysed tongue and a twisted spine mocks like a misshapen mediæval clown at the men who are the victims of its villainous treachery.

The new York "Daily Call" was launched recently. A monster meeting, which was in the nature of a reception to the new enterprise, was addressed by Debs and Hanford. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and the new Socialist daily starts out under the most favorable auspices. This is the second daily paper advocating Socialism printed in the English language. The growth of the Socialist movement in the United States may be gauged by the number and strength of its publications.—
"Appeal to Reason."

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When Men But Dare.

A.C., in the "Flame."

DIMLY through nebulae of Wrong,
The radiant goddess beckons me
With pleading arms, but 'tween us throng
The snarling wolves of piety.

And Greed with heart of adamant—
With dripping blade clutched in a hand
Of crime, stands o'er her jubilant
To know she bleeds at his demand.

While deeds Unjust enchain her feet
Her staring eyes speak dumb despair,
And yet her haunting glance is sweet—
Her fond white face is no less fair.

And salved shall be her wounds again,
Though men are killed by hellish laws,
And prowling wolves be foul the slain
With searching snouts and slav'ring jaws.

"Sweet Liberty, though sad thy plight,
And wet thy cheek with bondage-tear,
With sudden joy thine eyes shall light
WHEN MEN BUT DO—WHEN MEN BUT DARE.

Wade's Latest.

By H.S.B.

ONE would imagine that the "powers that be" have already sufficiently restricted the opportunities of the people to enjoy the day of the Sun in a rational and becoming manner! But, judging from "A Bill to mend the Public Entertainment Act of 1897," at the instigation of an interested minority, our pious rulers have decided to go considerably further than they have already done. A second perusal of the above-mentioned measure only goes to show how far the representatives of the ruling class are prepared to go when the great bulk of the people are prepared to live in a state of comparative apathy. After the usual idiocy, "Be it enacted by the Kings, Most Excellent Majesty, etc., etc.," we are informed in clause 17 that "If any person holds a public entertainment or public meeting in any theatre, public hall, or other building being of a permanent character, not being a theatre or public hall in respect of which a license in that behalf is in force, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ——— pounds for every day during which such entertainment or meeting is held." And in clause 18 we

are further informed that "If a public entertainment or public meeting is held in a theatre or public hall licensed under this Act on any Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday, the person so holding such entertainment or meeting, and the owner or lessee of the hall, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding a hundred pounds: Provided that this section shall not apply to the use of a theatre or hall (a) for religious services only on any such day if no charge is made for admission; or (b) for sacred concerts on Xmas Day or Good Friday.

In clause 22, of part three, we are enlightened as to the Government's intentions regarding temporary structures. "On application, made as prescribed, the Minister may under his hand, or under the hand of a person appointed by him in that behalf, and on payment of the prescribed fee" (payment, it will be observed throughout, has to be made prior to the obtaining of the precious "privilege") issue to any person a license authorising him, subject to the terms of the license, and to this Act and regulations, to hold a class of public entertainments therein specified, or any public meetings in temporary or unlicensed structures, or in the open

air!" Now let us turn to part 4 of the Bill, clause 26, and receive further insight into the legislative wisdom of the modern Solomons!

"The Minister whenever he (sic) is of opinion that it is fitting for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace to do so, may, notwithstanding the terms of any license under this Act, by writing under his hand, prohibit or regulate the holding of any public entertainment or public meeting. Any person who for hire holds, acts, represents, or causes to be acted or represented any public entertainment, or who holds any public meeting contrary to such prohibition, or contrary to any conditions imposed by such writing shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ——— pounds."

Now let us see first how far this measure, should it become law, would really extend. Let the reader run over clauses 17 and 18, again. The first clause, it will be observed, applies to non-licensed halls. Even at the present time in Sydney it is impossible to obtain a hall carrying a theatrical license for the purpose of delivering a lecture upon science, economics or Sundays, a sufficiently absurd re-

gulation one would imagine, but now forsooth such lectures or public meetings are, such is the attempt, to be prohibited in any hall, Sunday or any other day, unless one obtains the permission of some Jack-in-office "on the payment of a prescribed fee." And not halls alone but in the open-air likewise! And what shall be said of the discretionary power vested in the Minister? According to clause 26 (part 4), the Minister has the power to prohibit "or regulate" the holding of any public entertainment or public meeting! And so if the Government of the day (a committee of the ruling class) object to the politics or economics of a portion of the community being propagated Mr. Jack-in-Office has but to say "Nay, nay," and such propaganda is prohibited or "regulated!"

One would hardly imagine that even a Wade Gov. would have the audacity to introduce a measure of this kind, worthy of the 15th century, at the present day. But for some little time past a noisy minority has been working at double speed for the purpose of restricting as we have already said the opportunities of the people enjoying themselves in a rational manner on

Sunday. The Wade party perceiving numerous votes likely to accrue from this source have very readily complied with the demands of these pleasure destroyers, and indeed, have gone further than requested in order, presumably, that there shall be no complaint as to the work being well finished off! What attitude the "Labor" Party intend taking up in this matter we do not know, and it is possibly a matter of small importance. Still, if they can find time to rest awhile from some contemplated strike breaking exploits, it is possible that even they, with the more enlightened workers, will oppose the latest attempt to interfere with the right of free speech and free discussion!

American workers are seemingly experiencing a fine time of capitalist "prosperity" just now! Deaths from starvation, suicides, broken heads for protesting against wage-slavery seem to make up the workers bill of fare just now! Let us hope that this "prosperity" will help on at an accelerated rate the work organising upon the lines of the class war, industrially and politically.

The very fact that the great majority of capitalists favor craft unionism proves that it is doing little or nothing for

its members. Were it really doing something for them it would be antagonizing the capitalist class, and that class would fight it. But the capitalists are not fighting the pure old brand of unionism they have, in fact, formed an alliance with it and the union is the silent partner in the firm.—D EBS.

We regret to learn as we go to press of the somewhat sudden death of Comrade Walter Reed. Our comrade had been in the Sydney Hospital suffering from rheumatic fever.

Not all the men of the American fleet are under the hypnotism of the capitalist class. There is quite a number on the blood ships who with us are out for the abolition of wage slavery.

What would you say of an army that went off into the woods and fired its guns at the trees, and, having lost not a single man, were to crow Victory! and expect that the hostile army drawn up on the field of battle will accept the verdict and declare itself defeated? You will call it a fool army. Correct. No wiser is the army of Labor that would use the ballot in its own organisation, and having decreed the death of capitalism, were to declare that "political action," and expect that the capitalist would accept the verdict.—N.Y. "People."

Organise for To-day.

HALF a century ago the trade union was right; it was adapted to the then existing industrial conditions. For illustration, a cooper shop was a cooper shop. It contained coopers and coopers only, and the Cooper's Union was organised. That embraced the coopers who were employed at their trade in the shop. Since then there has been half a century of industrial evolution. Compare the great cooperage establishments of to-day with the cooper shop of fifty years ago, in which the old hand tools were used, in which the apprentice learned his trade, and having mastered this, could seize the small tools with which work was done, and virtually employ himself. There has been a marvellous change since that time. A modern cooperage establishment is the result of industrial evolution; and if you will visit one of them you will find that scores of different kinds of labor are performed there. Indeed, you will find almost any kind of worker there except a cooper.

Now, we hold that the form of the union must correspond to the mode of industry. In other words, the union, like the trade, is subject to the inexorable laws of evolution. We want a union to-day that expresses all the various subdivisions of labor that are now engaged in a cooperage establishment. Suppose there are 500 such employees in a plant. We organise them all, and they are assigned to their various branches: and if one of them has a grievance it becomes the concern of every worker in that establishment. How is it now? Certain departments are organised in craft unions, meet with the offi-

cial and make an agreement or contract. They do not care what becomes of the rest, if only they can get what they are after for themselves. After they are thus tied up, the employees in some other department present a grievance and are turned down and out. They go out on strike. Those tied fast in an agreement say: "We would like to help you, but you see we have an agreement, and that agreement is sacred; it must be preserved inviolate: and while we are in sympathy with you, and while we hate to see you defeated and lose your jobs, we cannot go back on our agreement." And in this way one union is used to crush another, labor is defeated and scabs are made by thousands.

What we want to-day, above all things, is united economic and political action, and we can never have that while the working class are parceled out among hundreds, aye, thousands, of separate unions, that keep them divided for reasons many of which very readily suggest themselves.—E. F. DEBS.

Speaking for myself, I was made to realize long ago that the old trade union was utterly incompetent to deal successfully with the exploiting corporations in this struggle. I was made to see that in craft unionism the capitalist class have it in their power to keep the workers divided, to use one part of them. Indeed, I was made to see that the old form of unionism separate the workers and keeps them helpless at the mercy of their masters.—E. F. DEBS.

His Mind was Disabused.

THERE are a great many workers who insist that the old unions are good enough; and as long as they are of that opinion that is where they belong. So far as I am concerned I gave the old unions a fair trial. I am sure I had no prejudice against them. I am equally certain I did all I possibly could to build them up. For fifteen years I travelled almost continuously over this country organising railroad men, and all kinds of workingmen, under the mistaken conviction that if we could only get them into the several unions of their trades and occupations we could in some way lift them out of their slavery. My mind was disabused. We had the railroad men, especially in this part of the country, pretty thoroughly organized. We had the numbers and to some extent the power, but we didn't know about the class struggle. We had that to learn. Then came the great conflict with the combined railroad corporations. We defeated them; and then we learned that the corporations control the powers of government. We got our first vital lesson in the class struggle. All the corporations had to do was

to press the judicial button in their private office and the judges acted promptly in obedience to the command of their capitalist masters; the police and militia and regular troops followed in regular order; the press and pulpit and deputy marshals did the rest—and that was enough.

I never knew exactly how it happened until I understood the meaning of economic determinism and the class struggle, and then it was perfectly clear to me. And from that time I realized the imperative necessity for a different kind of organisation. I then said we have got to organise, not only the railroad employees, the whole body of workers for concerted economic and political action; organise them all, so that all of them shall act together and assert the full measure of their power in the interests of all.—E. V. DEBS.

Who said capitalism means idleness for the shirkers? Now it also means idleness for the workers. Of course there is a difference.—"Industrial Bulletin."

Society is barbarous, until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest customs.—Emerson.

For the Children.

"Crazy Luke" and his Tunnels.

This is a Wall-street story that should interest you (says the "Weekly People.")

All the veteran New York newspaper reporters and old men on Wall Street still remember "Crazy Luke," a harmless old chap who, forty years ago, haunted the offices of promoters and capitalists. He vainly sought to raise money to float a company to bore tunnels under the North and East Rivers. He was a nuisance, for he was a man of one idea. He carried the idea around with him in a long roll under his arm, and he plagued every moneyed man he could get hold of with a detailed explanation of how to conquer the rivers and abolish the ferry nuisances.

One day "Crazy Luke" was carried away to an insane asylum, where he died. But the tunnels I rode through—and you can, too, any day—from the corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, New York City, to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station in Hoboken, in exactly seven minutes, were almost exactly as he described them, except that the motive power is a third-rail system of electricity, and "Crazy Luke's" plans contemplated steam.

