

Why War Is Near

Conflicting Capitalist Interests

By E. E. JUDD & A. P. WARREN

**This
Book is
Supple-
mentary**



**to the
S.L.P.
New
Series.**

Published by the Socialist Labor Party of Australia (the first and only Revolutionary organisation in Australia, and the first to advocate Socialist Industrial Unionism).

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See back cover.

Our Party's Stand.

The Socialist Labor Party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy.

In firm assurance of final victory, it pursues its course unswerved by weak desire for temporary advantage. It is ever outspoken and straightforward, believing that, in fearless independence, the integrity of purpose by which it is inspired will, in the long run, win the respect and confidence of those whom it aims to weld into a class-conscious, aggressive body.

Its propaganda is not alone to educate; it is to organise the working class for the [sole and exclusive purpose of ending Capitalism and inaugurating Socialism]. Until that mission is accomplished, it will stand like a rock, alert and watchful, yielding nothing.

The Impregnable S.L.P.

The [Socialist Labor] Party carries on its work of education encouraged by the knowledge that some day, somehow, something is bound to rip. And then, at that crisis, when the people, who have allowed themselves to be misled from Mumbo Jumbo to Jumbo Mumbo, will be running around like Chickens without a head, there will be one beacon light in the land burning as clear in that darkness as it is burning 'midst the clouds to-day; one beacon, whose steady light will serve as guide; whose tried firmness will inspire confidence; and whose rock-ribbed sides will serve as a natural point of rally from which to save civilisation.

—DANIEL DE LEON.

See back cover.

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Introduction.

The Socialist Labor Party of Australia resolved (in April, 1925) to publish a New Series of Socialist Pamphlets, which would commence with the elementary matter and gradually proceed to the more complex.

The series will, among other things, (1) place the basic and vital facts relating to the Capitalist ownership of the Socially-operated means of production, transportation, etc., and the Capitalist exploitation of wage-labor, in their true light and relation to each other; and (2) set forth the means and measures necessary, in all highly-developed Capitalist countries, to end Capitalism and inaugurate Socialism.

The Socialist Labor Party of Australia also resolved (in September, 1926) to publish, from time to time, "Supplementary Pamphlets" to the aforementioned "S.L.P. New Series."

This Pamphlet is one of the "Supplementary Pamphlets." The names of others are to be found at the end of this Pamphlet.

E. E. Judd,

General Secretary.

August 14, 1931.

Preface.

This pamphlet is a brief statement of, among other things, the following matters:—

(1) The conflicting Capitalist interests of the different geographically-placed sections of the Capitalist Class in their struggle for (a) Sources of raw materials (such as oil, rubber, etc.); (b) Markets; and (c) Engineering and other contracts; and

(2) The Commercial rivalries of England and America, England and France, France and Italy, America and Japan, etc.; and

(3) The inevitability of another war soon (provided, of course, that the Collapse of Capitalism does not precede the outbreak of war); and

(4) What that war will be like; and

(5) The urgent necessity of workers being prepared.

We have interpreted the present economic position of the world, and forecasted the development thereof, in the light of the most scientific teachings of the greatest Revolutionary thinkers—such as Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Daniel De Leon, and Nicolai Lenin.

We are indebted to Messrs. Ludwell Denny, Louis Fischer, Leon Trotzky, Professor Max Sering, and many others whose works contain valuable material as to the recent development of Capitalism.

The Authors.

August 10, 1931.

Why War Is Near.

CONFLICTING CAPITALIST INTERESTS.

“What do we all seek? New . . . [outlets] for an increasing and ever-increasing commerce, and for our industries, which, producing far more than they can consume or sell, are constantly hampered by an increasing competition. And then? Why! new areas for trade are opened by cannon shots. Even the Bourse (the Stock Exchange) for reasons of interest can cause armies to enter into campaigns.”—Marshal Foch, of France, in the “United Service Magazine,” No. 1081, page 212, December, 1918.

FOREWORD.

