

Lords of the Commonweal.

Dy ROBERT HOGG, in the "Commonweal."

ALoud the winds rude rolling voice
Gives forth great Labor's name,
The hoary ocean hails the choice,
And chants the Toiler's fame.
As charted by the Gods to be
Freemen by Right Divine.
Their hearts the Throne of liberty—
Their homes fair Freedom's Shrine.

The Toiler's hearts with rapture leap—
The "Cause" their souls doth charm—
Their bosoms heave with laughter deep
When Labor's foes enarm;
Hand clasped in hand, they pledge to stand
And prove their courage real;
By dauntless might to speed the Right
Lords of the Commonweal.

The Indispensable Capitalist.

By H.S.B.

Is the capitalist class, as a class, indispensable in the production and distribution of wealth? Do they bring to bear in the above process some all-important factor peculiar to themselves? It is so contended by every apologist of Capitalism from the capitalists' journalist's hack up (or down) to the wisacre who comes to a Socialist meeting literally tottering under the weight of "objections to Socialism" that he carries! Upon this point the Socialist position is pretty well known. The Socialist takes the stand that the capitalist class is, in truth, a parasitic class—useless and worse in the production and distribution of wealth. Knowing that if the capitalist class took tomorrow an air-ship trip to Mars not less but infinitely more wealth would come to Labor by reason of their absence, the Socialist is apt to smile at one who speaks of the "indispensable Capitalist," and ask what indispensable factor the capitalist introduces into wealth production. But the critic has his answer—most assuredly he has. With much emphasis we are informed that it is the "directive ability" exercised by the capitalist that renders him so indispensable in the production of the good things of life. So you see the day of "blessed words" like unto Abracadabra has not yet ended! Yes, it is the capitalist they will insist and the capitalist alone that possesses "directive ability." As to the importance of the factor, that is, and has always been, recognised by the Socialist. It is our critical friends who blunder, and blunder

sadly in drawing an erroneous deduction from an admitted fact. The work of direction is a fact. That the capitalist class performs this function is not a fact. Quite the reverse. That particular function is performed more and more by members of the working-class, i.e., the mental and manual workers who have no ownership or control of the means of production. So says the Socialist. And, when it suits their purpose, this fact is admitted by the capitalists through their mouthpieces. Perpend: In Pitt-street, within a stone's throw of where I am writing, a number of men were engaged in demolishing, prior to rebuilding, a row of houses. One day, without warning, a wall collapsed and, at the same time by reason thereof, down and out went a wage slave's life. The usual inquest was held and a verdict of manslaughter returned against the contracting capitalist who had the work in hand. He was duly committed for trial. Did he stand his trial? He did not. And the reason? The Attorney-General declined to file a bill against the capitalist because (listen, ye of the "indispensable capitalist" mind) *because the work of direction and superintendence was in the hands of his employers!*

Once the capitalist (capitalist in the making) worked side by side with his employees; later he vacated the position and did for a time (at the commencement of the present industrial era) exercise the function of superintendent and director. To-day the capitalist performs no useful function whatever! As to the latter fact he now bears witness himself.

"Labor Sledgehammered." You should read it now. Price, 2d.

Dare to be a Man.

Recited by MRS. DUNN at Winston Hall, Sydney.

WORKER, waif, and landless brother, one of Earth's unhappy tribe,
You have worn the wasting fetter, you have stood the brutal gibe,
Over every land and ocean, you have wandered, soiled, and bled,
Sometimes for a despot's fancy, always for your daily bread.
You have seen the islands vanish, and the suns in blood go down;
When the waves were rolling crimson, or you cheered a blazing town,
You have had your day of riot; but the landlord owns you now,
And he dwarfs you, soul and body, and his brand is on your brow.
Servant, hireling, save your manhood, from the world's corruptive ban,
Turn and smite the lords of Mammon! Rise, and DARE TO BE A MAN.

You have rights to land and water; you have rights to air and sun;
Therefore rise, and leave the mattock; turn and throw away the gun.
Ask your rulers why they rule you; ask them if the people's voice
Made the few the nation's masters, and the many slaves by choice.
Face them with a purpose steady; show them that your heart is brave,
Bid them straight amend the charters making any man a slave.
To the dreams of many prophets, moving on the outer deep,
You are turning, as you waken from your long and slavish sleep.
When the Nation is the landlord, and the rent and sweater clan
Can no longer rob the workers, will you DARE TO BE A MAN?

You are but the type and unit of the men they call the mob,
You were bred to serve the Idler, and support the loafing snob,
You are kennelled in a slum yard by the men who thieve and shirk,
And you underbid your brothers for the privilege to work;
You have felt the fret and anguish of each grief and dire mishap,
You have seen your slave-wife starving, and the baby on her lap;
You have heard your children crying for their bite of daily bread;
You have watched them waste with famine, you have looked upon them dead.
To avenge these buried idols, that are white in death and wan,
Will you rise against their slayers—will you DARE TO BE A MAN?

Be no more the drudge of Midas, nor his slave or sewer-mouse;
Save your children from the gutter, from the jail and charnel house;
Cleave the wood, and draw the water, for the idle rich no more;
To the bounds of widest compass, let your dreams of freedom soar.
You must think, and do, and question; you must force the powers that be
To be wise in economics, and the true philosophy.
In the past time when you've pondered over life's abortive scheme,
Did the Sun of Socialism never flash across your dream?
Did it ever dawn upon you to recast the social plan?
Can you turn your back on Mammon—will you DARE TO BE A MAN?

While the shoddy kings are striving to expatriate the white,
Must you shiver at a muck-rake, and look never to the light?
With the lash above your shoulders like a narrow flag unfurled,
Must you crouch before the rent-lords, and the sweaters of the world?
Have you slaved so long and trembled in the shadow of a sword
That you cannot face a master, or look squarely at a lord?
If the drums of revolution rolled their thunder in the street,
Would your heart be quick to answer with a brave exultant beat?
If the Red Flags of the People streamed above the marching van,
Could you drive a blade for Freedom—would you DARE TO BE A MAN?

What are priesthoods but the bulwarks that make Mammon's rule
secure?

They hoard their goods, but sell them not to bless the plundered poor;
They have lifted up their churches to the gods of pride and lust;
Till their creeds have got the canker, and are foul with moth and rust;
They have frightened you with fables, and the threats of endless fire,
Till your soul has lost it pension, and grubs always in the mire;
They have taught you to be humble while your master takes the rod,
They have set the democratic Christ behind the misers' god;
But when creed and feud are buried under Freedom's noble span,
And there's neither Hell nor bigot,—will you DARE TO BE A MAN?

Vic.

—J. K. McDougall.

S.F.A. Notes.

At last meeting of the Executive it was resolved to postpone Conference till first week of July. This was done at the request of Vic. party.

E. F. Russell and Frank Hyett are Vic. delegates, while R. S. Ross and A. K. Wallace are to come from Broken Hill.

We are awaiting communications from Adelaide and New Zealand, and Sydney delegates are still to be appointed.

This year's meeting—the Second Australian Socialist Conference—will have a marked bearing on the whole working-class movement.

Every month the Socialist outlook in Australia becomes more and more hopeful.

The holding of last year's Conference, and the consequent Unity developments, lifted forward the Socialist movement.

Socialist organisation in Australia is certainly only in its first serious stages. This year's Conference will carry the work forward on far more scientific lines, and the general work of organisation will be solidified.

The S.F.A. secretary will be glad to hear from comrades willing to billet Conference delegates.

A letter addressed to the S.F.A. Secretary, 274 Pitt-street, Sydney, was by mistake delivered at the Pitt-street Congregational Church, on Friday last, and failed to reach its proper destination till Monday of this week.

Read "Labor Sledgehammered."

BUCKINGHAM & BLASPHEMY.

WM. BUCKINGHAM, a Sydney time-payment rag-seller, issues a bill which (in addition to proclaiming the fact that "no discount" is allowed, and the further fact that Wm. Buckingham sells such ungodly vanities as silks, laces, hosiery, underclothing, etc.) displays a verse of scripture intimating what the customer must do "to be saved." "Bot. of Wm. Buckingham. . . . What must I do to be saved?" is the way it strikes the irreligious eye. Speaking in Sydney Domain on Sunday last, Scott Bennett made some caustic remarks about this sort of trading, and declared that it was a wonder the Almighty didn't take out an injunction to prevent the Buckingham man from making use of his Son's name to swing his profit-making trade along. Whereupon a plain-clothes policeman promptly took the speaker's name for the purpose, he said, of instituting a prosecution for blasphemy!

It is not yet known whether the charge against Scott Bennett is to lie for alleged blasphemy against the Almighty or against the pious Buckingham himself. It may be that it is Buckingham that is to be prosecuted, and that Scott Bennett is only required as a witness.

In addition to the use of the name of Jesus on his trading bills, Buckingham calls his unspeakable rag shop the "Buckingham Palace"—which reads like awful sedition.

When the Postal Department mistakes the Congregational Church for the Australian Socialist headquarters, its time for the "Daily Telegraph" to protest against conduct calculated to drive capital out of the blessed country.

MARIE SPIRIDONOVIA.

THE S.F.A. secretary has received the following letter from a Wellington, N.Z., friend:

"Dear Comrade,—It is reported in some of the English papers that Marie Spiridonovia, the Russian revolutionist, has escaped from Siberia and is on her way to Australia. I shall be glad if you will let me know if anything has been heard of her in Sydney or elsewhere. I write on behalf of my fellow Russians here, who are anxious to know if they can be of any use to her.—S. GORDON."

Labor members point to N.S.W. trams as an illustration of "practical Socialism." Our tram system is really one of State Capitalism, and the capitalistic Government controlling it has employed women of the street to act as spies against the tram workers. Exposure and the fear of exposure forced them to abandon that method, and now it is said they give the pimps' work to police probationers—whose big hope of promotion in the future is to lie in the number of convictions they shall succeed in obtaining. The tram employee seems to be regarded as something less than a man by his capitalistic employers.

Sydney Socialists will organise big public demonstrations during Conference week. Watch for special announcements.

BROKEN HILL NOTES.

THE Group's Sunday night meetings are an established feature, and are the attraction of the city. Mr. Wallace gave an interesting address on the "Curse of Empire," which was greatly appreciated by the anti-Empire audience present.

Our propaganda meetings on Saturday night continue to draw large crowds, and we have a ready sale for the pamphlets received from the Federation.

The Sunday School is prospering greatly, and the conductors intend to hold a social next Friday.

We have had a Ministerial visit, and Messrs. Griffith and Cann have also looked us up. After all the talking, we are just where we were.

The Labor Party here is very much mixed over the Industrial Disputes Bill, and it was an ominous sign to see so many "Labor Sledgehammered" pamphlets at their meeting. The method the two astute local representatives adopted was: Mr. Griffith denounced the Act as an outrage on unionism; Mr. Cann advised the union to register under it! What sort of solidarity does the Labor Party possess? The official organ here is unable to keep up with their contortions—and it's not too

slow in that line itself. There is every indication that the union will refuse to register under the Act.

The Labor Party has got Empire Day badly. The Labor Mayor officiated at the schools celebration, practically telling the school children and the cadets that that they must love the Empire because it stands for Law and Order. When they grew up they must shoot their fellow schoolmates who happen to be fighting for better conditions.

And yet these fakirs say that they represent the working class!

In spite of the bitterly cold weather and driving rain every available seat was occupied on Tuesday evening at the Trades Hall, when the Socialists and Industrial Unionists protested against the Wade McGowen Wages Boards law. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the resolution was carried with ringing cheers, and without a single dissident. Report next issue.

There is something deeply affecting in the spectacle of a young man—in the prime of health and vigor—offering himself, a voluntary slave, in the Labor market without a purchaser—eagerly proffering to barter the use of his body, the day-long exertion of his strength, the wear and tear of flesh and blood, bone and muscle, for the common necessities of life . . . and in vain—in vain!—Thomas Hood.

EMPIRE DAY FABLES
FALSEHOODS & TRUISMS.

By OTUS.

GOVERNOR RAWSON was talking to the commercial travelers about the "flag:"—

I shall have to tell the children on Monday that they are part of the Empire, that the Empire is really represented by the Union Jack, that it stands for the Empire as well as for liberty, and that with the Empire there is always liberty."

"I shall HAVE to tell the children," etc. Reads as if the old gentleman had been given definite instructions which it would be more than his job is worth to disobey.

This is a Funniosity:—

In the Front of the pulpit a few seats were reserved for the Vice-regal parties, prominent citizens, and the British Empire League officials.

Something akin to blasphemous dry rot from a pulpit elevation. Rev. Carr Smith is speaking:—

The passion of patriotism was felt when the Empire was in danger, a few years back, and not the least important fact was that of the citizen soldiers of Australia rushing to defend the Empire.

The citizen soldiers of Australia didn't rush to defend the Empire. They rushed to rob henroosts and burn farms and kill men and women and

children in order that the stealing of some gold mines for the benefit of a handful of International Thieves might be somewhat expedited. The parson knew he was talking bally rot. And if he didn't know it he was a fitter subject for a lunatic asylum than even a jingo pulpit on a Sunday afternoon.

Father Barry at St. Mary's Cathedral:—

He asked why should they speak of battles in this land, and what need had they of armies and navies, they who had been cradled in liberty, and whose progress was marked by the growth of free institutions?

"Cradled in liberty." The hell of the convict days! The quivering wretch stretched to the triangles; the swish of the lash; the blood that poured from the lacerated back of the victim! The men who dragged their galling chains through long years of wretchedness! The hideous brutality of the British ruling class—the villainies that were perpetrated—the murders that were done!

"Liberty?"

"Cradled in Liberty!"

An Irishman said that!
Try again, Father Barry.

Rev. P. Stacey Waddy:—

In the same way, a man could not claim that he was trying to do his

duty to God if he neglected his country. Patriotism had largely contributed to the building up of the British Empire. Typical instances could be noted in the lives of England's great men. It was the moving spirit behind Nelson and Thomas a'Becket.

The British Empire was built on a foundation of stolen surplus values. The patriotism back of the business represents the organised interests of the Robber Class and the concrete Economic Ignorance and Stupidity of the Working Class.

Said Dr. Johnston (who, possibly, knew a thing or two more than even the Rev. Percy): "Patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel."

The Rev. Stacy Waddy says it has made the Empire! But fancy a pure-minded school-teaching parson holding the moral leper Nelson up as a national and heroic example!

Dill-Macky:

The flag of the Empire represented justice and liberty, civil and religious. It bore a name unsullied, honored in every land. It meant protection to the outcasts, and to plot for the overthrow of the flag was surely ungrateful on the part of any who enjoyed its liberties and privileges.

Comment superfluous.
You just laugh.

Rev. Woolls-Rutledge:

Loyalty was a religious as well

as a political duty, for they were taught to fear God and honor the King.

How can Mr. Rutledge, who drops sulphuric maledictions on the horse-racing business generally, with an added curse thrown in for Tattersall, Jack Wren, etc., ask the elect to hang a halo of honor and glory about the ears of another race-course sport, Edward Rex? Is it that the figurehead of British Capitalism may without sin do the things that Jack Wren is to be frizzled up in eternal fires for doing? Surely the hyphenated parson owes somebody an explanation.

Rev. John Ferguson:

Christianity was inseparable from empire building, and he hoped that Australians would always associate Christianity with their patriotism.

Empire-building is inseparable from murder, immorality, and most other crimes. And this Scotch parson says that Christianity is an essential part of the murder game.

The Church for Capitalism even at the price of Blood!

They all chant the same refrain.

This from a Congregationalist—Rev. N. J. Cocks:

He pointed to the benefits which the Empire had conferred upon the millions of subjects in India, where the yoke of oppression had been re-

moved, and where the authorities did so much good work in fighting famines and feeding the hungry.