Under Socialism, such a valuable inventor as Luke would have lived to earn a better title than "Crazy Luke." He would have been given a fair opportunity, and together with a committee of engineers able to judge his plans would have been given the deepest consideration. But to-day, under capitalism, the Lukes have to go hat in hand, begging their moneyed masters to help

them realise their life work; and only when it pays interest to the capitalists do they consider the plans of a poor "Crazy Luke." It was the same with other inventors, and so it will remain as long as the system of capitalism remains.

So, then, little comrades, do everything in your power to wipe out conditions that make for Rockefeller on one side and the "Crazy Luke's" on the other.

The editor of the "Review" is seriously ill—the result of a severe cold contracted while walking from Circular Quay to Annandale in pouring rain after addressing a meeting of tram strikers at North Sydney.

What is "prosperity"? A popular term designating the intervals between the regular periods of general unemployment and all the misery and distress that go with it, popularly misnamed "crisis," "panic," etc.—"Industrial Bulletin."

The labor leader who is in high favor with the exploiters is pronounced safe, conservative, wise and honest, and the workers are appealed to look to him for advice, for guidance and leadership. The unthinking accept the advice with enthusiasm. And so the labor leader who serves the capitalist class is hailed deliverer and basks in the public favor.

As Others See Us.

THE July number of the Edinburgh "Socialist" contains the following letter, over the signature of Hugh Swindley:—

"Having recently left Australia, and knowing that any information relating to the work being accomplished there by the Socialist Advocates of Industrial Unionism would be of some interest to you, I shall give you a brief account of the same. First of all, I would like to make clear to any one in doubt, that the Australian Labor Party is a non-Socialist Party. I say this here because that Party is too often alluded to as a Socialist Party, both by labor men and non-labor men. The 118 votes cast at the last P.L.L. Conference held in Sydney, against the 37 votes for the adoption of the Socialist objective, gives a true reflex of the stand taken by the Labor Party of that country against Socialism. The few Socialists to be found in the Australian Labor Party to-day, are looked upon by the leaders of that party as being impossibilists and irreconcilables, although they, the labor leaders never fail to seek their help whenever a political struggle is imminent. I do not claim that

the Australian Labor Party was ever a Socialist party, but I believe if that party had held on to the conception of the class struggle, which its founders undoubtedly possessed, the Australians would be nearer their emancipation than any other community in the world. The readiness with which they sacrificed the main principles, necessarily arising from a knowledge of the class struggle in order to obtain political power is truly marvellous. They constructed their platform with measures which deluded the workers into the belief that they would lead to their emancipation, and, at the same time, got the support of a large middle-class party by easily showing them that they had nothing to fear from the Labor Party. The result is, the Labor Party of Australia to-day is nothing but a shield used by the middle class for protection against the ever-growing strength of the bigger capitalist class. The advanced Socialists of the Labor Party, after seeing the uselessness of trying to make a Socialist Party out of a party so permeated with middle-class ideas, and having in its ranks men whose interests are directly opposed to Socialism, decided to break away and organise the workers on a class

conscious revolutionary basis. With this intention a conference was held in Melbourne some twelve months ago, the result being the formation of the Socialist Federation of Australia. The step called forth some bitter criticism from the Labor Party, but in spite of the insane ravings of illogical gasbags and Liberal-Labor politicians, the fight is coming our way. In Sydney the Labor Party were amazed at our audacity in putting up a Socialist against the selected Labor man. Our nominee secured over 800 votes, and the propaganda work accomplished during the campaign was well worth the expense we were put to. This election woke up the Labor Party to the fact that they had a militant organisation to contend with, that they would take every opportunity of pointing out to the workers the impracticability of their present day political and industrial organisation. Some of our able men have already suffered for daring to advocate principles that do not agree with those of the Labor Party as it is at present constituted. In advocating Industrial Unionism on the lines of the I.W.O. the S.F.A. is doing very good work. They hold propaganda meetings in Sydney three times a week. Some

Sundays they have three meetings going on at the same time.

In Melbourne also the open-air meetings are a great success. Broken Hill, Wallsend, Cobar and Adelaide, also give the message of Industrialism to toilers. We have met with varying success in our attempts to address the trades and labor unions under their own auspices. In Sydney the Trades and Labor Council refused our delegate a hearing. In Broken Hill a request from the Barrier Socialist Group to address the Amalgamated Miners Association was, after some discussion accepted. The meeting was very satisfactory, and that body had followed it up with a vigorous propaganda that has astonished and even compelled the admiration of their opponents. This Group is an example of what a few determined men and women can accomplish in the face of a most bitter opposition. Though small in numbers they have done an important work. They have acquired their own printing press, and this by the way without any help outside their own Group. "The Flame" published by the Group, will bear comparison with any paper published under like conditions. In addition to writing and getting

together material for their paper, and they also perform all the necessary labor involved in the printing of their paper. This is a severe strain on men who are also wearing out their bodies in their daily occupations in the silver lead mines of Broken Hill.

The Socialist Sunday School, also started by this Group, is a splendid success. Like their paper, it was started without any outside financial assistance, and has over 80 scholars. It is worth relating here that a section of the Labor Party in Broken Hill, seeing our success in this direction, decided to inaugurate an S.L. School, in order to counteract the anti-labor influence which they claimed we would try to possess over the children. The earnestness of these would-be saviours of the Labor Party in their appeal for financial help to start their Sunday School, and the unresponsiveness of the Laborites of Broken Hill, is an admission by them, that although they stick to a party that has lost sight of the object for which it was formed, they do not want their children to follow in their tracks.

Broken Hill is regarded as the labor stronghold of Australia, and if captured for Socialism and Industrial Union-

ism, the other industrial centres will soon follow. A very encouraging sign to those advocating Socialism and Industrialism, is the attentive hearing given to them at all their propaganda meetings, and let me say here that the illogical position occupied by the Laborites, both industrially and politically is very forcibly put before them at all these meetings. This Barrier Socialist Group up to April had a membership of 23, six of them women, who have not only put their money into the cause, without any expectation of profits (the rules distinctly state that all profits are to be devoted to extending the cause, with the exception of the Reserve Fund), but are devoting all their spare time to the cause. This is an example of genuine labor for the toilers' emancipation, that our opponents in the Labor Party who have dubbed us as political adventurers, etc., could very well copy for the benefit of the class they so badly misrepresent.

The working class are in an overwhelming majority. They have the numbers. They ought to have the power. And they would have the power, if only they were conscious of their interests as a class.—DEBS.

A Page of Pars.

A deputation to the N.S.W. Ministers for Agriculture last week declared that "a large percentage of the imported eggs were rotten, and were sold to pastrycooks at 1d to 3d per dozen. One of the members of the deputation qualified the statement by saying that he had a boy in his employ who had formerly worked for a pastrycook. That boy had told him that when the rotten eggs came into the bakehouse they were cracked into a sieve, and anything that went through the sieve went into the cake—chickens being too bulky, were left out. Other speakers declared that bran and pollard were largely adulterated with mill sweepings and sawdust, and were responsible for the epidemic of cholera which had lately swept through some of the poultry yards." The story of the people's food supply under Capitalism will make some astounding reading for the people of the Socialist Republic.

Ancient blunders, it has been observed, are, with the time, converted into national impostures. Patriotic as well as religious hypocrisy is the standard of the modern ruling class.—N.Y. "People."

Every effort is put forth by the exploiting capitalist to prevent workmen from seeing the class struggle. The capitalist insists that there is no such struggle. The editor in the employ of the capitalist echoes "no class struggle," the teacher, professor and the minister, all of them dependent upon the capitalist for the chance to make a living, agree that there are no classes and no class struggle. In unison they disclaim against class agitation and seek to obscure class rule so that it may be perpetuated indefinitely.—DEBS.

Have we a class struggle? The answer comes of itself. This struggle finds expression daily, in strikes, in boycotts, in lock-outs, in injunctions, riots, assaults and bloodshed. It is not an un-mixed evil, however, for in this great world-wide class struggle, that is shaking the foundations of civilized society everywhere, there are being wrought out the most important problems of our modern civilization.—DEBS.

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Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

By the time the "Review" is in the hands of its readers, the International Socialist Band will have held its first practice! That the band will prove of inestimable service to the movement goes without saying. We understand that there is still room for a few more instrumentalists, who may join on making application to Comrade J. Martin at the rooms of the party.

The management committee met on Saturday afternoon and, as a result of their deliberations many excellent ideas for still further strengthening our organisations were adopted. A special meeting of Club and Group members has been called for SATURDAY NEXT AT THREE O'CLOCK, to receive the report and to make a start with the important work in hand!

By eight o'clock last Sunday night there was scarcely standing room in Winston Hall when Scott Bennett spoke on "Oliver Cromwell: A middle class saint." The audience was as enthusiastic as it was large, and the outburst of applause at the conclusion of the lecture will not be readily forgotten by the audience—or the lecturer. Comrade O'Meara presided, and, in addition to the congregational singing of Socialist songs, Comrade Hillyer gave a well rendered solo. The subject for Sunday next will be "The Socialist, the Christian, and the Atheist. Wherein they agree. Wherein they differ."

One of the matters to be dealt with at the joint meeting on Saturday next will be the inauguration of Sunday teas at Winston

Hall. Many of the Sunday school teachers as well as comrades and friends who attend the Domain meetings find it inconvenient to return home for tea and then hurry back for the evening lecture.

On Friday night at Winston Hall Scott Bennett will speak on "The Meetings Suppression Bill." A full attendance of members and friends requested.

Scott Bennett addressed a well attended meeting of the Tailors Union on Monday last upon the subject of Industrial Unionism.

Sunday's meeting in the Domain was very well attended. The speakers were Considine, Price, and Scott Bennett. A number of new members were enrolled and Comrade Harris reports excellent literature sales.

Members are particularly requested to attend Winston Hall on Friday night.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

H. Scott Bennett

LECTURES

Subject: The Christian, Socialist, & Atheist. Wherein they Agree and Differ."

NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Musical Programme.

A Bookman's Causerie.

Ethics and the Economic Interpretation of History, by KARL KAUTSKY. (Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

"Human, All Too Human." A book for Free Spirits, by FREDERICH NIETZSCHE. (Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

KAUTSKY'S WORK.