In order to understand the present world position, and the inevitability of certain tremendous developments in the near future, it is necessary to know at least:

- (1) The position of the world forces in 1919-1920;
- (2) The development of such forces during the 1920-1930 period; and
- (3) The present position of such forces.

1919-1920 Position.

Whilst the great War of 1914-1918 in some spheres arrested the development of Capitalism, in others it quickened such development. The War had created, for the time being, a tremendous market for manufacturers and suppliers of raw materials. The concentration on supplying War wants led—particularly in Europe—to the neglect of other fields. Machinery was not replaced, projected railways remained unbuilt and old ones unrepaired, new building construction was restricted, and roads, water supplies, etc., were left unrenewed or unrepaired until Peace should come again. The consequence was that the markets for machinery, building materials, etc., had to be restocked when the War ended.

On the other hand, during the War the manufacturers had learned certain lessons—such as simplification, standardisation, etc.—and the amount of production per employee had been greatly increased. Ships, for instance, had been turned out by mass-production methods—principally in America.

In the two first years after the War there was an abnormal demand for goods, and

production speeded along. There were no idle ships, and new industries were being started to cope with the demand for goods. There was increased activity in building construction and railway development, which provided scope for the investment of a great amount of capital.

DEFEATED GERMANY.

Germany had been crushed as a great Capitalist Power. Her colonies had been filched from her, as well as some of her home territory. This territory contained great industrial areas—the loss of which weakened her economically. Further, she had been forced to give up her mercantile marine. Her competition, then, was no longer feared by England.

THE DECLINE OF ENGLAND.

England, however, had been weakened by the War. She owed a formidable debt to America; her prestige had been shaken; her trade had declined, and she was no longer leading the other nations as a manufacturing power. In some respects America was ahead of her, and, instead of one formidable manufacturing competitor (like Germany was in 1914), she now had several.

FRANCE, ITALY, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

Though France had gained at the expense of Germany and Germany's allies, she, too, was weakened by the War. Italy was in a similar position. The Austrian Empire had been dismembered and new States, each with high customs barriers, had sprung up on her ruins. The War had shaken the foundations of Western European Capitalism. Russia, in addition, had turned to Bolshevism.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RIVALRY.

Those Capitalist countries that gained most from the War were America and Japan. Soon after the War, it became apparent that America was England's new rival. As a manufacturer she was out-competing England, and the financial centre of the world seemed to be passing from London to New York. America, too, was reaching out across the world for additional supplies of raw materials, for the markets of the world, and for fresh fields for the investment of her surplus capital.

A conflict between these two great Powers was developing. Oil was one of the most important factors. It had become one of

the leading raw materials because of the world-wide use of the internal combustion engine, the motor-car, and the aeroplane, and was now supplanting coal in warships and many spheres of production and transport.

AMERICA'S OIL REQUIREMENTS.

America had been in a unique position as regards oil, for many of the richest oil-bearing lands were within her borders. But these were being rapidly exhausted, and she was forced to look overseas for others—only to find England had been “grabbing the available oil reserves.” America consumed internally over 60 per cent. of the world output of oil, and had built up a great distributing organisation with branches in almost every country. This organisation, in order to function, needed a constant supply of oil. Therefore, without the control of oil, she was practically at the mercy of England—who was also a world-wide distributor of oil.

A like position existed regarding rubber. England largely controlled its production, and America was the greatest consumer.

The depleted state of the world market, due to the War, allowed for the free flow

of goods, and room for both Powers to develop. An additional market had been created by the re-building of the War devastated areas in Belgium and France. For this, France was determined to make Germany pay, and against such payments English and American financiers granted credits with which France could obtain the necessary raw materials, etc.

The Development, 1920-1930.