It requires some assurance on the part of even a parson to say a thing like.

It would be an insult to Mr. Cocks' knowledge of Indian history to imply that he could have believed in the accuracy of his own statement.

While he was speaking, the Empire was jailing and exiling Indians whose bitter experience of the "benefits" make them desirous of throwing off the yoke. Thirty millions a year forcibly taken from India by the British ruling class. Over £700,000,000 plundered from her since the great famine, and plague and wholesale death as an acknowledged direct result of British plunder and British rule in India. Benefits of the Empire! Fighting famine! Feeding the hungry.

Next, please!

And then the irrepressible Jew (Rabbi Cohen:—

They reminded themselves of their common inheritance, the privileges of citizenship, and the responsibilities of free citizenship that were the inseparable complement of the privileges; all of which they enjoyed whether they were English, Welsh, Scottish, or Irish, Canadians, South Africans, Australians, or New Zealanders, whether they were black, or red,

or yellow or white, Buddhists or Moslems, or Christians or Jews. These privileges they enjoyed simply because they were citizens of the Empire that had grown up since the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth, and come to a consciousness of its unity underlying diversity in the still greater days of Queen Victoria.

Rev. Cakebread referring to the "great" men of to-day:

There was Mr. Wade (State Premier), Archdeacon Gunther (vicar-general), the Rev. P. S. Waddy (the present headmaster of King's school), and many others.

Rev. W. H. Yarrington works off the mightiest Truism of all:—

All were united with England in spiritual and commercial bonds. And COMMERCIAL BONDS! Don't we know it? Haven't the Sydney Tram Drivers got to freeze, and the Sydney Coal Lumpers to sweat, and all other workers to slave, in order that the "British" financiers—with whom we are united in commercial bonds—may get their pound of profit.

And the Empire Day number of "S. M. Herald" said:

The commercial community has a big say in the life of the State and in the life of any Government. But in the life of any Government, but judging by Mr. Wade's reception it thoroughly endorses both his record in State politics and his attitude on

the question of State rights. As to the first he has done remarkably well, considering the time he has had. He can point, for instance, to an exceedingly liberal Industrial Disputes Act, which we do not doubt will do much to prevent the dislocation of trade. The commercial community is not likely to forget how much the Premier has done during the last few months to allay industrial unrest, and it is a very good augury that Mr. Wade has their confidence.

Of course, Mr. Wade has their confidence. He's their man every time. But the working class is going to have a say about that Industrial Disputes Bill.

The same Empire Day "Herald" also recorded that at a meeting of the Northern District Council of the Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association:

A discussion took place in regard to the action of the colliery-owners in the recent case before the Full Court, and a number of delegates stated that should the owners succeed in getting the Arbitration Court award set aside, their members were determined to take the matter into their own hands, and lay the pits idle until they obtained fair treatment.

Likewise, the Empire Day "Herald" announced that:—

The position of affairs at Teralba is causing grave uneasiness in the district, and at any moment a strike of a serious character may be precipitated. The miners are very restless, and some are talking of

throwing down their tools immediately.

Which makes it appear that Mr. Wade hasn't done his work nearly so well as he should have done it. Nevertheless, it all goes to prove what an inestimable boon the Arbitration Act has been to N.S.W. working class!

"Applications for enlistment in the U.S. navy have increased three hundred per cent since the Industrial depression. We may at once confess that Socialism couldn't possibly stimulate patriotism by similar means. It would utterly destroy that particular incentive," says "Wilshire's Magazine."

Capitalist influence is being exercised to secure a pardon for Harry Orchard, self-confessed murderer and perjurer, with whose hired testimony the American capitalists hoped to railroad Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone to the gallows last year.

Concert and Social in aid of Propaganda Fund at Winston Hall on Friday evening.

Next Sunday evening, H. E. Holland speaks at Winston Hall on "Half a century of Socialism, History in Germany."

The "Review" article on "Tramway Capitalism" created a great deal of interest in tramway circles.

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the inclemency of the weather there was a very fair attendance at the concert and social on Friday last. There was an excellent concert program provided and at the conclusion thereof a pleasant hour or two was spent in dancing. Amongst the artists who made the program such a success were the following: Miss Connie Bennett, Miss Florrie Halloran, Miss Prestfield, Miss Smithy, Miss Hamilton, Miss Daymes, Miss Doherty, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Morris. In future, and until further notice, these concerts and dances will be held every Friday night at Winston Hall. There will be another fine musical program next Friday, to be followed by a dance. Tickets are now obtainable, price sixpence.

Group members are generally agreed that the time is now ripe for the formation in Sydney of a Socialist Sunday School upon the lines of those that flourish in Melbourne, Broken Hill, and abroad. The rapidly increasing membership combined with the emphatic success of our Sunday

meetings more than justifies the proposed step. Already a number of names of prospective pupils have been handed in, and one or two comrades have also offered their services as teachers. The committee appointed to deal with this matter will now be pleased to receive further names of intending pupils and teachers. Comrades, please give this matter your earnest attention. The organiser will be pleased to take the names.

Scott Bennett, with Comrade Sloan in the chair, spoke in the Domain on Sunday afternoon to a splendid audience on "Socialism, Capitalism, and Piety." The reason for this subject being chosen is explained in another column.

The same speaker spoke in the evening on "Shelley, the Poet of Revolt." In addition, to the lecture, there was an excellent musical program provided by the following artists: Mrs. Dunn, Master Ferrier, Miss Ferrier, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Pascoe, Comrade Ardley, and our old friend, Mr. Joseph Hamilton. Led by the choir, Socialist songs were sung with great spirit by the audience. Comrade Wutke accompanied, and Mrs. Kenna (secretary of the Tailoresses' Union) presided. As usual Winston Hall was crowded to the doors.

Next Sunday H. E. Holland will speak on "Half a Century of German Socialist History." All are invited, but it is necessary to come early to secure seats.

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.

Social and concert next Friday at Winston Hall. Tickets, sixpence.

THE MELBOURNE MUSTER.

By JACUSKIN.

The S.P. celebrated Empire Day by holding meetings in protest against militarism and imperialism. Bijou Theatre was packed on Sunday, 24th, to hear Angus MacDonnell's anti-empire address. Twenty-five thousand leaflets have been distributed, mostly at State schools.

Two lady speakers kept the ball rolling in the Bijou Theatre on Sunday last, May 31st. Miss Gross spoke on "Women and Socialism," showing how Capitalism was ever dragging women from the home and into the factory, thereby intensifying the industrial slavery of the workers.

Miss L. Ahern followed, speaking on "The Cry of the

Children," showing that opportunities, far from being equal, killed the worker's child, in a large percentage of cases, before its twelfth month. The cure for these evils, as both speakers pointed out, is Socialism.

The S.P. has selected E. F. Russell and F. Hyett as Conference delegates. Many weighty resolutions are under discussion, such as, if adopted, will greatly change the aspect of the movement.

Comrade Hawkins arrived in Melbourne on Monday last, and has been welcomed by both the S.P. and the Melb. I.W.W. Club. He gave a short address to the Club last Tuesday (26th) on "The I.W.W. movement in Sydney," dealing with the Sydney Club, Wade's Wages Boards Bill, the Sydney Labor Council, etc.

The I.W.W. Club held a very successful social in the S.P. Hall, on Wednesday, 20th. The club is making good headway.

[Owing to pressure on "Review" space, we are reluctantly compelled to condense "Red Flag" notes this week.—Ed.]

"Labor Sledgehammered." You should read it now. Price, 2d. Winston Hall, Sunday Night. Musical Program. Lecture.

Trade Unionism in Russia.

By VLADIMIR SVIATLOWSKY, Professor of Political Economy, St. Petersburg.

(Continued.)

In November of 1905 the first working-class papers were published, viz., the printing trades magazine, "Petshatny Westnik," and that of the St. Petersburg Central Bureau, "Professionalny Loius." Afterwards other magazines of different trades appeared.

In 1906 there were about 35 working-class papers in Russia.

In March, 1906, the Government enacted a law with regard to trade unions. This law treated the unions more as friendly societies. It did not assist the unions as the strike and a fighting attitude had done, but for the first time it recognised them and gave them legal status. At the same time the well-known clause 1358 of the Criminal Law was abolished, and the industrial strike was no longer a punishable offence, except in the case of employees on public, government, and municipal works.

All trade unions made the organisation of strikes their first work; the Government and police paying little attention to them at this time.

The result of the strikes of 1905 and 1906 brought a general increase of wages, and in many trades a reduction of hours to eight, eight and a half, and nine per day. This was a very important success in the country where previously the working day had consisted of 12, 14, and even 16 hours a day.

With July of 1906 there came a time of reaction. The capitalists attempted to revive the old conditions, and organised many lockouts—

with the help of the police. But the best organised trades had sufficient power to hold their own.

Now in all trades in Russia the average worked is not more than 10 hours a day. In the organised trades the average is much better. For example, the printers, carpenters, and bricklayers have in many places won the eight-hours day with the reduction of the Saturday hours to six. The employees in Government and municipal workshops have also greatly improved conditions. In general the Russian Government pays better wages than the private capitalists.

The next important move was the organisation of medical and juridical help. Each union endeavored to have physicians and lawyers on its executive body. This service is given without remuneration—it is regarded as a public service. Later on many unions tried to establish libraries and evening and Sunday lectures. In general, in Russia, the so-called "interclasses intelligente," that is, the educated section—the lawyers, physicians, professors, students, etc.—have helped the working-class movement. Most of them believe in Socialism, and many of them were the first secretaries of various trade unions.

In March, 1906, the first conference of all Russian trade unions was held, and the summer of that year was the most prosperous period in the history of unionism in Russia.

The success of trades unionism led, of course, to the organisation of the employers, who have now many unions and trusts. Their reply to the strike is the lockout, and the struggle between the two classes is very strong. In times of conflict, the police are on the side of the capitalists.

The Searchlight.

By H.J.H.

MORE than one of the speakers at the recent Labor Congress in Sydney indulged in prophesy during the debate on the I.W.W., alleging that the capitalists would rejoice with great joy if the resolution favoring Industrialism was carried, and organised Labor thus sent off on—according to the intellectual giants—a false track. Looking through some accumulated press cuttings I find the following:

A second danger, and one that Congress gave a wide berth to, was the proposal to subordinate trades unionism as known in Australia, to the socialistic objective of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The advice given by Mr. Spence, M.P., carried weight, "Keep to the road along which the political representatives of Labor have been marching for 20 years."

etc., etc., etc. Readers of the "Review" have seen the analysis of Mr. Spence's twaddling speech, so it need not be recapitulated. But cannot the sigh of relief of the official apologists for capitalism be distinctly heard in this congratulation of the "Herald" to the politically and industrially blunted and misled delegates who opposed the I.W.W.? "A danger escaped," ejaculates the "Herald" scribe

thankfully. Yes—a danger to capitalism.

Hark, the "Herald" hacks are

sing:

P.L.L.'s are just the thing,

To keep the workers meek and mild:

We are safe whilst they're beguiled.

* * *

There are still to be found here persons, even of the working-class, who contend that conditions are essentially different in Australia to those prevailing in other capitalistic countries and that therefore what they are pleased to call "continental Socialism"—that is to say, Socialism as distinct from the utopian reformism of the "Labor" party—is not required in this country. Here is the testimony of one Brown, M.H.R., delivered by him at the recent N.S.W. Presbyterian Assembly:

The wealth of this rich country was in the hands of a very small percentage of the inhabitants, and there was in their midst sweating, low wages, and conditions which were a disgrace to our Christianity and a menace to our civilisation.

This evidence from one of the political representatives of capitalism is useful. It gives the lie to the fallacy that the class struggle is different under the Southern Cross to that same bitter war of the class waged by our fellow-workers elsewhere.

* * *

The "Daily Telegraph"

tells the truth—some of the truth—sometimes. Thus, in a leading article a few days ago, headed "Logical Socialism," "D.T." admitted that the Industrialists, the advocates of I.W.W. or revolutionary unionism, are the logical socialists, unlike the halting half-and-half, one-step-at-a-time, go-slow-for-God's-sake "Labor" alleged Socialists. But the "Telescribe" incorporated a characteristic wriggle in the same article, and actually wanted to know what would happen when workers organised industrially and having abolished the capitalist engaged in unprofitable enterprises!

The total confusion of ideas shown by such a question is simply laughable. Because to-day, when production must produce profits—i.e., value stolen from the wealth-producers by the capitalists—or close down, it is assumed that similar difficulties would occur under a system of production for the USE of the workers themselves!

The fact is this, that at present though some individual capitalists may lose in competition with others, the whole capitalist class, AS A CLASS NEVER LOSES. On the contrary, the owning class is continually getting richer and richer. To a certain extent

also, in certain directions, the capitalist class insures its individual members against loss, e.g., through marine and fire insurance, and by the device of nationalising and municipalising industries, and per medium of the funded debts, whereby though such industries may be totally mismanaged or superseded by fresh processes and inventions or even totally wasted, from a productive point of view, as in war expenditure, the invested capital is not lost, and the investors continue to receive interest out of taxation at the expense of their fellow-capitalists.

So, in the Socialist State, the Industrial Republic, the workers will own their entire product and any loss through unsuccessful experiments, or partial and local failures to produce will be spread over the entire community and felt as little as to-day is felt, by the capitalists AS A CLASS, the individual wastes and failures which occur and most of which are directly consequent upon the present vicious, and soon to be abolished system.

Let the "Telegraph" leader-writer go away and get his brains scraped.

The second Australian Socialist Conference will be held at Winston Hall, Sydney, during the first week of July.

Typical Headlines.

THE following are typical headlines from issues of daily newspapers :—

"Three Thousand Men Fight for 400 Jobs—Police Called Out."

"Laborers Fight Pitched Battle in Seeking Employment."

"Bread Lines Growing Longer."

"Cheap Lodging Houses Crowded."

"Vagrancy on the Increase."

"Crime on the Increase."

"Frightful Increase of Insanity."

"Out of Work Three Months, Shot Himself."

"Prices of Meat Again Climb Up."

And the only solution which the authorities have to offer for the problems here raised is presented in these other headlines :

"Gatling Guns for Strikers."

"Stamp Out Anarchy, Says the President."

"Bingham 100,000 dollars from Secret Service."

"Roosevelt Wants Army Raised to 1,000,000, at Least."—N. Y. "Socialist."

When capitalists combine to cut wages or inaugurate a blacklist, that is legal and proper. When the workers combine for the purpose of raising wages or enforcing a boycott, that is illegal and improper. The reason for this is that in the latter case the wrong ox is gored.—"Western Clarion."

Join the Socialist Party.

THE capitalists would have no fear of ten million unorganised Socialists.

It is the organised Socialist Party that gives them the cold shivers.

Organisation is the key to success. Remember that.

Turn it over and over in your mind.

Let it filter into your blood.

Organisation multiplies efficiency many fold. In unity there is strength.

Joining the party organisation is the first duty of every Socialist. And his next duty is to be a tireless worker in that organisation.—"Wilshire's."

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.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

H. E. Holland
LECTURES

Subject: "Half a century
of Socialist History in
Germany."

NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Musical Programme.

THE MARXIAN MARSEILLAISE.

By BERTHA WILKINS STARKWEATHER.

Oh, Workers of the world united,
Arise and claim the world your own,
The tyrant powers your lives have blighted ;
As cowards they shall stand alone.
What means this gun and cannon bracing ?
The traitor hosts as foes we see ?
But what are cannons for the free ?
With Right as Might the foe we're facing.

CHORUS.

Oh, Workers, break the chain,
Unite, a world to gain !
March on ! March on !
Stand all as one !
As freemen you shall reign.