ALL Socialists are naturally interested in any fresh work that comes from the pen of Karl Kautsky. His magnificent grasp of Socialist philosophy combined with lucidity of expression renders all his works of inestimable value to the Socialist and student of Socialist philosophy. His "Ethics and the Economic Interpretation of History" has now been translated into English by Comrade Askew, of England, and it is one of those works that a Socialist simply must have on his bookshelf. Amongst other excellent effects this work is likely to produce will be to teach the unthinking that there is something far more in Socialist philosophy than can be expressed in the Socialisation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange. This work was originally written as the outcome of a controversy in the ranks of the German Social Democracy, some two and a half years ago, upon the influence of Kant, the philosopher and his Ethics. At the outset of Kautsky's book we have a brilliant explanation of ancient and modern philosophy. Then, in Kautsky's own inimitable style, we are treated to a series of exposition of freedom of the will, the influence of modern science upon our ethical conceptions and Marxian ethics. Speaking of the great discovery of th

materialistic interpretation of history, Kautsky says:—"Only to deep thinkers such as they were was such an achievement possible. In so far that was their personal work. But no Engels or Marx could have achieved it in the eighteenth century, before all the new sciences had produced a different mass of new results. On the other hand a man of the genius of Kant and Helvetius could have discovered the materialist conception of history if at their time the requisite scientific conditions had been at hand. And on the other hand, even Engels and Marx, despite their genius, and despite the preparatory work which the new sciences had achieved, would not have been able, even in the time of the forties of the nineteenth century, to discover it if they had not stood on the standpoint of the proletariat, and were thus Socialists. That also was absolutely necessary to the discovery of this conception of history. In this sense it is a proletarian philosophy, and the opposing views are bourgeois philosophies."

Here is another extract:—"The moral ideal is nothing else than the complex of wishes and endeavours which are called forth by the opposition to the existing state of affairs. . . . But the new social conditions do not depend on the form of the moral ideal, but upon the given natural conditions, and may, indeed, readily differ from the moral ideal of those who brought it into being. The greatness of the Social Democratic State is referred to finally by the author who asks 'Where is the moral ideal which opens up such splendid vistas? And yet they are won from sober economic considerations, and not from intoxication through

the moral ideals of freedom, humanity, justice, equality and fraternity."

We very strongly recommend Kautsky's "Ethics" to all those who are desirous of becoming well grounded in Socialist philosophy.

HUMAN, ALL TOO HUMAN.

Nietzsche is known to most of us if only as an iconoclast. And although Nietzsche was certainly not a Socialist, two works of his should be read if only for mental gymnastics by all Socialists, those works being "Thus Spake Zarathustra," and "Human, All Too Human."

Nietzsche was born in Saxony in 1844. Both his father and grandfather were clergymen (what a number of Freethinkers have been the sons of clergymen!), and the author of "Human, All Too Human," was educated at the University of Bonn, finishing that education however at Liepsic. In 1867 whilst undergoing his turn at compulsory military service he wrenched his breast muscles so badly that he was till the hour of his death an invalid. In 1889 he became insane and died on the 25th of August, 1900. "Human, All Too Human," is divided into three parts. In the first part Nietzsche deals with "First and Last Things," in the second "The History of the Moral Feelings," and lastly, "The Religious Life." Unconsciously, for we are not aware that Nietzsche was familiar with the "Economic Interpretation of History," he applies the Marxian principle of economic determinism to individual conduct. The economic conditions are rightly also recognised as accounting for the characteristics of early Christianity, the economic conditions, that is to say, surrounding the slaves who were its earliest adherents. In his chapter upon the

"History of the Moral Feelings" many a brilliant thought is thrown out in the form of an apothegm. "We shall not greatly err if we ascribe extreme actions to vanity and ordinary actions to habit, and mean actions to fear."

From page 131 to 135 we have an exposition of ethics from which no Socialist writer would seriously dissent, and in any case whether we agree with his philosophy or not Nietzsche should be read, for apart from his admirable literary style he was one of the thinkers of the nineteenth century.

Rumor has it that the "Labor party" are about to publish a pamphlet "explaining" the attitude they took up in connection with the recent Tramway Strike. It will take a lot of "explaining" to satisfy the tramway men and hundreds of other workers that the bourgeois "Labor" party have not developed into a gang of Australian strike breaking Pinkertons.

Charity, like all other capitalist enterprises, suspends operations as soon as the wave of prosperity begins to recede. In New York Madam Charity shut her doors the moment the panic began to rush in. Charity prospered only so long as the workingmen worked long hours and made "good wages."—"Industrial Bulletin."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Club and Group members meet at the Club rooms on Saturday next, August 15th, at 3 o'clock. There is business of importance to be discussed.

SALMAGUNDI.

As it ought to be! The following is an excerpt from a paper recently published in New York "Daily People":—
The birth on Saturday, May 30th, of the 'Evening Call,' an organ of the Socialist party, is greeted cordially by the 'Daily People,' the organ of the Socialist Labor party, its elder by just seven years eleven months. Nevertheless the conduct of the capitalist forces of the land, bidding Socialists unite upon sound ground, warrants the expectation that it may not be long before the two papers—no longer adversaries in opposite parties and upholding opposite tickets, but emulous toward one identical aim—will, the one in the morning, the other in the evening, supplement each other's batteries in the attack upon the Robber Burg of Capitalism. In this expectation the "Daily People" bids the 'Evening Call' welcome."

The primal need of the working class is education. By education I mean revolutionary education; the kind that enables them to see that the twenty odd millions of wage-workers in the United States are wage-slaves; that

the economic interests of these many millions of human beings who do all the useful work and produce all the wealth are identical; that they must unite; that they must act together; that they must assert their collective power. When they reach this point they will cease to be slaves and become masters of the situation; they will wipe out the wage-system and walk the earth free men.—E. V. DEBS.

There is a class struggle, the working class must recognise it; they must organise industrially and politically upon the basis of that struggle; and when they do so organise they will have the power to free themselves and put an end to the struggle forever.—DEBS.

International arbitration can remain only a hope, until the establishment of Socialism. That day, even if at all conceivable, when capitalism shall have concentrated so thoroughly as to wipe out international competition, is too far removed to deserve practical consideration. World empires have been tried before. They break down of their own weight.—N.Y. "People."

The fact is, the only Socialism which is constructive, and not reactionary and self-destructive, is that which bases itself on the Wage Class. It may be humiliating for some of us of the professional and business sub-classes who instinctively regard ourselves as superior to "common laborers," to admit these proletarians to supremacy, but there is no escape. It is their destiny and ours. There is no liberty for the rest of mankind save in the victory of the Proletariat.—Seattle "Socialist."

In the "Weekly People," Mrs. Frank Elko Varskie sings "The Bell Song":—

Listen to the song, the bell,
Ding dong, ding dong,
With its message sweet to tell;
"Working people, come along,
For your right, strike and fight;
Then you'll see the shining light."

Ding dong bell, ding dong bell,
Now they peal out, loud and strong,

Hark their sound, make it swell,
Working people all unite,
Freedom, Freedom is in sight.
Ding dong, ding dong.

A recent issue of the capitalist "Barrier Miner," Broken Hill, contains a remarkable letter, from a Teralba correspondent, with a remarkable "account" of a speech delivered at West Wallsend by

H. E. Holland. The most remarkable part of the letter referred to is its betrayal of the remarkable fact that the remarkable gentleman who announced that he had a remarkable walk from Rhouda to the present at said meeting was Joseph Morton (ex-president of Barrier A.M.A.), whose remarkable experiences were the subject of much hostile criticism before the gentleman left the Silver City.

Firm let man stand, and loo
well—

This world means something to the
Capable.

—GOETHE, "Faust."

The circumstance that the labor-power, crystalized in a yard of cloth to-day is, due to machinery, less than formerly is not sufficient to warrant that it should be exchangeable for a smaller amount of wheat. If the productivity of labor in wheat increases as fast as the productivity of labor in cloth, the relative value of the two will remain the same.—N.Y. "People."

The labor leader who is not discredited by the capitalist class is not true to the working class. If he be unswervingly loyal to the working-class he will not be on friendly terms with the capitalist class. He cannot serve both. When he really serves one he serves that one against the other.—Debs.

The Fatherland.

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

WHERE is the true man's Fatherland?
Is it where he by chance is born?
Doth not the yearning spirit scorn
In such scant borders to be spanned?
O yes! his Fatherland must be
As the blue heaven wide and free!

Is it alone where Freedom is,
Which bringeth joy to every man?
Doth he not claim a broader span
For the soul's love of home than this?
O yes! his Fatherland must be
As the blue heaven wide and free!

Where'er a human heart doth wear
Joy's myrtle-wreath or sorrow's gyves,
Where'er a human spirit strives
After a life more true and fair,
There is a true man's birthplace grand!
His is a world-wide Fatherland!

Where'er a single slave doth pine,
Where'er one man may help another—
Thank God for such a birth-right, brother—
That spot of earth is thine and mine!
There is the true man's birthplace grand!
His is a world-wide Fatherland!

The Passing Show.

BEEBY, "Labor" M.P., spreads himself out at length in Saturday's "Herald." As showing a total lack of knowledge of the modern international working class movement the interview in question is quite unique, his view of Industrial Unionism being particularly ludicrous. The interview has done at least some good, for it has caused a vast amount of amusement amongst the children attending the Socialist Sunday School to whom it was relegated by the adult members of the organisation.

Melbourne "Labor Call" has published an article or two recently in which the "labor" politicians have come in for some fairly caustic criticism. In Victoria, as elsewhere, the more intelligent of the rank and file are becoming heartily sick of the "Labor" members' middle-class antics.

Signs of the times! Beeby, M.P., says the time is approaching when revolutionary Socialists will sit in the Legislative Assembly. The very idea seems to cause no small amount of consternation amongst the strike-breaking combination.

Sydney "Shirker" has so far carefully refrained from publishing a letter from the International Socialists, repudiating the lying statement that appeared in its columns recently to the effect that the revolutionary socialists were responsible for an alleged attack upon the president of the Tramway Union.

The attendance of constables and plain clothes men at the Interna-

tional Socialists meetings in the Domain and elsewhere has become quite remarkable of late. We hope they enjoy themselves.

Tom Mann, the secretary of the Vic. Socialist Party, is at present doing good propaganda work in Ballarat and district. Victorian comrades intend to form a branch in that city.

Hollis, "Labor" M.P., is still very anxious to secure a bonus for the police by way of recognition of services rendered during the strike!

International Socialists will open fire shortly on those working-class constituencies at present misrepresented by the bogus "Labor" party.

Our American comrades are putting forward great efforts in the presidential campaign. Debs, the candidate of the Socialist Party of America, it is confidently anticipated, will not poll short of a million votes.

Broken Hill comrades, who had to suspend their Saturday propaganda meetings owing to the inclemency of the weather, are about to recommence operations. The latest number of the "Flame" to hand is a very creditable number. A photo. of the "Review" editor is amongst the features of the number.

Even the capitalist press is commencing to remark upon the phenomenal increase in female labor in the colonies. All kinds of amusing "remedies" are trotted out, but the abolition of wage-slavery is never mentioned.

Signs of the Times.