France's determination to make Germany pay, however, caused complications. With what was she to pay? Germany tried to honor the imposed obligations and pay Reparations, but she could do so only by selling her goods on the world market. This alarmed some of her competitors—especially England—and they weakened in their demands on Germany and became estranged from France. Unable to pay Reparations, Germany was then invaded by France, who had been seeking a pretext to occupy the rich Ruhr valley, and for a while Germany was in a chaotic state. The Dawes Plan of collecting Reparations resulted. This was found unworkable, and was modified into the Young

Plan. This, however, whilst allowing of Germany's competing on the world market, aimed at enriching the Allied Powers and permanently forcing tribute from Germany and keeping her down.

MILITARIST FRANCE.

At the same time, France armed and financed the Polish and Roumanian nations against both Germany and Russia, and in general adopted an arrogant attitude in European affairs. Her European policy continuously ran athwart England's. In addition, she was not paying her debts, and had aligned herself with America against England over oil, etc.

THE SLUMP IN SHIPPING.

Germany's mercantile marine had been taken from her, and then the world began to find itself with a plethora of shipping. Germany began to build a new mercantile marine embodying all the latest improvements. The war-time ships of America, mass produced, became obsolete and were tied up to rust. The same occurred in England (whose export trade was only about two-thirds of its pre-war volume), and in nearly every other country—with the result that

many ship-building yards closed. At this time (1921) appeared the first signs of the world-wide permanently unemployed army.

English manufacturers had been building cotton factories in India and Egypt, where cotton was grown and labor was cheap. These factories were close to the great Asiatic market for cotton goods. Soon the mills of Lancashire were unable to compete and began to close. America—one of the greatest cotton-growing countries—was also competing with England.

CHINA.

China was one of the largest single markets in the world and was rich in raw materials. In area, China is half as large ^{again} as Australia, with a population of 400,000,000—that is, nearly 70 times as great as that of Australia. Food was cheap, and so, as a consequence, was labor. China produced rice, tea, cotton, silk, etc. She was a potentially valuable oil-field, and she possessed large areas where tin, gold, copper, silver, and other minerals were known to exist. She also offered great scope for railway development—which had been for a century one of the best fields for Capitalist investment. But

China was in a troubled state. Dynastic quarrels first held up development. Then came the development from a Feudalistic state towards a Capitalist state—and the position was complicated for the Foreign Powers by the intrusion of Bolshevik ideas.

However, the coming of Bolshevism in China was temporarily averted, and the Capitalist Powers were struggling to control this vast store-house of raw materials, with its gigantic market and enormous labor supply. England, Japan, and Italy were in competition there with America and France.

THE ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES.

About 1926, it became apparent that the world was becoming overstocked with goods, and the scope for Capitalist investment was becoming ever more limited. For over a Century, British enterprise had been engaged in constructional schemes in many parts of the world. From the days of Brassey (the building contractor for the Hawkesbury, N.S.W., Bridge), who first took contracts to build railways on the Continent of Europe, this form of enterprise had been a growing feature of world development. English contractors and English workmen, with English

machinery and English capital, built roads, railways, canals, bridges, factories, and even towns, in other countries, and the proceeds of such enterprise flowed back to England in the form of increased imports, or as additions to her holdings of stocks and bonds. These undertakings were on a vast scale, and involved the investment of millions of capital.

AMERICA IN ABYSSINIA, AND ENGLAND IN PANAMA.

America began to compete in this field also, and some of this competition did not lack bitterness. England had so long looked upon the Sudan as her special preserve that, when American enterprise started a dam across the Nile in Abyssinia, England was alarmed. It looked as if America was seeking to control Egypt by the simple process of cutting off her water-supply. The control of Egypt would involve the control of the Suez Canal—that vital artery of British commerce. America's move on Egypt appeared to be a retaliatory measure against England, for English interests, backed by the British Government, had been pushing in and gaining a footing in close proximity to

Panama. It appeared that these moves were for War purposes.

The Present World Position.

ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

If we scan the world at the present time we find conflict between England and America in Mesopotamia (over oil concessions and trading rights), in Egypt, in South America, in Central America and Mexico (over oil), in Persia (over oil and trading rights), in China (where Japan sides with England against America), and not only at one point but often at many points. Their exports clash, their mercantile marines clash, their desires for the same sources of raw materials clash, and their enterprises clash. These two nations face each other as bitter rivals, and there is nothing short of open hostilities that they have not used to defeat each other.