Arise, ye slaves of mill and valley !
United you may break your chain !
No bugle calls you to this rally,
But wailing of a child in pain.
From mill and factory it is calling,
Can brave men hear and not obey ?
Unite ! You've but a word to say !
Behold, the walls of greed are falling !

Arise, ye workers of all nations !
United you may claim your own !
The Power of Gold in its high stations
Is stricken dumb, its boast is gone.
From courts and workshops it is flying !
The voice of Labor now we hear,
For Right is Might with none to fear—
The foe of Liberty is dying !

Oh, Liberty ! Can man resist Thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame ?
Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame ?
Forever young, forever growing
Are all who see thy light on high,
Are all who for thee dare to die,
Thy breath is Life forever flowing !

The Socialist Outlook.

By H.S.B.

The delegates who will assemble in conference this week can, with satisfaction, look back upon the work accomplished by their respective organisations during the last twelve months. It is no exaggeration to say that wherever a section of the Socialist Federation of Australasia exists the gospel of working class emancipation is preached to thousands who before scarcely heard of Socialism save as a term of derision.

That the work of the Federation can be made more effective in a thousand and one directions goes without saying, and it is just such matters as these that Conference should, and will, grapple with. Not the least satisfactory feature in the reports to be presented to conference should, and will be, the statement regarding the affiliation of our New Zealand comrades. The New Zealand Socialist Party is some twenty-five hundred strong, and endorses, of course, the political and industrial platform of the Federation. And the report concerning the parties in Australia will also, we feel sure, be of a highly gratifying nature. Broken Hill has accomplished excellent work since the last conference. In addition to their printing press, and well attended Sunday School, they have Sunday evening propaganda meetings attended by magnificent audiences at the large Barrier Hippodrome! And then there in Melbourne again. It was prophesied by some, to whom the wish was father to the thought, that in the absence of their indefatigable organiser, the party would collapse. As a matter of fact, the Victorian

Party is to-day as strong and virile as ever.

And here in Sydney, although there is yet a lot to be done—and which will be done—we can look back upon twelve months of solid progress. The membership was never so large as it is to-day; our Sunday hall is now pitifully small for the large audiences that assemble to hear Socialist lectures, whilst the "Review" circulation is steadily increasing and consequently reaching hundreds of people with the message of revolutionary International Socialism for the first time.

Just think, too, of the pitiable political parties that oppose the Socialist movement in Australia at the present time. A moribund Conservative party; an apology for a Liberal party; and a Labor party, by courtesy so-called, that has already proved itself to be middle-class to the very core, and openly admits that it is the upholder of capitalism with poorly disguised pride.

So be it. The Socialists will continue their work of agitating, educating, and organising, confident indeed that the future is for them.

The second conference of the Socialist Federation will not be without its importance when the history of the Socialist movement in Australia is written!

The great Socialist rally in the Protestant Hall next Tuesday is an epoch-marking event which no Sydney worker should miss.

Conference delegates on Sydney Domain and at Winston Hall on Sunday night.

SONG OF THE TRUSTS.

THERE'S a flour trust and meat trust,
A trust in beer and malt;
A cracker trust and a sugar trust,
A trust in lead and salt.
There's an oil trust, an ice trust,
A trust in lard and soap;
A starch trust and coffee trust,
A trust in twine and rope.
There's a collar trust and cuff trust,
A trust in cotton bales,
A silk trust and a milk trust;
A trust in screws and nails,
There's a woollen trust, a worsted trust,
A trust in coke and gas;
A thread trust and a pin trust,
A trust in zinc and brass.
There's a leather trust, a lumber trust,
A trust in printer's type;
An iron trust and a steel trust,
A trust in sewage pipe.
There's a copper trust, a coal trust,
A trust in brick and bridges;
A school book and a coffin trust,
And a trust in cartridges.
There's a scissors and a shears trust,
A trust in chewing gum;
A saw trust and a stove trust,
A trust in petroleum.
There's a match and a watch trust,
A trust in ammunition;
And the trusty friend of all trusts
Is the trust politician.
—"Industrial Bulletin."

Mr. H. A. Mitchell (a Labor Council delegate) writes an extraordinary letter to the capitalistic Newcastle "Herald" IN FAVOR of the Wages Boards Act! Has the Council no power to command a degree of loyalty to working-class interests from the persons who are officially connected with it?

S.F.A. Conference.

OWING to the fact that Broken Hill delegates had left the Barrier before the arrival of the Executive's letter notifying postponement of Conference, Victoria's request for postponement was withdrawn, and the Conference will now commence its sittings at Winston Hall, on Saturday of this week, June 13—the date originally decided upon. Elsewhere will be found special announcements for Conference week.

The most laughable censure yet passed upon Sydney Labor Council for its revolt against the Wages Boards Act is that of "S. M. Herald," which urges that the Council's action is calculated to work against the interests of the State Frights Party!

The German "radicals" in the Reichstag have again shown their capitalist character. They have voted for a clause in the proposed "Law of Associations" that will prevent youths under 18 from joining a political organisation. The clause is directed against the young Socialist organisations.

The Socialists won three Berlin seats in the recent Prussian Diet elections.

Revolutionary Socialism!

S.F.A. Conference Week!

*See that You Miss None of these
Meetings!*

FRIDAY:

Delegates Welcomed at Social, Winston Hall.

SUNDAY:

Domain, 3—Conference Delegates.
Winston Hall, 7.30—Delegates Ross, Russell,
Hyett, and Wallace.

TUESDAY:

GREAT SOCIALIST RALLY

in Sydney Protestant Hall.

SPEAKERS:—Delegates Ross, Russell, Hyett,
Wallace, Scott Bennett, Price, and H. Borax.
H. E. Holland presiding.

Revolutionary Songs. I.S.C. Liedertafel.

Sydney I.W.W. Club

The above club held its fortnightly meeting in Marx Hall on Tuesday, June 3, at 8. A good roll-up being present.

Three new members were admitted.

After the discussion it was decided to hold a demonstration in the Domain on the week of the visit of the American Fleet.

It was decided to hold meetings in Sydney Domain and Prince Alfred Park on the first Sunday of each month, the initial meetings to take place on Sunday, June 7.

For the Domain meeting, speakers were appointed as follows: H. Scott Bonnett and T. Batho, with H. E. Holland in the chair. Prince Alfred Park: J. Wilcox and J. W. Kegan, with G. Waite as chairman.

It was decided that the literature of both the I.S.G. and the S.L.P. be sold at the club meetings.

The Secretary was instructed to write to America for 100 copies of "Handbook of Industrial Unionism."

Fellow-worker R. Mackenzie was appointed to deliver the address at the Club's next meeting.

The next meeting takes place on Wednesday, June 17, at 8 p.m. at the above address. Intending members especially invited.

Police records of Seattle show that during 1907 no less than 159 Socialists were arrested "for obstructing the streets," which interpreted means speaking at open-air meetings. Of these, 43 were discharged, 39 sent to jail, 33 fined, and 44 cases are still pending. The Socialists are still speaking on the streets.—Wilshire's.

Her Ladyship—"Have you given Fido his soup?" Buttons: "Yes, 'um." "And his omelette?" "Yes, 'um." "And his cutlet?" "Yes, 'um." "And his jelly?" "Yes, 'um." "Then you may have some bread and cheese and go to bed."—Sketch.

The German Government is considering the proposition of developing a government petroleum monopoly which will take over all the property of the Standard Oil Company in the empire as well as its Russian and Roumanian competitors. An initial outlay of 18,000,000 dollars for oil plants will be necessary. The plan is being pushed by Baron Von Zedlitz, leader of the "Free Conservatives" in the Prussian Diet.

Quite a number of workingmen who used to puzzle over the proposition of how they could get along without capitalists to employ them, are now having the actual experience and slowly acquiring the desired information.

An instance of the cruelty of the Tsar's butchers and hangmen is given in the "Memoirs" of Prince Ourousoff, recently published. A Jewish criminal was sentenced to be hung. After the execution the governor was told that the man's big black beard had protected him against the cord, and that he would recover consciousness. "Bury him before he recovers consciousness," the governor replied, and the man was consigned to a living tomb.

Importance of Manual Labor.

MAN is made to work with his hands. This is a fact which cannot be got over. From this central fact he cannot travel far. I don't care whether it is an individual or a class, the life which is far removed from this becomes corrupt, shriveled, and diseased. You may explain it how you like, but it is so. Administrative work has to be done in a nation as well as productive work; but it must be done by men accustomed to manual labor, who have the healthy decision and primitive authentic judgment which comes of that, else it cannot be done well. In the new form of society which is slowly advancing upon us, this will be felt more than now. The higher the position of trust a man occupies, the more will it be thought important that, at some period of his life, he should have been thoroughly inured to manual work: this not only on account of the physical and moral robustness implied by it, but equally because it will be seen to be impossible for anyone, without this experience of what is the very flesh and blood of national life, to

promote the good health of the nation, or to understand the conditions under which the people live whom he has to serve.—“The Craftsman.”

It is not the least of the lessons taught by the Eugene Sue stories how a knowledge of history buoys up and steels a man, and how lack of historic knowledge tends to cripple a people. It has been well said: “Before the face of History Mythology can not stand.” A knowledge of history dispels the mythologic fables with which capitalism seeks to numb the popular intellect.—N.Y. “People.”

Commodities are not always sold at the cost of production. If they were the capitalist could never pocket any profit. Off and on commodities are sold at and even below the cost of production. Those are cases of distress. Commodities, in the long run, sell at their value. Their value consists, first, in the labor-power crystallized in the raw materials used in their production, and secondly, in the new labor-power crystallized in the new commodity. The profits of the capitalist consist in the unpaid for labor.—N.Y. “People.”

The Upper Class and the Lower Class.

A HEAVY cart broke down and a man was pinned under it. On the cart were sitting a lot of monopolists.

A crowd gathered and began to discuss how to relieve the man underneath, the cart being too heavy to lift. They stayed so long and discussed so hard that the man underneath finally chose them for a legislature.

The legislature consulted a lot of political economists, who decided that the man had always been so crushed. It was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of releasing him.

The professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the cart, until the panic was over, anyhow. (So it would).

So the monopolists endowed universities to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that it was only superior ability or else overproduction that was on top of him; that even if got out he could not walk because of lack of education.

Then came the theologians, who said the man's heart was bad, and that he must be saved before the load could be

taken off, also that if his heart were right he need not have the weight taken off at all.

So the theologians secured a life job, preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere but where he was.

Finally a theorist came along and said, “Why, pull the monopolists off the cart, and let the man go free!”

But he was a radical.—BOLTON HALL.

While the papers have been full of accounts of wage reductions, we are pleased to note that the tide has turned and wages are now on the up grade. Kaiser Bill of Germany, who has been heretofore working for almost nothing has had his wages raised to \$3,900,000 per year. His kind employers granted the advance because of the increased cost of living and the fact of his having such a large number of brats to keep. It is expected the standard of wages thus set will, in time, become general throughout.—“Western Clarion.”

Capitalists politicians, professors, pulpit thumpers, penny-a-liners, philosophers and apologists are the shuttles used by the capitalists to weave the web in which are entangled the heedless workers on which they prey.—“Western Clarion.”

WAGES BOARDS.

A Desultory Report of Sydney Labor Council's Debate.

Without apologies to Sydney "Worker."

BY OTUS.

WHEN Sydney Labor Council set out on May 21 to re-discuss the Industrial Disputes Act, the exclusion of the press was the first matter considered.

Mr. W. S. Thomson moved that the Council go into committee; Mr. Stuart-Robertson, M.L.A., seconded; the motion was carried; and, consequently, the middle class Sydney "Worker" alone was permitted to take notes of the proceedings.

The garbled report published by the "Worker" should convince the Council of the unwisdom of that act.

Mr. Hogan briefly moved that the Council re-affirm its previous decision repudiating the Bill and declaring in favor of a return to strike methods; and was followed by Mr. E. J. Cavanagh, who treated the Council to a gymnastic turn by pleading that the Act should be accepted with a view to future amendment. He favored the principle of Compulsory Arbitration, and was against Mr. Wade's measure, but would not favor

a strike until labor was organized on industrial lines, and in a position to strike effectively.

The trail of the politician was over Mr. Cavanagh's pronouncement. He feared, he said, that the P.L.L. would be twitted with having rejected a measure which they had not tried. He also held that to boycott the Act would be detrimental to the weaker unions.

It is really the weaker unions that will suffer most under the Act, inasmuch as the non-unionist has equal voting powers in the election of Boards with the unionists, and, of course it is in the weaker unions that the unionists may be outvoted.

Mr. H. A. Mitchell cursed the Act for various reasons—particularly the fact that the Boards could demand security for the observance of awards. He likewise blessed it for its manifold advantages, and called on the Council to vote for its acceptance.

Mr. McDonald spoke against the Bill, and after Mr. Connell had created a little diversion by objecting to the manner in which the motion had been placed before the meeting, Mr. Glynn made some interesting revelations,

which the "Worker" has not seen fit to chronicle. The Council, he said, would have called public meetings to protest against the Bill, but the leaders of the Parliamentary Labor Party had dissuaded them from that course—for political reasons, and with a view of allowing the party to endeavor to secure acceptable amendments.

Mr. Stuart-Robertson, representing the Shop Employees, emphasized the anti-working class nature of the Bill, and made the extraordinary plea that they should give the measure a trial in order to demonstrate its failure. Mr. Wade had officially stated that if the clerks of any particular establishment went on strike for higher wages, and thus brought the packers' work to a standstill, the packers would be ordered to perform the clerk's work, and in the event of a refusal, if such refusal were made with a view to assist the clerks, the packers could be held to be guilty of an offence under section 42. Anyhow, Mr. Stuart-Robertson urged, the law is there, and it should be recognised. He considered that the administration of the Act was safe in the hands of Judge Heydon, whom he described as a "fairly good",

judge. There was gall and wormword in Mr. E. Riley's vigorous speech in denunciation of the measure. He poured the vials of some considerable wrath on the heads of "certain politicians" whose gyrations made one think that they only "need an eye glass to be a second George Reid." The speaker looked hard at Mr. Stuart-Robertson, and that gentleman warmly declaimed against being subjected to such a comparison. He regarded it as a personal reflection.

Mr. Riley was prepared to defy the law to defeat this measure.

Mr. E. Bennetts (also for the Shop Employees) struck a different note to his co-delegate. He was against the Act, and assured the Council that his Union would loyally abide by its decision.

A rather logical speech from a delegate representing the Ironworkers' Assistants, was followed by an unique statement by Mr. Saunders, who was solicitous that the Council should approach the matter from the standpoint of the middle-class politics of the P.L.L.

On Thursday, May 22, Mr.

H. Lawton (Tramway Union) moved a further amendment to provide for leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Unions.

Once again evidence was furnished of the political curse that hangs like a millstone round the neck of Sydney Unionism.

Mr. Lawton "could not understand how they could carry the Council's resolution, seeing Council was affiliated with the P.L.L., whose leaders had advised giving the Bill a trial."

Of course, the answer to Mr. Lawton's query is that the unions must get rid of their middle-class political burdens, and refuse to accept the advice of the "labor" spokesmen of reaction.

Mr. Rock (of the Sawmillers) was better than original. He arose to second Mr. Lawton's amendment and announced that since he had voted for the Council's first resolution, as a result of listening to many speeches, he had changed his mind somewhat. He expressed his concern, if it they revolted against the Act, about the fate of unions which had already secured awards. Then he entered upon a loud declamation against the Act, and concluded by declaring that he could see no way but to repudiate the

measure, and his vote would therefore go the Council's way.

