

A Harvest Hymn.

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

Chorus.

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

The lords have now the vintage,
 The bankers claim the corn,
 The produce of the farmer

By craft and guile is torn
 From both himself and household
 To spend in court and hall
 On minions and their masters

Who crowd to hunt and ball;
 Arise, O downcast toiler!
 With sickle in thy hand,

Two harvests lie this morning
 The length of this good land:
 The one is now before thee,
 With plenty for thy need;

Let the idlers reap the whirlwind
 Of which they've sown the seed.

Wanted, A Working-Class Party.

By H.E.R.

THE N.S.W. State Parliament Censure Debate has ended in victory for the Wade faction—and the McGowen chilly faction must still sit in the Shades of Opposition.

From a Socialist viewpoint, it is a regrettable thing that the McGowenites were defeated.

Because the accession to power of the Labor Party will demonstrate to the people the "impossibilist" [that's a word of their own coining] nature of the politics of the middle-class laborites, and hasten the victory of the working-class ranged under the banner of Socialism.

The Censure Debate was remarkable for the displayed utter inability of the Labor Opposition to direct their attack from the groundwork of a conception of working-class politics and economics. The lessons of historical growth and development the speakers on the Labor side might never have studied; the supremacy of the capitalist class and its control of all the economic forces they might never have heard of; the class struggle—the war between the exploited

and the exploiter—every Labor speech was a practical denial of.

There was an attack on working-class lines.

There was no attack on approved middle-class lines.

Long hours were spent in the iteration and reiteration of minor and petty grievances. Some of them were years old; they were dragged to the chamber of conflict to serve a professional party purpose.

There were pleadings that were almost tearful that the Arbitration Act—the strongest legal power ever yet placed in the hands of the capitalist class for the strangling of unions and smashing down of working-class organisation—should not be displaced by Mr. Wade's proposed Wages Boards Act, similar in principle and differing only in detail from the Arbitration Act, in the same way that tweedledum differs from tweedledum. And after that the main burden of the cry of the Opposition was that for the sure and certain salvation of this threatened country the middle class "democratic" Reform party should be fitted down to make way for the "democratic" middle-class Labor party.

How different would have been the attitude of a legiti-

mate working-class party! Its spokesmen would have challenged the Wade Government on the main ground that it stood for the Capitalist Class—the useless, non-producing, robber-class—in this State. They would have traced the story of human development, and stripped naked the ways of Capitalism. They would have shown how with the triumph of Capitalism the worker was denuded of independence and individuality; how more and more the worker—male or female—becomes an infinitesimal part in the huge human machinery that produces for profit; how the world's great wealth won by the world's workers is gradually concentrated in fewer and fewer hands; how Governments—and especially N.S.W. Governments—have so far been used as machinery for enforcing the laws and registering the politics of the Capitalist Class. And, on matters like the Land Scandals, they would have plainly pronounced that these were phases only of the ways of organised capitalism, and as strongest evidence of this they would have pointed to the immunity from prosecution granted to the Edolls and McKays and the other practically self-confessed swindlers and bribees—an immunity

which immediately removed all danger of the conviction of W.P. Crick, even if he were as guilty as the circumstances appeared to indicate. They would have reviewed the mal-administration of the Arbitration Act by Attorney-General and now Premier Wade, and their exposures and denunciations would have been as merciless as they would have been fearless. The setting back of the law processes in the case of the Grays, and the release from jail of ex-policeman Johnson, and the granting of bail to a person charged with murder during the Coal Lumpers' Lock-out—the Grays, the ex-policeman, and the alleged murderer all working for the Waterside Combins as blacklegs—would have been handled in a way that would have made Australia ring with the shame of it and the scandal of it. They would have explained that Land Scandals and Corrupt Administration and the making of Class Laws, and the creation of Class-dominated "Arbitration" Courts and "Courts of Justice," are all part of the game as it is played for Capitalism by Capitalist Governments and professional politicians; and they would furthermore have made it clear that Capitalism

can only maintain its hold on the means of wealth production while it holds control of the power to govern, and that the feverish clinging to office of the Wade party is not so much a personal matter (as alleged by some of the McGowenites), but rather a class matter. A legitimate working-class party would have proclaimed that the fact that the workers create all the State's wealth and that they are more than 80 per cent of the population, entitles them alone to the wealth they create, and to say how the affairs of the State—political and economic—shall be organised; and the onslaught of such a party would have been an educational factor and inspiration of a rallying force, hastening the day of Labor's emancipation.

* * * * *
That the workers of N.S.W. are spoken for in Parliament by a party which repudiates the politics and economics of the world's working-class movement is due solely to lack of knowledge on the part of the workers themselves.