ANGLO-FRENCH RIVALRY.

English and French interests also clash in Mesopotamia (over oil), in Syria (over oil pipe-lines and railways), and in China. They also have rival policies regarding Europe.

England and Germany are being driven closer together in alliance against France. France's provocative attitude to Germany—her invasion of the Ruhr, her quartering of black troops on the people of the Rhine, and her arming of Poland and Roumania—have all roused resentment in her beaten foe, and have helped to drive that foe into alliance with England.

FRANCO-ITALIAN DISCORD.

There is also a clash between France and Italy over their policies in the Balkans and over the colonial possessions of each in Africa. To strengthen herself against France, Italy recently entered into an alliance with Spain—whose African Empire abuts on that of France. Italy's position as a Capitalist Power is dependent upon her having the freedom of the Mediterranean. Therefore, she desires to align herself with those who control the outlets of this great sea—England at the Suez end, and Spain and England at the Gibraltar end. The accord between these three Powers is ominous to France—who depends largely upon her African colonies for man-power for war purposes, as well as for areas of expansion and trade.

THE GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Side by side with the growing antagonisms between the various big Powers, there has grown the army of unemployed under Capitalism. This army is now greater than at any time in history. The army of totally unemployed is estimated to exceed 30 millions, whilst an additional 20 millions are not averaging three days' work per week.

BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA.

The rehabilitating of Russia has further accentuated the difficulties of the Capitalist Class—for Russia is sending cheaper goods on to the world market. The antagonisms between Russia and the Capitalist Powers have been deepened by Russia's part in the inevitable glutting of the world market.

Capitalist Business Becoming Unprofitable.

OVER-PRODUCTION, ETC.

To-day the world market is glutted with finished commodities, and, in face of the frantic competition to realise on them, prices are falling. Whether it be dress fabrics or motor-cars; shoes or radio sets; building materials, or diamonds and other precious

stones; far more have been produced than the markets can absorb. The markets for meat, butter, eggs, etc., are also glutted.

The glut of raw materials has also accentuated the position. Rubber production has had to be restricted, for rubber is at a record low price, and even those growers on the most fertile areas find it unprofitable to grow it. Oil production, in 1929, in the United States had to be restricted one-third, and the slump had scarcely affected the world then. Wool is at such a low price that many small graziers cannot make profits. More wheat is being produced than the markets can absorb. In Australia, for instance, there are over a million tons unsold.

In the mining industry the position is even worse. Many of even the richest mines are closed. Lead has touched the lowest price for over 30 years, and there is estimated to be a stock of lead on hand worth, at present market valuation, about £3,000,000. Silver reached the lowest price in the history of the world a few months ago, whilst the price of copper (which remained at a high level longer than that of most metals) has now also slumped.

The Capitalists of the world are being driven to enter into agreements to restrict the production of wheat, lead, etc., in the hope of being able to make profits. The "Sydney Morning Herald," of July 18, 1931, reported that a zinc cartel—which would embrace all zinc producers outside the United States—had been formed to restrict the production of zinc to 45 per cent. of the present output in order "to liquidate the large stocks of unsold zinc."

In addition, those enterprises which once flourished on foreign contracts find it difficult to pay dividends. The firm of Dorman, Long and Co., which has been building the Sydney Harbour Bridge, is a good example. Despite the fact that it is engaged on such a gigantic undertaking, last year (1929) it could pay a dividend to its preference shareholders only. One bridge for such a firm is not sufficient to give it a dividend surplus, it needs several. Eleven million pounds capital needs an approximate profit of a million pounds a year, and a bridge such as this would not yield much more than that profit for the whole five years that the firm has been constructing it. The firm, in order

to pay dividends, would always have to be constructing five such bridges or their equivalents.