† † †

The Clerks' Union delegate made the speech of the evening. Unlike any other delegate that had yet spoken, he objected to the Act because of its fundamental principle that involved the complete surrender of the worker of his right to dispose of his commodity labor power, when, where, and how he pleased. The Act was constructed to disunite the workers. He explained that although the delegate of his Union at the recent Congress had voted against the Council's motion, he had acted contrary to his instructions, and had since been censured for so doing.

† † †

Mr. F. Bryant, in a lengthy speech, objected to surrendering their principles to men who knew little about them. Some labor members had been so long removed from the industrial struggle that they knew almost nothing of the workers' position. (A reference to Vic. "Labor Wail" would have convinced Mr. Bryant that many "labor" members only know what the word "labor" means because of their positions as exploiters of the commodity).

He went on to say that the Arbitration Act had smitten them hip and thigh, and this Bill would smite them harder. His union was against this measure, but would accept an Arbitration Act that included preference to unionists.

Mr. O'Brien (of the Furniture Trade) urged that the Act would smother the development of the smaller unions. It was the concrete expression of the alarm of the capitalists at the working-class advances they were making. Replying to what had been said against breaking the law, he contended that if other men had not defied and broken the law for hundreds of year in England, Ireland, and elsewhere, they would not be meeting as they were that evening.

* * *

Mr. E. A. Kelly spoke for the Wharf Laborers. (The "Worker" declares that he was the Coal Lumpers' delegate). He was in favor of giving the Act a trial. For whatever rottenness was in it, the unionists only had themselves to blame—they didn't elect sufficient "labor" politicians to Parliament. They should vote down the Council's motion and give the Act a trial, and then if it didn't suit them they could go on strike against it.

After having urged the delegates to defeat the Council's resolution, Mr. Kelly announced that his union had instructed him to vote for the same resolution, and therefore his hands were tied.

* * *

What will the Wharf Laborers now do with the delegate who has so flagrantly disregarded their instructions?

* * *

Mr. W. S. Thompson said his union (United Laborers) was in a worse condition now than prior to

the Arbitration Act. A bogus laborers union had been registered—and, as a matter of fact, no bogus unions had yet been refused registration. He instanced the N.S.W., which had been started to smash the A.W.U.

Mr. H. Thyer vigorously denounced the measure, and repudiated the idea of the politicians of the Labor Party being permitted to dictate their industrial policy.

What has yet to be explained is how delegates who take up a similar attitude can continue to give political support to a party that condemns their industrial position.

* * *

Last Thursday's debate was marked by two strong pronouncements from Messrs. Boxall and Keegan respectively. The latter spoke from the Socialist viewpoint, attacking the Act because in its basic principle it made for the Capitalist Class and against the Working Class. Turning his attention to the Wharf Laborers' delegate, he pointed out that, a few weeks back, the members of Mr. Kelly's union were on strike, refusing to work alongside of blackleg. Now, in spite of the instructions of his union, Mr. Kelly urged the Council to agree to a system under which the blackleg would have an equal voice with the unionist in electing Wages Boards and determining wages and conditions.

After the several amendments were disposed of, the original motion was carried by 62 to 43—"a narrow majority," declared the "Daily Telegraph."

* * *

Since then the Council has been subjected to severe censure by the daily press, Mr. Wade, and certain Labor members.

The Searchlight.

By H.J.H.

"ANGELS and ministers of grace defend us" from the up-to-date "brilliant" journalist, the would-be-if-he-could word-spinner whose coruscating literary effulgence is supposed to compensate for his lack of brains and ballast. Especially when the gay youth gets loose, off the chain, actually seated in the editorial chair. The latest dreadful example of the kind is Randolph Bedford, who has recently broken out with an ink-splash which he has had the impudence to entitle the "Clarion." Doesn't Bedford know that the (London) "Clarion," edited by Robert Blatchford has a considerable circulation in Australia? Wouldn't it be more like common honesty for Master Randolph not to thus try to jump another man's claim?

Nor is this all. This is the way this good and honest gentleman slanderously breaks out at the expense of comrade Jack London:

"The literary 'conveyer' known as 'Jack London' writes in the 'Contemporary' or 'Revolution.' He figures that there are seven million men in Europe who are of the 'Social Revolution,' or, as he says, who begin letters, 'Dear Comrade,' and sign the same 'Yours for the Revolution.' These men are 'fighting with all their might for the conquest of the wealth of the world, and for the complete overthrow of existing society.' Existing society is an imperfect thing, and the wealth of the world is ill distributed; but Mr. Jack London, the story burglar and literary thief, as the patron of equity, is a little too painful to endure with chloroform."

The whole of this precious nonsense rests on the very slight foundation that London wrote a novel dealing in his own stirring and powerful style with a theme treated in a different manner by another author a short time previously. On the same showing Shakespeare could be called a "story burglar and literary thief," on the score of basing his plays upon themes taken from previously current literature.

Of course Bedford's *real* complaint is that comrade Jack London is a revolutionary Socialist, and therefore fair game for the small wits of "literary" blackguardism. But the humor of the thing! Bedford, who plagiarises the title of the Socialist "Clarion," pretends to be virtuously indignant over alleged plagiarism!

As the virtuous Bedford has asked for it, he may as well get it. He is so honest that of course it is pure accident that in his so-called "Clarion" for May 15th he prints an attack on the Citizen's Life Assurance Co. which, so far as it goes, is probably accurate, and, IN THE SAME ISSUE PRINTS A FULSOME PUFF OF THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

What does this mean? It bears a nasty look. Why puff one trading concern, and seek to damn the other? Here is a quotation from a speech of Sir John Madden's, quoted approvingly in the article printed in the interest of the latter concern:

"If the roll-call of the well-to-do in the days when I was a young man were called to-day, I should like to know how many would answer. Some of them are dead, some of them are in benevolent asylums, ALMOST ALL OF THEM ARE VERY POOR."

See the point? Capitalism crushes the life blood of the multitude. Insurance is a rotten reed to trust to even for those in a position to avail themselves thereof. Thrift is a fatuity, and the great thrift-promoting organizations, whether mutual or non-mutual, are built up upon the countless failures of the many for the profit of the few.

Go to, Bedford, go to. Go to blazes if you will, but don't prate about virtue and honesty whilst so obviously engaged in "playing the game."

Is Wade trying to bluff? The following be bold words:

"The Premier states in connection with the decision of the Labor Council to ignore the Industrial Disputes Act that it is immaterial whether the unions registered or not. It is provided that the intention of Parliament shall not be defeated, and power has been given the court to appoint representatives where unions refuse. 'It is well to remind them,' added Mr. Wade, 'that a strike is a criminal offence, and persons who incite to a strike are likewise guilty of an offence which involves imprisonment.'"

Now, organised workers, take up the challenge. But first of all get rid of the traitors, the "Labor" parliamentarians, who knuckled down to this bill, and many of whom are trying to persuade you to register under it. Note: "A strike is a criminal offence." Also "to incite to a strike." But an employer may close down his works, and so throw men out of employment whenever he so pleases. A number of employers associated together (e.g. the directors and shareholders of a company) may agree to shorten hands or close

down. They are all right. But a number of workmen associated together in a union are *criminals* if they "close down" on the supply of their commodity, labor power. Equal justice, egad!

Thus Melbourne "Punch" on the Federal Premier:

"His speeches sound well; that is why his oratory is so infectious, but, literally transcribed, they would often disgrace a fifth class State school boy essay writer."

Eh? The cultured representative of the alleged "educated classes" so given away by by anti-socialist journal! It is quite refreshing to get such an admission of the superficiality of the cunning charlatans who (mis) govern us.

The "Herald" has scored heavily off Parson Paterson, the slanderer of the Broken Hill workers. Paterson and some of his clerical friends tried to cover over the muddle they found themselves in after the attack on the Hill by insinuating that Paterson's speech had been misrepresented by the "Herald." Thereupon the newspaper republishes in parallel columns their own report and the report of the same speech which appeared in the "Presbyterian Messenger," the organ of Mr. Paterson's own sect. The two reports are almost word for word the same. So when Paterson said recently on his return to Broken Hill that "he had made no general charges against Broken Hill, nor did he regard his words as a general denunciation of the city,"

He — well, either he lied again or else the Presbyterian Messenger lied in reporting his speech. Either way, the whole incident is a striking exposure of the humbug of a christianity. Paterson must be "sorry he spoke." It is so unpleasant to be bowled out.

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

THERE was no meeting of the International Socialist Group in the Domain last Sunday. By mutual consent the International Socialists and S.L.P. abandoned their meetings in order that the members might participate in an I.W.W. demonstration. The demonstration, which was presided over by H. E. Holland, was largely attended, the speakers being T. Batho and H. Scott Bennett.

A similar demonstration was held in Prince Alfred Park, J. Wilcox, J. W. Keegan, and others being the speakers. This demonstration was also a great success.

In the evening H. E. Holland spoke to a splendid audience in Winston Hall on "Half a century of Socialist history in Germany." The lecture was attentively followed, and was obviously enjoyed by the audience. Owing to the lecture being necessarily of some length the usual musical programme was curtailed. Mrs. Dunn, however, gave two excellent recitations, and Mr. Riley two well rendered songs. Comrade Joergenson occupied the chair.

Next Sunday afternoon in Domain, the interstate delegates will speak, and again in the evening at Winston Hall. The "Reds" should make a special effort to be present at both meetings and bring their friends.

On Tuesday evening a great Socialist rally will take place at the Protestant Hall.

Next Sunday is to be the opening day of our Sunday School. Broken Hill and Melbourne delegates will be present. We would again remind comrades and friends that we shall be pleased to receive the further names of pupils and teachers.

There will be no speakers' class this week owing to the arrangements that have been made for the entertaining of visiting delegates.

Protestant Hall, Tuesday evening next.

The social held at Winston Hall on Friday last was well attended. As usual the early part of the evening was devoted to singing, recitations, step dancing, etc. The following artists acquitted themselves admirably:—Mrs. Anderson (song), Miss Rooney (song), Miss Hetty Olsen (song), Mrs. Dunn (recitation), Miss Ruby Selman (song), Messrs. Morris and Nelson (song and dance), Mr. Wilson (recitation), Master and Miss Bin-

kins (step dance), and Mr. Reidman (song). There will be another social next Friday. The Interstate Delegates will be present.

THE MELBOURNE MUSTER.

By JACUSKIN.

Garibaldi Day celebrated in the Bijou Theatre to-night (Sunday, 6th June). Frank Hyett spoke splendidly, and Melbourne Garibaldi Club rendered first class assistance.

As a result of Empire Day leaflet, the S.P. has the police hounds snapping at its heels. Board of Health (i.e. Guardians of the Health of the Capitalist System) makes us remove our chairs from the Bijou storeroom, greatly to our inconvenience. Said storeroom (under the stage) is still choked up with inflammable rubbish, such as old scenery.

Names of those who sold literature and took up collections in the theatre taken, although same thing is done in every church in Melbourne. No parsons summoned as yet.

Propaganda meetings are interfered with on the slightest pretext. Detectives hovering round the Socialist Hall just as though we were in Warsaw or Odessa. They are after evidence to get us fined heavily for holding public dances in our hall. Things are going merrily indeed.

By the way, are we any freer here in Australia than our fellow-workers in Moseow or California. Not a bit. If we make, and insist upon, a demand, we get an "Industrial Disputes Bill, or a Strikes Prevention Act." If we resist it, we are gaoled. The workers in Australia haven't shown enough d—d pluck to resist that. If they did, they would be shot down in the streets. But they prefer starvation at the work-bench.

The Socialists are going to raise Cain, anyhow. On with the S.F.A.! On with the I.W.W.!

The Conference should do much to speed the S.F.A. (That "F" is a nuisance; shouldn't it be S. PARTY of A.?) Melbourne is sending along a good batch of resolutions.

S.P. Fancy Dress Ball, on the 19th, should bring out some of the talent or the Party in a certain direction. But, though dances have their uses, there's serious work ahead of the Party.

Broken Hill delegates Ross and Wallace, accompanied by Comrade Gray, arrived in Sydney on Wednesday, and were heartily welcomed at the Group meeting at night.

Melbourne delegates are to arrive Friday morning.

Protestant Hall, Tuesday night.

The working class is robbed in production. The wages it received for its services are below the value that its services imparted to the commodity. The point is best illustrated in the instance of distribution. The salesman wage-earner imparts, through his services, additional value to the goods he sells. When he buys these goods he has to pay the value imparted to them by the labor process all along the line—from the raiser of the raw material, and the manufacturing wage-earner, down to the wage-earner in the retail shop. This fact proves that it is not as a consumer, but as a producer, that the Working Class is robbed.—N.Y. "People."

Up to a few months ago Socialism had scarcely taken root in Greece. Now this country of ancient learning is falling into line with the rest of the world. Socialist organizations have been founded in many cities, and in one case—that of Patras—there are now 500 members.

When a non-socialist flares up in denunciation of Socialism, it does not necessarily follow that he is a "dyed in the wool" foe. It often happens that people, who are themselves doubting, flare up

at those who at least share their doubts. Cautious treatment is ever wise. Only when the facts warrant the conclusion that the non-Socialist who flares up is a foe indeed, should he be treated as such. Once a foe is unmasked—fire!—N. Y. "People."

Locals of the Socialist Party in British Columbia and the Province of Alberta are voting on a proposal to hold a joint convention in Fernie, B.C., the fate to be determined by the Dominion Executive Committee. In Winnipeg, Manitoba, the Socialists are the first party to nominate for the Dominion House of Commons. J. D. House of Winnipeg is the candidate.

The term "Labor and Capital are enemies" is correct. Capital means the privately owned plant of production. Capital, therefore, starts with and has been fed at the expense of Labor. Implied in the term are "Capitalist Class and Working Class."—N.Y. "People."

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.

IF MEN WERE WISE.

By CHARLES MACKAY.

WHAT might be done if men were wise!
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right
And cease their scorn of one another.

All slav'ry, warfare, lies and wrongs,
All vice and crime might die together,
And fruit and corn
To each man born
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect
In self respect
And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done?
And more than this, my suffering brother;
More than the tongue
E'er said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

Two splendid meetings were held by the International Socialists on Sunday last. Hundreds gathered round the speakers in the Domain, and took a lively interest in the proceedings. The Socialist papers were very soon disposed of, and a number of new members were enrolled. In the evening the delegates spoke again at Winston Hall, the building being crowded to the doors. Prior to the speeches a short musical program was gone through. Comrade Rowley, Miss Shannon, Mrs. Dunn, Messrs. Harrison, Grey, and Jos. Hamilton contributing. It might be mentioned that the names of the comrades who were distributing handbills, advertising Tuesday's demonstration, were taken by the police on Sunday afternoon.

A Social to welcome the visiting Delegates was held at Winston Hall on Friday last. There was an excellent attendance, and all present apparently thoroughly enjoyed themselves. For the first hour or two an excellent musical program was gone through. The following artists took part—Miss O'Halloran, Miss Connie Bennett, Miss Martin, Mrs. Dunn, and Messrs. Morris, Nelson, Will Bennett ("Musical King"), Leslie, and Ferrier. In addition to the above artists, the International Socialist Liedertafel delighted all present with their singing. Scott Bennett presided, and during the evening H. E. Holland, as secretary of the Federation, spoke a few words of welcome to the visiting Delegates, who suitably responded.

A splendid start was made with our Sunday School work last Sunday afternoon. There was a good attendance of children with a fair sprinkling of adults. Comrades Ross, Gray, Wallace, Russell, and Scott Bennett explained the aims and objects of the Socialist Sunday, and after Socialist songs had been sung by all present, a large number of children were enrolled as members of the school. Scholars and teachers are reminded that the school opens at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon.

BROKEN HILL NOTES.

THE Group held a successful meeting on Sunday at the Hippodrome, when Comrade Rosser delivered a lecture on the Trade Union movement, and he pointed out how the trade unions had outlived their usefulness, they being unable to wrest any concessions from organised capital, the only course for the workers being to organise on the I.W.W. lines.