But that lack of knowledge is not a thing to last for ever. Here in N.S.W., and in Australia as a whole, by reason of economic pressure, by reason of the incessant educational work of the Inter-

national Socialist forces, the workers are learning—slowly enough, it is true—the truth concerning their own wage-slavery, they are understanding the cause of it. Craft prejudices—the prejudices born of sectional organisation—are breaking down before the strength of that understanding and the solid principles of the I.W.W. are spreading and spreading national hatreds (fanned often into jugiostic flame by the newspapers and orators of Capitalism) will die down; and the sectarian brutalities and creed bitternesses on which capitalism has so long relied for the greater division and weakening of the working-class forces, will vanish as the people acquire greater and greater knowledge. Then "like lions after slumber," they will arise in their strength, the attack will not partake of the nature of a sham fight; the clarion call of Labor will ring through the Land when the Working Class marches to the final conquest of the political and economic forces—in other words, when the Social Revolution comes.

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**An Open Page**  
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Heredity v. Environment

By H. I. JENSEN.

The sea is the quickest, easiest and perhaps safest road for inter-course. Deep inlets penetrate far into the country and give every man a chance to get accustomed to the sea. The country is not rich, but the waters teem with fish, so that the Norwegian must look upon the sea as a source of his livelihood. In this way environment tends to make the Norwegian a sailor, and, no doubt, the tendency, having existed for ages, is also propagated to some extent by heredity. Yet, transplant the Norseman to America or Australia, and he soon accommodates himself to the new environment and loses his taste for sea-roving. Many Norwegian sailors are settled in Australia and their children become good bushman and farmers, and show no desire to go to sea. In America there are large colonies of Norwegian farmers, whose aspirations and desires are much the same as other American citizens. Hence changed environments can overcome hereditary tendencies.

Greece, in the early days of authentic history a nation of sea-rovers and warriors, has become a servile and spiritless nation, although its old characteristics are gradually reasserting themselves. The early characteristics were developed, as in Norway, by the striking physical feature of the country. The decadence of the Grecian race again could not have happened if heredity is such a grand force as its vindicators allege. This racial decadence took place through a change of environment brought about, not by any change of scenery, but by the influx of other races, such as the Roman and Turks, who enslaved the original inhabitants; and many of the disadvantageous customs and conditions introduced by the Turks still prevail in Greece, and pollute the morals of the country.

The rapid uprising of Japan, and the development there of western ideas, shows how rapidly hereditary tendencies can be suppressed.

The stagnation of China is likewise the effect of environment. Through race-consolidation and favorable environment, in that the country presented no great obstacles to transit, the Chinese soon reached a high state of civilization. Then came prosperity

over-population followed. Then conditions became unfavorable and decadence set in. That it is environment that makes a Chinaman's character what it is, is amply shown by the fact that Chinese children brought up under Australian conditions by white people become in habits, manners, and modes of thought, Australians. Of course, for other reasons, we want to exclude Asiatic immigration.

The instances mentioned show that national instincts transmitted by heredity can be eliminated by change of environment in a single generation.

Let us now consider how hereditary tendencies in an individual may be altered by change of environment.

The two great naturalists Darwin and Linneus both were intended for the church. Their families were intensely religious, and both father and grandfather of Linneus had been clergymen. Yet both of these scientists drifted into different professions through making university friendships and coming into a different mental atmosphere. Darwin even became an agnostic.

In our daily experience we often come across aged couples who in disposition are even more alike than brother

and sister. Yet those two individuals were probably of extremely different temperament in their younger days. Here again environment has overcome hereditary.

This same similarity in disposition is often observed in two mates who have worked together for many years.

Again, in the same family we frequently find one child different from all the others. Such a child is usually considered a throwback, a case of reversion, to the characteristics of some remote ancestor. Not only has such a reversion or throwback never been proved, but for many other reasons it seems an absurd supposition. A great artist or a great scientist often springs from a family which for generation after generation has been constantly engaged at most humble pursuits. Here some circumstance in the early life of the child, either in the mother's womb or in early infancy has given the child the strange gift.

In some cases a genius is born in an intellectual family, and the worshippers of heredity immediately claim this as an instance of transmission of intellectual qualities by hereditary, but

(Continued on Page 12.)

Other Lands

UNITED STATES.

According to the Milwaukee "Social-Democratic Herald," Eugene V. Debs has been reinstated as a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. When Debs organized the ill-starred American Labor Union, prior to the great Pullman strike of 1894, when the union had also to fight the Government, he resigned his secretaryship of the B. of L.F., and his editorship of the "Firemen's Magazine," and the order then expelled him.