The blundering attacks upon International Socialism, from the pens of certain Labor M.P.'s during the last week in the columns of the capitalist press are assuredly not without their significance. Unintentionally the M.P.'s in question pay a not altogether undeserved compliment to the persistent agitation of the sound working-class principles amongst their fellows, with the result that wide spread dissatisfaction now exists in the ranks of those who formerly supported men who made the alleged labor movement of this State a by-word of reproach and shame amongst those who were well acquainted with the working class movement abroad! It is also worthy of note that the capitalist press without exception have been only too delighted not only to publish the effusions in question but in editorials and sub-editorials, now loudly acclaim the "wise nature of the Labor Party's policy," anxiously adjure the workers to hold also to the "old and sound (!) methods of Trade Unionism," and generally clearly show that they, as the mouthpiece of the Capitalist class, no longer fear the Labor Party, but correctly recognise that the party really dangerous to the present system of class rule and exploitation is the party of men and women who endorse the principles of International Revolutionary Socialism. The retort to the statements of Holman and Beeby, Labor M.P.'s, that has been made by the president of the Sydney Labor Council clearly shows that the economic organisation will no longer tolerate the despicable trickery of the politician. Men representing organis-

tions who do not know the hour or day when their organisations may be engaged in a skirmish with the master class very properly resent the domination of a political party containing members who are given to making tearful appeals for increased police pay as a recognition of their work during strikes! Neither are such men likely to have any faith in politicians whose chief anxiety, during the tram strike for instance, was not to see victory resting with the men they are supposed to represent, but rather to break the strike, sacrifice hundreds of men, and for what?—that they might receive their reward in the shape of votes from a class that is the unplaceable foe of the workers. But a year or more ago such a revolt against the politicians as we are seeing to-day would have appeared hopelessly improbable.

Seemingly, a comparatively large number of the workers had been so completely hypnotised by the arts of the politician that the day of awakening seemed very, very much further off than has actually proved to be the case. To the Socialist the change taking place and which will continue to take place until the unscientific present day methods of industrial and political organisation are cast aside is one that gives still further assurance of the ability of the workers to emancipate themselves from the present state of wagedom. For if the workers themselves cannot accomplish this task it is obvious that no one else will. The class that is having a rich harvest time living off labor are not likely to destroy the goose that lays the golden eggs. So the present upheaval is a matter for sincere congratulation amongst those who are sincerely anxious to see the historical mis-

sion of the working-class accomplished. The revolt that has set in must spread, must spread until the revolt being brought to a successful issue the Australian working class will be able to take its place in the world wide movement of the proletariat, with an industrial and political form of organisation that the present industrial conditions render imperative.

At last meeting of the Sydney I. W. W. Club, the International Socialist meeting to explain and condemn the breaking of the Tramway Strike by the Labor Party was discussed and charges were laid against H. E. Holland, Scott Bennett, and E. J. Price of having spoken at the Socialist meeting referred to; and it was resolved that they be required to answer the said charges at next meeting. Seeing that the I. W. W. Club has no control over the meetings of the Socialist organisations, the adoption of this sort of tactics will be sincerely regretted by every one who wishes the industrial union movement well.

What are YOU doing to hasten on the day of working class emancipation? There is work for all in the world-wide Socialist movement! That friend you spoke to yesterday would probably subscribe to the Socialist paper if he had been asked. Do YOU ever pass sound Socialist literature around and watch the effect?

H. Scott-Bennett speaks at Winston Hall on Friday night.

Competition glutts our markets, enables the rich to take advantage of the poor, makes each man snatch the bread out of the mouth of another, and finally involves capitalist and workers in one general ruin.—Rathbone Greg.

The question of taxation may be of supreme importance to the class that robs and rules, but to the workers, as a class, it is a matter of small concern. Taxes are paid by the capitalists out of the wealth produced by labor, that is true, but if all taxes were abolished to-morrow the worker would get no more for his labor power, his sole commodity, than before. The capitalist would pocket the amount formerly paid to the State or municipality, that is all.

The State of to-day is essentially a class institution. The State in chattel slavery times was simply a glorified slave owner! Under Feudalism the State was the personification of the landed aristocracy. To-day the state is simply an instrument of oppression and suppression in the hands of the capitalist class, and can only disappear when the workers abolish the economic system of which it is a manifestation.

The S.L.P. of America has withdrawn its endorsement of the I.W.W. at the latter's request.

A heated controversy has arisen between the American Christian Socialists and the editor of the New York "Weekly People." Some plain speaking on both sides has characterised the controversy up-to-date.

Although the fact has been carefully suppressed by the daily press, there has been some lively times in Auckland since the arrival of the American capitalists blood ships. Some of the scenes alleged to have taken place in the streets simply beggar description.

Holman, M.P., not to be outdone by his colleague, Mr. Beeby, endeavors in Monday's "Herald" to cloud the issue existing between the bogus "Labor" party and the Socialists. In a style worthy of his profession, the "Labor" M.P. in question completely hides the issue of words. Instead of attempting to answer the indictment brought against the strike-breaking gang to which he belongs, he puts forward an alleged criticism of Socialism and Industrial Unionsism worthy of the middle class he represents.

The growth of the International Socialist movement in this State is as shown above, causing the "Labor" members no small amount of concern. Instead of attempting a defence of their position with a representative of the Socialists in public debate, they rush to the columns of the capitalist press in order that they may continue a little longer to hold their positions by misleading the workers.

State Labor-hobblor McGowen becomes lachrymose when workers are so "foolish as to strike and break the law." The law—so just, so majestic, etc., etc. On the other hand, a "Socialist agitator," Holland by name, told a large gathering in Sydney that he was prepared to break laws every day in the week if by doing so he could serve his class. Writer is surprised at Mr. Holland. Surely he knows that in this democratically governed country there are NO class distinctions. Does he not know that the Industrial Disputes LAW is a just and equitable measure described by Labor members as beneficial alike to employer and employee? Does he not read the Lib-Lab sheets, and those disinterested purveyors of truth and education, the Great Dailies? Why not give this law a trial for say 68 years and 2 months? If at the expiration of that time Mr. Holland still holds such un-Christian views on the subject, then REASON together. Not hurriedly or in anger, but with a broad mind open to CONVICTION and so forth. Never BREAK a law—it will WEAR OUT in time.—"Khan Dul It," in the "Flame."

He who knows right principles is not equal to him who loves them.—Confucius.

The Colored Question.

Why the Workers oppose each other on "Color Lines," and why they should not do any such thing.

THE idea underlying most discussions of the "colored question" is that a feeling of antagonism exists between white and colored people, simply and solely because they are of different races; and this antagonism will eventually give rise to a bloody struggle for supremacy. There is reason to believe that politicians, aided and abetted by a prostituted press, are doing their utmost to instil these pernicious ideas into the minds of working men. Their motive is very evident. It is the old game of setting two sections of the working class by the ears so that, while they are calling each other bad names, their masters may rob them with impunity. We all know to our cost how successfully the capitalists exploited South Africa by setting the British and the Dutch at loggerheads.

Now, we refuse to believe that there is, or should be, any racial antagonism between white and colored. The man who sneers at the "nigger" because of the color of his skin

is ignorant. Science teaches us plainly that all life has had the same origin, therefore to talk of white and black people as brethren is no mere figure of speech, but a literal fact. Besides, it is useless for politicians to say that the Japanese and the Chinese are being shut out of Canada and Australia merely because they are foreigners. It is useless to say that mere racial prejudice is the cause of the attempts in South Africa to limit the colored franchise, in order to prevent the native races from taking too great a part in State affairs. Racial prejudice certainly does not account for the legislative enactments passed against Indian traders in Natal and the Transvaal. There is a deeper cause than racial prejudice. If the majority of the white workers knew what this cause is and how to deal with it, they would not spend their time foolishly in trying to "protect" themselves against their colored brothers.

Any trade unionist in Australia, Canada or America will tell you he objects to colored men because they live more cheaply and are willing to work for a smaller wage than white men. "Competition" is the secret of the whole trouble, and not simply race prejudice. In proof of which, take

the case of Great Britain. "Undesirable aliens" are not admitted into the country, although they are white men. They are "undesirables" because they can compete the British worker out of existence. You see, friends, it is all a question of competition.

The folly of trying to shut out colored workers is easily seen. Firstly, competition will be found wherever Capitalism exists, whether there are colored workers or not. There are few colored people in Australia, but thousands of white men are unemployed who are reducing wages by competing with men of their own race in employment. The same thing applies in a greater degree to England, France, Germany, Italy, etc. Secondly Capitalism easily overcomes such an obstacle as the prohibition of cheap alien labor. Capitalism knows no flag, no race, no color, no religion. It is national. If labor is too dear in one country the capitalist goes to some other country where it is cheaper. The jute industry of Dundee, for example, has been almost ruined by Indian competition. The mill owners simply transferred their business to Bombay and Calcutta, where the coolies work sixteen

hours a day for a few pence. It is exceedingly foolish of the trade unionist to think he can protect himself by prohibiting cheap foreign labor. He should not be so ready to condemn the "alien," whether colored or white. It is too ridiculous to suppose that the colored workers accepts low wages in preference to high wages. The colored man, as well as the white man, is compelled to take whatever his master chooses to give. And who are the masters of the white and colored workers? Just those high-minded, patriotic, Christian gentlemen who infest every so-called civilised country under the sun, and who make it part of their business to stir up racial prejudice for trade purposes. But even the patriotic Christian capitalist, as well as the white and colored worker, is a creature of very bad circumstances which compel him to ruin his competitor by underselling him, and to undersell his competitor by sweating his employees.

Why should a white have to compete with a white or colored brother for a job? Because, if he doesn't do so, he will either starve or be imprisoned as a vagrant. Why should he starve or be imprisoned if he won't deprive his fellow worker of a living?

Because he has no land on which to work for himself. Why has he no land? Because the patriotic, Christian capitalists have by fraud and violence taken the land that belonged to all the people. The land which should be used for the benefit of every man, woman and child, both white and colored, has been monopolized by a privileged few, our masters, who for their private property hoodwink, rob and murder white and colored alike.

Private ownership of land and of the means of producing wealth from the land is the real cause of commercial competition, wars, racial prejudice, sweated labor, unemployment, poverty, slums, drunkenness, prostitution, and a hundred ills which we have no space to mention. The remedy then is not to be found in the prohibition of cheap "alien" labor; neither in the passing of acts, nor in the establishments of Wages Boards, nor in the fixing of a minimum wage, nor in Protection, nor in Free Trade, nor in voting for Conservatives or Liberals, Republicans or Democrats, South African Party or Progressives. You may have any or all of these, and yet Capitalism will flourish like the deadly Upas tree. There

is only one remedy, and that is to abolish monopoly by making the land on which and from which all people must live the property of all the people instead of as at present the property of a few White and colored workers. Your only safety lies in unity. Help yourselves by rolling up in a body on election day and voting solidly for Socialism, the religion of the twentieth century, the only hope of the oppressed and downtrodden. Workers, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to win!—From "The Cape Socialist," Cape of Good Hope, Africa.

Comrade Price was fined £1 at the Central Court on Monday for alleged "riotous behaviour!" Said "riotous behaviour" consisted in opening the eyes of the workers to the nature of some of their "spiritual advisers"!

Band practise every Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Intending members should join as soon as possible.

Will male comrades willing to join the Socialist choir please hand their names to Comrade Wutke?

A Page of Pars.