THE COLLAPSE OF CAPITALISM.

What does all this mean? It means that Capitalist production is ceasing to be profitable, and that Capitalism is about to collapse. Is anyone so foolish as to think that the leaders of the Capitalist Class are so unlike what they have been in the past, that they will not try to remedy such a position—even though their failure is inevitable?

War Is Coming Soon.

The total amount now received by the working class (in the form of wages, etc.) is only a fraction of the total amount produced. So much iron, lead, copper, rubber, oil, cotton, chemicals, and so on, are being produced that, to absorb them, Capitalist development must go on. New industries must be started. In other words, production must expand and continue to expand, or else the unemployed army must grow, and the profits of the Capitalist Class must decline even to the point of extinction. The only thing that could even temporarily

prolong Capitalism would be the discovery of a new gigantic market. A market more gigantic than can exist in any one single continent, and the nearest approach to such a market could be created only by another world war. And why should it not be war? Did not the Capitalist Class make huge profits out of the last?

However, **whether the Capitalist Class is willing or not, it is being inexorably driven into war by the very development and logical working out of its own system.** The expansion of Capitalist business brings with it ever more intense competition (which itself causes a quickening of the development of Capitalism), the introduction of more machinery into industry, and the scrapping of workers—with the consequent restricting of the markets for which the Capitalists compete. There follow the extinction of their profits, and the growing unrest of their workers. War will seem to the Capitalists to be the only means by which they can prolong their rule.

The development of Capitalism (with the consequent ever-deepening antagonisms of the different geographically-placed sections of the

Capitalist Class), will inevitably produce war—irrespective of whether the Capitalist Class desires it or not. Provided, of course, that the Collapse of Capitalism does not precede the outbreak of War, War is coming soon as surely as the night follows the day.

Grave Considerations.

There are at least four grave considerations arising from, and relating to, the present economic position of the world and the development thereof:—

(1) The inevitability of Capitalist development producing war between different sections or groups of the Capitalist Class (provided, of course, that the Collapse of Capitalism does not precede the outbreak of war); and

(2) The possibility of war between some sections of the Capitalist Class and Soviet Russia. (As to this Trotzky has said: "A war of the imperialists against the Soviet Union is not only probable, but inevitable.")—"The Real Situation in Russia," Page 140); and

(3) The probability that the different National sections of the Capitalist Class will

be in favor of a "spell of blood-letting" in Capitalist war in order to "substitute national antagonisms and racial hatreds for social aspirations," and thus save themselves from the "rising tide of Revolution" by allowing the workers to spend their strength in destroying one another—instead of using it to end Capitalism. In other words, the rulers will probably favor Capitalist war as a means of saving themselves from Revolution. (NOTE: This consideration was an important factor in precipitating, at that particular time, the war in 1914. (See "Judd's Speech from the Dock," pages 58-61); and

(4) The probability that Capitalism in the countries participating in the war will collapse under the war strain or as a result of it. If, for instance, England, Japan, and Italy fight America and France, the already enfeebled Italy, France, and Britain will probably collapse under the war strain—especially if the war be a war of attrition and be a prolonged one. Japan would probably be the next to collapse—and America (on account of her titanic resources, geographical position, etc.) last.

What The World War Will Be Like.

"The world has not learned one single syllable of its terrible lesson . . . [the war 1914-1918]."—"Is It Peace?" by D. Lloyd George, Page 130.

"Modern wars are scientific savagery. War, calling science to its aid, prostitutes science. . . . If there is another war, Europe will be a black ruin." (D. Lloyd George, reported in the "Sun," April 12, 1929.)

FRIGHTFULNESS!

UNPARALLELED HORRORS IN STORE IF WAR COMES AGAIN.

Winston Churchill's World Message.

(By the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, by arrangement with the "London Times." Copyright.) (NOTE: Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty, 1911-15, and in July, 1917, was made Minister for Munitions.)

"HORRORS THAT WERE READY."