Socialists in the various States are nominating their tickets for the fall elections, and are preparing for an active campaign.

INDIA.

Bepin Chandra Pal is another victim of English capitalistic tyranny and misrule in India, having been sentenced to six weeks rigorous imprisonment for refusing to give evidence against the "Bande Mataram." After the sentence great disorder prevailed in the streets of Calcutta, the crowd vigorously attacking the police.

CANADA.

At Kingston (Ontario) a

fight recently took place in the Dominion Cotton Mills between a number of Canadian girls and a number of English immigrant girls who had been brought in to blackleg the Canadians.

Legislation is threatened to make it a punishable offence to send letters or despatches to the press of other countries "libelling Canada." This is to stop the appearance in British papers of letters from unsuccessful immigrants.

FINLAND.

The grant of 20 million marks towards the military expeditions of the Russian Empire was opposed in the Diet by the Social-Democrats and the Agrarians, while the Swedish and Finnish parties supported it.

In the course of a month our Finnish Party press was subjected to terms of imprisonment, amounting in all to five months and ten days, £64 in fines, and £39 10s in costs. That was divided between six papers.

GERMANY.

An offer is made in the "Cologne Gazette" to aristocrats and capitalists who desire to get the title of Freiherr (Baron) that they can do so by investing 300,000 roubles (£15,000) in a National Liberal paper.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

V.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the extension of the manufacturing system and the factories, property, under the form of gold and silver, underwent a change. At the outset, these two metals, even when stamped and converted into money, were property of an essentially private character; their owner hoarded them or used them for personal ornament. In India and the countries of the East the latter is still one of the uses they are put to. They but rarely served as a means of exchange, the products themselves being ordinarily bartered. The feudal kings could utter false coin, or debase the coin, without very materially injuring the commercial transactions of their subjects. But when, with the advent of the commercial period gold and silver became the representative signs of value, the standard measure of all commodities, these metals acquired the right to breed legitimately, to bear legal interest; till then lending on interest had been considered dishonorable; a practice defensible only towards the stranger—"who is the enemy," says the unlovely God of the Jews.

Lending money for profit was condemned by the Pope and Councils. Such as were addicted to the practice were hated and contemned. Exposed to danger of every sort, they jeopardised their lives and fortunes. The Jews of the Middle Ages, those accumulators of gold and silver, alive to the risks incurred by their beloved gold, put their faith in the promises neither of kings nor nobles, and only advanced moneys on the deposits of precious stones, or on equally good security.

The bourgeois rehabilitated usury, and exalted the business of the money-lender into one of the most lucrative and honorable of civilised functions; to live on one's income as a fund-holder is the bourgeois' ideal life. In the 16th century, while Calvin, the authorised representative of the religious manifestation of the bourgeois economic revolution, was legitimating the lending on interest in the name of all the theological virtues, the Chancellor Duprat laid the foundations, in France, of the public debt by creating in 1552 perpetual annuities at a rate of interest of 8 per cent., called *rentes de l'hôtel de ville*. The public debt became the savings-banks of the bourgeoisie, where they deposited the money they

could find no employment for in businesses. In earlier ages the temple of Jerusalem, the House of Jehovah, filled that office; it served as a bank for deposits, and the Jews, from every part of the world stored their precious metals there; but those deposits bore no interest.

The public debt is a bourgeois improvement. The Kings of France, prior to 1789, still imbued with the feudal ideas on usury, were wont, on an emergency, to lower the rate of interest by a fourth or one-half, and at times even to suspend payment. Other European sovereigns acted quite as unceremoniously by their fundholders. This aristocratic fashion of treating their creditors has been made a constant reproach to the feudal government by the bourgeoisie: one of the first acts of the bourgeoisie Revolution of 1789 was to proclaim the inviolability of the public debt and to place it above all political revolutions and all contingent changes of Government. The public debt was thence solidly constituted. "The public debt," says Marx, "becomes one of the most powerful levers of primitive accumulation. As with a stroke of an enchanter's wand, it endows barren money with the power

of breeding, and thus turns it into capital without the necessity of its exposing itself to the risks inseparable from the employment in industry or even in usury. The State creditors actually give away nothing, for the sum lent is transformed into public bonds, easily negotiable, which go on functioning in their hands just as so much hard cash would." It is just as if the bank-notes bore interest.