It is well, sometimes, to pause in our mad career after gain and consider things from a higher standpoint. It is the ambition of a large number of people to get all they can and keep all they get. They become so engrossed in wealth-getting that the finer things gradually slip away from them, until they are gone, never to return. Such people have little or no time for friendship or love. Science, art, literature and the social amenities have no place in the hard plotting for self. The cries of the unfortunate fall on deaf ears. And so they go. The "milk of human kindness" does not flow in his veins. His only struggle is for more, more. In his quest he neglects those things that make for old age. He quits early. His last plaint and awakening is, "I got all I could and kept all I got." And now I have to leave it all. Socialism will enrich lives, not impoverish them.—"Common Sense."

"The union label has gone the way of all fakes. And it was made in Australia, too! Called into being by our ablest lawyer, it was forced into a section of the Constitution which was several sizes too small for it, and now the poor thing is no more. On Tuesday the High Court, sitting in Sydney, declared the union label to be void, and void it is accordingly. This affords further proof that the people do not rule in Australia.—"Labour Call."

The great Italian Patriots, Mazzini and Garibaldi, truly magnificent as they undoubtedly were—they were called upon to fight for the Unity of Italy. Kosuth the

Hungarian, a splendid fighter, and a noble character, was called upon to work for Hungarian Independence. It was a time for the struggle to overthrow dynastic usurpers; but we are living in an age when we must fight, not for dynasties, not even for nationalities, but for the economic freedom and social well-being of the workers of the whole world.

"Rationalism may be defined as the mental attitude which unreservedly accepts the Supremacy of Reason, and aims at establishing a system of philosophy and ethics verifiable by experience and independent of all arbitrary assumptions or authority."

In struggling to save their Souls men have nearly damned the Race.—"The Philistine."

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

H.Scott Bennett

LECTURES

FRIDAY, AUG. 21—"The
Earth and the Stars."
SUNDAY, AUG. 23—"So-
cialist Philosophy. What is
it?"

Selections by the Socialist
Brass Band.

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

A LARGE number were turned away from Winston Hall on Sunday last owing to the very large audience present. Scott Bennett spoke on the "Christian, Socialist, and Atheist—wherein they agree and wherein they differ." The large audience followed the lecture with much interest, and freely punctuated the speaker's remarks with hearty applause. Messrs. Jennings, Collings, Barnard, and Miss Bentley contributed to the musical program. Comrade Manuel occupied the chair.

The Socialist Brass Band made its first appearance on Sunday last at Winston Hall. There were fifteen instrumentalists, and the selections were all splendidly rendered. That the audience appreciated the music provided was shown by the very generous applause bestowed upon the players.

There was also a splendid meeting in the Domain on Sunday afternoon, O'Meara (chair), Price, Considine, Keegan and Scott Bennett being the speakers. A large number of new members were enrolled, and much Socialist literature disposed of.

The funeral of Comrade W. Read took place last week at the Rookwood Cemetery. The International Socialists were, of course, represented at the largely attended funeral. A large and beautiful wreath with red streamer attached was laid on the coffin of our deceased comrade by the International Socialist Party.

On Sunday evening last, for the convenience of comrades and

friends living in outlying suburbs, tea was provided at a nominal cost at Winston Hall. It is proposed to have these teas every Sunday evening from 4.30 till 6 p.m.

A meeting to protest against the Meetings Suppression Bill was held in Winston Hall on Friday night. Scott Bennett explained the provisions of the measure, and at the conclusion of the meeting a representative committee was formed to carry out an agitation against the passing of the Bill.

We regret to say that the edition of the "International Socialist Review" is still confined to his room with a severe attack of stomachic catarrh.

The Socialist Sunday School, one of the most important activities connected with the Socialist movement in Sydney, continues to be largely attended. We hope, however, to see even more scholars attending in the near future.

The attention of members and friends is directed to a popular science lecture to be delivered in Winston Hall on Friday evening, August 21st. Scott Bennett will lecture that evening on "The Earth and the Stars."

The International Socialists will inaugurate in the course of the next week a form of organising work that is likely to still further increase the activity of the International Socialist movement in this State.

We take up the task eternal, and the burden, and the lesson
Pioneers! O Pioneers! —WHIRMAN

I know but three ways of living in society; you must either be a beggar, a robber, or a wage-worker.
—MIRABEAU.

Wages.

What they are and how they are Determined.

Now, the same general laws which regulate the price of commodities in general, naturally regulate wages, or the price of labor power. Wages will now rise, now fall, according to the relation of supply and demand, according as competition shapes itself between the buyers of labor-power, the capitalists, and the sellers of labor-power, the workers. The fluctuations of wages correspond to the fluctuations in the price of commodities in general. But within the limits of these fluctuations the price of labor power will be determined by the cost of its production, by the labor time necessary for the production of this commodity—labor power.

What, then, is the cost of production of labor-power?

It is the cost required for the maintenance of the laborer as a laborer, and for his education and training as a laborer.

Therefore the shorter the time required for training up to a particular sort of work, the smaller is the cost of production of the worker, the lower is the price of his labor

power, his wages. In those branches of industry in which hardly any period of apprenticeship is necessary and the mere bodily existence of the worker is sufficient, the cost of his production is limited almost exclusively to the commodities necessary for keeping him in working condition. The price of his work will therefore be determined by the price of the necessary means of subsistence.

Here, however, there enters another consideration. The manufacturer who calculates his cost of production and, in accordance with it, the price of the product, takes into account the wear and tear of the instruments of labor. If a machine costs him, for example, one thousand shillings, and this machine is used up in ten years, he adds one hundred shillings annually to the price of the commodities, in order to be able after ten years to replace the worn out machine with a new one. In the same manner, the cost of production of simple labor-power must include the cost of propagation, by means of which the race of workers is enabled to multiply itself, and to replace worn-out workers with new ones. The wear and tear of the worker, therefore, is calculated in the

same manner as the wear and tear of the machine.

Thus, the cost of production of simple labor-power amounts to the cost of the existence and propagation of the worker. The price of this cost of existence and propagation constitutes wages. The wages thus determined are called the minimum of wages. This minimum wage, like the determination of the price of commodities in general by cost of production does not hold good for the single individual, but only for the race. Individual workers, indeed, millions of workers, do not receive enough to be able to exist and to propagate themselves; but the wages of the whole working class adjust themselves, within the limits of their fluctuations, to this minimum.—From "Wage, Labor and Capital," by Karl Marx.

Says the "Western Clarion"—The Democratic convention was opened with prayer. The Bishop who officiated did not, however, read the prayers for the dead. The Democratic Party has evidently not yet discovered that it is past praying for. Or perhaps the delegates realised that they needed praying for.

Two Nations Only.

"THE wars of recent years are money wars. The capitalists of one country want to steal lands or markets from the capitalists of some other country; and in every case it is the workers who have to pay for this, with their toil and sweat and blood and lives. The capitalist class, even the section that is beaten, comes out on top of the workers, and continues to rob them as before.

As far as the working class is concerned, there are only two nations in the world—the rich and the poor; the nation of employers and the nation of wage-slaves. The employing class would turn the military forces of Australia against the workers of Australia if the latter were proving troublesome.

The first purpose of the army and navy of any country is to keep the workers of that country in subjection. The second purpose is to fight other capitalists for markets.

The working-class do not want markets; they do not want to keep anyone in subjection; therefore they have no use for armies and navies.—I.W.W., Leaflet No. 1.

Thought Seeds.

THE Lord shall enter in judgment with the ancients of his people and the princes thereof; for ye have eaten up the vineyards, the spoil of the poor is in your houses. What mean ye that ye beat my people to pieces, and grind the faces of the poor.—Isaiah.

When Government and the people quarrel, Government is generally in the wrong.—Burke.

Every Englishman may claim a right to abide in his own country as long as he pleases, and not to be driven from it except by sentence of the law. But if one landlord have a right to drive all the people from his estate, every other landlord has the same right; and as every piece of land in the island is held by one landlord or other, and as all would have the same right as the first driver, all the people, except the landlords, might be driven into the sea.—Blackstone.

The earth belongs in usufruct to the living. The dead have no rights over those who now exist.—Thomas Jefferson.

In the days of Henry VII,

the labourer (agricultural) gained £154 in our money; to-day, he only gets £30!—Thorold Rogers.

Where is the man barbarous and stupid enough to give the name of peace to the silence and forced tranquility of slavery? It is indeed peace, but the peace of the tomb!—Helvetius.

My own, sayest thou! What is it? From what secret places hast thou brought it into the world? That which is taken by thee beyond what would suffice to thee is taken by violence. It is the bread of the hungry thou keepst; it is the clothing of the naked thou lockest up; the money thou buriest is the redemption of the wretched.—St. Ambrose.

The rich are robbers! Better all things in common.—St. Chrysostom.

I do not believe with the Rochefaulds and Montagues, that fourteen out of fifteen men are rogues. I believe a great abatement from that proportion may be made in favor of general honesty. But I have always found that rogues would be uppermost, and I do not know that the proportion is too strong for the

higher orders, and for those, who, rising above the multitude, always contrive to nestle themselves into the places of power and profit.—Thomas Jefferson.

Iniquity alone has created private property.—St. Just.

"How delighted we should all be to throw open our doors to Christ and listen to his divine precepts," said a fine "Society" lady to Carlyle. "Don't you think so, Mr. Carlyle?" Carlyle replied: "No, madam, I don't. I think if he came fashionably dressed, with plenty of money and preaching doctrines palatable to the ruling class, I might have the honor of receiving from you a card of invitation, on the back of which would be written, 'To meet Our Saviour.' But if he came denouncing Pharisees, and associating with the lower orders, as he did, you would have treated him as the Jews did, and cried out, 'Take him to Newgate and hang him!' This great truth, which I have now to declare to you is that the system on which all the nations of the world are acting . . . can never produce good to man, but that, on the contrary, its practical results must be to produce evil continually.—Robert Owen.

To work at the bidding and for the Profit of another, without any interest in the work—the price of their labor being adjusted by hostile competition, one side demanding as much, and the other paying as little possible, is not even when wages are high, a satisfactory state of human being of educated intelligence, who have ceased to think themselves naturally to be the inferiors to those whom they serve!—John Stuart Mill.

A class is fixed when nine tenths of those composing it can never get out of it. What mock working men by putting rare exceptions to a general rule?—Jene Jones.

I have read somewhere of other, in Dionysius or Halicarnasus, I think that History is Philosophy teaching by example!—St. John.

It appears to me that it is demonstrable fact that when those who are very rich suddenly become more numerous and still richer, without an increased power of wealth production independent of labor, then those who are poor become poorer.—Alfred Russel Wallace.

An official report of the last meeting of Sydney I.W.W. Club reached us too late for insertion in this week's "Review."

Uncle Sam's Blood Ships.