The Sunday School held a social at the Trades Hall on Friday last, and was highly successful. The average attendance for the month of May was 75. We held a Wednesday night class, the elder scholars of the school attending a pleasant and profitable evening to all. The method adopted being to read works on Socialism, and discuss them.

The Unions here have decided not to register under the Industrial Disputes Act, but by some curious methods of reasoning, they are trying to get the Port Pirie workers to affiliate with the A.M.A. here, so they may register under the Federal law. After all the experience they have had with arbitration, it passes beyond comprehen-

sion how they can delude themselves into the belief that they can get any better terms from the Federal court.

The official organ of the Labor Party at Broken Hill is publishing the various platforms of the Federal and State parties and were all their beautiful schemes put into operation to-morrow, it would land the worker into exactly the same position as he is to-day; yet we have the editor-manager of that sheet, a full-blown Marxian Socialist, who says that Karl Marx himself advocated these very same measures.

It is sad to think that newspapers, supposed to look after the interest of the workers, should deteriorate to the extent that "Barrier Truth" has. It has no literary qualities, the matter it prints from contributors is very poor and common place, and when it has a fit of Industrial Unionism, a poor imitation of the American style of writing is dished up for its readers; and in the effort put forth by trying to placate the "extreme impossibilists" and the moderate good Labor men, "Barrier Truth" is destroying itself by its inconsistencies and contradictions, and cannot exert any influence whilst its policy is being subordinated to the advertisers and expediencies.

Protection protects no worker from the rapacity of the dividend-monger.

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.

The world's workers are the world's thinkers.

Socialism does not mean a hand-bowl for the "Great Unwashed," but a plunge bath for a dirty world.

Two good S.F.A. pamphlets are "Labor Sledge-hammered" by H. E. Holland, and "The Economic Foundations of Australian Politics," by H. J. Hawkins, who is well-known on the Barrier, and whose departure therefrom was hailed by an explosive gasp of relief from the "Lead Kindly Lighters," and an expansive grin of satisfaction by the literary "straight shooter" who had been seeing things, and was in the habit of looking under the bed at night for RETRIBUTION. Both pamphlets are written by men who know, and who avoid guesswork as a lawyer shuns Heaven. They are also deliciously free from high-falutin' and gallery play. The sort of stuff which (when the working-class tires of playing the horse and deposits its Incubus on a soft spot) will appear to the fallen wreck in the shape of an apparition, and as he sits mopping his fevered brow, counting his limbs and crying to the Lord anent the whereforeness of the calamity will hiss into the tattered ear of the THING THAT WAS—"What 'd I tell yer?"—"The Flame."

Those who persuade themselves they are lending the poor a "helping hand" generally are the ones who have helped themselves at the hands of the Poor.

S.F.A.

First Annual Conference

LAST year the first Australian Socialist Conference was held in Melbourne, the outcome of its deliberations being the formation of the Socialist Federation of Australasia. On Saturday—after a year of most successful, even if arduous, organising work, the S.F.A. held its first Annual Conference, Winston Hall, Sydney, being the meeting place.

The bodies represented and delegates in attendance were :

Socialist Party of Victoria—E. F. Russell and Frank Hyett.

Socialist Party of South Australia—H. Gray and O. W. Jorgensen.

Barrier Socialist Group (Broken Hill)—R. S. Ross and A. K. Wallace.

International Socialist Club, Sydney—H. Borax and E. J. Price.

International Socialist Group, Sydney—H. Scott Bennett and Mrs. Lynch.

The General Treasurer, A. Borax, and General Secretary, H. E. Holland, were also present.

The Conference was called to order by the General Secretary, H. E. Holland, and Mrs. Lynch was unanimously voted to the chair.

Resolved that only the Socialist press and members of affiliated organisations be admitted to Conference.

Delegates' Reports were then taken.

Comrade Wallace (Broken Hill) said that since last Conference the Group had gained considerably in influence at Broken Hill. Conference resolutions re the Labor Party, and also the candidature of Comrade Holland for Darling Harbour, and brought matters to a head so far as they were concerned. The S.D. Club, of which they had been members, had shown its teeth, and the Socialists had deemed it wise to withdraw. As a result, they had stepped out on definite lines, debarring their members from being members of the Labor Party. Towards the end of last year they had purchased a printing plant, and now turned "The Flame" out themselves. Tom Mann's visit and the formation of the Sunday School were events that helped the movement in Broken Hill considerably.

Comrade Russell (Victoria) reported that since last Conference the Socialist Party of Victoria had made splendid progress. Their position had been clearly defined, and an enthusiasm had been aroused in their own membership which had been distinctly

beneficial. The bitter personal hostility, evinced in the beginning by Labor Party supporters, was dying away before the effective work of the party. Many P.L.C. people had already come over to the Socialist Party, and there were indications that many others would move in the same direction. The membership of the Socialist Party had largely increased during the past three months, and they had disposed of large quantities of literature. "The Socialist," instead of showing a heavy loss, as had been the case hitherto, now paid for itself, and they were endeavoring to raise a fund to secure their own plant. They had extended their activities from the city to the country, their "Flying Squadron" doing splendid work in this direction. Economic reasons militated against the formation of organisations in country places; but, this disadvantage notwithstanding, Groups had been formed at Trafalgar, Euroa, and other centres. Generally, too, they had placed the affairs of the movement on a firm financial basis.

Comrade Gray (S.A.) said that the revolutionary Socialist movement in South Australia was as yet only a nucleus. As a result of Tom Mann's visit, the Adelaide

Group had been formed, and was doing much effective work. There were, however, great possibilities ahead of the South Australian party. The Labor Party had been in power as the governing body in that state for some time, and had in every way revealed itself as an absolutely middle-class party.

Comrades Price and Scott Bennett reported progress on behalf of the International Socialists, Sydney. The party membership was constantly growing; and, while they had been successful in securing a hall for Sunday night meetings, they now found that it was altogether too small. There was a great amount of hostility shown to the International Socialist movement by the Labor Party, but that was not at all a regrettable thing. Hundreds of well-meaning honest people had been misled by the Labor Party into the belief that they were following a working-class party, and the Labor Party feared that the International Socialists would make these people see they were only tied to a lamentable middle-class concern. Many erstwhile members of the P.L.L. had lately come over to the International Socialist movement.

H. E. Holland, in moving that the reports be received,

emphasised the eminently satisfactory tone of each report, indicating the rapid advance their movement was making all over Australasia.

Reports received.

General Treasurer's balance sheet was submitted, showing credit balance of £2 13s. The balance sheet was received, and Comrades Hyett and Wallace were appointed to audit same.

The General Secretary submitted the Annual Report of the General Executive, as follows:—

Comrades,—The result of last year's Unity Conference, held at Melbourne in June, was the formation of the Socialist Federation of Australia.

The participating Organisations which accepted Conference decisions were:

1. The Socialist Party of Victoria.
2. Barrier Socialist Group, Broken Hill.
3. International Socialists, Sydney.

The Socialist Labor Party, Sydney, declined to accept the basis of unity as laid down by Conference; as also did the Social Democratic Federation, Sydney; the Social Democratic Association, Kalgoorlie; and the Social Democratic Vanguard, Queensland. The two latter bodies have decided that they will not separate themselves from the Labor Party, while the Sydney S.D.F. has ceased to exist.

Within the past few months a small body of Adelaide Socialists have banded themselves together under the name of the Socialist

Party of South Australia; and are represented at the present Conference. The New Zealand Socialist Party, at its Conference held last month also decided to affiliate with the Socialist Federation of Australia, and will be represented at next Annual Conference.

The Executive deems it a matter for congratulation that—with the exception of the Socialist Labor Party membership, totalling about 100—the whole of the organised class-conscious Socialists of the Australian continent and New Zealand are now within the Federation.

During the past year 13 Executive meetings have been held, the attendances being as follows: E. Raps 12; H. Scott Bennett, 12; A. Borax, 13; H. E. Holland 13; H. J. Hawkins, 9.

Four pamphlets were published by the Executive, viz., "What is a Scab?" "The Economics of the Eight Hours' Day;" "The Economic Foundations of Australian Politics," and "Labor Sledge-hammered."

The Executive has been greatly hampered by lack of funds; and it is urged that the finances of the movement should receive much closer attention. The Federation and International Socialist Bureau capitation fees should receive attention early in each financial year.

The Executive recognises that the Revolutionary Socialist movement in Australasia is still in its early developing stages, and it regards the progress made during the just ended as most satisfactory indeed. Our organisation has established itself on both the industrial and political battleground, as the fighting party of the workers.

For this our party is both hated

and feared by Labor's declared foes as well as by Labor's betrayers under whose assumed working class cloak is hidden the sharp dagger of middle-class interests.

This is a matter for congratulation, fully justifying our present attitude and unmistakeably pointing the future way.

For the General Executive,

H. E. HOLLAND, Gen. Sec.

R. S. Ross moved the adoption of the Report, and congratulated the Executive on the year's work. He especially commended the Executive for the publication of pamphlets 3 and 4. In Broken Hill, "Labor Sledge-hammered" had awakened a movement that would probably end in all the local unions repudiating the Industrial Disputes Act. He made a number of suggestions as to future methods.

O. W. Jorgenson seconded the resolution, and, inter alia, suggested monthly reports from Executive to affiliated bodies.

Resolution carried.

After a general discussion, Frank Hyett (Victoria) moved—

1. That this Conference consider the best means of bringing the various Socialist bodies into greater harmony than prevails at present.

He said the Victorian party considered the time ripe for complete unification. They

should be one in method and membership. Though they had in each State organisations doing very satisfactory work, they had no central Socialist body that could with full authority speak for all of Australia. They had had 12 months of a stage that was somewhat nebulous, and should now establish the movement for unification not only in name but in fact. They should declare their policy to the Australian public in such a way that even those not connected with the movement could understand that in every State the Socialist Party was one and the same—standing always for the same principles and the same methods.

E. F. Russell seconded.

Ross, Jorgenson, Price, Wallace, Scott Bennett, Gray, and Holland participated in the discussion which followed, and after Hyett's reply, a sub-committee—consisting of Scott Bennett, Russell, Gray, and the Secretary—was appointed to report on the various unity proposals.

A sub-committee, consisting of Jorgenson, Hyett, Ross, and the secretary, was appointed to report re finances.

E. F. Russell (Vic.) moved—

2. That the Federation conduct an unemployed agitation.

Frank Hyett seconded.

H. E. Holland moved, as an amendment—

That it be a recommendation to the affiliated bodies that an unemployed agitation be initiated in all the States on similar lines—the causes of unemployment to be explained, and statistics compiled showing the number of unemployed in various centres.

The amendment was seconded by E. J. Price, and carried.

Comrade Hyett moved—

That the Socialist Federation be established in fact by resolving that all the affiliated bodies or organisations in various States be known as Branches of the S.F. of A.

E. F. Russell seconded.

R. S. Ross moved as an amendment—

That organisations in each State be affiliated with the State Socialist Party on the following basis: In each centre to be known as Groups, the Groups in turn to combine in District divisions, such to be connected directly with the State Party.

After general discussion, the amendment was carried.

E. F. Russell moved—

That the conditions of membership be the same in each State, i.e. uniform throughout Australasia.

Seconded by O. W. Jorgensen, and carried.

F. Hyett (Vic.) moved, and H. Borax seconded—

That there be an Executive Committee for each State in addition to the National Executive, and that such Execu-

tive Committees consist of members with Secretary and Treasurer, and there be no permanent Presidents for any term whatsoever.

R. S. Ross moved to delete that portion of the motion referring to permanent Presidents.

The amendment was proposed by O. W. Jorgensen and Price, and supported by H. Gray.

Motion carried.

E. F. Russell (Victoria) moved—

That in the appointment of any paid officers by the Socialist Federation of Australasia, such as organisers, lecturers, editors, secretaries or any other paid officers, all appointments shall be subject to the presentation of a complete and clean record on the part of candidates for such positions by adequate credentials.

He explained that the resolution was not aimed at any individual at present connected with the Australian Socialist movement.

F. Hyett seconded.

E. J. Price moved as an addendum—

And that any candidate must have been a member of an affiliated Socialist body for at least 12 months, affiliated bodies to mean all organisations affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau.

This was accepted by the mover, and the motion, with the addition, was carried unanimously.

E. F. Russell (Vic.) moved, and H. Borax seconded—

That members of each affiliated organisation be *de facto* members of all such branches and that membership cards be interchangeable.

H. Scott Bennett (Sydney) moved—

That Conference take into consideration change of name.

The motion was defeated.

H. Scott Bennett (Sydney) moved, and R. S. Ross seconded—

That Conference should frame a Constitution and such be adopted at once.

That a declaration of Principles be embodied in such Constitution, and that each member on joining sign such declaration.

The motion was carried.

Frank Hyett (for H. Scott Bennett) moved—

That no member of the Socialist Federation of Australasia belong to any other political organisation.

Motion carried.

E. J. Price moved, and A. K. Wallace seconded—

That Conference take steps to effect complete Socialist unity by securing the affiliation of those Socialist bodies which still remain unaffiliated.

This matter was referred to incoming Executive.

H. Borax (Sydney) moved, and H. Scott Bennett seconded—

That all persons accepting the principles and platforms of the Party shall be eligible for membership; and shall only be expelled for acting contrary to such principles and platforms. Members ex-

pelled to have right of appeal through Executive to Annual Conference.

Motion carried.

F. Hyett moved that membership subscription to the S.F.A. affiliated bodies be one shilling per month for male and female members.

H. Scott Bennett seconded.

R. S. Ross and Russell favored leaving this matter to the discretion of Groups.

The motion was allowed to stand over pending consideration of several other proposals.

F. Hyett (Vic.) moved, and Russell seconded—

That from time to time as regularly as may be necessary the S.F. of A. shall issue manifestoes or declarations of Policy concerning important controversial questions.

Motion carried.

R. S. Ross moved, and A. K. Wallace seconded—

That Conference issue a Manifesto to the people of Australasia upon the need and purposes of a separate Socialist Party.

A committee, consisting of Holland, Ross, and Hyett, was appointed to draw up manifesto.

E. F. Russell (Vic.) moved, and F. Hyett seconded—

That all newspapers, magazines, or other printed propaganda means, authorised by or affiliated to the Socialist Federation, systematically contain the statement of Principles and objective of the Federation.

F. Hyett (Vic.) moved—

That the Executive of the Federation be instructed to systematize the exchange of news between the affiliated bodies of the Federation.

Motion carried.

H. Scott Bennett (Sydney) moved, and E. J. Price seconded—

That it is desirable that the Party Press be consolidated, and that a sub-committee of three be appointed to report on same.

R. J. Ross suggested the starting of a Socialist publishing house in one of the great centres, and thought they should consider the advisability of merging the three Socialist papers into one.

E. F. Russell, while in favor of consolidation, said the matter would have to be referred to the bodies concerned before coming to a decision.

H. Borax opposed the motion. He thought that the Australian centres were too far apart to make the publication of a single paper for all Australia easily possible.

Comrades Ross, Borax, Russell, and the Secretary were appointed.

E. F. Russell (Vic.) moved, and F. Hyett seconded—

That the S.F. of A. shall not take Parliamentary action at present, nor officially support any political party.

Motion defeated.

H. Borax moved, and E. J. Price seconded—

That at every election the Party shall put forward candidates whenever and wherever possible.

Motion carried.

A. K. Wallace (Broken Hill) moved, and R. S. Ross seconded—

28. That Socialist candidates for Parliament shall be selected by the Socialist organisations of the electorate concerned, and shall be endorsed by the Executive before running, to whom they shall pledge themselves to advocate and support the principles and policy of the S.F. of A.—in Parliament to devote their time and talents to deroute the Parliamentary machine and instruments of the ruling class in the spirit of Revolutionary Socialism.