The establishment of the public credit, while it afforded a hitherto unparalleled security to the individual capitalist, enhanced the influence of the financiers to whom the Government were obliged to apply for money, a fact, however, which in no wise prevented the kings of the old regime from treating them like the Jews of the Middle Ages; dragging them before the courts of justice, despoiling and hanging them. Howbeit, a century before the revolution of 1789 their influence in society had become so considerable that the highest nobility solicited the favor of giving their daughters in marriage to the upstarts of finance, in order to acquire the right of sharing their millions.

The social ascendancy gained by finance, and which keeps on growing, is an economic necessity at a time

when great commercial, industrial, and agricultural enterprises, banks, railways, canals, high furnaces, etc., have outgrown the means of private capitalists to carry them out, and require associated capital for their execution; the function of the financier is first to accumulate capital and afterwards to distribute it according to the requirements of industry and commerce. In a society based on mechanical industry, the importance of the capital, sunk in the instruments of labor (the constant capital of Marx); the quantity of circulating capital (variable capital); the rapidity and abundance of production: the markets, the time required for the sale of the goods and realisation of the payments, all make of finance the pivot of the economic system.

But finance, mechanical industry, and modern methods of cultivation could not develop without essentially modifying the character of property, by converting it from a personal thing into an impersonal thing; biding the time when it shall resume its primitive form and once again become common.

(To be continued.)

No sane Socialist deludes himself with the belief that

the capitalist class of this or any country will relinquish its privilege to rule and rob, without a struggle. It will probably be necessary for the exploited farmers and wage-earners to resort to more forcible measures than the ballot to break the strangle-hold upon their throats. The threat that the present masters of property will resort to arms in its defence will frighten no one. The only sort of fighting the capitalists will do is from behind the scenes and out of reach of shot and shell. They are a warlike bunch so long as they can hire others to do the fighting for them but personally they are capable only of defending a bargain counter. As they depend chiefly upon the working-class for their soldiers, and the workers are rapidly becoming wise to the game, their supply of butchers is liable to fall short of their needs.

As to confiscation, or the intention to confiscate, Socialism pleads not guilty. Capitalism is based on Confiscation. Out of the confiscation of the products of labor all capital comes. The program of the revolutionary working class purposes to abolish the power of the capitalist class to confiscate the product of labor.—“Western Clarion.”

Father McGrady on Socialism.

FATHER McGRADY, parish priest of Philadelphia, in the course of a lecture on “Socialism as a means of civilisation,” said: “The object of civilisation lies in the endeavor of humanity to become free of the compulsion to incessantly labor. We have surpassed all earlier generations in the accumulation of wealth. The genius of invention has been pressed into every human activity. Read the reports of our commissions on trade, and you will find that our power of production is 20 times greater than it was ten years ago. We should have 20 times the comforts of life, but that is not the case. Poverty rules everywhere, and holds an equal pace with progress in other things. People say that Socialists are atheists and blasphemers. I ask, is it blasphemy to strive for a better condition of things? Socialism is in the first place a struggle of the workers to emancipate themselves from wage slavery, and thereby the emancipation of humanity. My friends, work is the blessing of civilisation. Labor has built the cities and towns. Labor has made knowledge possible, and still—now we

have three men for every job, because the workers have made an individualistic struggle for work. Through the over-supply offering, wages have fallen; and through want of work we have become beggars, vagabonds, and criminals. Socialism is the only means of saving us from the bog of present-day wage slavery. And Socialism will come; no one can hinder it. It is a natural necessity—the next forward step in civilisation. As the capitalistic system succeeded feudalism, so will Socialism—the unity of mankind—displace capitalism. All calumny and throwing of mud is useless.”

The statement that Socialism specially “burns to confiscate” land is laughable, but it is not true. The ruling class has always dispossessed the common people of land. The present farming class is largely a tenant class, and the majority of those who are not tenants are staggering under mortgages that will eventually dispossess them. It is capitalism that confiscates land along with the balance of the means of production.

A great industrial fight is threatening in the Newcastle district.

Continued from Page 6.

they forget that in far more cases intellectual parents have stupid children, and that in exceptional cases environment has had greater influence than heredity. The fact that Mozart's father was a musician, and his mother musical too, created a musical environment which enhanced any hereditary tendency to music in the child.

How often lunacy is attributed to heredity! Yet in the busy humdrum of city life, insane children often spring from the sanest of families, especially when they have been born at a time of business failure and domestic worry.

How many children with bad instincts have been saved from a criminal life by a respectable bringing up! Barnardo's homes have afforded many shining instances.

The truth is that those instincts which are for the good of the race are strengthened by heredity, whilst evil and criminal instinct can only survive in a polluted environment.

For this reason social reformers have no reason to despair of success in their endeavors to raise mankind by bettering environment.

