

## FROM MORE TO MORE.

Ye lords of land and men of might,  
Your slaves indulge your every whim;  
Let any poor man claim his right,  
Ye keep your constables for him.  
For all your remedies for ill,  
And weapons furnished forth for war,  
Are naught but constables, and still  
Their numbers grow from more to more.

Though from his hopes of golden ears  
The tiller of the soil must part;  
Though thoughts of want and woeful fears  
Take full possession of his heart;  
Though fruits may rot and harvests fail,  
And hunger's wolf draw nigh the door,  
Yet now the less your yearly tale  
Of soldiers grows from more to more.

Yet nevermore shall tyrants tame  
The People's proud unvesting soul;  
Though ne'er so well ye play your game,  
Ye shall not win your longed-for goal,  
Not yours the victor's meed of praise,  
When Freedom leads her hosts to war;  
For even in these evil days  
Her fighters grow from more to more.

MICHAEL SCHWARTZ

## The Austrian Springtide.

By ANDREW JOY, in London "Justice."

At last the rising waves of social discontent and political disgust have struck the shores of the Danubian empire with a thud that reverberates through the civilised world. The springtide of Social-Democracy is thundering against the rocks of Feudalism and Established Order, and is shaking them to the depth of their foundation. It has poured over the sands of Liberalism, and swamped them with rejuvenating brine; it has swept with cleansing fury the shingles of demagogic pretence, and thrown the weeds and refuse out of their slimy beds on the banks of the sunlit day, to swelter there in confusion.

In sober words, our Austrian comrades have scored a veritable electoral triumph. It is the tardy fruit of nearly half a century's unswerving and unremitting labor in the cause of Socialism. Universal Suffrage has at the first throw of the dice given them a position in the Austrian Parliament which not only commands respect and attention, but alters essentially the composition and the aspect of that assembly. They have,

so far, carried no less than 84 seats in a house of 450, and promise to be the strongest single party in that house.

The Christian Socials (not by any means to be confounded with the Christian Socialists of Germany), the most unscrupulous of their enemies, who, in the past, had assumed a habit of carrying all before them, are making a diminished show as seconds, the Liberals have been hopelessly beaten, the National Czechs (old and young) are decimated, and the Agrarians routed.

The struggle at the second ballot revealed a depth of perfidy among the reactionary parties which baffles the imagination even of politicians. That the Government should side with the sorely-beset relics of the old factions is not surprising. They are afraid. But that the ALL GERMANS, those who raise the cry "Away from Rome!" should be capable of entering into an alliance with the CHRISTIAN SOCIALS to defeat the Social-Democrats at the poll was surely an unthinkable emergency. Yet, in spite of all that, our comrades carried twenty-six seats at the second ballot, and can now face the united cohorts of reaction in Parliament as a really independent party.

To appreciate the significance

## Other Lands

AUSTRIA.

THE second ballots have completed the victories obtained at the first, and our group in the Austrian Reichsrath will amount to no less than 84 seats, with probable additions so soon as the results are known from Galicia and the various outlying districts.

UNITED STATES.

It has leaked out that there has been a gigantic attempt to buy the jury in the Moyer-Haywood trial; 5,000 dollars being offered for each vote for conviction. According to the American Socialist press the trial is going along all right—two of the witnesses for the prosecution having disappeared. They seem to have quite a knack of disappearing! Haywood's old neighbours—including the district judge, district attorney, county officials, etc., have issued a statement testifying to his uprightness and moral worth. The strike at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco has caused the Government to be informed that the armoured cruiser California cannot be completed, and no more shipbuilding is to be undertaken until the dispute is over.

of this victory, it is necessary to bear in mind that it was wrested from a Government which was aware of the fact that it would be used as a lever for the emancipation of a class, as a weapon in the class war for the final abolition of classes. That we, the Austrian Social-Democrats, at the beginning of the movement 40 years ago, had no parliamentary representation, was, in so far, beneficial to us that there were no workmen's votes to be angled for by the politicians of the middle classes. Consequently, the working classes were left entirely to us, the Socialist agitators, to work upon. No capitalist, Labor Parties or Trade Unions, like those of Schulze-Delitzsch and Hirsch-Dunker in Germany were formed in Austria at the time to confuse the issue. Hence all the militant workers' organisations—with the single exception, perhaps, of the Society of Compositors—are creations of the Social-Democratic Party.

What shall be said of a man who spends his life in fighting in the political arena for a certain principle, and who then accepts money to go and fight for the same principle in a court of law? Could there be a deeper depth of degrading dishonesty than that? Yet that is what the leader of the great Australian anti-socialist party has done. And how will the officials of the A.W.E. explain away the hypocrisy of their bitterest enemy to fight the case for them?



In the "Appeal to Reason" for May 18, Eugene V. Debs proclaimed W. D. Haywood, who is now on trial at Boise, as Socialist candidate for the Presidency in 1908.

#### GERMANY.

Comrade Karl Liebknecht brought an action against two bourgeois journals which had accused him of issuing falsified voting-papers to mislead the supporters of his opponents and to make their vote invalid. It came out that they had not an atom of evidence in support of their charge, though they had the official machinery at their disposal in order to work up a case, and they were forced, willy-nilly, to withdraw their charge and publish the fact, with an apology.

The Berlin police, determined to prove themselves the most reactionary force in the world, have just made a most unprovoked raid on two Russian reading rooms in Berlin. Going in plain clothes, and without any papers to identify them, they demanded admittance; and without giving any reasons searched the premises and arrested all whom they found without papers. Houses in the neighbourhood were also searched and Russians arrested, most of them being released shortly afterwards.

The master builders of

Berlin do not seem to be having any luck with their threatened lock-out of the men in the building trades. The number of masters who have ignored the Masters' Association is very big, and, moreover, large numbers have left Berlin and are finding employment in other towns, despite the frantic efforts of the organised employers to secure a boycott against such workers.

The Berlin bakers are threatening to strike; they demand abolition of boarding-in, 23s. a week as a minimum wage, ten to twelve hours' work per day. The masters have hitherto refused to make any concessions at all.

#### FINLAND.

At the preliminary sitting of the Diet at Helsingfors, Dr. Ursin, a Socialist deputy, was elected first Vice-President.

#### ITALY.

At Terni a strike occurred, and on the places of the strikers being occupied by black-legs the women folk invaded the works with the object of driving them out. The Authorities thereupon called the troops out, who charged the crowd of women and injured many of them. The women were so incensed at this treatment that they thereupon smashed the shop windows in the town.

## Socialism and the Farmers.

Now note this one thing, that all of the steps noted have been of a nature to increase the productive power of the workers, be they farmers or wage-laborers. If they are examined carefully it will be seen that the productive power of society in regard to farming has been immensely increased. I think that anyone who will compare the work of the sickle and the flail with that of the self-binder and steam thrasher, or the railroad and elevator with the ox-cart or scoop-shovel, will admit that the same amount of work in these departments will produce more than ten times as much as he could one hundred years ago. But will anyone dare to claim that the farmer of to-day lives ten times as well as did the New England or "York State" farmer of the beginning of this century? I pause for a reply" from the deserted farms of Massachusetts which then supported happy homes. If Robinson Crusoe had invented a disk harrow and attached his goats to it he would certainly expect to have more things to eat and to wear with the same amount of labor than he had when he used a hoe. Now the reason why the farmer and the wage-worker do not receive this increased reward in our present society is not because of the greater number of people concerned. On the contrary, the work of the different members of our present society is so arranged that they co-operate in production and hence produce much more than they could with each one working independent of the others. Every farmer knows that two men with a cross-cut saw

can cut more than twice as much wood as one man with an ax.

Where, then, does this increased product go? What is the "nigger in the wood-pile" that gets all these additional good things? Well, that is the whole question that we are trying to solve, but instead of trying to answer it at this time, when we do not yet have all the facts before us, we will just take a turn in another direction and perhaps we shall find the desired answer in quite an unexpected portion of the field.

Everyone remembers the rush that took place in the West a few years ago, which, as we all know, was but the last of a long series of similar westward waves that have been flowing across the country at fairly regular intervals for the last century. Wonderful stories were told of the rich black soil of the prairies, waiting only for the plow of the farmer to tickle it into a bounteous laugh of all the good things of the world. Hosts of farmers from the Middle and Western states who had just begun in a strange, undefined way to feel that their present surroundings were undesirable, were lured to Dakota, Kansas or Nebraska by the siren song that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." They did not then see what many of them have since learned, that "Uncle Sam" is but an agent of the possessing classes, to which the farmers will some time discover that they no longer belong. Had they realized these facts they might have called to mind that old proverb to "Beware of the Greeks when they bear gifts," and would have looked with suspicion upon the wondrous generosity of the "Homestead law." But they can comfort themselves with the fact they were not the only ones who



were deceived by this apparent bounty. It was hailed by the great majority of the social students of the world, including, I am sorry to say, not a few socialists, as a restoration of the class of "independent farmers." But in little more than a decade these independent farmers, the recipients of so wonderful a gift, are in almost open revolt against the economic conditions in which they find themselves, and turning blindly toward free silver, popular planks, flat money, and a hundred and one other economic vagaries in the hope of securing relief. What has happened?

Let us take a look at the territory referred to as it was in the beginning of the eighties. Thousands, yes, millions of acres of fertile land were as yet untouched by the plow. The country had just recovered from the commercial crises of 1873 and was in a stage of great prosperity. The capitalists of America had just discovered and begun to apply on an extensive scale a new method of organizing their business. This was called the corporation. Not that corporations had been previously unknown. On the contrary, they had been common enough in some lines of industry for more than a century. But they had been hitherto largely confined to certain peculiar lines of industry, such as railroad, telegraphs, canals, steamship lines, etc. They had as yet not been largely introduced into ordinary business. But in the years from 1883 to '88 more charters were granted for corporations than in any equal number of years before or since. Thousands of industries that had been previously conducted as individual enterprises were now turned into corporations. This had exactly the same effect as

the invention of a new labor-saving machine. It made it possible through a better organization of industry to produce more goods with less labor.

Now it is a peculiarity of the system under which we are at present living that since the laborers are only given a small portion of what they produce, they naturally cannot buy back the whole product, and so every once in a while we have periods of "overproduction," when the mills and factories shut down and great numbers of people go hungry and naked because there is too much food and clothing in the world. Now, of course it is to the interest of the capitalist class to postpone these crises as long as possible, because profits are much less at such times than when there is "prosperity." The only way in which such a crisis can be delayed is by finding new markets for the "surplus goods" that have been taken from the workers. At the time of which we speak this need for "new markets" was being felt most keenly by the capitalist class of America. They cast longing eyes to these great fertile tracts of land in the West. The problem before the American capitalist at this time was to settle this land in such a way as at the same time to secure the product created by the settlers and yet retain them as a market for the product taken from their toiling brothers "down East."

How this was accomplished is an interesting story. The capitalists had control of the machinery of government, as indeed they have always had, and had they so desired, could have divided the ownership of these lands among their own class under some form of sale, as they had ordinarily done in the years immediately following

the Revolution. Indeed, the history of railroad land grants shows that a very large portion of the soil was so divided even at this time.

If the capitalists were as a whole to retain the ownership in these great tracts of lands and secure any profits from their possessions, they would have to buy labor with which to operate them. In most cases this would have to be adult male labor, which could ordinarily be forced to work only ten or twelve hours a day. The capitalist knew a game worth two of that. All he was after was the products of the farmers' labor, and he could get these much easier by leaving the farmer in full possession of his farm. So the latter received his title to the land and then proceeded to raise crops which the capitalist stood ready to take away from him. We have seen some of the ways in which this was done in our examination of the process of agricultural production. The capitalist retained the ownership of the means of storage and transportation and was thus able to secure the lion's share of the product. Another slice was secured through the creamery, cheese and beet sugar factories, all of which represent improved methods of doing work and should make the farmer's task lighter and his income greater, were society properly organized.

With the development and improvement of farm machinery it too becomes a means to the farmer's enslavement. With the machinery as with the land, it was more profitable and involved less risk to allow the farmer to retain a nominal ownership and then under the disguise of credit pluck him to the last cent with exorbitant prices, usurious interest and

excessive "repair bills." I and many a farmer has thus come as completely enslaved a self-binder and sulky plow as city worker to the great fact which he toils.

Under this system, while farmer is given the form of ownership of his capital, he in reality accumulates this capital to use of the actual capitalist. What he really owns is a somewhat momentary "job" with exhausting and low wages. Even this manancy is largely a delusion the uncertainty of the wage laborer finds its counterpart in fluctuations of crops and profits that destroy the farmer's peace of mind.

Not only is it certain that agriculture of to-day is a capitalized industry—it shows the worst features of that system. Like the sweated trades of the city slums, it is homework unorganised and fiercely competitive. Here we might expect to, and do find the labor of women and children exploited with almost the long hours and lowest pay known to the world of toil. The farmer would rise in rebellion if required to work more than ten hours a day as a "hired man" upon a "housa za farm," and who reads with indignation the stories of the long hours and low pay received by fishermen, women and children in the factories and workshops of the great cities, will himself toil in the fields from sunrise to sundown of long summer's day and then spend a couple of hours extra at night and morning "doing chores." Meanwhile his wife works nearly as many hours at the never-ending work of a farmer's wife which yearly sends so many of her class to the insane asylums.

(To be continued.)



## THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL  
LAFARGUE.

### CHAPTER IV. FEUDAL PROPERTY.

I.  
(Continued.)

WHEN he administered justice he was assisted by the seven eldest villagers; under his orders stood an avenger, charged with executing vengeance; for justice at that epoch was but revenge—the *lex talionis*—blow for blow, wound for wound. On the first alarm, after the clamor, called here by the Normans and *biafor* by the Basques, the inhabitants were bound to issue forth from their houses, in arms, and place themselves under their chieftain's command; he was the military chief, to whom all owed fidelity and obedience. Whoever failed to respond to his appeal was fined. In certain boroughs we find a military organisation, e.g., at Tarbes the inhabitants were formed into *tithings* having at their head a *tithing-man*, whose office it was to see that all the men were armed and that their arms were in good condition.

All functions amongst barbarian tribes tend to become vested in certain families; the weaver's, smith's, priest's, and magician's callings are hand-

ed down from father to son; it is in this way that castes arise. The chief, charged with the maintenance of order at home and duty of defence abroad, was chosen out of the body of the inhabitants; but little by little it became the habit to choose him out of the same family, which, ultimately, itself designated the chief of the community and omitted the formality of an election. It would be erroneous to suppose that in the beginning the chieftainship carried with it any special privilege; so far, indeed, was chieftainship from being coveted, that the man elected by the community was made liable to a fine if he refused to accept the charge. At Folkestone, if either the mayor or any of the jurats refused to assume their respective offices upon being elected, "the commoners were to go and beat down their principal message." At Hastings it was a law that "if the bailiff will not accept the charge all the commoners shall go and beat down his tenement."

Greatness was dangerous: the Scandinavians, in great calamities—in a pressing famine, for example—sacrificed their king, as the highest price with which they could purchase the Divine favour. In this manner the first king of *Vermaland*, a province of

Sweden, was burnt in honour of Odin, to put an end to a great dearth. Earl Hakon, of Norway, offered his son in sacrifice to obtain of Odin the victory over the Jomsburg pirates, and Gideon immolated his daughter to Jehovah for a similar reason.

The Indian village communities observed in our day have, for public officers, warriors, smiths, schoolmasters, brahmins, dancers, etc., who are in the service of the community which rewards them by lodging, an allowance of grain, and the allotment of a plot of land cultivated by the villagers.

In early Greece the *demurgoi* seem to be the analogues of these Hindoo officials. Homer mentions the herald, the prophet, the bard, all of whom, although we cannot trace their exact position, appear to have exercised some kind of public function. Among the Celtic clans similar classes are known to have existed."

The chiefs elected by the village collectivities were treated in the same way as the officers of the Hindoo villages: their companions, in reward of their services, allotted them a larger share of land than to the rest of the inhabitants. Thus, in the borough of Malmesbury, the

alderman, who was the chief man, was annually granted a piece of land, known as the "Alderman's kitchen," in order that he might devote himself exclusively to the discharge of his office; his fields were cultivated by the commoners, who allowed him a share in their harvest and live stock.