THE visit of the American fleet to these shores is viewed in various ways by various people. To the shopkeeping class it is a time for frantic haste to be displayed in adorning (?) their windows with stars and stripes in order that a few additional pounds may come their way from the crowd of sight-seeing visitors. To the "big brother" of this class, the capitalist proper, it is a time for rejoicing, for the capitalist is a true international of a kind, and looks upon the American blood ships of his class with a feeling of deep satisfaction, for to him the fleet is an assurance of the power his class still possesses of blowing open the doors of those people who, perchance, do not possess a burning desire to provide fresh markets for the master class generally. To a number of his own class, not yet appreciative of the true significance of it all as members of the working-class, well, to them it is "a show," to which the popular price of nothing is charged for admission! And in addition to this it at least affords to them a brief respite from toil on the fields or within the factory and workshop.

But to the Socialist the visit of the fleet serves to remind him of the task in which he is engaged, i.e., the abolition of an economic system that renders the creation of blood ships possible. For, giving Capitalism the business of wholesale blood-spilling is inevitable. Capitalism imperatively demands force upon the land and sea to not alone prevent a rebellion on the part of the subject class, but also that opportunities shall be presented from time to time for the disposal of commodities produced by the workers but which they in their respective countries are unable to buy back in sufficient quantities to prevent a "glut" occurring in the market of the master class! And so bands shall play, bunting waves, and tinselled darlings of the masters strut with much pomp and show, but neither the blare of the trumpets or the rag flying exercises, nor yet the pomp and pride of Capitalism's satellites can prevent the ultimate extinction of an economic system that exalts blood spilling into a necessary business at the present day!

Some people say they vote for good men, others say they vote for principles. Now the fact is every vote is cast for certain principles or conditions. As workers we can only vote two ways, either that the capitalist shall continue to own our jobs and work us to death or starve us as the case may be; or else we vote to own our jobs ourselves. If you owned a job you would not be idle unless you wished to be. Vote to own your job.—"Western Clarion."

Hot Coals.

By KHAN DHUL ITE, in "The Flame."

CIVILISATION is Savagery in a frock coat.

"Extremist!" said the boomerang to the bullet.

It is barely possible that the gentry who passed the hat round cadging for the tramway scabs shudder and perchance weep when their pastor relates that story of a scoundrel named Judias Iscariot and certain pieces of silver. Two-thousand-year-old bribery and corruption is an awfvl thing to muse upon.

Chaos is order in the making.

Insignificant man must referee the tug-of-war between devils and deities.

Great robbers only make eminent philanthropists.

Voluptuousness and Depravity are the illegitimate children of Capitalism and the future holds in its hand an indictment for patricide.

If the devil were to attend an ordinary Church service at the present time, the odds are tremendously elongated that the average professional in the art of Scriptural ob-nubilation would welcome him heartily providing he

kept his hat on to hide his horns.

The thing the modern Christian professes to believe;—the Almighty tolerating the Abominable.

The palliative crank, when he dies, will probably ask permission to take a Japanese fan into Hell with him.

'Twould be well for the young philosophical seer,

Or the sage of a year and a day
To remember that theories of yesterday

Are the "practical measures to-day."

"The "step at a time" will no doubt make a bonfire of his good resolutions and warm himself thereat until the gates of the same establishment opens.

Pompous assertion betokens a mind at its journey's end.

A bigot dreads his own reason.

Instinct makes a man close his eyes just as the motor car hits him. Judgment keeps him on the footpath.

GROUP MEMBERS are notified that in the future the "Review" will only be sent to Financial Members. Where a member's subscription is one month in arrears, the magazine will be discontinued. This rule will not, of course, affect members who are unfinancial through illness or unemployment.

The Song of the Mystery.

By GEORGE M. NORRIS.

You may draw yourselves in arrogance aside,
You may claim the gods have given you the reins,
You may clear the way before you as you ride,
You may bind, and bind again, with iron chains;
But in the tramp, tramp of dragging feet,
In the grip of hands benumbed on land and sea,
I work, to cast the Mighty from their seat,
I work, to lift the hearts of low degree.

In the clanging, banging clash of steel on steel,
In the rattle of the drills within the mine,
In the speeding of the driving ocean keel,
In the rush of iron wheels along the line;
You think you see your rulership complete,
And absolute the gods proclaim your fee,
'Tis I. I cast the Mighty from their seat,
I work, to lift the hearts of low degree.

Behind your walls secure you sit and plot,
Your minions drain the veins of nations dry,
You weave your snares and let your victims rot,
You settle who shall live and who shall die;
But in the every measure that you mete,
In every plan and deed you joy to see,
I work, to cast the Mighty from their seat,
I work, to lift the hearts of low degree.

In nation's halls you strangle Right and Truth,
In nation's courts your nets are bands of steel,
In nations marts you plunder without ruth,
You grind the nation's lowly 'neath your heel;
But in the tramp, tramp of shackled feet,
In ravished courts I enter stern decree,
Through such I cast the Mighty from their seat,
Through such I lift the hearts of low degree.

Oh, the heart of man deviseth out his way,
And be it toward the heights or toward the depths,
Within the gloom of night or in the day,
I, the Over-lord of Life direct his steps;
Nor can'st thou turn my purpose to defeat,
Nor can'st thou alter aught by bended knee,
I work, to cast the Mighty from their seat,
I work, to lift the hearts of low degree.

Breakers Ahead!

By H.E.H.

THE declared anti-working-class attitude of the Labor Party in connection with the passing into law of Mr. Wade's union-wrecking "Industrial Disputes Act," and the gross treachery of the Labor members in the tramway strike, and their shameless selling-out of the tram workers, have awakened a storm whose ominous clouds darken the political sky and whose fury gathers added strength with each succeeding day.

How, when it bursts, to gain shelter from its pelting rain, its lightning flame and pitiless hail, is the problem that is now agitating the minds of those whose hands nervously grip the price of their treachery, but who yet lack the coward-courage which impelled that other Judas to go out and hang himself.

Some of them, imagining vain things, have feverishly called for interviewers from the press organs of the Wade party—to these they have poured from quaking hearts their tearful explanations.

Mr. Beeby—a lawyer—declares that practically every strike of the past ten years in Australia has been an unjustifiable strike! Because there is a certain trend in the direction of State Capitalism, he holds that a strike against the Government cannot be justified "except under circumstances of tolerable oppression." (Tolerable oppression!) This to emphasise Mr. Beeby's disapproval of the action of the Tram men in striking against the pimp system and for the reinstatement of a victimised fellow-unionist. Following imme-

diately on this statement Mr. Beeby deliberately prevaricates:

We have only to look back over the past 12 months to justify this position. The coal-lumpers came out some few months ago, and after a struggle involving misery and suffering to hundreds, finally settled their dispute on terms which could have been obtained by arbitration.

In the first place he falsely makes it appear that the Coal Lumpers' dispute was with the Government; in the second place, he falsely infers that the Coal Lumpers "came out" on strike, and were not locked out by the employers; and, in the third place, he falsely asserts that their troubles could have been settled by arbitration, although he knows quite well that the Coal Lumpers had already spent over £1000 in a futile endeavor to get their grievances remedied in the Arbitration Court; and that, after their heroic four-months' struggle, they went back with better working conditions and higher wages than the Arbitration Court had given them. Mr. Beeby also knows that the Coal Lumpers would never have won through if they had not firmly refused to listen to the pleadings of Mr. Beeby's party to surrender—if they had not resolutely and repeatedly chased Mr. Beeby's political friends off the premises.

Mr. Beeby's remarkable statements concerning the Coal Lumpers are followed up by other equally remarkable pronouncements.

He pours the vials of his wrath on the Sydney Labor Councillors, who, he says,

are associated with a new organisation known as the Industrial Workers of the World, who believe the improvement of the condition of the workers can be best effected by the resort to a revolutionary strike.

In this matter Mr. Beeby is seconded by his "deputy-leader," Mr.

Holman, who tells the invited interviewer:

There is in existence an organisation among the workers whose aim is not to improve or reorganise the existing Labor movement, but to destroy it altogether and replace it by another movement on an allegedly new basis. This is the I.W.W. section.

There is no doubt that a certain percentage of that council consists of proclaimed I.W.W. followers. Their presence on the council has been the cause of whatever friction and difference of opinion as to method which may have arisen lately. We understood and quite recently that the aim of the I.W.W. was the general strike. In America political action was absolutely distrusted (and not without grounds), and the workers of that country were being urged by this body to attain their ends by the use of this weapon. This has now been repudiated as the purpose of the I.W.W. in Australia, where political action is clearly a possible and a hopeful path for the workers to pursue. I understand that representative members of the organisation in Sydney have declared in favor of political action.

Can it be that both Mr. Holman and Mr. Beeby are so hopelessly ignorant concerning the I.W.W. and its methods?

There is NO organisation known as the Industrial Workers of the World in Australia.

The principles of Industrial Unionism are consistently advocated by the International Socialists, and there are several Clubs formed for the purpose of propagating the same principles; but there are certainly not more than half-a-dozen members of these who are delegates to the Sydney Labor Council.

The Industrial Workers of the World organisation (in America) does not believe—and never has believed—that the condition of the workers can be best improved by a resort to a revolutionary strike; and has the aim of the I.W.W. been the general strike, Mr. Holman's laughable assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The I.W.W. came into existence

in America in 1905, and the preamble to the constitution then adopted declared that the workers must come together, ON THE POLITICAL AS WELL AS ON THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD, for the purpose of taking and holding the means of wealth production, which rightly belong to the working class!—not for the purpose of "improving working-class conditions" by means of a strike.

So that Mr. Holman's declaration that the strike attitude "has now been repudiated" is just the unscrupulous falsehood of an exceptionally unscrupulous politician.

Mr. Holman's charges—levelled by the way, against some of the most prominent lay members of his own party—are exceedingly interesting. The dissatisfied members, Mr. Holman tells the capitalist paper, are actuated by personal motives. The remedy is to turn out the present Labor members and replace them with the malcontents, who are described as disappointed men, overlooked when P.L.L. selections have been made—a statement which reflects somewhat considerably on Messrs. Bryant (P.L.L. President), Thyer, Riley, Glynn, and a number of others who have been prominently aggressive on the side of the Labor Council.

Mr. Beeby is "still strongly opposed to the strike as a method of settling disputes, and believes that the whole of the Labor Party endorses this position." He sees that there are breakers ahead so far as the Labor Party is concerned, and almost pathetically bemoans the situation, while making it clear that his Party regards the International Socialists as the coming terror:

If extreme socialists are determined to

adopt the revolutionary methods of countries where legislation cannot be resorted to, then, it seems to me, they must, so far as political action is concerned, rely on their own resources. It is quite possible before long there will be three parties in politics, as the extreme socialist wing threatens to try to obtain representation in the House.

As if the "extreme Socialists" ever relied on anything else but their own resources!

But there won't be three parties in the House, notwithstanding that the International Socialists will be there.

There will be two parties only—one standing for the Working Class, the other for the Capitalist Class.

In all matters affecting the vital interests of the Working Class, the Parliaments of Australia have practically only one party at the present time.

There are breakers ahead for others than the traitorous members of the Labor Party, though.

Let the Socialist movement see to it that it keep its eyes wide open—that it steer clear of the rocks that will shatter other craft when the rising storm breaks and drives.