Even those palliatives which the Labor party carries

in its pocket are valuable. It is true that they serve to delay the day of REVOLUTION for which some sigh, but we should recollect that they pave the way to Socialism; they prepare the human mind for thinking in a socialistic way, whereas a redhot revolution in a country unprepared for Socialism leads to a shortlived period of democracy followed by reaction and a further infliction of bureaucracy.

We do not want merely a revolution of externals; it is the mind of man we must seek to revolutionise. Revolution, however, can affect no lasting good. Evolution alone can give us the panacea. We can hasten evolution by passing good laws, by educating men, women, and children, and by acting rightly and justly, and resenting wrong; in other words by creating a good environment. Environment is to the moral senses of man what light is to a plant.

Whenever a measure is proposed by any party which will tend to improve environment let us not wrangle about it because it does not go as far as some of us might wish. Let us unite to get it, and then let those of us who want still more agitate and educate till we get it.

Free Speech at Redfern.

A Fizzle for the Council.

APPARENTLY there is not going to be any free speech fight at Redfern after all. The Redfern Bumbles, despite the bounce and bluster of their previous Bombastes Furioso attitude, appear to have decided that the International Socialists would do all the scoring if a contest were entered upon with them over the right of Free Speech, and to have thereupon ignominiously backed down.

Last Wednesday at a very full meeting of the Group, comrade H. J. Hawkins was selected to speak at Redfern, and, if interfered with, to qualify for residence as one of His Gracious's guests.

Accordingly, on Thursday the late secretary of the Barrier Socialist Group proceeded hopefully to the front. But the authorities were "wide to it." The meeting was commenced in a by-street, and proceeded very satisfactorily until one of the horny-handed, who had been imbibing not wisely but too well, saw fit to intrude his by no means intelligent views upon the audience. Then the police kindly came along, and shifted the obstructor. The lecturer politely thanked the guardians

of order for their very proper attention to their duties, and the sergeant then asked our comrade if he would mind holding the meeting elsewhere, alleging that particular corner to be a dangerous spot on which to hold a public meeting.

Hawkins at once rejoined by asking the sergeant to point out a suitable place for meetings, and was directed to the corner of Redfern and Botany-streets—the spot from which only a week or two previously the attempt was made to eject Scott Bennett and Price as from an "unsuitable" position!

This was right into our hands, and turning to the audience our comrade explained that the Socialists admitted the right of the police to regulate traffic, and were quite ready to fall in with the suggestion to meet at the spot indicated. Then, followed by his audience, Hawkins transferred the scene of operations to the corner and after concluding his address, closed down a highly satisfactory meeting.

We cannot but congratulate police upon their common-sense attitude on this occasion. They know perfectly well that the charges of obstruction trumped-up

against Socialists are mere dodges of our opponents, who, being unable to refute our arguments, hope to stifle the truth of Socialist contentions by repressive measures. But what sort of a ridiculous position are the "civic fathers" of Redfern placed in by this action? Political bias and class animosity have betrayed them into a position about as dignified as that of a fool at a fair grinning through a horse-collar for the amusement of the lieges.

As far as we are concerned we hope they will go on with their threatened prosecution of Bennett and Price. If they do they will probably obtain convictions against them. Class-interest sits on the Bench as well as in the Council Chambers. But the public will now see quite plainly the motive behind their action. The police have admitted the right to hold street meetings, and, therefore, that they exceeded their duty in previously attempting to close down our propaganda at a place now specifically pointed out by themselves as "suitable."

In Parliament the other day, No. 2 Labor member John Norton told ex-Labor member Wood that he'd

shoot him like a dog if the occasion arose. Wood got quite excited about it, and later on John apologised; said he'd been in the dentist's chair all day, and that accounted for his wanting to shoot somebody. Dental chairs apparently have a queer effect on some people; but Mr. Norton's outburst wasn't quite fair to the dog. Any self-respecting canine would object to being linked with a N.S.W. middle-class politician, especially in the matter of being shot.

In Canton Zurich, a township not far from Zurich, recently the police and the peasant proprietors in flagrant defiance of all law fell on an assembly which was being held in the most peaceable manner by a small number of masons who had struck for higher wages—and tried to force the men to return to work without any conditions. When the men refused they were thrashed with truncheons. For this flagrant violation of all law the ring-leaders have been fined a ridiculously small sum—the chief offenders 30 f., the others 20 and 10 f. Had a striking worker done a tenth part of what these men did he would have been sentenced to penal servitude—that is bourgeois democracy.

Socialism in Sydney

ORGANIZER'S COLUMN.