At the outset no special distinction marks out the elected chief; but the practice of continuously choosing him in the same family ended by creating a privilege that was changed into a hereditary right; the head of the privileged family became, by right of succession, and without requiring to submit to an election, the natural chief of the village. The royal authority had no other origin than this in the Frankish tribes. The *leudes* must be the heads of the families of the clan which are charged with furnishing the military chieftains; just as, among the Hebrews, the tribes of Levy must furnish the priests. They resided with the king and were partakers of the royal councils; upon occasions they resisted him and even offered him violence; it was these *leudes* who elected the king, whose functions became hereditary.

The village collectivities were perpetually at war with



# The International Socialist Club, Sydney TO THE International Socialist Congress STUTTGART, GERMANY.

one another; in the partitions of the conquered lands the share of the chieftain and his family was, doubtless, more considerable than that of the commoners; to the privilege of birth was gradually super-added that of property.

On electing the village chief, the choice fell, we may presume, on the owner of the most spacious dwelling-house, affording the greatest facilities of defence and the best place of refuge for the peasants on an emergency. This strategical advantage, which, originally, may have been a matter of accident, came to be a condition exacted from every chieftain; in the Indian villages beyond the border of burj, or watch tower, is always attached to the house of the chief, and in constant use as a place of refuge and observation. During the feudal period every lord was bound to possess a castle or fortified house having a courtyard protected by moats and drawbridges, a large square tower and a grist mill, to enable the peasants to shelter their crops and cattle, grind their corn and organise their defence. The chieftain's dwelling house was considered as a sort of common house, and actually became such in times of danger. The members of the village collectivities applied themselves to repairing and fortifying

ing it, surrounding it with walls and trenches; it was the custom for the members of the village to aid in the construction and repair of the walls of all the inhabitants with distinction. This custom is the origin of the rights possessed by the feudal lord to compel his vassals and tenants to contribute towards the construction of the fortifications in time of war." The commentary of the writer indicates the origin of the right. "And as the fortifications serve alike the security of the country and the towns, the safety of persons, and the conservation of property, non-resident owners of lands in the locality are bound to contribute towards the same."

(To be Continued.)

"Yes," said a plutocrat, "I can only work them eight hours a day. We find it's all the same to stand and keep in perfect health."

A shabbily-dressed man leaned forward from a rear seat and said:

"You old liar! I know some of your men who work 12 and 13 hours a day."

"Pooh!" said the plutocrat. "I was talking about mules."

One of the finest orators in Europe is the French Socialist Jaures.

COMRADES: Greeting?

In forwarding our somewhat belated report, we have to record gratifying advances in socialist organisation in Australia, our own body having made such excellent progress as to make it now numerically the strongest of the N.S.W. Socialist organisations. In previous reports we have detailed the work and activities of the various socialist and labor bodies here, and will not now recapitulate in that direction. The International Socialist Club has actively carried on the work of propaganda, both on the platform, and by means of literature.

In February of this year, we brought into existence the "International Socialist Review"—a weekly publication,—with comrade H. E. Holland as editor. Of course, as is the case with nearly all socialist publications, we are issuing the magazine at a heavy loss, but through its issue we are doing the most effective propaganda, and the "Review" is making splendid headway, while it is carrying the message of Revolutionary Socialism to every industrial centre in Australia.

We have also, recently, brought into existence the International Socialist Group—the propaganda wing of the International Socialist Club, and this Group is gradually increasing its membership, while arrangements are proceeding for the employment of a permanent organiser, and fuller organisation on the lines of militant and revolutionary socialism.

The most marked event on the industrial field since our last report has been the lock-out of the Sydney Coal Lumpers by the Waterside Employers' Combine. Nearly a thousand men have now been locked-out for a period of 12 weeks; and, while the Labor Party has so far refrained from taking any part, the International Socialists have actively participated in the struggle from its inception. A joint committee of the International Union and the International Socialist Club has had control of the public meetings, with the result that the message of Revolutionary Socialism has been delivered effectively, and a great awakening of working-class thought and enthusiasm has taken place, drawing to the locked-out workers the assistance of many unionists who were hitherto apathetic. The services of Tom Mann and Ben Tillett were requisitioned, and they have been instrumental in helping to wonderfully solidify

the ranks of the Unionists. After 12 weeks the locked-out men are as solid as they were on the day they were forced out. The meetings have grown in numbers, and to-day the Employers' (who at first absolutely refused to meet the men) and the Unionists are sitting in conference, with some prospects of a settlement carrying with it a substantial victory for the workers, and with a strong probability—in the event of the conference proving abortive—of a general Australian waterside strike in support of the locked-out men.

In N.S.W., in addition to the International Socialist Club, there is the Australian Socialist League, Sydney, which publishes a weekly journal, "The People"; and the Barrier Socialist Group, Broken Hill, with a monthly paper, "The Flame."

Queensland has the Social-Democratic Vanguard, and Western the Kalgoorlie Social-Democratic Association.

In the Socialist Party, Victoria has the strongest of all the Australian Socialist bodies. The Socialist Party issues a weekly paper, the "Socialist," and has for general secretary comrade Tom Mann. Its organisation is very perfect, and it is along lines similar to those of the Socialist Party that the Internationals propose to move.

Last month in Melbourne, delegates from the whole of the Australian Socialist bodies met in conference, and a decision was arrived at to federate under the name of the Socialist Federation of Australasia. Copies of minutes of this conference are forwarded herewith.

The outlook for the Socialist movement is to-day brighter than it has ever been in the history of Australia. The machinery of the Arbitration Act—a capitalist measure held up by the Labor Party and the more backward of the trade unionists as an effective ward of the trade unions against the causes of industrial conflicts—has absolutely failed, as the Socialists predicted it would; and many workers who previously stood aloof from the Socialist movement are now ranging themselves beneath our banner.

The International Socialist Club sends you fraternal greetings. May the cause of Revolutionary Socialism be strengthened, and the overthrow of capitalism be hastened by the work the Congress of 1907 will do.

Hail the Social Revolution!



## Threatening Great Strike.

THE "Newsletter," which generally stands for anti-socialism, has this to say concerning the attitude of the N.S.W. anti-socialist Government towards the locked-out Coal Lumpers, and especially with regard to the immigration scheme of the Australian capitalists:—

"Small clouds on the industrial horizon indicate a possible great strike throughout Australia, in which perhaps every working man may decide to remain idle. The cause of the danger is political rather than industrial, the capitalist interests being involved only in a secondary way. The political comes into the business through clear criminal misconduct and an effort to divert public attention from administrative rascality. The difficulty is coming upon us through open corruption regarding the introduction of immigrants. By common consent State assistance was given to the introduction of farmers, and much was made of this policy of the Carruthers Government to give cover to the huge jobbery purchases of private estates for closer settlement, while shutting up the Bribery Leases. Now, however we

find State money is being paid to introduce not farmers but laborers to fight and displace labor already here and in a vast majority of cases intermittently employed or under paid. We know that by universal acquiescence a stop was put to introducing contract labor some years ago; but now we have the most unjust and irritating scheme afoot to pay State money for the introduction of competitive labor wholesale. We now absolutely know that batches of the new immigrants supposed to be farmers have taken the position of coal lumpers on strike, and in scores of other ways this State imported labor is coming into competition with labor already here. This is nothing more nor less than a corrupt or unauthorised use of the public funds, and is a challenge to the whole industrial army of Australia to bitter warfare. The "Newsletter" has for years led the way for the introduction of immigrants—a thousand a week—so long as they went on the land. But the infamous Carruthers gang are violating all understandings in this matter, and to help cover their frightful land jobberies are reverting to schemes which while appearing to serve the public interest are only goading the industrial masses to the greatest upheaval and the bitterest

## Giuseppe Garibaldi

By FRANCIS SCEUSA.

ITALY is celebrating the centenary of the birth of one of the most extraordinary altruists, revolutionists, and leaders of men the world ever saw—Joseph Garibaldi.

Born at Nice (Italian Riviera) of humble parents, our legendary hero, a sailor by occupation, joined in his early manhood the Mazzinian conspiracies of the "Giovane Italia" and "Giovane Europa" for the redemption of Italy and Europe generally from political oppression, and was in consequence sentenced to death by the King of Piedmont (North West Italy), the great grandfather of the present Italian ruler.

In 1849, as commander-in-chief of the forces of the Roman Republic, he defended the eternal city against General Oudinot, sent by Napoleon to restore the papal power on the shores of the Tiber. And, when the town was bombarded and captured, he fled to New York, earning his bread as a candle maker. In his miraculous flight across Italy swarming with French and Austrian soldiers his beloved spouse Anita died of exposure and fatigue. In South America he engaged himself in guerilla warfare in defence of the Uruguayan Republic threatened by the mighty Brazilian Empire, winning several fights at Salto, San Antonio, etc. He was taken prisoner, and tortured; and when returned to Montevideo, he refused a gift of money offered him by the Government of Uruguay in acknowledgment of his services, and started cattle-grazing for a living.

At the breaking-out of the war of 1859 against Austria, Garibaldi offered his sword to Victor Emmanuel, the new king of Piedmont, which was accepted; and he helped in conquering Lombardy, and in raising the said sovereign to the rank of King of Italy.

The following year the Revolution broke out in the South, still under the yoke of the Neapolitan Kings—"the negation of God," Garibaldi, the long-expected Messiah, disregarding the advice of the prudent, procrastinating patriots, landed at Marsala with a thousand "Red Shirts," determined to conquer or die.

Strengthened by the revolutionary forces of Sicily, the Liberator defeated the King of Naples' troops repeatedly, entered heroic Palermo, was saluted as a Dictator, and advanced upon Messina with the intention of invading the mainland.

There, a peremptory order from Victor Emmanuel (who had secretly connived at

the equipment of the expedition in the expectation of getting rid of the troublesome Republican element in the event of failure, and of benefitting by the adventure if successful) forbade Garibaldi from advancing further.

But the die was cast, and the Straits were passed.

With quite an army of enthusiastic patriots, Garibaldi moved rapidly northwards, welcomed everywhere by the people, and forthwith took possession of Naples, already deserted by the Royal Lazzaroni.

Appointing a Provisional Government in that city, he resumed his march towards Rome; but, near Capua, he found the way barred by Victor Emmanuel and his Piedmontese army, who had hastened to stop the progress of the Republicans.

Demos and Arlathos—natural and irreconcilable foes—thus found themselves confronting each other, both claiming precedence, and with difficulty restraining themselves from conflict. Demos, sure of the strenuous support of the people whom he had freed, waited for the word to assert their rights. But, unfortunately, he waited in vain. With the awful prospect of grim civil war staring him in the face, the Liberator, choosing what he seemed the lesser of two evils, turned to his adherents and said, "Italiani, behold your King!"

Over-generous and sensitive, the embodiment of Altruism, Garibaldi had sacrificed his pride and interests, and the interests of his republican party on the altar of his country.

As poor as he quitted it, the conqueror and giver of a kingdom returned to the rocky flet of Capra, there to live Cinquantalele by the sweat of his brow. Queen Victoria presented him with a fishing-boat, which he was compelled to sell in order to buy his bread! Two years later, eluding the vigilance of Victor Emmanuel's cruisers, the lance of Capra set foot again in Sicily, and followed by an improvised army of revolutionaries, crossed the Straits of Messina, and started on his celebrated march towards the City of the Caesars, at the cry of "Down with the King-Pope! Rome or death!" At Aspromonte, however, he was suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of royalist troops (secretly helping the Pope), who killed many of his followers and crippled him for the life. The survivors were thrown into the dungeons of the king who owed the Garibaldians his crown.

In 1866, accepting the command of a large body of irregular volunteers ("Red Shirts") Garibaldi took part in the Italo-Austrian



war: and while the Italian royal troops were defeated at Custozza, he expelled the Austrians from the Tyrol, and would perhaps have reached Vienna, had he not been recalled at the declaration of peace.

The following year, emerged at the boast of Roucher (Napoleon's minister) that "the Italians would never be allowed to enter Rome," the Lion of Caprona collected a few thousand enthusiasts and invaded the Papal territory. He won at Monterotondo, but was crushed at Mentana by the French army of occupation. Napoleon communicated the news of the massacre of the Garibaldians to the French Senate with the words, "Our chateaus have done wonders!" and the "obscurantists" and the reactionaries rejoiced all over the world.

Garibaldi's defeat, however, clamored for revenge, and three years later, Italy, rising in arms, compelled her bigoted king to take possession of Rome and dethrone the King-Pope.

The generous Knight of the Oppressed forgetting the wrongs received at the hands of France's sons, rushed to her help when, after Sedan, he saw her crushed by Imperial Germany, and at the head of 10,000 Italian republicans and of the Army Corps of the Vosges, won two battles at Dijon, and snatched a flag from a German regiment—the only battles (besides Woerth) won, and the only flag taken by the French in 1870.

Elected member of the Italian Parliament, he soon left it in disgust, writing: "Italians, your Parliament is a nest of thieves, jesuits, and adventurers in disguise. This is not the Italy I wished to give you. Our hopes are lost: the fruits of the Revolution have been appropriated by a crowd of cuckoos and birds of prey. We must start anew!" And later on: "The age of political revolutions is past. Only a Social Revolution can give bread and peace and happiness to the people. Behold Socialism, the Sun of the Future: it is rising!"

The Australian who, en route to London, passes the narrow straits of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia, may see a plain white house standing on a bare islet, off the Sardinian coast: "That's Caprona, the home and resting place of Garibaldi. There the truest patriot and most disinterested patriot that ever lived spent his declining years, supported chiefly by the charity of his admirers. There died the man who, after conquering a kingdom was rewarded with lead by a monarch to whom he presented his crown."

And this monarch the coming historian has called the RE GALANTOMO—the "German King."

May Averous be merciful with his soul's

At a largely-attended joint meeting of the International Socialist Club and Group on Wednesday evening, it was decided to contest the Darling Harbor election, and H. E. Holland was chosen to make the fight for International Socialism.

The Sydney National Amphitheatre proprietary is giving a special benefit matinee on Wednesday evening next, in aid of the wives and children of the locked-out coal lumpers.

The firm of Mick Simmonds has given 750 plugs of tobacco to the coal lumpers now locked-out.

We are compelled to crowd out of this issue several interesting letters and other matter.

Ben Tillett will arrive in Sydney on Saturday morning, and will address Sunday's lock-out meeting. Later on he will lecture under the auspices of the Sydney Labor Council, dates and places to be advertised.

At the time of our going to press, the conference between the employers and the coal lumpers had not terminated. The "S. M. Herald's" assertion re the lumpers resuming work is utterly untrue. An article of special interest will appear in next "Review."

strike ever known in this country. And we believe the great mass of the people, outside the labor element, will support the toilers if they take up the gauntlet."

## A Letter from Melbourne.

THE following letter conveys its own message. It is dated June 27:—

"Dear Comrades,—Owing to your visit to our Sunday School while you were in Melbourne, and the pleasing and helpful words which you spoke to us, it was desired that we should write to you thanking you for your visit, also to send you our best wishes and explain a few of the activities we are engaged in.

We of the Socialist Party Sunday School of Melbourne each and all join in sending you and your comrades in N.S.W. our most sincere and fraternal greetings, hoping that the time is not far distant when you will have a Socialist Sunday School established in Sydney also, and that Socialist Sunday Schools will soon be established throughout the whole of Australasia.

"The work that such Sunday schools are engaged in is most essential. The children are taught that poverty and

hunger ought not to be, and only by overthrowing Capitalism, and establishing Socialism can it be abolished.

"Considering the short time that our Sunday School has been started, we have made rapid strides. There are 13 groups, each of which has a teacher, and a banner with the name of the group upon it. We have the Ruskin Group, the Universal, the International, Cosmopolitan, Democracy, Co-operative, Tolstoyan, Freedom, Liberty, Sisterhood, Brotherhood, Sunshine, and the Red Flag Group.

"Comrade Tom Mann has charge of the Ruskin Group, which is the senior class, and to which I belong. We have for our lessons sections of John Ruskin's works.