After reviewing the shambles of the last war, Churchill says:—

"But all that happened in the four years of the Great War was only a prelude to what was preparing for the fifth year. The

campaign of the year 1919 would have witnessed an immense accession to the power of destruction. . . . "

WHEN THE WAR ENDED.

"In a hundred laboratories, in a thousand arsenals, factories, and bureaus, men pulled themselves up with a jerk, turned from the task in which they had been absorbed.

"Their projects were put aside unfinished, unexecuted; but their knowledge was preserved; their data, calculations, and discoveries were hastily bundled together and docketed 'for future reference' by the War Offices of every country.

"The Campaign of 1919 was never fought: but its ideas go marching along. In every army they are being explored, elaborated, refined under the surface of peace, and should war come again to the world, it is not with the weapons and agencies prepared for 1919 that it will be fought, but with developments and extensions of these which will be incomparably more formidable and fatal.

"It is in these circumstances that we entered upon that period of exhaustion which has been described as peace. It gives us, at any rate, an opportunity to consider the general

situation. Certain sombre facts emerge solid, inexorable, like the shapes of mountains from drifting mist.

"It is established that henceforward whole populations will take part in war, all doing their utmost, all subjected to the fury of the enemy. It is established that nations who believe their life is at stake will not be restrained from using any means to secure their existence. It is probable—nay, certain—that among the means which will next time be at their disposal will be agencies and processes of destruction wholesale, unlimited, and perhaps, once launched, uncontrollable.

"Mankind has never been in this position before. Without having improved appreciably in virtue or enjoying wiser guidance, it has got into its hands for the first time the tools by which it can unfailingly accomplish its own extermination. That is the point in human destinies to which all the glories and toils of men have at last led them. They would do well to pause and ponder upon their new responsibilities.

"Death stands at attention, obedient, expectant, ready to serve, ready to shear away the peoples en masse; ready, if called upon, to

pulverise, without hope of repair, what is left of civilisation.

"He awaits only the word of command."—
"The Sun," Sydney, Friday, April 19, 1929.

Responsibility On Men.

The ruling class concept (which has long been cultivated by Church and State) was, and is, that when any section of the ruling class requires the workers under it to fight for it in war, such workers should be prepared to do so without their knowing the cause of the war or for what they are fighting.

The Socialist concept is that (in view of the stage in its development that society has reached, etc.) the onus is now on every man over twenty-one years of age to know before participating in any war—either as a fighter, or as an advocate, or in any other way—what is the cause of such war, and for what he is expected to fight.

The truth about the cause of war is so easily accessible now (from the Socialist movement of all Capitalist Countries), that there is no longer any justification for any man's participating in a war without know-

ing the cause of it and for what he is fighting.

The working man who is prepared, at the call of any section of the Capitalist Class or its representatives, to shoot other men in war without knowing the cause of such war, and for what he is fighting, is an enemy of the working class, and should be treated with contempt and shunned as a social leper by all decent people.

The working man that does know the truth about the cause of the war, etc., and participates in such war willingly, is even lower than the man who does not know, and should be treated accordingly.

"No scientific opposition to war can proceed from false principles. We must be governed not by clamor, but by understanding. . . .

"There is no sense in blaming secret diplomacy for war. Diplomacy must be secret, and is mischievous as a matter of course. It arises out of the Capitalist system. . . . If the purpose of blame be to bestow your censure so as to eradicate the offence, since the workers alone can develop the power to alter things, we must denounce

them as responsible. They might be free and they function as slaves.

"Denouncing the Capitalists—however greedy they may be—is, by itself, entirely inadequate."—Adapted from "At Grips With War," by Guy A. Aldred, pages 84, 85.

The Urgent Necessity Of Workers Being Prepared.

Capitalism is speeding swiftly to a "frightful" world-war. When it comes the lives of millions of people will depend on the strength of the Revolutionary Socialist movement.

The day before the great war started in 1914, nine million men little dreamed that within 24 hours a war would start that would destroy them.

Millions now living little dream that they, also, are marked for butchery.