SCOTT-BENNETT and H. J. Hawkins, with comrade Roche as chairman, spoke to a very large crowd in the Domain last Sunday. The first-named speaker, after paying his respects to non-socialist organisations, gave a resume of the Socialist position and answered a host of questions at the conclusion of his address. Comrade Hawkins then dealt exhaustively with the question of Industrial Unions, and made very clear the difference existing between the I.W.W. and craft unionism in general.

The best thanks of the Group are due to, and are hereby tendered to, the singers and pianist at our Sunday evening meeting. The feature of the program was undoubtedly Milford Haven's excellent solos.

The Socialist demonstration that was fixed to take place on Nov. 18 has been postponed to a later date. The postponement is caused by our inability to secure the hall for the date originally agreed upon. We shall be in a position to give full particulars of the Demonstration in our

next issue.

Members of the Group are reminded that the organiser is still taking subs. for the "Industrial Bulletin," the official organ of the I.W.W. A number of comrades have already subscribed, but there is still time for more to do likewise.

Two excellent propaganda meetings were held on Thursday last, one at Newtown. The audiences were large and appreciative, and some excellent propaganda work was done. Price, Hawkins, Scott-Bennett, and others addressed the meetings.

The usual propaganda meetings will be held next week. In addition thereto the Economic Class will meet on Tuesday, the Group on Wednesday, and the various committees on nights agreed upon.

The attempt made at Redfern to stifle free speech has evidently been abandoned. The police made no attempt to interfere with the speakers last week; indeed, in one case at least they acted quite differently, as is shown in another column. Our Melbourne comrades have evidently not been so fortunate. In one suburb permission has been granted to religious bodies to hold street meetings, but not the Socialists!

The Hand of Labor Alone.

As Socialism is based upon the ownership of the means of production by the working class, and the consequent appropriation of the products of labor by that class, it may easily be seen that the farmer is as vitally interested in its triumph as the outright wage slave himself. In fact the difference between the working farmer and the wage slave is one of appearance only. The latter sells his labor direct to the exploiting class. The former must first crystallize his labor power into wheat, corn, wool, etc., and then surrender the products to the same class. The lives of farmer and wage slave are alike sacrificed upon the altar of capital that a sweet savor of profit may arise into the nostrils of the capitalist god.

Socialism holds out no promise of "boundless felicity." The most that Socialism could hold out to the oppressed toilers of the earth is the promise that they might provide themselves with the material things of life without submitting, as at present, to being ruthlessly outraged and robbed by a self-constituted band of ruling class pirates and brigands.

The capitalist class, the master class, rotten and corrupt to the core, can no longer control the Frankenstein monster of production that has been conjured forth under their profit mungering regime.

It is the hand of labor alone that can turn the powers of production to their proper and healthful purpose, the satisfaction of human needs and the conservation of social well-being.

The workers of farm and factory, mill, mine and railway, have a common cause and a common purpose.

It is to capture the capitalist State by the peaceful means of the ballot if possible, and if not then by any other means available, and use its powers to transform capitalist property in the means of production into the property of the working-class. —"Western Clarion."

A Blue Mark

Through this Paragraph indicates that your Subscription to the "Review" has expired, and should be renewed if you wish to still receive the magazine.

A Red Mark

Indicates that unless Subscription is paid within Fourteen Days, your copy of the "Review" will be discontinued.

The Time is Comin'!

The time is comin', slow but sure
(I wish it wad come faster!)
When we will level rich and pair

The wage-slave and the master.
The wage-slave an' the millionaire
When that day comes will get a scare
Hoo they will stare, an' in despair
Will beat the air, an' stamp the floor,
An' tear their hair, an' curse an' swear,
Wi' thochts o' their disaster!

They swear they'll emigrate, man;
The money-lords—the worthy chiefs—
Take in their gowd, and bid's fareweel,

An' leave us to oor fate, man.
Hoo they will rin to catch a train,
Or catch a ship to cross the main;
Bxt, Lord! the din, when ance they fin'
They canna win! For de'il a train
That day will rin, an' sailors—naue
The seas will navigate, man!

We'll laugh to see their faces thravn
As, conscience-stricken sair, man,
They come to gie 's the tools an' lan',
An' work their richtfu' share, man;
Ilk siller'd rogue and tiled fule
Will see 'twill see 'em better still—
Whate'er their skill—wi' richt guid will
The lan' to till o'er vale an' hill,
Or wark in mill, for common weal,
A' freed frae every care, man.

—W. D. TAIT.

The Binding of Unionism

On the Altar of Capitalist Politics.

Some Lies Flung Back in the Teeth of Some Liars.

By H.E.H.