"Our sincere sympathy is with the locked-out Sydney coal lumpers, for we know what results from such cases when men are in enforced idleness, and we hope the plutocracy will be defeated, and the workers win their demands.

"We have at our Sunday School what is known as a Recitation Sunday, held on the first Sunday in the month, when the young comrades give recitations from the platform, the main object being to develop them in the art of public speaking, so that when they



leave the Sunday School they can join the speakers' class, which is held in connection with the Socialist Party, and be able to go out into the world and preach the 'gospel of Socialism.

\* \* \* \* \*

"We are at the present time having a little opposition by the daily press. No wonder the capitalists oppose our Sunday School, for they know that if it continues to grow as it has been doing, and the educational work still goes on, it will not be long before their doom will draw nigh, and they will have to take their place among the working-class. But we know what we are after, and all the capitalists in the world couldn't knock the idea of the Social Revolution out of our heads.

Do not let the time pass much longer without establishing a Socialist Sunday school in Sydney. It will be a great help to the cause of Socialism, and then it will not be long before we can all join in and hail the coming day when crime, hunger, poverty, and degradation will be banished, and peace and plenty and happiness and harmony prevail.

\* \* \* \* \*

"On behalf of the Socialist Party Sunday School, I remain, yours fraternally, MAY RANCIE."

The Melbourne organ of Capitalism—the "Age"—describes the anti-Socialist Premier of New South Wales—“He (Mr. Carruthers) is modelled in the worst form of men like Messrs. George Reid and Joseph Cook, ready to enlist the most malign features of sectarianism in order to achieve transient party triumphs; trading on the most repellant aspects of State jealousy, and appealing to the passions of envy and bitterness.”

Q. "Worker" says:—"Down south they are having a great laugh at George Reid who, as a politician, swore to die fighting preference to unionists, and as a lawyer is living by battling for it in the great case of the A.W.U. against the Pastoralists. But George knows when he has a good thing on, and the Union's preference for him covers a multitude of other preferences."

A wise suggestion from a Murwillumbah subscriber:—"Don't you think it might be worth while to start a correspondence club in connection with the "Review," so that isolated Socialists might get fresh ideas from comrades and be kept up to the mark in the fight by writing to each other. A list of names in the "Review" of those who would like to do so might lead to good results."

## 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.

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 bankbooks and their bill  
As we go marching to liberty.

Then on to the 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.



## In Memoriam.

Chas. M. Barlow.

By H. E. H.

MORE than fifteen years ago, the unemployed comps. of Sydney formulated a wild and impossible scheme for the production of a daily Labor paper, which was to absorb the otherwise workless type-slinger, and do battle for working-class principles. The proposal never really got past the "scheme" stage, and the scheme itself collapsed in the days of its infancy. It was in connection with the attempt to materialise this scheme that the writer first met Charles M. Barlow, then a youth of 20. We buried our dead hopes so far as that immediate project was concerned, but the friendship then clinched lasted unbroken until

He, the young and strong, who cherished

Noble longings for the strife,

By the roadside fell and perished.

Weary with the march of life.

In the dying days of 1892, with others, and having for editor the veteran "Enoch Lowe," we launched yet another wild venture,—a weekly paper, and called it "The Liberal." For several months, under heart-breaking circumstances, we kept it alive, without securing even the semblance of a circulation, and then one Sunday we held a meet-

ing, and "The Liberal" went the way of the "Tambora Star" and all other ill-fated ventures.

In '94 Barlow became a member of the Australian Socialist League, which I had joined some years earlier.—In the meantime we had both drifted on to the mechanical staff of the "Australian Workman," and saw the rise and fall—especially the fall—of the "Daily Post," with the conviction and subsequent release of its directors. The "Australian Workman," too, crashed beneath the weight of the mortgage that was laid on top of it; and towards the close of '94 the "Socialist" was born. From then to the middle of '96 the whole of the outdoor propaganda work of the Sydney Socialist movement was done by Tom Beasley and myself, with Barlow in constant support. In the latter half of '96 came the Creer libel case, and the adverse verdict of the jury, and the chill and gloom of prison life; and Barlow took charge of the paper, while still working in private employ as a journeyman printer. That the paper had ceased publication ere the jail gates swung outward to make me free was no fault of his; and when the re-issue was effected, it was with his whole-hearted assistance; and when

we decided to make Newcastle the publishing office instead of Sydney, his influence, his pen, and his purse were ever at our command. When eventually, the amalgamation of "The People" (new name of the "Socialist") and the "Collectivist" took place, it was as the direct result of his suggestion; and to the time of his collapse, I had him for associate-editor. He rapidly developed a ready, clear, analytical style possessed by no other writer on the Australian Socialist or labor press, and in a journalistic way was a tower of strength to the Socialist movement. Prior to the severance of the Socialists' connection with the Political Labor League, he was general secretary of the P. L. L., and afterward filled a similar office in the A. S. L.

Early in 1901 he broke down under the strain of his self-imposed and arduous work—a victim to the dread disease consumption. He fell, as a Soldier of the Revolution should, right in the thick of the battle; and his wounds were such as heroes bear. At Bathurst and Thirlmere and Bowral he spent various periods, his friends and comrades fervently hoping that favorable climate conditions might bring him back to the battlefield a well man. How

he chafed under the fetters of inaction only those knew who were in constant communication with him. The first Federal elections were fought, then the State contests of 1901, and the great industrial struggle when the Tailoresses met the Sweaters in bitter conflict—and the burden of his letters was the handicap of his forced inaction. But he never wrote despairingly. Soon he would be well again—and then he'd take his old place in the fring-line.

And we who knew him for a valiant comrade-in-arms and loved him for his work's sake as for his own fine qualities and genial disposition—we, too, hoped.

And in the winter days of 1902, we sent him to the Queanbeyan district, to win his way back to health on the fringe of the great Southern Tablelands; and—on July 13, just five years ago—there where the Williamsdale hills lift their rugged heads to the sky-line and the Murrumbidgee waters pour like a torrent seawards from the uplands, in the dead of night, he quietly yielded his life to the grim destroyer at the early age of 30 years.

\* \* \* \* \*

Had he lived how differently might the history of the Australian Socialist movement



have been written for the past five years. We know that no man is utterly indispensable to the Socialist movement; but he had the gift of drawing men into unison; his own winning gentleness and immovability on matters of principle, his unswerving loyalty, his genuine disinterestedness, his clear knowledge of the economic basis of Socialism, all combined to make him an organiser with far greater capabilities than the rest of us.

Often we talked together of the workers' bitter struggle for existence, and sometimes of Life and Death—and after. Then the blood of vigorous youth rioted in us, and the Shadow of Death seemed long years away; and once while so talking he handed me this quotation:—

Keep thou thy vision glorified  
And dream of endless bliss;  
Human as I, to earth allied,  
No boon I crave but this—  
I should be well content to lie.  
Close wrapped in earth's cool breast,  
Nor heed the long years gliding by,  
But take my fill of rest,  
If lapse in any quiet cell,  
A sleeper now and then  
Bliss from the breathing world might fall  
Nor see my fellow men,  
And bear the findings of the fight  
And claim of battle-song  
No time past day the friends of Right  
Shall want the power of Wrong.

And now that the awakening has come—an awakening that, living, he would have hailed with as much gladness as any of us; now that we

have smashed down the barriers of indifference, and the crowds greet us in thousands, and the thousands rend the air with cheers for Socialism, and the workers sing the songs of the Revolution in the city's highways, I oft-times wish that in his resting-place in the silent City of the Dead he could hear the thunder of our warfare and the chant of our battle-hymns, and know that the day of the Social Revolution—the day for which he lived and freely gave his life—draws ever nearer and nearer.

Harriman (of America), railroad robber, swindler, and millionaire, says of the capitalist press:—"Newspaper men are cronks, and I can buy them. Whenever I want legislation from the Legislature I can buy it. I can buy Parliament, and if necessary, I can buy the Courts." And what Harriman says of America (especially so far as the newspapers are concerned) the Waterside Employers' Combine might easily say of Australia; and, when this is understood, a good many "Daily Telegraph" and "Herald" articles are also understandable. Wasn't it Crick who declared in Parliament that he was able to buy the Sydney dailies?

## Scott Fell and Co.

### JOIN THE UNION SMASHERS.

This week the firm of Scott Fell and Co. goes over to the side of the Union Smashers. After having stood out from the lock-out for a number of weeks, they have at last precipitated trouble; and on Wednesday a fearfully-misleading letter from the firm appeared in the daily papers. A reply was forwarded by the Union, but it was mutilated by both morning papers before being published. The full text of the letter is given below:—

Messrs. Scott Fell and Co., Ltd., Sydney.

Dear Sirs, We are in receipt of your letter of the 9th, and have duly noted its contents. We are forced to admit that we are surprised at the inclusion of so many inaccuracies and mis-statements.

In the second paragraph of your letter you refer to the deputation which waited upon you 10 weeks ago, and we wish to reply that that deputation did not make the requests alleged by you. They merely notified you of the lock-out which had already occurred, and intimated that the members of the Coal-jumpers' Union would still be willing to continue their employment with firms not parties to the dispute. When our deputation asked for a written agreement, your firm replied that an Englishman's word was his bond, and a verbal agreement was entered into between your firm and our union.

In your second, third, and fourth paragraphs your statements are not correct. You refer that you were asked to employ a greater number of men. What was really asked was that you would adopt an "equal distribution of work" scheme, involving only the same amount of labor as hitherto, but dividing the work among the locked-out men, and "shared with" at the calling of the man by the union—a decided advantage to your firm, because it saved you the expense of an extra

under-foreman. Its systematised plan of working also saved you 5d per man per shift (smoke-oh). With an average of 50 men per day, and with two shifts, thus, after allowing for payment of train fares, works out at £3 6s 8d per day, or £20 per week, by which may be added the under-foreman's salary, say £5, referred to above. The extra cost of bookkeeping would not amount to more than £2 or £3 per week, so that your firm, by this agreement, has stood to benefit to the amount of over £20 per week by this distribution scheme alone, which shows that the whole of the advantages have not been on the side of the coal-smashers. You are also aware that your firm has reaped the advantage of the systematised plan of paying the employees announced and introduced by the coal-jumpers' committee, and which superseded the anarchical system previously employed by you.

We wish to remind you that no promise was made by us to reduce the number of union men employed by you by one-fourth. You asked that the number of men to be employed should be reduced to 100, and that you should have the power to select those. Our delegates' reply was that you should prepare a statement of what you required, and they would place it before their committee, but that they did not for a moment think that it would be adopted. You took the course suggested, and at the same time threatened to throw your lot in with the lockers-out if your proposals were not adopted. Our union refused to agree to your demands, and after a few protests, you went on working as before.

Your assertion that we intended for the trimming of the Anzelay is absolutely without foundation, and why you should have forced such an innocency into public print will be best known to yourselves.

You have neglected to mention that the Sonneberg was chartered by you on June 17, long after the lock-out commenced, and that your action in that matter amounted to a gross violation of your agreement with our Union. In that you were directly aiding the German Company, which had our members locked-out. As a matter of fact, Captain Darley, your manager, declared to one of our officials that he had chartered the Sonneberg on his own responsibility, and was in a hole, out of which only he (the union official) could help him. Both your manager and the other members of your firm also voluntarily and emphatically promised that if the union would see them through this difficulty they would never charter another boat without consulting the union; and our action in the case of the Sonneberg was taken in re- sponse to the almost fearful beseechings of



your side, and as the result of a desire to strain a point to help you out of a difficult position, especially in view of your emphatic promises as to the future honest observance of the agreement between us.

And as you profess yourselves at a loss to understand why you are bound to consult any labor union, etc., our reply to that is: Perhaps you have failed to grasp the full significance of your own words that an Englishman's word is his bond.

The London men left work because of a gross violation by you of the terms of your agreement with the union. Surely that is a sufficient reply to your assertions in that connection.

Your statements regarding Monday's conference are also totally misleading. On that day your Mr. Lane announced to the union through the telephone that your firm was done with them, and that the union men had run the full length of their tether, with an intimation that the agreement was to be considered terminated. Later in the day, however, your firm rang us up and requested that a delegation should meet you. To this request our committee acceded, and when our delegation reached your office our president was met by an officious personal attack by your Mr. Lane, who was, however, compelled by our delegates to retreat. Your statement that Mr. W. Barrett declared that the union wished to make you the striking horse against the other employers has not any more solid foundation than most of your other assertions.

In conclusion, we have duly noted your evident anxiety to impress upon us the alleged fact that "an Englishman's word is accepted in business matters more than in law," and bearing in mind your open violation of your agreement with us and your unparagonably misleading statements to the public, and basing our judgment on the evidence of our own experience, we are reluctantly forced to one of two conclusions—either your statement is one of the standard fabrications of our national middle-class conventionalism, or the firm of Messrs. Scott, Kell and Co., Limited, is not a firm of Englishmen. We are, therefore, yours every faithful.

W. WATSON, President,  
W. WATSON, Secretary.

July 30.

Final returns show that the Austrian Socialists now hold 37 seats as against 23 in the last Parliament.

## A Lie Nailed.

In Wednesday's papers, Scott, Kell and Co., Ltd., published a statement to the effect that the Coal-lumpers Union had asked them to take the coke work away from the Wharf-laborers and give it to the coal-lumpers. Every delegate present at the time the demand is alleged to have been made stigmatises the statement as a deliberately concocted lie, and a letter to that effect has been forwarded to the daily press. The statement was evidently put into print for the purpose of influencing a meeting of Wharf-laborers to be held on Wednesday night. The ruse served to demonstrate the utter unscrupulousness of the men against whom the Unionists have to defend themselves. The Union's letter reads:—

Sir,—Regarding the statement published here by Messrs. Scott Kell and Co. to the effect that the Coal-lumpers' Union "asked" them that we should get all the coke working in their hands and take the same away from the Wharf-laborers' Union, we, the undersigned delegates who were present on the occasion named, emphatically deny that any such demand was made by the delegates of the W. L. U. We demand personally of that anything was said that could be construed into such a demand. The statement is undeniably put forward for the purpose of influencing the Wharf-laborers to take sides with the employers, and the employment of such tactics to influence any party in the firm concerned.

W. WATSON, President,  
J. BURNETT, Delegate,  
J. BRIDGES, Delegate.

July 30.

## Child Labor.

A Tory reviewer in a note on child-labor in Lancashire says:—*"Once more the operatives of Lancashire and Yorkshire, even more than their employers, bear the way. Their action is unfortunate and unfortunate natural. The fortunate members of a family that earn wages the greater the spending power of all. The half-timers are mostly quite as healthy and as happy as other children. Why lose their weekly contributions to the family fund?"*

And Alex. M. Thomson replies in the "Clarion":—

Why indeed?

The young lads are playing in the streets.

The young lads are sleeping in the street.

The young lads are playing with the stones.

The young lads are playing round the door.

But that is no reason why children shouldn't work in the playtime of the others in the country of the free. "Why lose their weekly contributions to the family fund?" If during their idle and laughing hours can be innocently converted into money and home, why waste them? If, as doctors define, youthful disease settles in the lungs of youthful workers, if the blood is weakened, if the hair falls out, if their limbs lose their youthful

straightness and vigour; if thus a whole population grows dwarfed, stunted, and awry; if "the conditions of life in factory towns become a real source of danger to England's future"—still "the more members of a family that earn wages the greater the spending power of all."

All beauty has a moral element in it. Gross and obscure natures, however decorated, seem impure shambles; but character gives a splendour to youth, and awe to wrinkled skin and grey hairs.

A motto for the locked-out coal-lumpers:—"The only failure we ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the purpose we see to be best."

Ray, your letter: my good word is done  
By darkness who get for custody  
To you is certain, but the standard mind  
The standard will to see the storm  
The next chapter the promise, and bring  
A human smile from the spiritless air  
The standard will the standard of the floor  
To all have done a name, say so we will  
We find the first condition of the world  
And leave our spirits in our standard classes.

If the offer of the Coal-lumpers' Union to do the coal-work of the port is rejected, it will prove conclusively that the "unprofitable" argument has been only a pretext, and will demonstrate still further the determination of the Committee to break the Union.



THE EVOLUTION  
OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL  
LAFARGUE.