The indications are in the direction of a multiplicity of political parties. It is possible that the split between Sydney Labor Council and the Labor Party will launch a new party that will differ only in degree from the present Labor Party. "We are not opposed to Arbitration," the Council's president has declared; "we are only opposed to Mr. Wade's Act."

The new Miners' Federation may also evolve a party of its own; and there are signs and potents everywhere that the old order of parties is changing.

That there should be such

changes need not alarm the conscious Socialist.

That the Socialist movement shall not be driven out of its true course, shall not be wrecked on the rocks of expediency and reaction is what must concern all of us.

Ever since there was a Socialist movement, its objective has been to reorganise the working-class for the capture of the "means of production, distribution, and exchange"—the land, the mills, the mines, the ships, the factories, etc.

Of course, this also involved the capture of the machinery of Government.

But the Socialist movement never was—and never will be—movement that existed solely to capture political power.

There is to-day a "pure-and-simple" trend—a trend big with danger to the genuine working-class movement—in the direction of creating a gap betwixt the industrial movement and the Socialist movement.

Let us hold fast to this truth—that any form of industrial organisation that does not reflect itself politically in the Socialist movement can never be more than a side-tracking agency.

The storm that will drive the ship of the alleged Labor Party on the last black rock of its wrecking is an economic and a political inevitability; and the S.F.A.—THE scientific party of the Working Class—must steer its course straight and true.

Revolutionary Socialism is the S.F.A. objective and its beacon light. We organise for the capture and overthrow of the Class State; and for the inauguration of the Socialist Republic!

The SOCIALIST Republic!

The S.F.A. calls for solid working-class organisation on both the industrial and political field! Revolutionary Unionism reflecting itself politically in the worlds' great Revolutionary Socialist Movement!

The Socialist Unity of the Working Class!

No side-tracking!

No expediency tactics!

No compromise!

Tribulations of the Tea Girls.

By H.S.B.

It would be interesting to know how many of the regular attendants at one of the largest refreshment houses in the city, with numerous scattered branches, are aware of the treatment to which the unfortunate waitresses therein are subjected.

In the first place, it may not be generally known that there are usually four or five girls standing in with the heads whose chief work consists in playing the part of female pimps. Woe unto the unfortunate waitress who is detected taking a moment's respite from the rush and bustle of the day, or who is guilty of some other trifling misdemeanour.

In addition to the girls who are employed by the week, there are a number who are employed during the hours of 12 p.m. to 2.30, and it is with the conditions imposed upon these that we wish to say a few words.

Not so long ago the St. Vincent's Ball was held at the Town Hall. A number of the "midday girls" were sent by the firm to attend to

the necessary catering arrangements. The girls worked from 3 p.m. to 3 a.m. next day, and worked hard, carrying (in addition to other work) baskets of crockery that would tire out the arms of the strongest male. For working the hours mentioned, and performing the class of work referred to, these girls received the magnificent sum of six shillings. Take another case. The "midday girls" are sometimes employed from 2.30 p.m. till 8 in addition to the usual hours worked. Recently (owing to the rush of business) one of the shops belonging to this firm took £300 in one day. A number of the girls were thus employed for five days from 2.30 till 8. FOR THE FIVE DAYS they received a paltry two shillings each.

Yet another instance. A function of some kind took place recently in connection with one of "society's" golf clubs. The "midday girls" engaged by the golf club were told by the Club's official that they were to receive five shillings for their work. This sum was subsequently handed to the girls, but, in an unwise moment, one of them suggested that the money should be handed to the catering firm, that they might be paid through it. The catering firm paid them with a vengeance, for the sum of two and six was handed to each girl, the other half-crowns going into the spacious pockets of the bun proprietor.

It is not surprising to learn that at the end of a day many of the girls are so worn out with the rush and bustle and nerve-racking system of espionage in vogue that they are in a state of collapse.

Only a few, comparatively speaking, have homes of their own, and the fear of unemployment, with

the consequent inability to pay for their room and board, causes most of them to submit to the prevailing damnable conditions.

One can quite understand that girls working as these work require something more substantial than bread and butter, and yet this is all that is provided by this firm ("under vice-regal patronage" too, forsooth) for their "hands."

Rather than that "mere hands" should receive food similar to that served to customers, large quantities of such are daily thrown into the receptacle for waste food for the pigs!

In view of the foregoing facts, is it surprising that this firm should flourish like the proverbial bay tree? Shop is added to shop, and all are built on the Tribulations of the Tea Girls!

The Prussian Elections.

At the time of the last elections to the German Reichstag, a set back in the number of Socialists elected prompted our Liberal and Tory friends in England, despite an actual increase in the total number of Socialist votes, to much jubilant outcry over the "beginning of the end of German Socialism."

But we are not hearing much from these revellers with regard to the capture of seven seats by the Socialists in the Prussian Diet. Perhaps our good friends have not noticed this phenomenon. Perhaps they have not quite rea-

lised what it means. Perhaps it may be worth while to call their attention the facts.

To show the full significance of the really remarkable results of election, it is needful to explain that electors to the Prussian Diet are divided primarily into three classes, according to the amount of their property taxation, and that each of these three classes of indirect electors (Urwähler) sends an equal number of delegates to the body of direct electors (Wahlmänner) who choose the actual Parliamentary representatives.

Thus the very small class of those who pay the highest taxation, numbering only 3 per cent. of the electors, exercise as much electoral power as the 85 per cent of those who pay the lowest amounts. Indeed, these latter 85 per cent count for only half as much as the 15 per cent of their "betters."

Hence it came to pass at the General Election preceding the recent one that 320,000 Socialists voted without obtaining a single seat, while exactly the same number of Conservatives secured no less than 150 seats!

In short, the franchise is so cunningly arranged as practically to disfranchise the working classes.—London "Clarion."

S.F.A. 1908 Conference Delegates.



Back Row—R. S. Ross, E. H. Gray, E. F. Russell, A. K. Wallace, Frank Hyett, E. J. Price.
Front Row—O. W. Jørgensen, H. Scott Bennett, H. E. Holland, Mrs. Lynch, Aug. Borax, H. Borax.

The Inception of Slavery

From the "Western Clarion."

So far removed in the dim past is the period of human development previous to the appearance of slavery that it has left little historic trace beyond the scattered remains of primitive handiwork that have been unearthed from time to time and any conception of that period would be almost impossible were it not for its present day survivals, the races yet existing in a state of primitive savagery.

By piecing the information derived from a study of these races, together with what can be gathered or guessed from the prehistoric remains, such knowledge as we have on the subject has been attained.

The characteristic that marks the ante-slavery period from ours is the non-existence of property in the true sense of the word. Personal possessions the primitive savage has, such as his weapons and his dwelling, but the resources of the earth, being free of access to all, are the property of none. For property is not so much the assertion of the claim of the individual as owner as a denial of the claim of all others to ownership.

The economics of this period are as simple and crude as its tools but are nevertheless worthy of attention as, owing to that very simplicity they afford a clearer conception of the fact that labor is the determining factor in comparing the values of articles. A fact of supreme importance to the Socialist conception.

Production under savagery differs from that of to-day in being hand production instead of machine, and individual instead of social production. That is to say, each article produced is completed by one individual instead of being as it is to-day the result of the toil of a whole army of workers each one doing a little to it. Furthermore under savagery articles are produced for use, under capitalism for profit.

The eliminatives of these three factors, social production, machinery, and profit, reduces economics to their simplest form.

What exchange, or barter, of articles would take place under savagery would be carried on clearly upon the basis of the labor involved in producing the respective articles. Thus a savage wishing to barter, say, ornaments for weapons would exchange them upon

the basis of the labor it would cost him to produce either. He would know how long it took him to make the ornaments and he would have a pretty good idea how many of the weapons he could make in the same time and would therefore insist on just so many in the exchange for his ornaments. To accept any less would be foolish as he would be better off to make them himself. And be it noted that this standard of value has endured through all the succeeding changes in the methods of production and exchange.

The resources of the earth have no value, a fact which is quite clear under savagery, but obscured under capitalism by the fact that they are bought and sold on the strength of their potentialities. This is only when the hand of labor is applied to the natural resources to convert them into articles usable by man, that anything of value is created.

The primitive savage's method of life is predatory. He lives by hunting and fishing and upon wild fruits and nuts. Such a method of life is at any time, precarious and becomes more so with the increase of population and the consequent restriction of the natural hunting grounds. As

time goes on the savage is driven to domesticate animals and to cultivate the soil in order that his means of life may be more certain. Once this becomes general the way to slavery is open.

The primitive savage kills his enemies on the battlefield, perhaps eats them. He has no incentive to make them captive as it would only mean so many more mouths to feed. He cannot even compel them to maintain themselves by sending them to hunt as, obviously, they would escape.

But with the cultivation of the soil it becomes at length possible for an individual to produce more than is necessary for his own keep. It then becomes well worth while to make captives. They can be compelled to toil in the fields and produce for their masters. Their escape can be prevented by armed guards. So property, the slave and the soldier makes their advent upon the scene of events together, never to leave it till they leave it together when the slaves emancipate themselves.

Be it noted that the slave of old, toiled in his master's fields and the fruits of his toil belonged to his master. And that the worker of to-day toils in his master's factory or farm and the fruits of his toil be-

longed to his masters. The slave of old received for his toil enough for his own subsistence, just what the worker of to-day receives at the best. The slave was bought and sold bodily, and being so much invested wealth, was more or less well cared for whether he worked or not. The worker sells himself from day to day, and being a "free man" and nobody's property, nobody is under any obligation to care for him or to feed him when there is no work for him to do. The slave was generally an unwilling slave, but the worker votes for a continuance of his servitude. His freedom lies in his own hands, but he refuses to be free. Which is the basest slave?

To sum up, the savage came upon the scene endued with power to labor, which he applied to the natural resources and produced, for himself, wealth, articles of use to him. The chattel slave was owned by a master who compelled him to apply his labor-power to the natural resources and took the wealth he produced. The worker of to-day sells his labor-power to an employer to whom belongs the wealth produced by the application of that labor-power.

It is noticeable that those

people among whom slavery of one sort or another does not exist are not very far advanced in the arts and sciences. This would point to the fact that slavery is essential to human progress and such is actually the case.

While the savage is living by fishing and hunting he has little leisure for the pursuit of knowledge. All his time is taken up with the economic problem, how to provide for his wants.

When, however, the agricultural stage is reached and it becomes possible for an individual to live upon the fruit of another's labor, society becomes divided into two classes, the slaves and their masters, the working class and the leisure class.

This master class then has leisure to turn its attention to other things besides its immediate necessities.

Upon this basis the civilizations of the ancient world were built. Upon the labor of slaves Babylon upraised her temples and gardens, Egypt her pyramids and tombs, Greece her colonades and statuary. The armies of Xerxes and Hannibal, the mighty empire of Rome, were all maintained out of the surplus product of vast armies of chattel slaves.

Built thus upon the back of toiling millions, empire after empire arose, attained its zenith, and crumbled to decay, some of them leaving scarce a trace to mark their place in history. The course of each was in many respects similar, and for the reason that they were slave civilizations.