FOR some time past it has been the custom of Sydney Labor Council to hear lectures and addresses from University Professors and others on various subjects; and, as the University man is generally regarded as a sort of official apologist for the capitalist system, it was thought that the Council would not hesitate also to hear a working-class representative from the International Socialists on the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World. It was believed that the majority of the delegates would welcome any honest effort in the direction of conscious working-class organisation. Of course, we were well aware that the professional blackleg element and the professional middle-class political element would be against us; and these elements paid us the compliment of showing their dread of the principles we advocate by refusing to permit them to be placed before the Council. The success of the I.W.W. movement will put out of court the hanger-on who sells his union to the boss in times

of industrial strife, and it will also completely squelch the parasitic politician who, while labelling himself "Labor," plays the game of the Master Class. These were the elements that feverishly canvassed against the motion to hear Scott-Bennett. And, judged by the spokesmen put up to voice their objections, the Socialists may well congratulate themselves that they have earned the hostility of such elements.

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The speeches of Messrs. Gallagher, Farrer, and Miles Kelly in favor of the resolution stand out in marked contrast to those of Messrs. E. Kelly, Thyer, and Harrison; and a fact to be noted by working-class readers is this; The dailies reported only the speeches of those who spoke against the I.W.W., the Socialists, and Scott Bennett. Which proves that that the sentiments of E. Kelly, Thyer, and Harrison have the approbation of the Master Class.

Mr. E. Kelly's attitude was remarkable inasmuch as it closely reflected the attitude of the Northern Coal Employers when they made their recent newspaper attack on Peter Bowling. His attack on the International Socialists, whom he described

as the enemies of Unionism, was just as amusing as any old set of studied lies coming from such a source could be. In every industrial struggle that has occurred during recent years the International Socialists, in the Cigar Makers and other unions, have been proportionately by far the largest contributors to the Union funds. This was so in the great strike of Tailoresses in 1901. It was so in the recent Coal Lumpers' Lock-out. They helped the Coal Lumpers to fight the battle of Unionism while Kelly—the man whose slanderous tongue wags foolishly against them—was working like a "scab" and helping the employers to defeat them. As members of the Cigar Makers' Union, as members of the International Socialist Club, and as private individuals, the International Socialists contributed more than £1 per member. Had there been no Kelly and no Harrison in the official positions of the Wharf Laborers Union that body might—and probably would—have contributed in equal proportion to the Socialists. As it is, their total contributions amounted to about 4d per member. And the union of Mr. Thyer (who also holds that the Socialists are enemies of Unionism) contributed ex-

actly £5. Under these circumstances, one would think that even a Kelly, or a Harrison, or a Thyer would lay aside his native stupidity for a sufficient period to see the kind of bog his unbridled malice would be likely to lead him into.

With the man Kelly, however, it is the purpose of this article to deal. His attack on Scott-Bennett, assuming that Kelly was in his right senses and fully responsible for his utterances, was a scoundrelly act, and quite worthy of the person guilty of it.

Scott-Bennett voluntarily relinquished his position as a Labor member of the Victorian Parliament because he was satisfied that the Labor Party was not a Socialist Party, and was not likely to become a Socialist Party. His withdrawal from the Labor Party was perfectly honorable; and when he stepped into the position of a paid organising secretary for the Socialists it was at a vastly lower remuneration than that which belonged to the position he had voluntarily relinquished as a matter of honest principle. Scott-Bennett brings to the working-class movement talents far above the ordinary, and—better even than that—he brings a clean and honorable record. If he wished to sacrifice principle to

the expediency of his own personal well-being he would have no difficulty in securing well remunerated employment. And Kelly, who knows these things—Kelly with all the proved proclivities of the "scab" and a written record of shameless traitorism to the working-class—with the ready lie on his willing lips—an unscrupulous individual whose presence in the Labor Council is not complimentary to any of the members of the Council—utters the libel that Scott Bennett is "living on the game." It is to the credit of some of the delegates that this infamy was greeted with uproarious dissent. Kelly further lied when he declared that the Socialists didn't believe in Industrial Unionism. He lied when he said they'd had nothing but abuse from the International Socialists. He lied when he declared that Scott-Bennett had abused Unionism; and he added lie to lie when, in admitting that he had lied re Scott Bennett, he declared that he'd seen Unionism abused in the "Review."