CHAPTER IV.  
FEUDAL PROPERTY.  
II.

(Continued.)

THE barbarians, who were more of warriors than of cultivators, defended their houses and villages themselves; on the first alarm they rushed forth in battle array and placed themselves under the command of the chieftain, to assist him in beating back the aggressors; in the watch tower they mounted guard by day and watched at night; in many places the lord retained the right to exact from his vassals this service of watch and ward. But when agricultural habits began to get the upper hand, the peasants commuted this military service, which interfered with their pursuits, into a tribute to the chief; on condition that he should maintain a body of men-at-arms, charged exclusively with the work of protection and defence. A proportion of every fine imposed on a delinquent was reserved for the chieftain and his men-at-arms. The chief was thus placed in a position to maintain an armed force which finally enabled him to impose his will and dominate his

ancient companions.

The village built in the best strategical positions became a centre; in the event of invasion the inhabitants of the adjacent villages flocked to it for refuge, and in return for the protection afforded them in the hour of danger they were called on to contribute towards the costs of repairing the fortifications and maintaining the men at arms. The authority of these village chiefs extended to the surrounding country.

In this natural manner were generated in the collectivist villages, all of whose members were equal in rights and duties, the first elements of feudalism; they would have remained stable during centuries, as in India, but for the impulse of external events which disturbed them and infused them with new life. Wars and conquests developed these embryonic germs, and by agglomerating and combining them, built up the vast feudal system diffused during the Middle Ages over Western Europe.

What in modern times has taken place in India helps us to realise the role of conquest in transforming the village chieftain into the feudal baron. When the English, established along the sea coasts, extended their dominion inland

they were brought into contact with villages organised in the manner described above, every agricultural group was commanded by a peasant, the head-man, who spoke in its name, and negotiated with the conquerors. The English authorities did not trouble to inquire into the origin and precise nature of his powers, or of the office held by him in the community; they preferred to take for granted that he was the master of the village of which he was but the representative, and to treat him as such; they enhanced and solidified his authority by all the weight conferred by the right of the strongest, and on divers occasions assisted the head-man in oppressing his men-at-arms, and despoiling them of their rights and possessions.

The mediæval conquerors acted in an analogous fashion; they confirmed the local chiefs in their possession of those posts in the villages which were too unimportant to be bestowed as benefices on their vassals, and, in return, made them responsible for the levying of the taxes and the control of their dependents, thereby according them an authority they had not previously possessed in the village collectivities. But in every strategical place they

installed one of their own warriors; it was a military post which they confided to him; the length of tenure of such posts, called benefices, was subject to variation; at first, they were revoked at pleasure, afterwards granted for life, and ultimately became hereditary. The beneficiary tenants took advantage of circumstances to turn their hereditary possessions into glodial property, i.e., into land exempt from all obligations. In France the early kings were repeatedly obliged to make ordinances against this kind of usurpation. "Let not him who holds a benefice of the emperor or the church convert any of it into his patrimony," says Charlemagne in a capitulary of the year 803. But such ordinances were powerless to prevent the conversion of military chiefs into feudal barons. It may be said, therefore, that the feudal system had a dual origin; on the one hand it grew out of the conditions under which the village collectivities evolved, and on the other it sprang from conquest.

A joint meeting of Club and Group Executives and Group members resident in Darling Harbour Electorate will be held on Monday evening next at Millers Point.



## Luxury of War.

We all have our luxuries. Some of us have our steam yachts, some our automobiles, some our books, and some of us our bad habits; but luxuries we must have, cost what they will. So too, with the world. It has its luxury—war.

Of course all good Christians believe that men ought not to fight, but so do we believe that men ought not to spend money for things they can not afford. But there are always extenuating circumstances, and it is always easier to run in debt for luxuries than for necessities.

In the days of the Roman empire a standing army of 120,000 men kept order in the country surrounding the Mediterranean. That, of course, was before we achieved our present high civilization. In these same countries to-day there are probably 2,000,000 men under arms and as many more in Germany and Russia.

But Rome was relatively poor.

All of these men have been taken from industry at the age when they ought to be learning their trades. They have to be supported by the state and have to live off of other people. But an army is a luxury which civilization enjoys. All the world, and especially every woman, loves a uniform.

Why, then, should peace conferences and Hague conferences try to make us more economical? Have not our reformers learned that as long as a man or a nation's credit is good he can afford all the luxuries he can borrow money to pay for?

And then there is the science of war. If one man kills another to avenge a personal wrong, it is, of course, plain murder; but when he and a hundred thousand other

people unite to kill another one hundred thousand and one people for a national insult it is military science.

Why should peace conferences stand in the way of the development of science?

A modern battleship will cost enough to endow a couple of small colleges. It will be sent to the junk heap in twenty years if it does not go to the bottom before.

But education is only a necessity. The battleship is a luxury.

It costs enough to support a nation's military establishment to give old age pensions, to build hospitals, libraries, art museums, parks and raise the salaries of mail carriers. But a nation gladly sacrifices these secondary goods that it may afford the luxury of being ready to kill a few hundred thousand of its neighbours and develop field hospitals for itself.

\* \* \* \*

One of these days we shall come to our economic senses if not to our moral senses. At that time we shall hear no more silly talk about the greatness of war and of the patriot who must kill somebody in order to be patriotic. The world will do without cannons to smash people to pieces, rifles to bore holes in their bodies, and mines to blow up their transports, and will use the money that these luxuries cost for sensible purposes.

When that time comes we may not have as many processions of soldiers, but we shall not be squandering money on a luxury that reduces wealth, breeds social inequalities and terrorises neighbors with a fear of misery.

But it takes nations, just as it takes plain folks, a long time to grow sensible.—"The World To-Day."

## THE VICTIMS.

By Key Seals in "The Rebel at Large."

"It is not you who are burning up,  
But human creatures' lives."

The flaring, sickening light from the lamps in their caps showed their coal-be-grimed faces as they huddled together and talked in hushed tones of the thing that had happened. Near them on the floor of the mine lay a man's head, blackened and blood-smeared. A little beyond it was a hand, the fingers still twitching slightly. From underneath the mass of slate, newly fallen, a little red stream trickled slowly toward them. They moved a little farther from it, and a little farther, until they were huddled against the opposite wall, but it followed them steadily.

They knew that they must die. No human power could rescue them before the deadly gases crept upon them. But the horror in their eyes was not at all a horror of death.

The youngest, a boy of fourteen, slipped his hand into his father's.

"Let's write to her," he said, "and to the children."

"Write," groaned the father, "write! What can we tell her? Can we tell her how to fill six mouths when she has nothing—nothing?"

"We can tell her," the boy

said bravely, though the horror deepened in his eyes, "that we're not afraid to die."

The man was already fumbling in his pocket for a pencil. The others followed his example.

"I'm not afraid to die," the father said, "but God knows I'm afraid for her to live."

They crouched down the on the narrow space, and began writing on such scraps of paper as they could find in their pockets, spreading it out as smoothly as possible on knee or dinner pail or smooth piece of slate.

(To be Continued.)

The Tailoresses Union, at a special meeting, unanimously resolved that its members should not work where black-legs are employed, in the event of trouble occurring between the cutters and trimmers and the employers.

\* \* \* \*

A letter which appeared in a recent "Evening News" bore the signature, "Three Unionists," who were alleged to be members of the Tailoresses' Union. It was made up of an attack on the secretary of the Union, and one of the sweating employers of the clothing trade has since admitted that it was written by him.



## The Lock-out.

By H. E. H.

WITH the termination of the conference between the representatives of the combine and those of the locked-out workers, a new stage has been reached in the great waterside struggle. One solitary concession was offered by the Employers—that of time-and-a-half for Saturday afternoon work, instead of double time as demanded by the Union. Overtime pay for night-work was absolutely refused; and the Combine stipulated that the unionists must go to work with the blacklegs and that the foremen must cease to be members of the Union. Of course, the employers knew that these stipulations could not be accepted. For 25 years the foremen have been union men, and in that particular calling the employment of non-union foremen would place the union men entirely at the mercy of the Combine, for it will be readily understood that as the work is only casual, involving the "calling" of men for every job, the non-union foreman—especially with the bitterness of his own treachery still rankling—would give the blackleg coal-lumpers preference, calling only sufficient of the unionists to coach the incompetent blackleg element and to get the work through. This new

move on the part of the employers has, of course, considerably widened the existing breach, because it still further evidences the bitter determination of the Combine to break down the Coal Lumpers Union at all hazards. More than ever now the fight is one for the maintenance of the principles of unionism.

This is recognised by the rank and file of the unions, the Metropolis, and the attendance at the public meeting grows visibly. On Sunday in the Domain the dimensions of the crowd made it impossible for those on the outskirts to hear the speakers; and on Wednesday night the Protestant Hall was packed with an audience that was enthusiastic for the cause of the locked-out men.

The plea of the combine is that the work cannot be done profitably if the wages and conditions now asked for by the men are conceded; and the Union's reply is that THE COAL LUMPERS THEMSELVES WILL DEAL DIRECTLY WITH THE EMPLOYERS AND UNDERTAKE TO DO THE WORK AND PAY THE WAGES THEY ARE NOW DEMANDING. This provides an easy way of settling their employers are honest in the attitude they have taken up, because, in that case, they will not hesitate to accept the union's offer.

## Socialism and the Farmers.

(Continued.)

His children are compelled to work from the time that they are strong enough to walk, and are fortunate indeed if they do not have to skip school each year during planting, harvest and corn-husking or fruit-picking, with no factory laws to regulate their hours of work.

In the meantime he congratulates himself that he is not subject to discharge at the caprice of any employer or driven to work by any task-master, as is the factory worker. He has not yet learned to see that the sternest of all task-masters, Hunger and Suffering, stand ever at his elbow, urging him on under penalty of their stinging lash, while all too often the owner of the mortgage discharges him from further toil and turns him out upon the streets as helpless and homeless a tramp as ever went forth in desperate sorrow from a city workshop.

Every year that passes but serves to intensify the features to which we have been calling attention. Each year farm machinery grows more complex, more expensive and more necessary to the successful farmer. The railroad, the telegraph and the elevator play an ever more important part in farm "production." New forms of exploitation are constantly appearing to secure any little remnant that may still remain to him above starvation wages. The substitution of the barbed wire for the "Virginia rail" fence means that the wire trust must have its share of tribute, and here again the interests of wage-laborers in the factory and agriculturists upon the farm unite

in a demand for the common ownership of instruments of production. More and more with each returning year in many sections of the country even the semblance of ownership is swallowed up in systems of rental, and the class of so-called "independent farmers" is becoming a race of "rack-rented" tenants to "absentee landlords." More and more the farmer is at the mercy of fluctuations and crises caused by the wrong adjustment of production and unjust distribution of goods. Most significant, perhaps of all, each recurring season sees the markets for his produce narrowed by the decreased share which the wage-earner is allowed to retain of his product.

To sum it all up, every year that passes makes the problem of the factory worker and the farmer more nearly the same. The "labor problem" and the "agrarian question" fade into the one great question of how to secure the product to the producer. The trouble in both cases is the same at bottom. The things which each must have in order to produce and to live are in the possession of another class, who are able through that ownership to deprive the producer of the fruits of his toil.

It makes no essential difference in the situation that in one case the exploitation is done through railway charges, elevator toils, farm and machine mortgages, manipulation of markets, or any other of the hundred and one ways in which the produce of the farm is fleeced away from the farmer, instead of, as in the case of the wage-worker, by the simple factory process of buying the labor power of a man forced by hunger to a desperate bargain with a small portion of what he actually produces.



In either case the exploitation is by means of the private ownership of the instruments of production and distribution maintained by laws enacted and enforced in the interest of the ruling, owning class.

There was a time when this ruling class was the feudal landlords. The farmers of that time did not pretend to be free, but were recognized as serfs, fastened to the soil. They worked a certain number of days each week for themselves and a certain number for the lord of the manor. To-day they have the appearance of freedom, but the result is the same. The present farmer works so many days in the year for himself, so many for the mortgagee, so many for the wire and twine trust, and so on through the list of the lords of capitalism until he has left for himself just about what the earlier serf had, a bare living. However, the present farmer can take to himself the cold comfort that his labor is so much more productive than that of his predecessor that the ruling class of the present day can enjoy luxuries undreamed of by the mediaeval lords.

The possessing class at present, as in the past, have control of all the machinery of government. They make and interpret the laws in the interest of their class and see that those laws are enforced. They secure injunctions against striking workmen, vote themselves land grants or nullify an Interstate Commerce Act with equal grace and ease.

But there is a difference, which has been hinted at before, between the present ruling class and all their predecessors. Hitherto there has been no attempt to disguise the fact of slavery and class rule. But to-day the laborer is given the

ballot and told that he is a free man and can have any form of government that he chooses. Strangest of all there is no doubt as to this fact and the only reason for the present slavery is that he has not yet known enough to choose to be anything else. They have allowed their rulers to do their thinking for them and have year after year voted themselves into renewed slavery.

The capitalist class, having under their control the press, and all other means of communication, ideas, have used these instruments to instil and maintain certain ideas in the heads of those who were being robbed. They taught and preached the unrestricted right and sacredness of the institution of private property, while at the same time establishing and maintaining laws and institutions confiscating all the private property of the great majority of the population. Most important of all they seek to keep the great body of workers divided and fighting each other. The producers allow themselves to be divided into two great political parties who make loud claims of antagonistic aims and mutual hostility, but who agree perfectly on the one point of interest to the worker, that the instruments of production and distribution shall remain the property of the present ruling class and be operated by the workers for the benefit of the possessors.

One very old way in which this division of the producers is secured is by setting the farmer against the city worker. The farmer is made to believe that the laborer who is seeking to free himself from exploitation is trying to "confiscate the property" of the farmer, while the laborer is told that the farmer

is in league with the capitalist to enslave labor.

Both are deceived, and while these are fighting the pockets of both are being picked the pockets of both. At bottom the trouble is the same for both and unless they fight together against the common enemy they must continue to suffer together in slavery under a common master.

Either division of the workers can to-day produce many fold more of the necessities of life than ever before since history began and could easily supply all the wants of their members with a trifling fraction of their present toil were they not prevented from producing because they cannot secure access to the tools with which to work or are deprived of the results of their toil by a parasitic ruling class. The remedy for this condition is obvious. It is for the workers of farm and factory to unite at the polls and secure possession of the instruments of production and distribution, and then being both owners and producers they will retain the whole product and can produce until their wants are satisfied with no care for falling or rising prices, overproduction or crises.

(To be continued.)

The rule of Britain's capitalists has brought India once again to the verge of rebellion and massacre, and even the capitalists are beginning to be afraid of the consequences of their own work.

"Superior" people made trouble at the Sydney Theatre Royal last week, so the daily papers don't call it a strike. "The Opera Con-tempt" is how they put it. Why not the "Waterside Con-tempt," too?

## THE SANS-CULOTTES.

### SONG OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

People! Ye that toil and suffer!  
People! Ye that bleed and die!  
Now your standard is exalted,  
Now your day is dawning nigh!  
Let the trumpets sound your coming  
To the reverberating sky!  
Like the patriot-bands that made  
Tyrant-hearted Kings afraid;  
Like the storm-wind sweeping shoreward—  
Pikes and sabres! Forward! Forward!  
To the throbbing drums of Freedom and the  
thunderous cannonade!

All the darkness is behind you,  
And the midnight of your woe;  
All the bonds wherewith they bind you  
In their hell of Want below!  
Now, O people, see the sword shine!  
See the dawnshine come and go!  
As your eager ranks go by  
Lo! before each burning eye  
Floats the phantom of your pity,  
Tombed in many a blazing city,  
Where your sisters writhed in torment, where  
your butchered kinsfolk lie!

Crowned is he that stands against you,  
With a crown of crime and flame;  
Foe to justice, foe to freedom,  
Every letter of his name  
Burns like fire from hell to blacken  
Love, and light, and truth, and fame!  
Brothers, scorn his bought array!  
Ye that braved without dismay  
Hiring hordes together banded,  
Black of heart and bloody-handed,  
When the face of day was darkened, and the  
weak became a prey!