Commencing as an aggregation of rude husbandmen concerning their neighbors until, becoming great and having overcome all dangerous rivals, the masters degenerate into a mere horde of parasites living upon the ever-increasing product of their slaves. Wealth tends ever to accumulate in the hands of the most wealthy, and as the wealthy become fewer the slaves become more numerous, until the disproportion becomes so great that the

wealthy few with all their luxurious extravagance and wastefulness are no longer able to consume the volume of wealth, and there are more slaves than employment can be found for. As the slave becomes of little value, his condition becomes more and more precarious and miserable. Society is no longer able to provide for the wants of the useful portion of it, and there being no possibility, at the time, of any new form of society to take its place, the

slave civilization perishes, its extinction as a general rule being hastened by the inroads of some younger and more virile race.

Sydney "Stock and Station Journal" seems to regard the Government tramway system as a "socialised industry." Whereas it is simply a shocking example of State Capitalism—a publicly-owned utility administered by capitalists, in which the workers are subjected to a degraded pimp system, and are denied even the facilities for defence that are provided for professional criminals. The "S. and S. Journal" must think again.

The modern market determines prices by the supply of goods and the demand for them, and prices, that is, the cost of goods, often are raised artificially by the wanton destruction of a superabundance (as when fruit is plentiful), or by the unconscionable policy of keeping great inventions locked up out of fear that they would increase the output to the injury of price. Under Socialism goods will be exchanged by the standard of the labor-power they consume.—"N.Y. "People."

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

THE attendance at Winston Hall on Sunday night was again excellent. The only regrettable feature in connection with the meeting being the large number who had to be reluctantly turned away. Scott Bennett lectured on "A Socialist View of the American Republic," a lecture that was splendidly received. A reading, which in future will form part of the evening's program, was given from Jack London's article on "Revolution" by the lecturer. Mr. and Mrs. Leversidge obliged with excellent solos, Mr. Thomas gave an excellent recitation, and Mr. Barnard pleased all with his selection!

The Band also played several selections during the evening, all of which were well received by the audience.

In the course of a week or so a new arrangement in connection with the delivery of the "Review" will be in vogue. Instead of the "Review" being delivered by post comrades will deliver the organ of this party to members. The International Socialists have an evergrowing membership, and district superintendents

have been appointed who will keep in touch with the members in their respective districts.

Some important matters connected with the next Federal elections were discussed at the last meeting of the Executive, and will be brought before members at the next Group meeting.

A joint meeting of the Group and Club executive will be held next Monday.

The Domain meeting was well attended on Sunday. Comrade Payten occupied the chair. Scott Bennett spoke at some length on Socialism supported by Comrade Price. Scott Bennett speaks at Winston Hall on Friday next.

Look out for a recital by the Rev. Geo. Walters in the same hall at an early date!

The kindly personality that pushes the editorial pen of the "Stock and Station Journal" declares, re the tram strike, "It is a pity that we are unable to adjust our social differences without war just as bitter and vindictive as where men slay one another with the sword." It is a pity! But as long as the cause of war—the class ownership of the means of life—exists, the war itself will inevitably result.

On Wednesday night Sydney I.W.W. Club solemnly censured E. J. Price for having spoken at a recent Socialist meeting.

Thirty Cents.

(By LEWIS G. De HART, in "Chicago Daily Socialist.")

CRAMPED in a coffin and the clods falling—falling!"

The blind man spoke to the empty air. The room was always empty except at night when Maggie was home; all day she was away working or looking for work.

To-day she was hunting. It was the fourteenth day since she had started out in the morning, full of hope or apparently so, and always she had come home, exhausted and discouraged, always saying, "Tomorrow," and still the little savings grew smaller; still the blind man fretted at his helplessness, and still the world outside moved busily along, unknowing, perhaps uncaring, that two human beings were staring grim want in the face, a thing which the blind can see as well as those with sight.

"No hope, no happiness, only want and sorrow!"

Again the old blind man voiced his discouragement, again no answer greeted him. Up and down the little room he walked, eight steps to the right, turn and six more, back eight, turn and six. Like the caged beast he must walk, the bare walls were his limits and his blindness forbade any attempt at escape.

A step in the hall caused him to stop in his weary round and listen expectantly.

"It's Maggie," he said, as the door opened.

Two arms were thrown around his neck and a hot cheek pressed against his.

"And how is my Maggie?" he asked, not daring to put the fatal question, the answer would come soon enough.

"Oh, John," said the arms' owner, "I'm so tired. It seems like I can't ever find work." And Maggie, worn out with the physical and mental strain, began to cry silently.

The blind man held her close to him and his sightless eyes stared angrily about him.

"It's a dirty shame, little wife, a miserable shame, that you have to work at all, and it's worse when you can't work. But don't worry, we'll get along."

The woman still wept as the man stroked her hair with her delicate fingers.

"How much have we left?" he finally asked.

"Don't ask me, John, it is so little. And the rent due to-morrow and the cupboard empty."

The husband reached for her pocket book and opened it. His fingers ran lightly over its contents, a dime and some nickels.

"Thirty cents," he whispered, "only thirty cents."

The woman drew him to a chair. He seated himself and she sat on his lap, as lovers do, but their thoughts were far from sweet, and strangely enough they were the same. It was the woman who spoke first in an awed scared voice:

"There's only one way left, John. It's starvation or my shame. There isn't much difference."

"No, no, Maggie, don't talk that way, I'd rather die first."

"And so would I," she answered, "but we'll die if I don't."

It was a horribly fascinating thought for the couple—shame or starvation. Both their minds raced through the possibilities, both spoke at once under decision. "It's the only way left."

"Are you willing, John?"

"Yes, are you?"

"I'm ready."

"Thirty cents is plenty," said the husband.

"I'll go and get it," answered the wife.

Next morning the landlady found them, stiff and cold, their arms clasped and a smile of content on their poor, pinched faces.

Upton Sinclair, in an address before a body of Chicago Socialists, said of charity:

"The average charity, the charity of the rich, seems rather futile to me. The rich oppress the poor enormously, then they help them slightly. It is like the young lady angler.

"Why," said a man to this young lady, "do you always carry a bottle of liniment with you on your fishing excursions?"

She sighed.

"I am so sorry," she said plaintively, for the poor little fish. And so when I take one off the hook I always rub its cut mouth with some liniment."

The Countess of Warwick has agreed to make an electioneering tour, covering practically all the great cities of the States, in support of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for the Presidency.

How will the inventor be rewarded for his services under Socialism?

In the first place under capitalism, most inventors are defrauded of their invention.

In the second place, under capitalism, each one is driven to get all he can, because if he does not do others, he will be done by them.

Under Socialism, where all who work can have an abundance with a few hours' labor, none will have the motive to "grab." The inventor's reward will be the practical reward of wealth for himself as a result of the increased productivity of his labor through his invention, besides the moral gratitude of his fellow-men that his invention increases the productivity of the labor of all.—N.Y. "People."

Sydney Socialist Sunday School was well attended last Sunday, notwithstanding "Fleet attractions." Parents are urged to send their children to the only Socialist Sunday School in the N.S.W. metropolis.

Available next week: Post Card photos of S.F.A. 1908 Conference delegates. Order from Press Secretary, 274 Pitt street, Sydney.

The Pump.

ANDERSON and Peterson were coming down from the woods, where they had been working during the winter cutting logs and in the spring on the river drive. They were now walking down the road towards the city, to seek another job.

While working on the river the last few days a Socialist speaker had arrived on the scene and attempted to explain the new revolutionary ideas to the woodsmen. But the result was rather slim. His listeners were either not capable of or did not dare believe in a delivery from their own efforts. Still a few of them had grasped the meaning of the lecture and saw only their position and the need of salvation. And among these was Peterson. While walking down the road, he was talking to his comrade about it and sought to convey his idea of Socialism to him. But Anderson was slow of comprehension. He apparently had a grudge against the preachers and officeholders because of their high salaries, and his criticism of Society did not go beyond that.

After a while they came to a large red barn, standing next to the road. Close by

stood a pump, and hanging on this was a tin cup, apparently for drinking purposes. Anderson and Peterson had walked a long distance and a violent thirst was tormenting both of them.

"We can have a drink 't last!" exclaimed Anderson. "Let us pump."

Peterson was not slow in expressing his approval. He held the tin cup while Anderson was pumping—pumping till the sweat was streaming down his face, but only a few drops of water was the result. It was barely enough to dampen Peterson's parched lips.

"That's a H—l of a pump!" gasped Anderson, after having worked a quarter of an hour. "It is your turn now, Pete."

Peterson stuck to it with great energy and endurance, but found it as difficult to squeeze out a few drops for his comrade, as the latter had found it before him. The amount of energy demanded for working the pump, proved conclusively that the well was not empty.

Suddenly they noticed the proprietor of the estate.

He was a big, fat and well-kept gentleman. He was standing at a distance, with his feet wide apart and his hands in his pockets, watch-

ing with apparent pleasure the hard working, sweating woodsmen.

Anderson became angered at this and walked bravely up to him.

"What is the matter with that pump?" he asked. "It certainly must be out of order, since it gives no water."

The proprietor laughed.

"The pump is all right," he said, "come with me and you will see." And he led them into the building, and showed them first a large tub filled to the brim with water.

"I have another one like it in the brewhouse," he said. "I have invented a very ingenious arrangement; this pump is connected with the watertubs through secret pipes, and every day thirsty wayfarers in passing by stop and pump all the water I need. They get only a few drops for themselves, ha, ha, ha!"

Anderson and Peterson walked morosely away.

"He is a shrewd scoundrel," hissed Anderson between his teeth and clinched his fist in his pocket.

"Yes, there you have the typical Capitalist," reasoned Peterson. "Do you understand now, what is meant by

the unjust distribution of the products of labor?

We pumped at least 125 gallons of water for that fat rascal, but got only one-tenth of a quart for our ourselves. That is the way it goes with labor and the distribution of its products in society."

Anderson understood.

GROUP MEMBERS are notified that future the "Review" will only be sent to Financial Members. Where a member's subscription is one month in arrears, the magazine will be discontinued. This rule will not, of course, affect members who are unfinancial through illness or unemployment.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

SUNDAY NEXT.

H. Scott Bennett

LECTURES

The Economic, Ethical and Political Significance of Modern Socialism.

Selections by the Socialist Brass Band.

America's Message.

(By "GAVAH THE BLACKSMITH," in the "Socialist.")

OUR manlier spirits hear and will obey
The Word YOU sent Australia o'er the sea—
"Be true, be brave, be merciful, be free!"
Not you, who, braggart, sent this wan array
Of hell-ships vomiting their Will-to-Slay,
These armored Hates and pallid Envyes we,
'Mid rattled mobs and flags hysteric, see
Tarnish the chaste horizon of our Bay:

But YOU we hear, our Comrades of the Cause,
Who face hyæna Mammon in his den:
And YOU, who dared your seas of blood to
spill
To drag the swooning slave from vampire jaws:
Yea, YOU who made the world your debtor,
when
You singed King George's beard at Bunker's
Hill.