Motion carried.

R. S. Ross (Broken Hill) moved—

That members of the Federation shall not contest municipal seats, as such are necessarily controlled by capitalistic institutions and as the administration of capitalistic laws can only strengthen capitalistic purposes and ideals.

After five years at Broken Hill, where they had a dominant Labor Party, he had come to the conclusion that such a pronouncement was necessary. Municipalities were hedged in with Parliamentary Statutes, and property interests predominated. As far as they could go in municipal politics, was to municipalise ownership; and the kind of ownership the capitalists were assiduously propagating.

A. K. Wallace seconded.

H. Scott Bennett opposed the motion. He instanced the

success which attended the work of the Socialists in French municipalities.

F. Hyett thought that resolution 46, just carried, and his proposal conflicted. He was in favor of harassing the representatives of capitalism in the municipality as well as in Parliament.

The motion was further supported by Comrades Wallace and Gray, and opposed by Price, Russell, and Jorgensen.

The motion was carried.

F. Hyett (Vic.) moved, and Russell seconded—

That no platform be adopted at present by the Socialist Federation of Australasia.

Motion carried.

R. S. Ross (Broken Hill), moved, and Wallace seconded—

Whereas the advocacy of political palliatives (so-called) tends to obscure the working class objective of emancipation from wage-slavery and thus causes the workers to expend time and effort to little purpose; and

Whereas political palliatives (so-called) as adopted by legislatures have rarely proved efficacious and have usually created the need for further legislative restrictions and therefore kept working-class action circular instead of straight; and

Whereas political palliatives even if desirable are best obtained by educating and organising for basic ends, inasmuch as sops have ever been conceded when something more fundamental is the demand, be it

Resolved that the Socialist Federation of Australasia declares against a program of palliatives and urges the workers to concentrate their energies upon abolishing Capitalism by perfecting their industrial organisations and only using the ballot for Socialist propaganda.

Motion carried.

E. J. Price (Sydney) moved, and Wallace seconded—

That the Socialist Federation shall always and everywhere, until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct:—Will this legislation advance the interest of the working-class and aid the workers in their class struggle against Capitalism? If it will, the Socialist Federation is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Federation is absolutely opposed to it.

R. S. Ross opposed, and Holland supported.

Motion carried.

F. Hyett (Vic.) moved, and E. F. Russell seconded—

That the statement of principles and objective of the Socialist Federation of Australasia be binding on all affiliated bodies and that no affiliated organisation shall issue any statement of principles or objective other than that authorised by the Federation.

Motion carried.

R. S. Ross moved, and A. R. Wallace seconded—

That no member of the Socialist Federation shall hold office in Trade Unions.

Motion defeated.

H. Borax (Sydney) and E. J. Price moved—

That Conference declare against Wages Boards, Arbitration Courts, etc.

THIRD DAY.

The following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That this Conference affirms its pronounced and mature conviction that compulsory Arbitration,

as manifested in slightly-differing enactments in the Australian States and New Zealand, has not proved advantageous to the Working Class, but has weakened trades unionism in spirit and achievement, and therefore the acceptance or endorsement of any form of compulsory arbitration will prove detrimental to the industrial welfare and class emancipation of the workers.

2. That this Conference unreservedly condemns the Industrial Disputes Act as dangerous to the Working Class of N.S.W., and calls upon both the organised and unorganised workers to vigorously protest against the measure by refusing to register thereunder, further urging them, regardless of consequences, to defy Mr. Wade's Capitalistic Cabinet in its coercive attempt to foist upon the workers a measure unjust and tyrannical in its provisions and reactionary and intolerable in principle.

R. S. Ross (Broken Hill) moved, and A. K. Wallace seconded—

That the Socialist Federation take steps to establish branches of I.W.W.

A lengthy and educational discussion took place on the proposal, every delegate participating.

The matter was referred to a sub-committee for report to Conference.

E. F. Russell (Vic.) moved, and Scott Bennett seconded—

That Conference favors the employment of a permanent organiser, the incoming Executive to have power to engage such organiser as soon as practicable.

Motion carried.

H. E. Holland moved, and R. S. Ross seconded—

That Conference recommend that affiliated unions contribute at the rate of one penny per week per financial member towards cost of employing organiser.

Motion carried.

H. Scott Bennett (Sydney) moved, and E. J. Price seconded, and it was resolved—

That Conference recommend to the incoming Executive that an interchange of speakers from each State take place about four times a year.

A. K. Wallace (Broken Hill) moved, and E. F. Russell seconded—

That the attitude of Socialism towards Religion be discussed at Conference.

Motion carried.

R. S. Ross (Broken Hill) moved, and A. K. Wallace seconded—

That this Federation, basing its propaganda and activities upon Marxian philosophy and science, affirms that its materialistic interpretation of history and social phenomena is in antagonism to all (or any) systems of Theology or ideological fantasy, and therefore its membership rejects all arbitrary authority, and acclaims the supremacy of reason as manifestation of economic law.

H. E. Holland moved as an amendment, and H. Borax seconded—

That next International Socialist Congress be requested to make a pronouncement as to the attitude of the Socialist movement in this direction.

The amendment was defeated, and the motion carried.

It was resolved to send the proposal to the branches for consideration.

H. Gray moved, and E. J. Price seconded, and it was resolved—

That Conference pronounce in favor of Socialist Sunday schools.

H. Scott Bennett moved, and Price seconded—

That a committee be formed in each State whose duty it would be to keep a list of unemployed Socialists, be in touch with the labor market, and communicate with each Group.

Motion carried.

F. Hyett (Vic.) moved, and E. F. Russell seconded—

That an anti-militarist agitation be conducted.

Motion carried.

Scott Bennett, Wallace, Hyett, and the Secretary were appointed to draft a resolution dealing with the matter.

H. Borax (Sydney) moved, and E. J. Price seconded—

That Conference recommend to the various Socialist parties that demonstrations be held in each centre during the visit of the American Fleet, to declare the Socialist attitude re militarism.

Motion carried.

R. S. Ross moved, and Wallace seconded—

That conference frame a declaration against compensating the owners of the land and machinery of production.

Motion carried.

A. K. Wallace moved—

That this Conference vehemently

protest against the Working Class being misled by the Labor Party into the belief that it is possible to Socialise the instruments of production by a gigantic system of "buying out" or compensation to the possessing class, and warns the workers against endorsing such a utopian, immoral, and impracticable plan.

H. Scott Bennett seconded, Hyett, Price, Ross, and Holland supported.

F. Hyett (Vic.) moved, and E. F. Russell seconded—

That the Conference proceed to immediately establish an International delegates' fund in each State, in order to defray the cost of sending delegates of the S.F. of A. to the next International Socialist Congress.

Referred to Executive.

R. S. Ross (Broken Hill) moved, and Wallace seconded:

That conference take steps to select by referendum an Australian representative for the International Congress.

Motion carried.

H. Borax moved, and E. J. Price seconded—

That the Executive call for business proposals at least four months before next Conference, and that the Agenda shall be published at least six weeks before Conference takes place.

Motion carried.

H. Gray moved, and Russell seconded—

That it be a recommendation to the incoming Executive that next Conference be held at Broken Hill.

Motion carried.

FOURTH DAY.

A letter was received from the N.Z. General Secretary, Harry Lerner, intimating that the New Zealand Socialist Party had decided to affiliate with the S.E.A., the Socialist party being made up of an amalgamation of all the Socialist parties hitherto existing in New Zealand.

At the afternoon sitting, Peter Bowling, president C.E.F., was present, and was heartily welcomed by the Delegates.

In reply, Mr. Bowling briefly expressed his entire sympathy with and approval of the S.F.A. He mentioned that nearly 3000 votes of C.E.F. members had been recorded for the I.W.W.

Committees' reports were submitted.

The matter of drawing up a manifesto was referred to General Executive.

It was also decided that the Executive should issue a pamphlet on "Militarism."

It was decided to refer the drafting of a Constitution to the incoming Executive, such Constitution, when drafted, to be submitted to the affiliated organisations.

Press Committee's report was submitted by E. F. Russell, as follows—

That it be a recommendation to the Organisations of the Common-

wealth that the existing papers of the Federation—"I.S. Review," "Socialist," and "Flame"—be consolidated, with the consent of owners, and issued from a publishing house as a combined weekly, supplemented by a monthly review (utilised also for pamphlets, &c.), established either in Melbourne or Sydney; and that as a nucleus of such House the printing businesses of the "Flame" and Mr. H. E. Holland be purchased at a valuation, cost to be borne by a fund created by levying upon the membership, and other means.

The report was adopted, and ordered to be sent on to branches for consideration.

F. Hyett and R. S. Ross presented report of Finance Committee as follows:—

1. That in each affiliated organisation the minimum subscription per head be 6d per month.

2. That the capitation fee to the Federation be 6d per annum per financial member, payable within 3 months after holding of annual conference, payment to be made on the average membership for the 3 months after such Conference. The affiliation fee to the International Socialist Bureau to be borne by the Federation.

3. That the organiser whom it is proposed to employ be paid £4 per week plus travelling fares and commission upon orders obtained for the Federation's publications. Personal expenses to be met out of salary. An organising fund to be created by donations, proceeds of lectures, and capitation fee of 1d per week upon all financial members affiliated.

4. That the Secretary of the Federation shall keep a systematic set of books, and shall be empow-

to engage necessary clerical or other assistance.

5. That a banking account be opened by the Federation in the names of the Secretary, Treasurer, and one member of the Executive, and that all monies received be deposited, and all disbursements made by cheque.

Report adopted.

R. S. Ross moved, and Frank Hyett seconded—

That, whilst affirming its cordial endorsement of the principles of industrial unionism, this conference is of the opinion that the prevalence of the I.W.W. should be amended for Australasia, in the direction of providing for affiliation with the S.F. of A., and insisting that industrial unionism is the logical development from trades unionism rather than its enemy; and also by declaring that existing economic conditions can only be satisfactorily changed by inaugurating the socialist republic; and further, the conference is of opinion that the work of the I.W.W. Club can and should be performed by the socialist organisations.

After a lengthy and interesting debate, the motion was carried.

Officers of the S.F.A. were elected as follows: Secretary, H. E. Holland; Treasurer, A. Borax.

Resolved that a letter be forwarded to the Socialist Party of the United States expressing the wish of the S.F.A. that the Socialist candidature for the next Presidential election might be successful.

Resolved that any candi-

date for Parliamentary position shall have been a member of a recognised Socialist organisation for at least 12 months prior to selection.

R. S. Ross moved, and F. Hyett seconded—

That Conference heartily commend the International Socialists of Sydney for their action in initiating an effective campaign against the Industrial Disputes Act.

Carried.

F. Hyett moved—

That this Conference place on record its hearty appreciation of the work done by the outgoing Executive during the past week.

Seconded and carried.

Several congratulatory resolutions were carried, and it was resolved to furnish credentials to delegates visiting Newcastle and Brisbane.

F. Hyett moved that each State have two representatives on the National Executive.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Lynch and the singing of the "Red Flag" brought the 1908 Conference to a close.

On Monday evening Conference delegates were entertained at Val. Lolato's cafe, and on Wednesday evening they visited the Redfern works and saw the glass-blowers at work, afterward being entertained by Comrade and Mrs. H. Borax.

S.F.A.

Protestant Hall Meeting.

ON Wednesday evening, notwithstanding that rain fell somewhat heavily, there was a large and very enthusiastic gathering at the Protestant Hall, when the Interstate Delegates addressed the Sydney workers.

H. E. Holland presided.

The audience sang the "Red Flag," and Mrs. Dunn recited Russell Lowell's "The Slave."

After a statement by the chairman, Comrade Gray (delegate for the Socialist Party of S.A.) moved—

"That this meeting expresses its belief in Socialism as the one scientific remedy for all existing economic injustices, and offers its sympathy and encouragement to the Socialist Federation of Australasia, at the same time endorsing its principles."

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Lynch, and supported, in inspiring speeches, by A. K. Wallace, E. F. Russell, R. S. Ross, and F. Hyett. The vote was carried with cheers amid splendid enthusiasm.

H. Scott Bennett moved, and E. J. Price seconded, Conference resolution (as printed elsewhere) on "compensation," which was also carried enthusiastically and unanimously.

The singing of "When the Revolution comes" brought to a close a meeting in which the enthusiasm and interest never flagged.

FAREWELL.

To the Editor of The "Review."

COMRADE EDITOR—As before your next issue we shall all have left Sydney, we would like this brief opportunity to thank very heartily the Comrades of the International Socialist Club and Group for their splendid hospitality, and specially our respective hosts and hostesses—Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Mrs. Kenna, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, Mr. J. Harrison, and Mrs. Macpherson (Barley Mow) for their uniform consideration and zealous attention. May the great cause of revolutionary Socialism strengthen our fraternity, and command our time and talents until emancipation is come.

R. S. Ross

E. F. Russell

F. Hyett

A. K. Wallace

E. H. Gray

Sparks from The Flame

THE human race is divided into persons who do speak the truth sometimes—and parsons.

(Barrier) "Truth" is stranger than fiction.

The Church is the stage entrance to the theatre of Corruption.

That creation of Arthur Griffith, M.L.A., the "Good Employer," is the angler at the other end of the line on which dangles the sprat.

Marching on to Liberty.

Tune—"Marching Through Georgia."

WE'RE marching on to liberty, we're marching to the time
Of universal brotherhood and peace in every clime;
We're marching to the triumph of our principles sublime—
Carrying the Red Flag to victory.

CHORUS

Hurrah! hurrah! in Freedom's van are we;
Hurrah! hurrah! we march to liberty.
To the cities of the Commune, and the glorious time to be,
Carrying the Red Flag to victory.

We are the mob, the Working Class, the Proletariat;
Pinched and poor are we, while they, the knaves! are rich and fat;
But wait, the day is coming, boys! we mean to change all that;
For we are marching to liberty.

They're blocking up the highways; yes, they think to keep us back
By piling barriers of law and falsehood on the track;
We'll break the barriers down and burn them into cinders black,
As we go marching to liberty.

What though they make each finger-post a gibbet—shall we quail?
Or turn each ancient hostelry into a country jail—
Or break the bridges down our fathers built for our avail—?
We'll still keep marching to liberty.

We'll drive the robbers from our lands, our meadows, and our hills;
We'll drive them from our warehouses, our workshops, and our mills;
We'll make them fare upon their bonds, their bank-books and their
bills!

As we go marching to liberty.

Then on to revolution, boys! Keep Freedom's highway broad—
The path where SPIES and PARSONS fell as fearlessly they trod;
And though we fall as they fell—millions follow on the road;
To carry the Red Flag to victory.

J. BRUCE GLASIER.

The Delusion of Property.

THE era we live in requires a special definition of "property." Time was when any material thing was "property." That time is no more. Before material things can be dignified with the term of "property," their quantity must now be ascertained. Property affords freedom. If it does not, that thing is not property. A thousand dollars would seem to be "property"; yet to-day, he who has that amount only has not "property," he holds the delusion of property. What he holds is not enough to afford him freedom, inasmuch as it is not enough to enable him to compete successfully with the holder of a hundred times as much.

Holding a thing that looks like property, but is none in that essential of bestowing freedom on its holder, such a holder imagines he does hold property, and, accordingly, becomes an upholder of the capitalist system which is beating him down.

The deluding effect of little holdings, their effect of causing their holders to believe themselves the peers of all other property-holders, and thereby enlisting them into pillars of capitalism—that

has not passed unperceived by the large holders or capitalists. It has become a positive act of strategy to spread property in such a manner that, while it never can be found in sufficient quantity in any one hand to become dangerous, it be found in a sufficient number of hands to insure their effective support to the capitalist tyrant. The latest instance of the strategic move is furnished just now in the West.