Heard ye not a cry of anguish?  
Yes, his very dungeons weep!  
Where the friends of Freedom languish,  
Where her murdered children sleep!  
They were sowers in the seed-time,  
Ye are sieges, strong to reap!  
"Through our triumphs and our tears  
Ye were with us, pioneers!  
Now the fires of Dawn are leaping  
Ye are with us at the reaping,  
Hero-hearted sons and daughters of the long  
unlighted years!"

ERNEST JONES.

The general monthly meeting of the Club has been postponed till Thursday of next week, 18th instant.



## The International Congress.

### The '9 to the 1907 Delegate.

FRANCIS SCEUSA, who was the Australian delegate to the International Socialist Congress held at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1893, has written the following letter to Victor Krömer, Australia's delegate to the 1907 Congress to be held at Stuttgart, Germany, in August:

"Church-street, Sydney, June 28, 1907.—Dear Comrade,—I am sorry I am not in time to acquaint our Naples and Genoa comrades of your calling at those ports on your way to Hamburg and Stuttgart. See that in all votes by nationality Australia be allowed a separate vote, as in 1893, apart from Britain, as becoming to a Commonwealth practically independent and highly advanced in social legislation—a Commonwealth that first saw the worker at the helm of the State, and that first among the nations will sound the death-knell of economic privilege.—Wishing you and the cause success, yours fraternally, FRANCIS SCEUSA."

In connection with the above, the following extract from the London "Daily Chronicle" of August 10, 1893, is interesting:

... Sceusa turned up at the meeting of the British Section, and had his credentials examined by the British Credentials Committee. But he boldly insisted upon claiming his perfect right to be regarded as the representative of a distinct country, and in all votes by nationality to vote as Australia apart from Great Britain.

No peace for thee, no peace  
 Till blind oppression cease;  
 Till the stones cry from the walls,  
 Till the gray injustice falls—  
 Till strong men come to build in Freedom's  
 late  
 The pillars of the new Fraternal State.

At a Parliamentary by-election, which took place on Thursday, for Jarrow (Eng.), Pete Curran (Labor and Socialist candidate) was returned. The voting was: Curran, 4698; Rose-Innes, conservative, 3930; Hughes, liberal, 3874; O'Hanlon, nationalist, 2124. The seat was formerly held by the Liberals.

\* \* \* \* \*

The editor of the Socialist newspaper "Volksstimme" has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment at Mannheim for publishing an article exposing and condemning the doings of the German troops in South-west Africa.

\* \* \* \* \*

The French Chamber of Deputies by 427 votes to 125 has passed a bill making eight hours a maximum day's labor in mines.

\* \* \* \* \*

Anonymous correspondents in Vic. "Labor Call" are getting some queerly-mixed stuff into print concerning "evolution" and "revolution" and the Socialist Conference decisions. Why is it that persons who start out to attack Socialism are always so very prone to hide their identity?

\* \* \* \* \*

The Austrian Socialist victory has been followed by a great Socialist win at Rome.

## On! to the Warfield, Labor!

HARK! 'Tis the war-drum beating! To the ranks, to the ranks, fall in!  
 Haste, with the Bushland's greeting, and let the strife begin:  
 For Labor's foes are swarming at the beck of the Lord of Wrong—  
 'Neath the flags of Plutus forming, the foes of Justice throng;  
 For the old grey, grim alliance 'tween the human Birds of Prey—  
 'Tween the Gods of Hate and Plunder, is marshalling it's array:  
 "A truce"—cry the warring Bigots—"our Vulpine feuds can wait"—  
 'Tween the Sweaters, too, communion—for th' greater, blacker Hate  
 O'ermasters every other that the ancient Cabals know,  
 And the Weal of the Toiling masses is the ancient Cabals' foe:  
 "Down with the Truth's" their motto; "Down with the Thought Divine,"  
 The People's rights are nothing to the holy (?) thine and mine!"  
 So to the warfield, Labor, and fight as ne'er before—  
 For 'gainst the Thugs and Bigots the fight you wage IS war—  
 Fight for those who're standing for the sacred rights of man—  
 Vote for the men who're fighting in Labor's battle-van!

Aye, wake your henchman, Labor, and bring them to the Poll  
 As a legion animated by ONE great aim, ONE soul—  
 Who on their starry banners shall blazon high the gauge—  
 "The locked lands for the People," "full product" Labor's wage—  
 Who for the laws of wigmen shall strive to substitute  
 The reign of HONEST Justice; the law of God's repute;  
 And take from claws of Plutus the unearned Increment—  
 The rankling Barb of Bankdom, the overplus of RENT;  
 And who, in lieu of Conflict, and schemes of Power and Place,  
 Shall pulse the world with Freedom, and liberate each race  
 To flourish in it's orbit, to arm itself but for  
 The Arts of Peace benignant—the Epilogue of War!  
 So to the Ballot, Labor—for it's warfare yet--to gain  
 The rights despoiled of Nations! And Labor, to be plain,  
 There's a mighty work before you ere the Thugs abate their plan,  
 So smite them at the ballot, as you meet them man to man--  
 Vote in the men who're fighting in Labor's battle-van.

Goulburn, July, 1907.

G. McA.



## Socialist Success in Austria.

IN a leading article in its Saturday's issue on the "Success of Socialism in Austria," the "Daily Telegraph" says that the "law introducing universal suffrage" was due to the initiative of the Emperor of Austria. It is necessary to point out that the present Austrian suffrage is on a manhood, and not on an adult, qualification; and so far from the introduction of the measure being due to the initiative of the Emperor of Austria, the right was wrung from the ruling classes after nearly half a century of bitter struggling and determined organising effort and educational work by the Austrian Socialists.

The first Socialist organisation was formed in Vienna in 1867—just 40 years ago; and in 1868 the Socialists convened the first public meeting to demand adult suffrage, freedom of speech, a free press, and other rights.

In December, 1869, a great public demonstration was made by the Socialists in front of Parliament House, when 25,000 people demanded from Parliament the suffrage and other rights, as stated above. As the outcome of that demonstration the leaders of the

movement were arraigned on charges of high treason, class-biased judgments were given against them, and, although it was admitted that they had been guilty of no offence under the Constitution, they were sentenced to harsh and lengthy terms of imprisonment. This was the first occasion in the history of the Austrian Labor movement that charges of treason were based on circumstances arising out of working-class political agitation, and these charges were laid with the full approval of the Emperor who still occupies the throne, and whom the "Telegraph" credits with having initiated the present law.

From that time onward the Socialists continued the work of propaganda and organisation, met at every turn with the repressive tactics of the Emperor and his Governments; our leaders have had to face long terms of imprisonment, and every obstacle that the reactionary forces that stand for monarchy, capitalism, and class-privilege could raise was thrown in their way.

In 1896, as an effort in the direction of stemming the rising tide of Socialism, a limited and qualified franchise was conceded to the working-class, carrying with it increased plural-voting powers

for the already-privileged classes—a franchise which left the workers in as practically helpless a position as previously.

In spite of franchise difficulties and multitudinous political disabilities, our party returned a handful of men to Parliament, and so vigorous a use did these make of their powers in Parliament that the emperor's party endeavored to prevent the employment in the House of obstructionist tactics—tactics hitherto recognised in the Austrian Parliament as perfectly legitimate. In their endeavor to defeat the Socialists, the Government ordered an invasion of the Chamber by the police—an illegal act and an open and flagrant violation of the principles of their own Constitution.

In 1905 the Government of Hungary (of which country the Emperor of Austria is king) essayed to "dish" the Independent Party (a capitalist section) by giving to the Hungarian people a promise of manhood suffrage. It was hoped that this change would divert the "Independents" from their stand for Hungarian separation from Austria and drive them into more bitter conduct with the Socialists. Even that proposal was not initiated by the Austrian Emperor, for in an official com-

munication to the Hungarian Premier, reproduced in the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" of November 4, 1905, Francis Joseph says: "I expect, by reason of the programme proposed by you and adopted by me, that you will strive to, at the earliest possible moment, accomplish the constitutional unravelling of the present cravelling position."

The promised concession of the suffrage to Hungary led to renewed and more vigorous agitation in Austria. The "Arbeiter-Zeitung," after quoting the message of Francis Joseph, King of Hungary, to the Premier of Hungary regarding the Hungarian programme, asks: "Where is now the programme of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria?"

At the end of October, 1905, the Austrian Socialists convened a special congress, and while this was sitting the Russian cables were printed, announcing the granting of the suffrage and constitutional changes in Russia, and in response the Austrian party declared that the Austrian proletariat should show themselves worthy of their Russian comrades, and Congress proclaimed that after the Russian experience the Austrian workers should determine to get the suffrage, no matter by what means it was secured. It



was also demanded that Parliament, then closed, should be at once re-opened, and the suffrage and other demands conceded.

Following on this action by Congress great demonstrations were organised on Sunday, November 1, 1905. The Vienna meeting was attended by 100,000 people; and acting on the orders of the Government, given with the Emperor's approval, the workers were fired on by the police, who also attacked them with drawn sabres, over 100 persons being more or less seriously wounded. At Prague, in Bohemia, 50,000 demonstrated, and here again they were attacked by the armed forces of the Government. Two persons were killed, 65 seriously wounded, and nearly 200 slightly wounded.

Parliament was opened on November 28, 1905, and prior to the opening the Socialist and trade-union bodies decided that all work should cease on that day, and that a united demonstration should be made for the suffrage. Accordingly, with the exception of the printers (who worked at the special request of the Socialists), the whole of the workers took a holiday on "opening day." The employers recognised their inability in the matter and

quietly yielded to the inevitable. And in almost every centre great demonstrations were held. In Vienna, a quarter of a million workers, organised in 26 divisions, marched from different quarters of the city to Parliament House, and formed a crowd there that overawed even the authorities and rendered the operations of the police force futile. They ran the red flag of Socialism up on every Government flagstaff, and in spite of the law and the Emperor floated it from the battlements of the parliamentary buildings, and draped the monuments in front of the House with it.

They sent a deputation to the Premier, with a demand for the suffrage, and an intimation that promises were of no further use for the Austrian workers, who did not intend to wait for their political rights; and the Premier hastened to assure them that his Government and he personally would do their best to pass a bill through Parliament giving the suffrage demanded. The bill as promised was introduced, and after numerous attempts to limit its scope or wreck its vital provisions it became law in February of 1906. It was not initiated by the Emperor. It was forced

(Concluded on Page 14.)

## Other Lands

### SOUTH AFRICA.

It is generally understood here that, whether with yellow or black substitutes, the mine-owners have determined that white labor is to go.

Mr. Albu recently predicted that the average mine would be run with 15 to 20 per cent. fewer highly paid laborers, and with a corresponding decrease of working costs. After 1,000 white men had vacated their positions the stamps were running as merrily as ever.

### UNITED STATES.

There are no less than 40,000 persons out of work in San Francisco, and nearly 20,000 more are on strike.

General Sheridan Bell, who played a very infamous part on the capitalist side in the Colorado outrages that occurred some time ago, has recently declared that Moyer, Heywood, and Pettibone are not being justly dealt with. He says that the kidnapping was a crime, and that their trial should have taken place in Colorado.

Ten of the jury in the Heywood case are said to be farmers or ranchers, one a carpenter, and the twelfth a dealer in real estate.

### ITALY.

The Terni strike still continues. Following the example of their Paris comrades the Socialists of Rome invited 40 children of the strikers to the capital city to be taken care of; they were met by 50 banners and thousands of friends at the railway station and a procession was formed. A tussle ensued with the carabinieri in one of the principal streets, during which over a dozen of the friends received bayonet wounds, but ultimately the demonstration was allowed to proceed.

### GERMANY.

The Berlin bakers are on strike, the masters having declined the smallest concessions. The bakers' union has issued a special leaflet which has been delivered to every household in Berlin, appealing especially to the workers' wives, to patronise only those businesses where the men's demands are granted. The bakers who have given way have been threatened with the direst penalties from infuriated members of the master's association. Similar threats, if made by the workers of trade unions, would naturally be severely punished, and the capitalist press would teem with articles on trade union tyranny.

The German Metal Work-



ers' Federation has received 1,000,000 marks (£50,000) from an unknown source to assist the strike now on at Offenbach.

#### AUSTRIA.

Almost incredible are the stories which are now being told of the elections in Galicia. In many places the authorities simply prevented voters by force from voting for the Socialist, either they were not allowed to enter the polling booth at all if they had a Socialist ticket, or it was taken from them and destroyed by the police.

#### FRANCE.

A general strike of seamen broke out at the French ports in sympathy with the "inscrit maritimes," for whom a demand was preferred of a minimum pension of 600 francs (£24) after 300 months' service, just double the figure fixed by the Government Bill. The strike produced general stagnation of trade and passenger traffic.

The Socialist Party is holding propaganda meetings and distributing educational literature among the wine-growers in the Nimes district.

The Socialist campaign in the Darling Harbor electorate will be opened at Miller's Pt. on Friday evening of this week.

## Crabs.

(Written on Queensland Beach.)

POISONOUS, bloated, crab-like shapes  
Crawl in gangs around these capes;  
Stopping here and feeding there;  
Listening, crawling everywhere;  
Searching every rotten weed  
With a frothing, wild-eyed greed;  
Fighting o'er a lump of scurf,  
Or a red boil of the earth;  
Thrusting up their writhing claws  
To their grinning, fiend-like maws.  
And these horrid creatures wet  
With a thick, unwholesome sweat  
Have most hideous banquets here  
On the poor drowned mariner.  
Down they hurry eagerly,  
Chittering all the way with glee;  
They have smelt the tainted air  
From that body festering there.  
How they twitch their claws and

#### PRY

Into each distorted eye;  
How they spit on him with spite  
As their nippers pinch and bite;  
How they strip him clean and bare,  
Leaving not a morsel there,  
Till they're gorged, and all squat

near  
Fleshless remnants with a leer.  
When the billows near them roll,  
Each will scoop himself a hole  
In the mudbank, and therein  
Sleep like an embodied sin.

In the world so crass and blind  
Human crabs feed on their kind—  
Glutted creatures: that devour  
All that fall into their power;  
Skulking near their dismal holes,  
They sniff out poor wretched souls  
Thrown by life's unpitiful sea  
On the beach of misery.

—A. A. D. BAYLTON.

If the workers make demands, they are locked out. If they do not then keep quiet, they are locked in. This is called balancing the scales of justice.—Der Wahre Jacob.

## The Victims.

(Continued.)

For a long while there was unbroken silence, save for the labored breathing of the men as the air became more oppressive and the scratching of the pencils as their work-stiffened fingers moved clumsily, but rapidly, in the race with death. And though they knew that it was their master's greed for profit that had made the mine a death trap there was no word of bitterness or resentment in the letters they wrote to their dearest.

Before they had finished writing one of them fell back and lay writhing and gasping for breath. They did not try to revive him. They knew that to do so would only prolong his torture. When he lay still at last, with distorted face and protruding tongue, they felt a little relieved. They knew he was at rest.

The boy was trembling violently. Each breath was harder to draw than the one before it. He turned a little, with his back to the dead man, and looked at his father.

"I'll tell her to use my clothes for the children," he whispered. "She won't do it unless I tell her to—and it will help a little."

\* \* \* \*

And outside, in the clear, morning sunlight, the women were weeping.

But in one of the costliest mansions of a city not far away a man sat at his dainty breakfast table savoring over the news that had just reached him through the telephone.

He looked across at the prettily painted thing for whom he had divorced the wife of his youth.

"It will cost a confounded lot of money," he growled, "to get that mine in working order again."

## Another Socialist Victory.

### Bavaria Moves Forward.

FOLLOWING hard on the Parliamentary triumph of the Austrian Socialists, and the municipal victory of Rome, comes news from Bavaria of another great success.

In Bavaria, as in Austria, manhood suffrage has only lately been achieved; and the news to hand shows that in the first ballots our party has captured no less than 20 seats—probably more. Among the elected are practically all the well-known leaders in Bavaria, including Vollmar, Ehrhardt, Haller, and others. As the number of members in the House is not more than 163, the proportion of Socialist members will be very considerable. This victory was scored in spite of the fact that the qualifying period for voters was made longer, and that the minimum age had been raised to 25 years.