In 1914, the workers outside the Socialist movement were caught unprepared, and millions of them were betrayed and destroyed. The workers can ignore the lesson of 1914 only at their peril.

Australia is now a conscript country. The hour that war starts men can be called up

and sent to any part of the world that the British Government and/or its military and naval authorities and/or others acting in conjunction with them determine.

To enable the workers to act as they should when war is declared, a vast amount of propaganda and of organisational work is vitally necessary. There is no time to waste. Every hour is precious from now to the outbreak of war.

Every person who values his or her life, and the lives of those dear to him or her, and the lives of all who are worth while, should act now—ere it is too late. Act now!

Remember what happened to Archais. He was a ruler of Thebes. A plot was formed to assassinate him on a given night. A friend of Archais's became aware of the plot, and sent written particulars of it to him. The messenger handed the message to Archais in the early part of the night fixed for his murder, with an intimation "that it related to very serious matters." "Serious matters for to-morrow," said Archais, as he put the despatch, unopened and unread, under the pillow of the couch on which he was reclining. That night the plot was consum-

mated and he was killed.—(See "The History of Greece," by George Grote, Vol. 7, Page 75, John Murray, Ed., London, 1862.)

Remember that whether the working class has to end Capitalism, or whether Capitalism collapses of its own weight, or whether a world-war comes, the Revolutionary Movement alone provides the means and measures necessary and is the only hope.

Friend, profit by the lesson of Archais's procrastination. Write now for further Socialist Labor Party of Australia literature.

* * * *

Read it and then join the Party. It is the only scientific War Resisting organisation in Australia.

* * * *

Write now for literature list, information as to how to join, etc.

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Headquarters: 107 Liverpool Street, Sydney.

The Socialist Plan

for

Australia

by E. E. JUDD.

(This pamphlet is an extended statement, in large type, of Chapter Three of "How to End Capitalism and Inaugurate Socialism.")

This pamphlet contains the most comprehensive statement yet published of the means and measures necessary throughout the English-speaking world for the ending of Capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism.

The aforementioned statement is based on the most scientific teachings of the greatest Revolutionary thinkers the world has produced, and is the only scientific Socialist plan for Australia.

This statement is issued by the Socialist Labor Party of Australia—whose indebtedness to such great Revolutionary thinkers as Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Daniel De Leon, and Nicolai Lenin is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Price 6d., posted 7d.

(An S.L.P. Supplementary Pamphlet.)

"The Parsons"

(A Story of Imposture).

Edited by E. E. Judd.

Priests and Parsons who use religion for base purposes are the subject of this book. Some of the least serious charges are that they have supported war and conscription, that some of them are shareholders in cannon factories, and that many of them made money out of the great war. The clergy often denounce the Socialist Movement, and say that it "attacks religion," etc. The book replies to such statements, sets forth authoritatively the Socialist attitude to the great Churches of to-day, and states very clearly the Socialist view of the Early Christian Movement.

Besides remarkable extracts from the prohibited works—"The Life and Exploits of Jehovah" and "The Creed of Constantine" (by Tichenor)—it contains many striking quotations from such famous authors as Grant Allen, Gustav Bang, J. W. Draper, Ernst Haeckel, Father Hagerty, Ingersoll, Kirkpatrick, Larfargue, London, Nietzsche, Sinclair, Eugene Sue, Oscar Wilde, Voltaire, etc. Anyone who wishes to understand the attitude of the Socialist Movement to the clergy and the great religious institutions should read this work, which contains 64 pages.

Price 9d., posted 10d. Published by the Socialist Labor Party of Australia. Headquarters: 107 Liverpool Street, Sydney.

"The Revolutionary Socialist."

(Formerly "The People")

With which is incorporated the Melbourne "O.B.U. Herald." The most forceful weapon of the Socialist Labor Party is its official organ, "The Revolutionary Socialist." It contains the most scientific articles and the latest news of the Socialist Movement of other countries, together with splendid cartoons.

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