The Directors of the Great Northern voted to increase the to capital stock of the company the amount of \$7,500,000, and sell portions of the stock to the employees of the road (under certain conditions), and the balance, the bulk, to present stockholders.

The move is timely. The Socialist, class conscious agitation that is being carried on among the workers, is giving these eyes to see. They are finding out that they are an exploited class, having no common interests with their employers. From that they are taking a step further, moving towards the overthrow of the capitalist system. What is better calculated to again blur their vision than render them subject to the delusion of property? Once holding stock, it is expected that these railroad men will not stop to

consider that their stock is too thrilling to give them a say in the administration of the company; they are expected to see simply the "property" that they hold, in thin, consumptive rivulets, comes to them; and they will then not only work the harder, submit to all the more vexation, but become all the more zealous upholders of capitalism, all the more furious foes of Socialism.—That is the expectation.

Will it happen? That remains to be seen. Certain it is that no better test there is of the effectiveness of the Socialist teachings, than just this new move, this attempt to deceive the toilers with the notion of their being property holders by putting little property into their hands. To the extent that the move succeeds, to that extent Socialist teaching was defective, and will have to be intensified. Let us labor, watch and wait!—Kautsky's "Working Class."

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.

There is at least one redeeming feature about the present industrial depression. The millions of wage slaves afforded an excellent opportunity to arrive at a thorough appreciation of the magnitude of the jag of dignity that philosophers, professors and pulpit-thumpers have heaped upon the giant jackass, Labor. They ought to be able to closely estimate its value while begging for jobs.—"Western Clarion."

In the neighborhood of Shanghai an English sailor on his way to the foreigners' burial ground to lay a wreath on the grave of a former comrade met an intelligent looking native carrying a pot of rice.

"Hello, John!" he hailed, "where are you goin' with that 'ere?"

"I take put on glave—glave of my flien'," said the Chinaman.

"Ho! ho!" laughed the sailor, "and when do you expect your friend to come up and eat it?"

John was silent a moment, and then replied: "All time samee your flien' come up and smellee yours flowers."—Cleveland Leader.

A quibler is a man who tries to cut water into slices.

The anomaly of the bible-banger:—God is good. Fear Him!

The human race is divided into persons who do speak the truth sometimes—and parsons.—'Flame.'

Charity is a jingle, Justice a Poem.

Just Think.

By E. W. WHEAT.

WHEN you earn twenty shillings and only get six, you may be inclined to shirk! When the boss isn't looking you may be tempted to take things a bit easy. By the time you have put in ten or twelve hours of doing the same thing over and over, you are perhaps excusable if you lag a little when you are not watched. But when you are working for Socialism—when you are trying to convince the workers that your party is their party—then you should put into your work the best there is in you. Then you should not shirk or take things easy. For then you are working for yourself. Every convert you make brings you to economic liberty. You are forging a mighty chain, and every link forged has the power of forging others; bear that fact in mind. By all means put your whole heart into the work when you are working for yourself.

Richard Bell, member of Parliament (Eng.), has been informed by the Derby Trades Council that that body intends running two candidates for the Socialist cause.

The fundamental difference between Anarchy and Socialism is that Socialism adapts views to facts while Anarchy wrenches facts to suit views. Socialism recognises the fact, first, that without plentiful production there can be no universal well-being; secondly, that without co-operative labor there can be no plentiful production; thirdly, that without organization there can be no co-operative labor; and fourthly, that co-operativelabor demands leadership, or headship, like an orchestra demands an orchestra director. Hence Socialism recognise the necessity of the ARCH, head, and provides for the Arch upon the democratic plan of election and power to remove, thereby adapting its views to the facts. Anarchy, on the contrary, starts with the view that there should be no Arch, and thus seeks to adapt the facts to its views, when it flounders in irreconcilable contradictions and plunges into disastrous errors.

The miners of Douglas Island, Alaska, are on strike for recognition of the union, an eight-hour day, a minimum wage of \$3.50 for underground men, abolition of the company hospital and establishment of one by the union. The Western Federation will also endeavor to establish a state union in California.

Industrial Unionism.

At the Socialist Conference.

A Challenging Resolution.

At the recent Socialist Conference no question was debated with more animated interest than Industrial Unionism. Each delegate had ample opportunity of expressing himself and the chance was liberally availed of. The subject was introduced in the form of a proposal from Broken Hill, "That the Socialist Federation of Australia take steps to establish branches of the Industrial Workers of the World." It was under cover of this resolution that Mr. Ross suggested that the whole subject be considered, and particularly the relationship of Socialist organisation as such to the I.W.W. He proceeded to analyse the clauses of the much-quoted "preamble" and contended that political affiliation might logically be the line of action in Australasia provided that the Socialist organisation were chosen as the representative of industrialism, and, anyway, such affiliation would hold Industrial Unionism to its faith. Its Socialist faith meant more in an emancipatory sense than its industrial form. This brought Mr. Ross to the contention that the clause of the preamble indicting trades unionism could be more correctly suited to Australian experiences by emphasising that Industrial Unionism was the logical extension of trades unionism. Finally, the speaker directed attention to the duplication of activity necessitated by forming I.W.W. clubs and claimed that the work of the clubs could and should be performed by the Socialist organisa-

sation committed to Industrial Unionism.

And, of course, the resultant debate was akin to the battle of giants. Frank Hyett was prepared in view of his own study of the subject plus Melbourne experience, to urge that the Socialist Federation make a pronouncement on the question and in such emphasise the need of Industrial Unionism as the scientific development from trades unionism necessitated in order to meet capitalistic concentration. His view was endorsed by his colleague, E. F. Russell, who dealt specifically with the possible conflict of interests and propoganda between the Socialist body and the I.W.W. club. Why there should be necessarily this path only to the I.W.W. he had never seen, and from what he had witnessed and read he favored the consolidation of those forces adhering to Industrial Unionism.

It was O. W. Jorgenson who led the argument in support of the existing preamble and the institution of the I.W.W. clubs. He could not see that the preamble needed alteration and he would keep the advocacy of Industrial Unionism free from political party influences. The I.W.W. club of Sydney was doing good work, and already it had brought opposing Socialists together on the same platform. Jorgenson was supported by E. F. Price, himself a member of the I.W.W. club, and strongly favoring its methods and plan. He insisted that the I.W.W. should be left to find its own political expression at the right hour, and further that the attitude of the preamble to trade unionism was perfectly sound.

H. E. Holland claimed that the Socialist organisation was an economic organisation acting in two domains, the parliamentary and the industrial. It was a mistake to assume that the Socialist party was merely political. It was undesirable that even the I.W.W. could only be sectional, democratically considered, because it did not provide for other than wage-earners and also for the big bulk of women. He thought that the I.W.W. should be built up in these States through allegiance to the Socialist movement, and he appraised danger to that movement if the I.W.W. club strengthened to the degree of becoming a separate factor. He suggested the appointing of a committee to report to conference upon the matter. This suggestion was backed by A. K. Wallace, who instanced how the workers of Australia had already created a political party not at all a reflex of working class aspirations and needs but actually a menace to the proletariat. H. Borax and E. H. Gray supported the proposal for a committee and the question was thereupon referred to a sub-committee consisting of Holland, Hyett, and Ross.

This committee donated the greater part of a morning to their deliberations and later presented their report the following resolution: "That, whilst affirming its cordial endorsement of the principles of industrial unionism, this conference is of the opinion that the preamble of the I.W.W. should be amended for Australasia, in the direction of providing for affiliation with the S.F. of A., and insisting that industrial unionism is the logical development from trades unionism rather than its enemy; and also by declaring that existing

economic conditions can only be satisfactorily changed by inaugurating the socialist republic; and further, the conference is of opinion that the work of the I.W.W. Club can and should be performed by the socialist organisations."

It is unfortunate that the resolution in the daily papers did not contain the word "club" in the final declaration and thus in certain quarters created an entirely erroneous impression. The resolution does not contemplate interfering with the I.W.W. proper, but only with the formation of clubs. In the "People" a further misinterpretation of the resolution is given in that the word "performed" in conclusion is altered to "controlled." Here, too, is a difference as wide as the poles. Debatable as the rest of too admittedly is, let us have the debate upon the contentions of the resolution. Those of us who favor them are ready in their defence, and without being dogmatic consider that our case is good, fully conceding the right to be heard and indeed the power of antithetical ideas and persons. To the discussion then, my workers; and on intellectual, courteous lines, above all.

Naturally, the resolution begot a keener debate than when the subject was discussed in somewhat nebulous fashion. Here were definitely expressed opinions. All the delegates had something to say, and in addition Peter Bowling was allowed to present his views, and they were pronouncingly against the resolution. H. Scott Bennett (who had not spoken on the previous occasion fought zealously against the resolution, urging that the preamble safeguarded Socialism and was demonstrably scientific. No man could join the I.W.W. without being a Socialist. As for the I.W.W. clubs they were an indispensable means towards establishing the I.W.W. itself. Affiliation with a political party would mean confusion and possibly chaos.

However, the resolution was carried—deliberately and conscientiously. There it is—mainly for the members of the S.F.A., but secondarily for the I.W.W. clubs and S.L.P. to dwell with. This writer is not prepared to imitate American phraseology and tactics, and holding that industrial Unionism is greater than the I.W.W. and that working class aspects are somewhat different here to America and elsewhere, does not see why ideas should not be bent to topographical and social circumstances. But this article is not a case so much as a synopsis of view, and is an attempt from memory to delineate conference mentality as the basis of future argument. Through controversy to conviction is the line of progress.

R.S.R.

An Episode of Youth.

A Labor Paper on the Wages Boards, Act.

QUEENSLAND "Worker" prints the following commendable article on the N.S.W. Industrial Disputes Act:

CIVILISATION in these southern lands is still in the flower and promise of its youth. It is a fact that accounts for much, and it furth- er gives the key to a great deal that would otherwise be inexplicable.

To that youthfulness is to be attributed the ideals inspiring our public life, and materialising in measures of social experiment unknown in the older pieces of the earth.

To that youthfulness also is due, no doubt, the naive faith in the healing efficacy of legislation that in Europe and America is rejected with scornful scepticism.

When New Zealand passed its industrial arbitration law, and became known to fame as "The Country without Strikes," it really seemed to our young and eager hearts that the problem of the ages had been solved.

Case after case brought before the Arbitration Courts went in favor of the workers; wages were increased the hours of labor shortened, conditions improved in many ways for those who toil.

In Australia the success of the experiment was hailed with great enthusiasm by the working classes. Their demand for similar legislation was loudly voiced by the Labor parties of the various States, and for years "Compulsory Arbitration" was the leading plank in their platforms.

The opposition of the Bosses strengthened the belief that the

measure was one of bedrock importance. Some of us even yet regard it in that light. We are so young!

But surely—though with the sad reluctance with which the ideals of youth are abandoned, and chilling lessons of experience admitted—Labor is beginning to recognise that this species of legislation has seen its best day. The glamor and glory have departed from it.

The New Zealand measure, and that recently passed by the Federal Parliament, represent the high-water level of arbitrate effort. Good is still possible under them; but it is now plainly evident to all save those of an invincible optimism, that the benefits to be obtained in Arbitration Courts are precarious in the extreme.

Strikes against unjust awards have taken place in New Zealand, and that apart, it is well-known that the gains in wages secured by law have been lost again by the increase in rents and prices inseparable from the capitalist system.

Also, the Bosses are awakening to the possibility of using the machinery of arbitration to their own advantage. Instead of the wild-eyed, froth-lipped opposition of the past, we have them to-day bending all their influence upon the task of moulding these measures to their liking.

The Arbitration Acts of N.S.W. and Westralia have been spoiled in this way. The Federal Act escaped narrowly, only the presence of a strong, able, and determined Labor party in both Houses of Parliament saving it from being made a mischievous instrument in the hands of the enemies of Labor. There was, indeed, a stage in its

history when Labor members passionately advised the unions not to register under it.

And now, in New South Wales, the Arbitration Act there being about to expire, we have the Industrial Disputes Act. Aiming ostensibly at the promotion of industrial harmony, this is such a piece of legislation as might have been drafted by the Employers' Federation for the suppression of unionism and the greater enslavement of the wage-workers.

Not that it declares these purposes with brutal boldness—that, in these days of the universal vote, is not the Bosses' way—but by cunning, insidious, and hypocritical devices it gets there just the same.

The unions will have none of it. The Trades and Labor Council of the State denounces it in bitter terms.

But strikes are prohibited, under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment, and if the wages boards are not availed of when an industrial dispute occurs, and if Premier Wade puts this chain-gang law in operation as he threatens, there is a lively time ahead across the border.

Some of our incredulous friends down here will now begin to believe, we imagine, in the existence of a class war.

The fact is that the whole idea of industrial arbitration is delusive. Under the most favorable conditions only a dubious palliative, the time is bound to come when it will be turned into a poisonous weapon, with its point at Labor's throat.

The constitution of both arbitration courts and wages boards renders this sooner or later inevitable. They must in the end be dominated by the influence of the employing class.

In the courts, when matters of vital consequence are touched, there will generally be the judge and the employers' representative against the solitary representative of Labor. On the boards there will be one-half the members depending on the other half for a living, and it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell which half will sway the boards' decisions.

All along it has been obvious to many of us, that while arbitration was an evolutionary stage it was necessary to pass through, and in that sense stood for progress, it could not end the class struggle, or for long even mitigate its severity.

It simply meant that the robber and the robbed should come together under the aegis of the Law, and try to arrange the terms of robbery amicably between them.

If you made such a proposal as applicable to the robbery of anything else but labor, you would be regarded with pitying surprise, you would be looked upon as a lunatic at large.

Ask a judge to arbitrate between a burglar and his victims, and decide to what extent the burglaries should be continued, and he would probably order you to be detained for medical examination.

Similarly, the prevalence of the arbitration idea in industrial affairs is a proof of the inherent insanity of the social system out of which it grows.

We had got to learn by experience that such legislation, however it may temporarily restrain the burglar, can be of no permanent value so long as civilisation is built up on the practice of burglary, and our political, social, and moral institutions are saturated with the ethics of the burglar.

If we had not been so very young

in Australia we might have known this in the beginning, but being filled with the ardent dreams and hopes of youth we had to learn it in the School of Hard Knocks.

We are learning it now. We are learning that the Law is of little use to us while it is the mouthpiece of the burglarising fraternity. We are learning that behind the Law must be ranged the whole forces of the organised workers, so that it shall be the voice of their will, and the expression of their power.

We are learning that not by the regulation of industrial robbery can peace be secured; that by nothing short of its total suppression can we put an end to the civil warfare that rages between the robbers and the robbed.

We are learning that the first necessity of our Movement is the education of the working class in the principles of economic justice, and their banding together in the might of federated unionism.

We are learning that we have got to conquer the whole powers of the State and revolutionise the Law, and take possession, in the name of the People, of the instruments of life, without which the People, in spite of their charters and franchises, are not free, but voting serfs.

We are learning. In other words we are not so young as we used to be.

And then, on page 3 of the cover of the same issue, the "Worker" prints the Fighting Platform of the Q. Labor Party which declares for "Conciliation and Compulsory Arbitration."

"Ask a judge to arbitrate between a burglar and his victims!!"

Some old English sun-dial mottoes:—

Haste! O Haste! Thou Sluggard,
Haste!

The Present is already Past.

Be the day weary,
Be the day long,
Soon it rings
To even song.

The night cometh.

Let others tell of storms and
showers,
I'll only count your sunny hours.

Though silent, I speak.