The Vic. "Labor Call," the sorriest travesty on working-class journalism in Australia, never seems to miss a chance to print a sneer at the Socialist movement. Some day Victoria's labor paper will understand the economic basis of capitalist society, and then it will cease to be a "Funeral Pall," hanging limply over a corpse-like political movement. It will assume vitality, and become a living force on the side of the workers.



## THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL  
LAFARGUE.

### CHAPTER IV. FEUDAL PROPERTY.

#### II.

(Continued.)

THE feudal barons, whether village-chiefs transmogrified by the natural march of events, or military chieftains installed by the conquerors, were bound to reside in the country which it was their duty to administer and defend. The territory they possessed and the dues they received, in the shape of labour and tithes, were the recompense of services rendered by them to the cultivators placed under their jurisdiction. The barons and their men-at-arms formed a permanent army, nourished and maintained by the inhabitants whom they directly protected.

The baron owed justice, aid, and protection to his vassals, and these, in their turn, owed fidelity and homage to their lord. At every change, consequent on the death of either lords or vassals, the vassal was bound, within a space of 40 days, to repair to the principal manor—there and not elsewhere, indicate that he only swore fealty prospectively to a refuge in the baron's castle; if the lord was absent

and had left no representative, the vassal made a vow of fealty in front of the manor-door, and caused the fact to be entered on the records. He was bound to come with his head uncovered and his belt ungirt, without sword and spurs, and to kneel down with his hands joined. The lord, in accepting his oath, took his vassal's hands into his own, in token of union and protection. The vassal thereupon enumerated the lands and dependencies which he placed under the safeguard of his lord; in early times he brought with him a clod of turf from his fields. Occasionally, too, the lord was the first to take his engagements towards his vassals. In the *Fors de Bigorre* (customary of Bigorre), it is said that the Comte de Bigorre, "before receiving the oath of the inhabitants of the land, delegated to that effect, shall himself take the oath that he will change nothing in the ancient customs, nor in such as he shall find the people in possession of; he must have his oath confirmed by that of four nobles of his domain."

The vassal owed military service to his lord "when a foreign army had invaded his territory, when he wanted to deliver a besieged castle, or when he set out on a declared war—a war, that is to say,

entered upon in the interests of the inhabitants. But, although closely bound to him, the vassal might abandon his lord in certain cases specified in the capitularies of the years 813 to 816, to wit, if his lord had sought to kill him or reduce him to slavery, beaten him with a stick or sword, dishonoured his wife or daughter, or robbed him of his patrimony.

So soon as the authority of the feudal nobility was constrained, it became, in its turn, a source of trouble to the country whose defence it had been charged with. The barons, in order to enlarge their territories and extend their power, carried on continual warfare among themselves, only interrupted now and again by a short truce necessitated by the tillage of the fields. The wars of the barons may be compared to the industrial and commercial competition of modern times. The outcome is the same; both alike culminate in the concentration of property, and the social supremacy which it bestows. The vanquished, when not killed outright or utterly despoiled, became the vassals of the conqueror, who seized upon a portion of their lands and vassals. The petty barons disappeared for the benefit of the great ones, who

became potent feudatories, and established ducal courts at which the lords in vassalage were bound to attend.

It frequently happened that the barons turned highway-men, who plundered the towns and robbed the towns and travellers; they deserved the epithets of *gens-pille-hommes*, *gens-tue-hommes* (killers and pickers of men) which were applied to them.

The towns were constrained to put themselves under the safeguard of the king or great feudatories, who concentrated the lands and feudal power, and changed the barons into courtiers. But in proportion as the petty barons disappeared, by so much the warfare slackened between castle and castle; a measure of tranquillity was restored to the country, and the necessity for feudal protection ceased to be paramount. The lords, consequently, were in a position to absent themselves from their domains and to betake themselves to the ducal and royal courts; thither they went to play the courtier, and ceased to act as defenders of their vassals and dependents. From the hour that the cultivator no longer stood in need of military service, the feudal system had no reason to exist. Feudalism, born of warfare, perished by warfare; it



perished by the very qualities which had justified its existence.

But so long as the feudal system subsisted, there remained traces of the primitive equality which had been its cradle, even though every vestige had disappeared of the equality which had distinguished the relations of the lord with his tenants and vassals. The feudal lord and the vassal became co-equals once again in the communal assemblies, which discussed the agricultural interests alike of the villager and the lord; the assemblies met without his sanction, and despite his unwillingness to convoke them. His communal rights were as limited as those of the rest of the inhabitants; the heads of cattle he was entitled to send to pasture on the commons were strictly prescribed. Delisle, in his interesting study of the agricultural classes of Normandy, cites texts which show the limitation of his rights, e.g., the Seigneur de Bricqueville was entitled to send only two oxen and one horse to graze on the meadows. He was so far from being privileged that as La Poix de Fremenville, the great feudal jurist, informs us, "The lord who possesses no cattle of his own is not allowed to introduce any

strange cattle, whether by letting on lease, selling, or even lending gratis his rights of common."

(To be continued.)

## Socialism and the Farmers.

(Concluded.)

BUT the railroad, telegraph and elevator, creamery, cheese factory and binder manufactory, like the steel works, cotton mills, coal mines and shoe factories of to-day, are too expensive, complex and interdependent to be of any value to an individual unless he has the power to make others work in them for him. Hence the ownership must be in common. They must be the property of the whole body of producers organized for the purpose of controlling and operating them.

Wage laborers and farmers must first unite in a political party of the producing class to gain possession of the powers of government now controlled by the capitalist class. So long as the government remains in the control of the owning class "government ownership" of any kind would simply increase the powers of the rulers. Not until the producers, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing, are sufficient-

ly intelligent and sufficiently conscious of their class interests to unite in a political party having for its first and fundamental principle the common ownership of all the instruments of production and distribution and to elect that party to power, is there any possibility of relieving the producing classes of the burdens under which they are suffering at present. When the toilers of field, workshop and office shall unite upon this platform and work together to this end it will be the beginning of the end of all economic oppression, exploitation and class tyranny. This is the program of the socialist. This is what he means when he says "Laborers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain." Already in response to this cry and in obedience to the reasoning here set forth millions of workers in other lands have gathered in compact ranks beneath the flag of socialism for the final battle against the common enemy. At first the laborers of the factories and the mines stood alone. Their toiling brothers of the field refused to unite with them. The farmers listened to the stories told them by their masters and fought for the capitalist against the workers. But in

the last few years the agricultural workers of Germany and Belgium have been rallying by thousands to the socialist standard, and marching side by side with their fellow sufferers of the workshop and the mines in the struggle for a common freedom, and are striking terror to the hearts of the common masters who see at last their slaves refusing to quarrel among themselves that their slavery may be perpetuated.

What will the farmers and wage-workers in America do under these same circumstances? Will they show an equal wisdom? They must or remain in slavery. Neither class can possibly free itself unaided by the other. In a land where majorities must rule this fact must be beyond dispute. They are natural allies. This is more especially true of the farmer of the great West. His situation is more nearly like that of the wage-worker than of any other class in our present society.

They have been driven West by pressure of economic conditions arising from this same capitalistic system. They have been followed into their new homes by an aggravated form of this same oppression, and have finally at all essential points been reduced to the same economic class as



the city wage-worker. They have attempted to free themselves through the independent political action of the farmer class alone and found themselves helpless. They have been forced to recognise that the problems they sought to solve and the evils they aimed to abolish had their roots in the economic conditions that go to make up the great world-wide industrial system of to-day.

They are beginning to see that problems so rooted cannot be solved by any action that may take place within the confines of a single state or even of a single nation. The solution, like the problem it attempts and the evils it seeks to abolish, must be international and world wide in its ramifications. Most important of all, since it is a problem that affects all producers it is useless for any one division to attempt its solution unaided. The farmers cannot do it. The wage-workers are equally helpless. Neither have the requisite majority to abolish present conditions, and neither alone has within itself all the essential elements for the organisation of the new society.

Now the only party and the only philosophy that embraces at the same time the world-wide development of industry and allies itself with all pro-

ducers is the socialist party and the philosophy of socialism. Therefore it is around that party and in accordance with that philosophy that the farmer must seek relief. The length of time that his present sufferings will continue depends wholly on the length of time it will take him to learn this lesson.

The capitalist press in Australia is shrieking because Keir Hardie is going to tell "our Indian fellow-subjects" that we'd like to see them wring from the British ruling class the right to govern themselves.

Anti-socialist Carnutlers has been saying nice things about Mr. McGowen and some of his followers, and nasty things about the coal lumpers. August Bebel once said: "The day when I find myself praised by my enemies, I will understand that it is all up with me."

Our life is like a narrow raft,

Afloat upon the hungry sea;  
Hereon is but a little space,  
And all men, eager for a place,

Do thrust each other in the sea.  
..... Herriek.

Revolutions are the locomotives of history.—Westralian "Worker."

The Socialist election committee for Darling Harbor numbers 120.

## Campaign Fund.

### Darling Harbor Election.

The General Executive has decided to open a fund for the purpose of helping to make the fight for Darling Harbor most effective in an electoral direction. This is the most important single constituency fight that has yet been made for Socialism in N.S.W., and the Executive desires to flood the electorate with propaganda literature. Contributions should be forwarded to E. BILLYER, secretary, International Socialist Group, 279 Pitt-st., Sydney. The following amounts are acknowledged.

	£	s	d
Sydney Socialist	0	5	0

When the blackleg Hingston fired a revolver amongst women and children at Miller's Point, the authorities refused to allow him to be given in charge. The Government has now made the sensational announcement that the weapon was taken from Hingston, and detained by the police. The employers could, possibly spare one of their blacklegs, and that is why the police were not permitted to detain the man as well as the weapon with which his crime was committed. In future, we may expect to hear of a captured burglar being allowed to go free while the police detain his tools of trade.

A strike of blacklegs occurred last week, and there is some talk of another blackleg union being registered under the Arbitration Act.

At last week's meeting of the Sydney Labor Council, a letter was received from C. H. Kirmess, in which the following paragraphs were included:

"The marshalling of 'free' labor under scab foremen, and of the union workers under 'stand-pat' foremen peacefully side by side. The superior skill of the

unionists might quickly put an end to the clumsy competition of raw workers. On the other hand, might not a small picked band of non-unionist workers under a determined 'free' foreman—a name suggests itself—be permanently retained? Once the union had voluntarily agreed to the toleration of free labour, they might find it difficult to force these men out of the trade or into the ranks. The nucleus of a hostile organisation would be maintained, and at a future period, when the constitution of the trade is weakened by slack times or other causes, this cancer germ may thrive increasingly and destroy the Union. Be that as it may the fact is undeniable that a precedent would be created of great danger to the Coal Lumpers and any other union. It could never be extinguished from the records that Unionism acknowledged the right of outside labour to evade its close defence organisation, and yet to be entitled to an equal share in a particular field. The question, if it will succeed to hold its own in this first instance, has nothing to do with that; it does not do away with the precedent. No less a principle is involved than that of the 'open shop,' with regard to working of which I refer you to American experience. There they suffer it under increasing protests. Australia, so far as I am aware, is practically free from it as yet. Will it prove a well-considered importation?"

As the "Review" goes to press on Thursday afternoon, the Coal Lumpers and the employers are meeting in conference. It is rumored that there is every prospect of a settlement being reached.

Rumored that a man recently committed for trial on a capital charge is out on bail working as a blackleg coal lumper.



## THE SOCIALIST SUCCESS IN AUSTRIA.

(Concluded from Page 4.)

from him and his Government by a people determined and united. And the workers of Austria have now politically expressed themselves by means of its machinery by returning 87 Socialists in place of the 11 who previously made up the strength of our party in the Reichsrath.

The "Telegraph" declares that the Social-Democrats are "loyal supporters of the reigning dynasty," that "in loyally supporting the reigning dynasty," etc., they "put forward no more than a program of advanced Liberalism," and that theirs is a "political creed which recognises only one nationality under the Hapsburg dynasty." So far from this being the case, the Austrian Socialists stand on the same revolutionary ground as the world's Socialist parties. Their program, as reproduced in Eusor's "Modern Socialism," is in all essentials the same as the program of all other revolutionary Socialist bodies; and as Socialism stands for the overthrow of Capitalism, and as kings and emperors are only the figure-heads of Capitalism, it necessarily follows that when Capitalism is overthrown the monarchical system must go

with it, to make way for the Socialist Republic. The Austrian Socialists, in their program, declare that they "will in all political and economic questions always represent the class interests of the proletariat, and energetically oppose any attempt to obscure and to conceal the class antagonisms, as well as any attempt to exploit the workers on behalf of the bourgeois parties." "The party is an international party; it condemns the privileges of nations as well as those of birth and sex, property and lineage, and declares that the war against exploitation must be international, like the exploitation itself." It also declares that "only the proletariat aroused to class-consciousness, and organised for the class war, can carry out the necessary economic development."

The 1905 message of the Austrian Socialists to the Russian revolutionaries reads:—"The Congress of the International Social-Democratic Party in Austria hails with enthusiasm and the warmest feeling of brotherly solidarity the revolutionary fight which the enslaved peoples—robbed of liberty and their rights as human beings—carry on against Czaric absolutism in Russia. We greet them all in their great liberating work.

The Social-Democrats in Austria follow the development of the revolution in Russia with a fervent hope for the early victory of the people—a victory that will give the death-blow to West European re-action. While in Austria we are fighting for the political rights, of the people, we are conscious of our revolutionary duties. We are a part of the same revolutionary, onward-driving human force which finds its political and economic expression in International Socialism, and our fight is always for the same great objective. To this end we send to the fighting battalions of the proletariat of all nations in Russia our glowing wishes. Vive the Russian revolution! Vive the international, world-liberating Social-Democracy!"

The Christian Socials (not Christian Socialists) are simply the anti-Semitic wing of the Clerical (conservative) Party. They have no connection whatever with the Socialist movement, and when the Socialists were fighting for the suffrage the Christian Socials endeavored to cripple the Act with a five-years' residential qualification. They are among the bitterest and most intolerant of all the Austrian anti-Socialist sections.

The Austrian victory is but

an incident in the great campaign of revolutionary Socialism against international Capitalism. The increase of our voting strength in Germany by a quarter of a million votes, notwithstanding the loss of seats; the pronounced municipal victory of Rome; the splendid triumph of Bavaria—all point to the rapid and simultaneous growth of Socialism in those countries.

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### The Agitator.

His speech is a burning fire,  
With his lips he travaileth;  
In his heart is a blind desire,  
In his eye, foreknowledge of death.  
He weaves, and is clothed with de-  
rision;  
Sows, and he shall not reap.  
His life is a watch, or a vision,  
Between a sleep and a sleep.  
—Swinburne.

---

A youth working as a blackleg on the Sonneberg met with an accident, resulting in serious injury, on Saturday last. The incident (which is only one of many) wasn't reported in the casualty columns of the dailies.

The women and girls of the Tailoresses Union resolved they wouldn't work alongside of black-legs, and their action went far to help the cutters and trimmers to secure their demands without a struggle. The female workers set an example which the wharf-laborers and seamen and carters might well follow.



## The Moyer-Heywood Case.

LONDON "Justice" says:—The prosecution in the Idaho trial are to be congratulated on their chief witness, Harry Orchard, or as he now confesses his real name to be, Alfred Horsley. Just the typical villain for a villainous prosecution. His account of himself and his deeds—bigamist, deserter of wife and children, to say nothing of his being a multiple murderer and betrayer of his associates when it suited his purpose—this is the sort of witness that, at any rate, we are spared this eastern side the Atlantic. His first tale, that "at a special meeting of the union," the secretary said that it had been decided to go to Wardner to blow up the mill and hang the superintendent, that 1,000 men went and blew up the mill, sounds not very probable. He ought to be a wealthy man by now with 300 dollars for one job, 500 for another, and so on. And because the scoundrel recounts in suave, pleasant manner his own share in the assassinations and slaughterings the capitalist press take it for granted he speaks the truth right through—at any rate, he plays their game, which is

enough. He detailed the put-up job at Independence, Colorado, where 14 non-unionists were blown up, and of course threw the responsibility for it on the Western Federation, saying that they paid him 700 dollars for it. He further swore that Heywood suggested the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenburg, as a warning that the "Federation never forgot its enemies." Whether this hound has been "coached" (as suggested by counsel for the defence) or not, he sticks to his tale, and even horrified the court at Boise by his remark, "It is my religion which enables me to withstand your cross-examination."

On both sides it is recognised that if Haywood and his colleagues are convicted, it will not be on the strength of the evidence; and their fraudulent conviction, if obtained through capitalist machinations, will cause an immense struggle between the Government and organised labor.

The State railway employees of Chile have been on strike, and have been joined by the tramcar drivers, bakers and others. The origin of the strike is said to be political, and Santiago is practically under martial law.

"The Socialist Woman" is the title of a new paper soon to be published at Chicago.

## Rise Like Lions after Slumber.

Men of England, heirs of glory,  
Heroes of unwritten story,  
Nurslings of one mighty Mother,  
Hopes of her and one another!  
Rise like lions after slumber,  
In unvanquishable number:  
Shake your chains to earth like dew,  
Which in sleep had fall'n on you.

### Chorus—

Rise like lions after slumber,  
In unvanquishable number;  
Shake your chains to earth like dew,  
Which in sleep had fall'n on you:  
Ye are many, they are few.

What is freedom? You can tell  
That which slavery is too well,  
For its very name has grown  
To an echo of your own.  
'Tis to work for just such pay  
As keeps life from day to day  
In your limbs as in a cell  
For the tyrant's use to dwell.

Horses, oxen, have a home,  
When from daily toil they come:  
Household dogs, when the wind roars,  
Find a home within warm doors,  
Asses, swine, have litter spread,  
And with fitting food are fed:  
All things have a home but one—  
Thou, O Englishman, hast none.



## Darling Harbor Election.

THE International Socialist Candidate for Darling Harbor, H. E. Holland, held the opening meeting of his campaign in St. Phillip's Schoolroom, Church Hill, on Friday evening last. The hall was crowded, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. D. Read presided, and a characteristic of the meeting was the large number of working-class women who were present. The candidate spoke for an hour and a half on the general principles of revolutionary Socialism, and contrasted the International objective with the objectives of the Labor and "Reform" parties. At the conclusion of the address, the audience voted unanimously in favor of the principles of Socialism and the Internationals' candidate, and the meeting closed with cheers for Revolutionary Socialism.

The International Socialists are making a great fight for the constituency, and everything points to the probable capture of the seat for our party; but whether we win or lose, we shall score a record Australian vote for a single-constituency Socialist contest.

## Campaign Fund.

### Darling Harbor Election.

THE General Executive has decided to open a Fund for the purpose of helping to make the fight for Darling Harbor most effective in an educational direction. This is the most important single-constituency fight that has yet been made for Socialism in N.S.W., and the Executive desires to flood the electorate with propagandist literature. Contributions should be forwarded to E. HILLYER, secretary, International Socialist Group, 274 Pitt-street, Sydney. The following amounts are acknowledged.

Previously acknowledged, 5s.  
Mr. Stackleburg, £1. Total,  
£1 5s 0d.

## Waterside War.

A settlement has been effected in connection with the lock-out of the Coal Lumpers, and this week the men resume work under greatly improved conditions. The lock-out, its duration, and the terms of settlement will be dealt with in a special article in next "Review."

At last women in Norway have obtained the franchise on the same basis as men. 300,000 are thus added to the electorate.

In Finland a woman must petition the Czar to consider her a man in order that she may teach in a boys' school.

There are said to be 6000 women-gardeners, and 100,000 women-farmers in England.

## Other Lands

### CANADA.

Our comrades in the British Columbia Legislature have been severely attacking the Government for entering into negotiations with the Salvation Army for the purpose of getting the latter to bring into the country immigrants to act as strike-breakers.

### ITALY.

That it pays in Italy to be a Minister will be clear from the fact that after the ex-Minister Nari had been found by a commission of inquiry to have grossly abused his post as Minister to his own advantage—he had, in fact, stolen on a wholesale scale and filled his own pockets at the public expense—yet, after a trial lasting over three years, it is found that no court is competent to try a Minister for crimes committed as such. Parliament alone has the power to order proceedings to be taken against him in the Upper House; and, as the Prime Minister himself only escaped a prosecution for fraud on a smaller plea, is it likely that Parliament will interfere? The politicians of the bourgeois parties are only too glad to get sleeping dogs lie.

### AUSTRIA.

The Social-Democratic deputies in the Reichsrath made a profound impression on their entry into the Chamber at the opening of the Assembly. After all other parts of the House had filled up, leaving a vacant section for the Social-Democrats, suddenly a door opened, and in marched in orderly procession, the band of over 80, each man wearing a bright red carnation. They rose in a body at the beginning of the President's address, and stood unmoved during the cheering for the Emperor.

### UNITED STATES.

Notwithstanding the arrest of the principal officials the Western Federation of Miners increased in membership by 15,000 during the past year.

Socialists have forced through the Wisconsin Assembly a Child Labor Bill. Some of the opposition they met with was very curious. A Republican Assemblyman said: "It was a good thing for a child to work. He believed more children were 'saved' by working than by the church."

The New York "Worker" contains an exposure of sweating conditions that exist in Government workshops.

More horrible exposures concerning tinned foods.



## SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

The first meeting of the Administrative Committee of the above was held at the International rooms, Sydney, on Tuesday evening. Present: General Treasurer, General Secretary, and Comrade Raps.

Correspondence was received from the A.S.I., Sydney; Barrier Socialist Group, and Victorian Socialist Party.

Barrier Group intimated that Comrade H. J. Hawkins had been elected Barrier representative on the General Executive, and also forwarded capitation fee, and share of Conference expenses.

Victorian Socialist Party suggested that Conference report should be condensed before printing, so as to bring it into a pamphlet to sell at 3d per copy. If that were done, Victoria would take 1000 copies; if printed to sell at 6d, 500 copies.

It was decided to submit estimates to the affiliating bodies, together with the Victorian suggestion, and to print in accordance with the wishes of the majority.

The Secretary reported that the arrangement with the shorthand writer was that he should supply two type-written copies of his report, and that when printed one copy

should be sent to each organisation—further copies to be paid for if required. Already, the Victorian Socialist Party, the Barrier Socialist Group, and the International Socialist Club had each paid their quota of the expenses, £1 18s, as agreed at Conference; and he had received a verbal communication from the assistant secretary of Sydney S.D.F. to the effect that the amount had been passed by his organisation, and would be duly paid. In the meantime, the International Socialist Club had advanced £10 to meet the shorthand reporter's account.

The Hungarian Government has aroused great bitterness by its arbitrary acts against the Social-democratic Trade Unions. In May alone eleven trade unions were dissolved, 30 suspended, and the leave to constitute local branches refused in 51 cases to trade federations. Now the Minister has dissolved the Builders' Union, already suspended in March, and also the Union of the Agricultural Laborers and Small Peasants. The Trade Union Central Executive have held a conference, and it is said that the question of the general strike is being considered.

## THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### FUDAL PROPERTY.

##### III.

(Continued.)

THE origin of ecclesiastical property is analogous to that of seigniorial property. In those turbulent times men fled for protection to the church no less than to the baron's castle; the priestly power, indeed, far outweighed that of the baron; it was the priest who held the key of paradise. Men willed their goods to the church on their death beds in the hope of securing a seat in paradise; this custom, which was voluntarily at the outset, became so general that it ended by being imposed as an obligation. "Any person dying without leaving a part of his possessions to the Church—which was termed dying *decimes*—was debarred from communion and sepulture. If a man died intestate his relations had to appeal to the bishops to appoint arbiters, who conjointly with themselves fixed the amount which the defunct ought to have bequeathed if he had made a testament."

The fear of the end of the world in the millennium contributed to multiply the dona-

tions to the priests and monasteries, for where was the use of keeping one's lands and chattels, when men and beast were about to perish, and the hour of judgment was at hand? But when the year 1000 had passed away without any sort of cataclysm, people recovered from their fright, and bitterly regretted having parted with their belongings during their lifetime. With a view to intimidating the good people who demanded the restitution of their goods, the Church had recourse to anathemas and maledictions. The cartularies of the period abound with formulas of maledictions calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the donator and his relations; here is a sample of the imprecations which frequently recur in the records of Auvergne. "If a stranger, if any of your relations, if your son or your daughter should be insensate enough to contest this donation, to lay hands upon the goods dedicated to God and consecrated to His saints, may they be struck, like Herod, with an awful wound, may they, like Dathan, Abiram, and Judas, who sold the Lord, be tortured in the depths of hell."

But the property of the Church was derived, also, from other less turbid sources:



men gave away their possessions and even their persons in exchange for her temporal protection. "The major part of the acts of voluntary slavery (obnoxatio), says Guerard, were prompted by the spirit of devotion, and by the indulgence practised by the bishops and abbots towards their serfs, and by the benefits which the law accorded them." The serfs and vassals of the Church and monasteries enjoyed equal privileges with those belonging to the king; they were entitled to a threefold compensation in case of injury, damage, or death. The king and the Church undertook to prosecute the culprit, whereas, ordinarily, that was the business of the family of the injured person.

The convents were fortified places able to sustain regular sieges, and the monks were experts in the use of arms. At Hastings, churchmen fought on both sides; the Abbey of Hida, a convent situate in Winchester, had brought Harold a contingent of twelve monks, who all fell fighting. The high dignitaries of the church were military chieftains, who laid down their cross and chasuble to grasp a sword and don a cuirass. Many, like the Bishop of Cahors, when they officiated, solemnly deposited

on the altar their casque, cuirass, sword, and iron gauntlet. Roland at Roncevalles says to Oliver, in praise of Archbishop Turpin:

A right good cavalier, the Archbishop,  
None better on the earth, under the sky;  
Expert in fight alike with lance and spear.

In their enthusiasm for his prowess,

The French cry out: "Here be great bravery;  
The Cross is in safe keep with the Archbishop;  
Would God that Charles had more knights like to him!"

During the feudal period the clergy alone possessed instruction; this like their weapons, they placed at the service of the parishioners who maintained them. Many a time they interposed between the rural populations and the lords who oppressed them; just as in Ireland, nowadays, the inferior clergy make common cause against the landlords with the farmers and peasants who provide for their subsistence. But if between the rural and urban populations and the priests there subsisted a close union, the clergy were often at war with the feudal nobility. If in their fits of superstitious terror and feverish piety the barons were capable of stripping them-

selves of a portion of their lands and riches in favor of the churches and monasteries, in their calmer moments they hankered after the possessions of the monks and priests, and seized the first opportunity of securing them.

The early kings and military chieftains bestowed churches and monasteries on their liege men and soldiers as rewards; from the 8th to the 11th centuries a considerable number of churches were in the hands of laymen. The kings of France down to the 18th century had conserved the droit de regale, which entitled them to all the fruits of the vacant bishoprics. When Henry VIII, the Bluebeard of English story and the Supreme Pontiff of England, in order to reform the Church, suppressed not fewer than 645 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2374 chantries and free chapels, 100 hospitals, with revenue amounting to two millions per annum, and shared the plunder with his courtiers and concubines, he practised on a larger scale what all his predecessors had done.

The nobility and clergy, the two classes who during the Middle Ages struggled for supremacy, discharged important and necessary functions; the tithes and socage-duty

they received were the price of the services they rendered.

(To be Continued.)

## CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

You hear it said occasionally that there are no classes in this democratic country.

The same people say that we are trying to set class against class.

"Are you class-conscious?"

"What is that?"

"Isn't it a fact that your labor is all you have to sell, and naturally you want the best value you can get for it?"

"That is so?"

"Can you get what you think you are fairly entitled to from the employer?"

"No, he pays as little as he possibly can."

"Then his class is up against you?"

"Yes, and that is so all round."

"You are conscious of that?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, you are class-conscious."

"Yes."

"But you send the employer and his class to Parliament to represent you."

"What do you think of yourself?"

The capitalist will tell you that he makes his money work for him. That is only his joke. It's you that work for him. He knows it; you don't.

While the laborer works eight or ten hours a day the mortgage on his home works twenty-four. The mortgage doesn't belong to a union, is never unemployed, and doesn't get locked out.



## Finland's Liberated Woman.

Female Members of Parliament,  
who were formerly Servant  
Girls, Sempstresses, and  
Spinners.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

Translated from the "Social-Demokraten" by  
O. W. JORGENSEN.

Helsingfors, May, 1907.

WHEN Finland's new Parliament met on May 22, 19 women made their entrance into Parliament House as representatives of the people. It was an exceedingly important event—a red-letter day in the political history of the world. For on this occasion woman for the first time took her place in the law-making Assembly.

Woman's just claim for equal rights with men in a community where she is more and more burdened with his responsibilities is a burning question all over the world; but conservatism is strong, and it is only where the Social-Democracy is understood that her claims are meeting with success, and it was the extension of the franchise, and the splendid victory of the Socialists, which enabled the Finnish woman to suddenly show the way to her sex all over the world.

After the general strike in Finland, which terminated when the workers had forced the ruling capitalist Government to grant them the franchise, a commission was appointed to work out this reform. The capitalists meanwhile treated the question of franchise for the woman as a joke, and when the

Socialists further pressed her claim to equal rights with men in regard to seeking election for Parliament, the capitalist and middle classes, and even the women belonging to these classes, became absolutely antagonistic. An intense campaign then started between the women of the "upper" and "lower" classes, and it was only after the threat of another general strike that the victory was gained in spite of woman herself—that is, the upper class woman.

Women all over the world can learn from this. They must everywhere join the Socialist movement. The woman of the upper class is more upper class than woman. She has no other sex than the master of capitalism.

That the capitalist papers in Finland are now heaping insults and infamous spite on the brave pioneers only reveals their impotent rage over their defeat, and does not surprise the Socialists. Nothing else could be expected from the press.

Of the 19 Finnish women in Parliament, nine are Social-Democrats—all with the working woman's dark and bitter experiences of life, all drawn from the ranks of the real proletariat. There are mothers and young girls who, through their own experiences, know the sufferings of thrall-bound woman, and who are Socialists less by study than by instinct. Just because they themselves have fought and starved will they be the best fitted to fight for a better life for the coming generation of women.

There is Annie Huotari, seamstress, now secretary to the Seamstress's Union; there is Ida Aalle, formerly cook; there is Minna Kanervo and Sandra Reinholdson, servant girls; Maria Raunio, seam-

stress, and Hilja Paerassinen, public school teacher, now a well-known authoress, and one of the leaders in the movement. All of them occupied front positions in the party, and during the campaign they proved themselves irresistible agitators.

But none of them possess such convincing oratory as Minna Sillanpaa, the renowned leader of the Servant Girls' Union, and Maria Laine, Finland's Louise Michel.

Minna Sillanpaa is editor of the Socialist women's weekly paper, "The Working Woman." She is well-known to almost every child in Finland, and has herself been in service for many years. She is tall, firmly built, and determination is her strong characteristic.

I met Minna Sillanpaa in the servant girls' offices—large, well-lighted premises where unemployed servant girls were busily employed ironing.

"About myself I have nothing to say," she observed, "but much about the women's movement in Finland. The organization of the servant girls has from a small beginning attained to its present enormous proportions. We have now 30 branches, with a membership of 3000. We have organizations in almost every town, and the wages during the past five years have increased about 40 per cent, while the conditions, under which the girls work, have vastly improved.

Among the women in the May-day procession you perhaps took notice of 200 especially well-dressed and joyous women; they were servant girls."

While I was listening to Minna Sillanpaa, another woman arrived at the office. This was Maria

Laine, the party's greatest woman agitator.

Mrs. Laine is the Socialist women's leader. She has lived under the poorest conditions, first as a servant girl, then as a seamstress, and has brought up her three children, while her husband was helplessly bedridden. Her sufferings have told lightly on her small, youthful figure and still less on her emotional face.