Shadow and sun—so to our lives
are made—

Yet think how great the sun, how
small the shade.

It is later than you think.

International Socialist
Club.

Concert and Dance.

MANCHESTER UNITY HALL.

Friday, July 3, 1908.

Double Tickets	...	1s 6d
Single	..	1s

Concert from 8 to 10.
Dancing from 10 to 2.

Slavery for New Guinea

By OTUS.

AUSTRALIA is now a sub-colonising force, Papua being "our" sub-colony.

Colonising work is generally carried on for the greater facilitating of the work of exploitation by the international capitalists.

Hence, it is not surprising to read that the Legislative Council of Papua has perpetrated an ordinance involving the introduction of slavery for the purpose of compelling the natives to accept employment from private capitalists at the rates imposed by the said capitalists.

The ordinance sets forth that natives shall be compelled, under severe penalties to labor on government works for one month out of every twelve FOR NOTHING, and it is explained that by this system it is hoped that the natives will be driven to "see the force of planting cocoanuts for themselves or working for private persons on wages, in which case they would obtain exemption from the provisions of the ordinance."

It is significant that this measure was "submitted to missionaries, and others, and NO OBJECTION WAS RAISED."

It's not likely that the missionaries—advance agents of

the exploiting class—would be likely to raise any objection to a law calculated even at the cost of slavery, to widen the opportunities of the robber class to live without honest labor; but, all the same, the working-class people of Australia should declare emphatically against any such legalised brutality.

Sydney I.W.W. Club.

THE above club held its fortnightly meeting in Marx Hall, 251. Castlereagh-street, on Wed., June 17, at 8 p.m. Two new members were admitted. The Kurri Kurri Club asked that a speaker be sent up on 28th inst.; fellow-worker T. Batho was appointed for same. Fellow workers M. Nelson and J. W. Keegan were appointed auditors. On account of Marx Hall being engaged on Wed., July 1st, it was decided to meet on Thurs., July 2. Fellow-worker R. Mackenzie gave an interesting address on the American Labor movement, tracing clearly the historic development of the I.W.W. His address was as humorous as it was instructive, and at its close the speaker received a well earned applause.

To Members—The Club's next meeting takes place at the above address on Thursday, July 2, at 8 p.m. Election of officers, etc., for the ensuing term, also other important business.

A Bishop's Blunder.

By H. SCOTT-BENNETT.

DR. MERCER, the Bishop of Tasmania, has earned the title of the "liberal Bishop." In economics, although far from taking up the Marxian position, the Bishop is certainly heterodox, and as regards theology the gentlemen in question is to be numbered amongst the followers of the "New Theology," a euphemistic term employed to describe religions latest tribute to Rationalism, past and present. It might be added *en passant* that we are also quite prepared to believe that the Dr. has been subjected to a good deal of contemptible persecution, by reason thereof, that form of persecution that has abandoned the thumb screw and the rack and which now resorts to sneers and jibes that stab like knives, by way of a preliminary to the infliction of a more refined application of superstitious art. Whilst admiring these, and occasionally commiserating with the gentleman we are to criticise, we cannot help noting with no great amount of surprise certain palpable blunders made by the Bishop in the course of an address recently delivered in this city before an audience of "men only" at St. Stephen's Church. We say that we noted with no great amount of surprise the blunders in question advisedly for, as we have already hinted, one could scarcely expect a bishop to be quite sound in either economics or philosophy. The old quotation in re Othello and an occupation being gone will readily occur to the mind. Well, the Bishop commenced his address with a panegyric of Robert Blatchford, but Blatchford's advocacy of Determinism came in for a severe

reproof. It was a "desperate sort of doctrine"; it made men "complicated machines, whose actions were the inevitable outcome of circumstances." The Bishops way of stating that mind, like all other phenomena, is under the reign of law. The Bishop appears to have made little or no attempt to answer the arguments of the determinists and although it is not within the province of this "Review" to enter into a lengthy dissertation upon the question of Free Will and Determinism. Nevertheless we would like to ask "His Lordship" to quote for our edification the name of a single psychologist of any standing that speaks of the "will" as an entity or who indeed has not deserted the whole of the defences erected in defence of "Free Will," i.e., the absence of law in acts of volition. Touching upon the social conditions, the very evil social conditions surrounding the people, the Bishop stated that when socialists say "Improve social conditions and you will abolish misery," he agreed with them "up to a certain point." Upon reflection the reverend Father in God may see the intellectual necessity of going a great deal further. Abolish the ownership by a few of those things that are socially used but individually owned and in a very short time the misery characteristic of capitalism would soon be a thing of the past. Going on to refer to the fact that there was a considerable amount of drunkenness amongst the poor, Dr. Mercer warned his hearers against jumping to the conclusion that the drinking in question was due to the evil conditions surrounding them. "Did not the same vice exist in palaces" were the environment was other than that described.

Surely a very little thinking on the part of the Bishop would have enabled him to see that the system productive of drunkenness amongst the miserable is also the cause of intemperance amongst the rich? For if misery gives rise to excessive drinking amongst the miserable, they who roll in the riches created by those who know only too well the meaning of *miserere*, are haunted by that accursed ennui that forces its sufferers to the worship of Bacchus with almost the same force as in the case of those who are indeed the proletariat. Misery of the capitalist class are, we might remind the gentleman with the gaiter, the foul twins of modern capitalism!

And by way of further counsel we are told that the evil conditions surrounding the workers "are to be largely met by the chivalry and strength of men." A very pretty sentence truly, but what does it amount to? It amounts to this in the mouth of a Socialist, that the men and women of the working-class must unite politically and industrially for the purpose of inaugurating the Socialist Republic. The "chivalry and strength of men" is, in the present case so much empty verbiage. But after all let us judge the Dr. lightly, for a lifetime spent in vain babbling about mythology is apt to leave even a "liberal Bishop unfit to counsel men, and after all he does insist upon his friends calling his servants "Miss," and not by their Christian names, which is something, especially for a bishop, isn't it?

Comrade Mrs. Dunn occupied the chair on Sunday evening at Winston Hall in a very able manner!

Socialist Propaganda

In the Coal Country.

By H.E.H.

LEAVING Sydney by the 9 a.m. train on Saturday morning, the Broken Hill and South Australian delegates and the writer reached Newcastle at mid-day, and were taken in hand by the Seamen's representative, Mr. T. Walsh.

At night, in spite of the incessant noise of the lumbering steam trams and the still more incessant throbbing of the Salvation Army drum we spoke to a large and interested audience from the balcony of Lynch's Hotel, the speeches being exceedingly well received and a good deal of literature sold. A vote of thanks was accorded the speakers, on the motion of Messrs. W. McIlroy and P. Bowling.

On Sunday morning, guided by Mr. Walsh, we visited Nobby's, inspected the lighthouse—the principal lighthouse keeper, Mr. D. Whelan, courteously explaining the science of the lighting apparatus.

On Sunday afternoon we had a splendidly attentive and enthusiastic meeting on Islington Reserve, Comrade Gray presiding, and all the delegates speaking, and good sales of literature being effected. Here again the audience carried a hearty vote of thanks.

To night (Monday) Ross, Wallace, and Gray are to speak at Wallsend, while the writer speaks before the local Tailors' Union on the Industrial Disputes Bill.

To-morrow (Tuesday), the Broken Hill and Adelaide visitors return to Sydney, preparatory to leaving for Brisbane, to which centre they are to carry the message of Revolutionary Socialism, and again the writer is to sound the Socialist call for working-class revolt against the Wages Boards Act—this time before Newcastle Labor Council.

Delegates for Brisbane.

MESSRS. R. S. ROSS, A. K. WALLACE, and E. H. GRAY, delegates at recent Socialist conference, left Sydney for Brisbane on Tuesday, bearing credentials from the S.F.A., to speak and organise for the Federation at the Northern capital. We wish their mission every success.

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the somewhat unpleasant climatic conditions that prevailed on Sunday afternoon last the attendance at the Domain meeting was quite as large as upon previous occasions. Scott Bennett and Comrades Keegan, Price, Jenkins, and Peyton addressed the audience.

Winston Hall presented the usual crowded appearance on Sunday evening when Scott Bennett spoke on "The Socialist Conference." The lecturer was attentively listened to and was frequently applauded. Amongst the artists contributing to the musical program were Mr. Rowley, Mr. Keegan, and Mr. Jos. Hamilton.

The second gathering of the Socialist Sunday School took place on Sunday afternoon. Between thirty and forty children were present and duly formed into classes. In the course of a few weeks there is every reason to believe that we shall have over a hundred scholars.

Scott Bennett sailed on Tuesday last for Melbourne on a short visit. On Sunday next he speaks under the auspices of the Victorian Socialist

Party, in the Bijou Theatre, a building containing excellent seating accommodation and acoustic properties. Scott Bennett will deliver a new lecture in Melbourne, entitled "Karl Marx and Jesus Christ."

Comrade Harrison lectures next Sunday at Winston Hall on "Robert Blatchford."

On Friday next in the same hall Comrades Price and Keegan will lecture.

Other Lands.

SPAIN.

The sentencing of the alleged Anarchist Ruli and a number of others in Barcelona to prison is the result of an Anarchist scare invented by the government. For a long time the government has wanted a pretext for suppressing labor agitation. Ruli was employed as an agent by the government and threw a number of bombs. Ruli was exposed by the liberal press and for seven months after he was imprisoned not a bomb was thrown. This was mentioned and Ruli managed to communicate with his confederates, who threw more bombs to allay suspicion. That Ruli was sentenced is due to the fact that there are still a few honest judges in

Barcelona. These facts are generally known in that city, but the foreign correspondents have sent out only such news as is favorable to the government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The 28th annual conference of the Social Democratic Federation was in session last week at Manchester, beginning April 17. J. Moore acted as provisional chairman and gave the opening address.

Five unemployed men in Manchester were sentenced to five months imprisonment for calling attention to their misery by smashing shop windows. The unions and the Labor Party are adopting resolutions to protest against the sentences. An appeal for funds for the destitute families of the convicted men is also being circulated and the labor group in Parliament is being urged to secure a reduction of the sentences.

NEW ZEALAND.

Seven Socialist miners were discharged last month because of their activity in aiding a series of Socialist meetings. Once more is the "Socialist paradise" bubble punctured by the class struggle. The incident may be commended to those who think that Capitalism in that country is essentially different from any other. It may also be stated that the Employers' Association of Wellington proposes a bureau to recruit scabs and is establishing a blacklist against union men.

JAPAN.

U. Merichika, editor of the "Heimin Shimbun" of Osaka, was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment for supporting the strikers of the Osaka Motor Boat Co. The "Heimin Shimbun" publishes a

translation of a resolution of the International Anarchist Congress and this, together with an editorial condemnation of Comrade Katayama, would indicate the paper represents the Anarchist tendency in the Socialist movement in Japan.

RUSSIA.

A prison breaking is reported from Penza, which resulted in ten deaths. Eleven political prisoners attacked and stabbed two wardens to death. They then threw a number of bombs and escaped from the prison in the confusion. Guards pursued and shot eight of the men dead.

The Senate has confirmed the course of the Duma committee which recommended that M. Kobiakiin be expelled from the Duma because of the charge against him that he had made a treasonable speech at Samara in 1906. A group of Octobrists and other members of the Duma propose to inaugurate a campaign in the House against the growth of great corporations in Russia. They will probably follow the idiotic course of the Democratic party here. They will next repeal the law of gravitation and decree that the earth shall change its course.

FINLAND.

Although the Finnish Diet has been dissolved it has not lived in vain. One remarkable contribution to the revolutionary movement was made by it that has never been duplicated by any other parliamentary body. The Diet voted a sum of money to aid a literary society and the latter, appreciating the gift, has decided to spend the money by translating Marx's "Capital" into Finnish!

FRANCE.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act the injured workmen is allowed to choose his own doctor. But the employers, or rather the insurance companies, are trying to get the law altered so that in future the workman would have to go to a doctor chosen by the company. This will be strenuously resisted by the Socialist group as under such a system the men would be entirely at the employers' mercy.

M. Briand, Socialist renegade and cabinet minister, in a speech in the Senate, endeavored to placate the Catholic clericals by stating he could not "behold without some sadness the disintegration (of the church) that is going on under our eyes." How sad for the "Socialist and revolutionist" of former days.

Clemenceau made a speech in the Chamber recently defending the government against the attacks of Jaures and other Socialists. He said the Socialist party was a church without a dogma or government and claimed the program of the government was the organization of democracy. In the thick of the economic battle, which the Socialists sought to render more and more violent, the government would tell the masters to have confidence in the working classes and to excuse whatever inevitable blunders they might make in the state of disorganization in which they are now living. And it would tell the working-class to claim their rights without appeals to violence. Clemenceau is a brilliant speaker but beautifully evasive.

The circulation of Jaures' paper, "Humanite," is still increasing and it is expected that by moving the offices to a less expensive district the paper will be placed on a paying basis.

SWITZERLAND.

In the Canton of Bern the Socialists are putting up a candidate for the Ministry for the first time. It is probable that the action is taken more as a demonstration of Socialist strength than an attempt to elect a Socialist to a position where the chances for confusion are so numerous.

The avowed Socialist papers of Australia are supporting industrial unionism as an essential of Socialist faith and the Socialist Federation of Australia includes it in its statement of principles. One or two of the organs of the Labor Party also favor it, but most of them are silent or openly oppose it. Just now the Socialist press is vigorously criticizing the labor organs for the conservatism of the Labor Party—New York "Socialist."

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

J. Harrison

LECTURES

Subject: "Robert Blatchford."

NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Musical Programme.

A Page of Pars.

A triple alliance between the United States, England and Germany to preserve the world's peace, is the proposition of Prof. J. W. Burgess of Columbia University. A capital suggestion! The sender of Federal troops into Goldfields to help the mine owners pay their employees in illegal paper, together with the perpetrator of Peterloo, and the two joined by the War Lord whose troops saber peaceful demonstrators for universal suffrage, would make a mighty alliance to keep the workers still longer in bondage.—“N. Y. People.”

Taxes are paid by the property-holders, not by the workingman. The taxes are paid by the property-holding class out of that portion of the wealth that labor produces but never pockets. The optic illusion makes things look the other way. The workingman who allows himself to be tangled up in the tax question will find himself pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for his exploiter. The share of the wealth that Labor produces and receives does not depend upon taxation; it depends upon the price (wages) of labor-power in the labor

market. The price of labor-power in the labor market depends upon the supply of labor. Hence the sole object of Labor must be to nationalise the instruments of production and overthrow the wage-slave system.—“N. Y. People.”

The Social Revolution is bound to come. It will come either in full Panoply of Law, and surrounded with all the blessings of peace provided the people have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it betimes;—or it may break in upon us unexpectedly, amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild dishevelled locks, and shot in iron sandals. Come it must, in one way or the other. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approaching Tread.—LASALLE.

And now the mine owners of the West have secured control of a labor-saving drilling machine that will do the work of 50 men, it is to be hoped enough of the haughty wage-plugs may be relegated to the unemployed scrap-heap to insure that the tyranny of labor over capital will be broken forever.—“Western Clarion,” Vancouver, B.C.

MEN AND DEEDS

By DUNCAN MACGREGOR.

Wanted : Men—

Not systems fit and wise,
Not faith with rigid eyes,
Not wealth in mountain piles,
Not power with gracious smiles,
Not even the potent pen.

Wanted : Men.

Wanted : Deeds—

Not words of winning note,
Not thoughts from life remote,
Not fond religious airs,
Not sweetly languid prayers,
Not love of sects and creeds,

Wanted : Deeds.

Men and Deeds—

Men that can dare and do,
Not longings for the new,
Not pratings for the old,
Good life and action bold—
These the occasion needs.

Men and Deeds.