Maria Laine's life-work is bound up with the success of the Socialist Sunday-school movement. Of her Sunday-schools she says:

"The Sunday-school in Helsingfors is called the Ideal Union. It started five years ago, and numbers now about 1000 children, the smallest from two years of age by themselves, and the oldest up to 16 years of age by themselves. They are taught Socialism from the start, learning to regard history and all conditions of Society, past and present, from the Socialist viewpoint. The very small children are shown the difference between the conditions in their poor homes and the conditions in the well-to-do homes. They are encouraged to ask and answer questions until everything is perfectly clear to them. Later on comes sport, handicrafts, and Socialist lectures. Already at 13 to 14 years of age do they start to lecture themselves. In this way a new generation is being reared, for whom it will not be necessary to go through the sufferings of their parents to understand Socialism.

"But, oh! what a fight we have had to go through with the embittered teachers of the old Sunday-schools. Now, several of the latter are coming over to us, and the schools are progressing by leaps and bounds. When we have arrived at that stage in which every



child shall receive a Socialist education, then in the next generation will we stand in the Socialist State.

"And Finland will be the first to stand there!"

## What Socialism Means.

"THE Socialists maintain that the present system (in which land and capital are in the hands of individuals) leads to social and economic anarchy, to the degradation of the working man and his family, to the growth of wealth and idleness among the wealth classes, to bad and inartistic workmanship, to adulteration in all its forms, and that it is tending more and more to separate society into two classes—wealthy millionaires confronted by an enormous mass of proletarians—the issue out of which must be either Socialism or social ruin. To avoid these evils, and to secure the more equitable distribution of the means and appliances of happiness, the Socialists propose that land and capital should become the property of society, and be managed for the general good."—"Encyclopedia Britannica."

"Let no man fear the name of Socialist. The movement of the working class for Justice by any other name

would be as terrible."—Father Barry.

"Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for all men."—William Morris.

"A theory of policy that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of labor and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is 'Every one according to his deeds.'"—"Standard Dictionary."

"Issimply applied Christianity; the Golden Rule applied to every-day life."—Professor Ely.

"The citizens of a large nation, industrially organized, have reached their happiness when the producing, distributing, and other activities are such that each citizen finds in them a place for all his energies and aptitudes, while he obtains the means of satisfying all his desires."—Herbert Spencer.

"The answer of Socialism to the Capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave-owner and the feudal

lord, both of which were regarded as necessary to the well-being and even the very existence of society."—Professor W. Clarke.

"Socialism being the product of social evolution, the only danger lies in obstructing it."—Rev. F. M. Sprague.

"Socialism is an endeavor to substitute for the anarchist struggle or fight for existence an organized co-operation for existence. It is also a distinct historical theory which accounts for the progress of man in society by the command over the forces of nature by the economical development of the power which it has of producing wealth."—H. M. Lyndman.

"The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed."—Webster's Dictionary.

Ah! come, cast off all fooling, for this at least we know—  
That the Dawn and the Day is coming, and  
forth the banners go!

The money actually in England belonging to people who do not work for it, and who really have only to spend it intelligently to justify their existence, amounts to 4500,000,000.—Bernard Shaw.

Speaking at a "drunk" tendered to the Gov.-General at Lithgow, John Hurley, M.L.A., "referred to the conclusion of the coal-lumpers' strike with gratification. They were glad, he said, to see that Mr. Hughes had brought about such a result. He hoped to see more men like Mr. Hughes and fewer like Tom Mann."

Coming from John Hurley, and applauded by the industrial sweaters and political crooks and gilded loafers who were present, that statement will be regarded by honest workers as something considerably favorable to Tom Mann. A compliment from such a source would carry with it a bad-looking imputation. What does Mr. Hughes think?

And, anyhow, the result was brought about by the lumpers.

Senator Guthrie (of Sonoma fame) and other alleged working-class representatives, who couldn't find time to help in the Sydney waterside war, when the Combine endeavored to wreck the Coal Lumpers' Union, were in force at the recent Lithgow swill, and joined with the sweaters in a general smoodge to Gov.-General Northcote—paid figurehead of Australian Capitalism.

The coal lumpers' yin will be a win for International Socialism.



## England Moves Along.

EVERYWHERE the Socialist forces are moving onward. Victory follows victory. Germany, Finland, Austria, Italy, Bavaria, and other lands have added their records; and now conservative old slave-driven robber-ruled England shows signs of getting into line.

Socialist Grayson has been elected to the British House of Commons for the Colne Valley Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, defeating his Liberal and Conservative opponents.

Grayson's objective was put forward in much the same wording as the objective printed on the cover of this magazine. The badly-informed "Daily Telegraph" has mixed up that portion referring to the "establishment of social and economic equality between the sexes" until it has been made to read "the abolition of sex ties."

Now, sex ties would seem to be something hard to abolish. Their breaking would involve physical reconstruction of the human.

But this fact does not deter the "Telegraph," which goes one worse, and converts this alleged desire on the part of a Socialist to abolish sex ties

into an advocacy of free love and destruction of the marriage tie.

Of course, if sex ties were abolished, the sexes would also have to be abolished—for while there are sexes there will be sex ties. When the sexes are abolished, there wsn't be any marriage tie to destroy, because there won't be any race to make a marriage tie.

Really, the calamity howlers of the "Telegraph" are so hopelessly looney when they approach the question of Socialism that they are positively not able to discern the impossible idiocy and disastrous conclusion of their own rocky reasoning.

"The women of the "Liberal and Reform" wing of the anti-Socialist movement have started a Club in Sydney, where they teach gymnastics; and the daily press reports that some of the pupils have done "extraordinary things in the contortionist line of business." It should be gratifying to the great anti-Socialist leader to learn that some one is benefitting by his example, for Mr. Reid has himself done a considerable few "extraordinary things in the contortionist line of business."

## The Social Revolution.

### How Will It Come About in Australia?

FOLLOWING is a translation of a recent article in the Rome "Avanti," by Francis Secusa (Sydney correspondent):

The "Avanti" has raised the question: "How will the Social Revolution come about?" reproducing the opinions—in truth, a little too much divergent—of Guesde, Jaures, and Cipriani concerning how it will take place in France.

Now, if your readers are curious to know how this change, so much awaited in both hemispheres, will happen in a country at their antipodes, let them cast aside the idea of 12,000 miles of distance, and follow me in giving a glance at the situation.

What do we observe here "down under"?

The absence of a blood aristocracy and of institutions from their nature conservative and from tradition reactionary; the absence of a standing army, if we except a small artillery force for coastal defence, which in a noted industrial conflict gave undoubted proof of its attachment to the wage-earners.

A bourgeoisie composed of the vigorous colonizers of a virgin continent or of fortunate seekers of gold—practically the workmen of yesterday—with faces still sunburnt and hands indurated by toil, and who nourish always an innate sympathy for those who work and suffer; an upperclass educated in the school of democracy, and law-

abiding, who, even if they felt the inclination, would not have the temerity, nor the possibility, to perpetuate their dominion with a high hand, or to resist their spoliation with a repression of violence.

A laboring class (not proletariat, which here does not exist), cultivated, reflective, not impatient, which never excites itself or loses its head in success or reverse, alien to violence and brute force; a conscious class which knows what it wants—and means to get it, a little at a time, with the franchise and organisation; confident in its leaders—practical men, calculators, broken-in to class strife, and who, knowing the weak side of their masters, know how to take them.

And, finally, a progressive public, parliamentary, compliant to the wish of the majority, with a relish for social reform. And then a scrupulous obedience to the law, whatever it may be; and an almost general repugnance to the adoption of methods other than constitutional in changing it.

Things being thus, it is easy to preface the lawful and pacific character—without grave shocks and perturbations—of the social revolution in Australia.

It's first phase: the conquest of public power by the preponderant workers—an event which may happen from one moment to the other—would reduce itself to a change of ministry, and, the dethronement of the BOURGEOISIE, to a "calm sunset."

The rest will come by itself; and what we have observed in this connection does not authorise us to believe that, in the nationalisation of the public service and industries, &c., the workman-government will encounter anything more serious than a lively parliamentary oppo-



sition and a protracted passive resistance. But even should the superseded classes show their teeth, the force attached to the maintenance of order, supported by an auxiliary body of 100,000 trades union special constables, would be more than sufficient to keep in check.

The intervention of the United Kingdom—in the interest of “British capital” invested in these States—though possible, would be highly improbable.

As for the means of giving effect to the devised economic-social reforms—and it would be a question of long, patient, reformatory work, not a change more or less instantaneous—any forecast would be, to say little, premature.

All will depend on circumstances.

However, even now one can hold that, from the beginning, the means will neither be expropriation nor the suppression of the liberty to produce, sell, or buy, or of the right of possession—measures repugnant to Australian sentiment.

In all probability, the Labor Government will adhere to the old middle-class methods, to which the people are accustomed—taxation and competition.

Thus, if it be desired that the great uncultivated estates held by land speculators return to the nation, and be made profitable, it would suffice, in my opinion, to place upon them a land tax, such as would make the holders get rid of them as quickly as possible, and, failing purchasers, to cede them to the State at a nominal price.

Is it desired to nationalise bread-making?

It would be enough to tax the grinding and the entry of the grain to secure the triumph of the pub-

lic bakeries, and the closing of the private ovens.

Is it desired to make the State the sole producer and distributor of textile fabrics and of articles of clothing needed by its citizens?

An impost (which, however, exists) on the importation of ready-made clothing and clothing material, on permits to manufacture and dispose of the same, on the factories, and on the ground they occupy, where textile and sartorial industries are carried on and goods despatched, would be sufficient for the purpose.

These taxes, which, if need be, could be increased ad absurdum, without striking at the products of the State, would determine the liquidation or bankruptcy of the relative private industry, whose workshops, warehouses, shops, and appurtenances could be acquired by the State at trivial rates.

The staffs employed by them would simply pass into the service of the State. With regard to the bankrupts, they would certainly lament; but how many such victims does not the marked middle-class competition claim? These die of want, those would find certain employment and a remuneration proportionate to their capacity in the public service.

The means of transport would equally become nationalised, with a heavy tax on vehicles and despatch of merchandise, and with such augmentation of the rights of anchorage, pilotage, etc., as would render the continuation of private services impossible, in the face of competition with the vehicles and mercantile navies of the State. To avoid the migration of floating an invested capital, and capital in general capable of be-

ing nationalised, certain provisions will perhaps be necessary.

One of the first acts of the Labor Government will be the conversion of the Savings Bank into a State Credit Bank. It will break up usury and private banking monopoly, destined, however, to perish with the fading away of private industry and speculation.

This social-revolutionary period would necessarily have a pronounced protectionist tone. This notwithstanding, high customs imposts would not remain in force longer than the extinction of private enterprise. Following to protect national production from foreign materials it would be sufficient to abstain from importing them.

At this rate, surmounting economic crises and not light difficulties, we would arrive at the second phrase of the revolution—at the Workingman Industrial State, a colossal national domestic economy, in which each citizen is employed by the State, and produces or exercises a productive function, of one kind or another, for the good of all.

But this would but half realise the dream of the Social-Democrat, revolutionary collectivist. Individualism and economic privilege would, with this, have received a mortal blow; but the salary system, and also, in a manner, the exploitation of the producer [on the part of ALL], besides many other social injustices, would permeate.

It would then be thought necessary to again reform; to eliminate the surviving injustice, to reduce this excessive concentration of political-economical-industrial power, accessible to corruption, and which might degenerate in

despotism. It would be thought necessary to entrust to the trade-corporations the functions of directing production, of regulating the relations between production and consumption, and of recompensing the producers; in fact, to socialise national property and industries, and found a collective co-operative community which would compensate its members according to their work. It would, in fact, be necessary to reform and progress always towards perfection; until degeneration sets in and plunges these frail mortals into primitive barbarism, or until a cataclysm or the or the exhaustion of terrestrial heat will wipe them off from the face of this continent.

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A new law which was adopted in Canada last month to prevent strikes and lock-outs is causing a good deal of trouble. The Act imposes fines upon those held to be responsible for causing strikes or lock-outs without a previous Government investigation. The fine for employees is from £2 to £10, and for employers from £20 to £200 for each day of the illegal strike or lock-out respectively. “Any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lock-out, or any employees to go or continue on strike contrary to the provision of this Act” is to be fined not less than £10.



## THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

(Reprinted from "Justice.")

A friend wants to know what Socialists mean by the term "class struggle?" Well, we mean this: The people of the world are divided into two classes—the working class, or those who produce the wealth, and the capitalist class, or those who exploit the workers, and live in idleness at their expense without performing any useful or necessary labor. Between these there is no middle ground; you, reader, either belong to one or the other of these classes whether you realize it or not. Between these two classes, there is going on a gigantic struggle. The capitalist class is struggling to get hold of more and more of the wealth created by labor (and remember that all wealth is created by labor) and the laboring class is struggling to retain more and more of the product of their toil; the culmination of this struggle has been the strike and lock-out in factory and the grange, farmers' alliance and kindred organizations among farmers, and the trust and combinations of capital among capitalists, and the struggle becomes more and more fierce, and each side is wasting an immense amount of energy, and causing untold suffering, without in any way relieving the suffering or lessening the struggle, and in many instances not even recognizing that there is really a struggle going on.

Socialists are the only ones who have recognized the struggle and offered a scientific solution. They say that the strike and lock-out, the trust (either of labor or capital) for the purpose of testing physical strength, is unscientific and a waste of energy, that instead of laborers striking for higher wages they should unite their strength at the polls, vote themselves into power, and have not higher wages, but all they produce, and say to the other class, we do not need you! "He that will not work, neither shall he eat." This is the solution of the class struggle. This will do away with classes. It is possible, it is probable, yes, it is inevitable! but it cannot come until the producers of wealth recognize the real situation, and quit tanning their "reforms" and get in with their own class, and capture the powers of government, and use it to elevate the race rather than pile up wealth for a few while the masses starve starvation in the face. Thus we say: "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose, you have a world to gain!"—"The People's Press."

## Strike Hard for Glorious Freedom.

Ye men the eve of battle, of the clash 'twixt Might and Right;  
The Sweaters Thug and Bigot united stand for Might;  
The Captains Bank and Landlord 'gainst Labor take their stand;  
The General's Plute and Broodle with Lord Plunder in command.  
To fight in Might's fierce battle, every human Bird of Prey,  
Every enemy of the Toiler is marshalled in array.  
Their motto's "Down with Labor! Capital's flag raise high—  
The earth is ours; the people slaves!" This is their battle-crie;  
We own the earth by right of birth!  
What matter's Labor's fuss.  
We let them live and they must give  
The wealth of their brain and brawn to US!

Then up, ye Sons of Labor! and meet them man to man!  
Strike your blows for Freedom. This is our human plan—  
Right the Wrong of Ages! Smash down the power of Might!  
Oh, see the thrones of Plutus rock when your battle's won for Right!  
Your motto: Wide World's Freedom; your cause for Good alone;  
Your aim to win for Labor the wealth that's Labor's own.  
Your battle-song be "Justice"! The red flag's now unfurled—  
Strike hard for glorious Freedom, O workers of the world!  
Ye are workmen; ye'll be freemen!  
Let your blows fall swift and sure.  
"Rights of the Rich?" There're few of them which  
Are not the blood-stained wrongs of the swindled poor.

Hark! the shout of Labor's soldiers, as to battle forth they go—  
All the fair lands we'll unlock! Land-losing graspers, know  
Your reign of Land Grab's over! We'll teach you at the poll  
How we scorn your plunder system. Dribblers of the old-age pension dote,  
Widow-robbers, Virtus-spoilers, Schemers all for Peace and Power,  
At the Ballot-box we'll crush you in Right's victorious hour,  
When we raise the flag of Freedom in the bushland and the town,  
When our manhood is awakened, and we vote the Robbers down.  
Then we'll end our Slavery, end their Knavery,  
And Hope shall dawn with end of Care  
When every man and every woman  
Will live and breathe in Freedom's air.

Strike them at the Ballot-box, ye women folk who toil—  
Strike, men, the Robbers who'd steal the widow's cruise of oil.  
March with our Freedom's army, and, where the battle's thickest, fight  
To tear the Robber Standard down, to raise the blood-red flag of Right!  
To your own selves give the right to live,  
And lift your class from the Sweaters' Sin.  
Down with Might! Hail to the Right!  
Vote the Robber System out—vote Socialism in!

Carbena (Queenbeyan).

THE JOURNAL.