"We are respectable, and we're not going to be tricked back into the gutter," said Kelly. Respectable! Yes. Judas Iscariot did a "respectable" thing when he earned

his thirty bits of silver! and Brutus was "respectable" when he stuck a dagger in Caesar's back. So was Kelly "respectable" when he played the bosses' game while the Sonoma crew rotted in jail and he (Kelly) flitted around in a futile endeavor to get a crew of unionists to scab on their imprisoned comrades. Every day the Sonoma remained in port, her owners were losing hundreds of pounds, and it would have paid them well to have paid someone else well for a scab crew whether of unionists or non-unionists. We do not, however, wish to infer that they paid Mr. Kelly thirty pieces of silver or any other sum for his unsuccessful efforts on their behalf. But we do admit that his attitude was that of an eminently respectable person—from the ship-owners' view-point. And when, in spite of the decision of the Coal Lumpers' Union that its members should not work for the members of the Waterside Combine during the recent lock-out, Mr. Kelly—who was a member of the Coal Lumpers' Union—continued at work on the ships where ather blacklegs were employed, he was, we will again admit, doing a very "respectable" thing—as respectable things appear to the Master Class.

Mr. Kelly apparently holds that every paid secretary—including Harrison—"lives on the game." Yet it is not so very long since he made a des-derately unsuccessful effort to "live on the game" as Coal Lumpers' secretary. He hangs on to three unions, and has had substantial pickings from at least two of them, as their balance sheets show. During the lock-out, it was alleged that his perquisites in this way ran well into three figures in a comparatively few months. We shall be pleased to give him the use of these columns to state the exact amount he has received from the Wharf Laborers and Seamen's Unions during the past two years.

It may not be a very wise thing for a man in Kelly's position to charge others with "living on the game," but it is an eminently "respectable" jibe. It is the stock cry of the Sweaters everywhere—the cry of "Paid Agitator." The way in which the Kelly shriek and attitude fit in with the shriek and attitude of the bosses is positively interesting.

* * * * *
The second speaker against the motion (Mr. Thyer) declared that "Socialists are not the friends of Unionism," and he went on to advocate

the formation of a central committee in Sydney, which would take over from the Unions their power to declare strikes or fight lock-outs. This is one of things the I.W.W. would render impossible. The workers (and not any central executive) must decide in such matters themselves; and, if Mr. Thyer spoke officially, there are some things that will need watching. For with such a power placed in the hands of persons like Thyer (who as a Labor Council representative at the recent Lock-out Conferences at intervals pestered the Coal Lumpers' delegates with recommendations to yield to the bosses' demands), the interests of the employers would not be likely to suffer on account of any wild enthusiasm for working-class interests.

The burden of Mr. Harrison's speech was a tale of political woe. Mr. Scott-Bennett had spoken against their "alleged Labor candidate"—(a palpable, even if unintentional, hit)—and for that reason they should refuse to hear him. This was to some extent a parrotty repetition of the wail of E. Kelly and Thyer, and goes to show that these people are quite willing—even anxious—to make the Unionism of the

Working-Class subservient to the politics of the Middle Class.

These men (Kelly and Harrison), who denounce the Socialists as enemies of Unionism, have deliberately aided in handing over the control of the Wharf Laborers' Union to the Employers' Association. An agreement made between the N.S.W. Interstate Steamship Owners' Association and the Wharf Laborers' Union dated Feb. 21, 1907, and bearing the names of E. Kelly and S. T. Harrison, and others), contains, among others, two clauses, one of which (clause 17) provides that if members of the Wharf Laborers' Union strike against their Employers, for whatever reason, the Union shall within one hour supply other unionists to take their places—in other words, the Union is pledged by the makers of this agreement to compel its members on occasion to blackleg against one another.

That other Kelly—the founder of the “Free Laborers” Association in England—could hardly desire anything better. But Messrs. E. Kelly and Harrison and their colleagues have gone one a good deal better in clause 18, which reads:

Should any member of the Union refuse to

commence work for the Association or any member thereof, or having commenced work cease so or in any way occasion a stoppage of the work of loading or discharging the ships of the Association or any member thereof, except in cases of illness, the Union shall expel such member or members from the Union, and shall not re-admit them as members of the Union WITHOUT THE CONSENT IN WRITING OF THE [Employers'] ASSOCIATION first had and obtained.

Further comment is superfluous. These are the men who denounce the Socialists as no friends of Unionism. They have become quite “respectable” and will not be “tricked BACK into the gutter again.” But from this episode the working-class may learn two things. The Sydney Labor Council element that fights against Socialism is the proved “scab” element; and the “scab” element is the element that aims at making Working-Class Unionism a sacrificial offering on the middle-class altar of Political Expediency.

Coal Lumpers' Picnic

THE 25th annual picnic of the Sydney Coal Lumpers' Union was held at Clontarf on Wednesday of last week, and was a great success. There was a big procession in the morning from the Union headquarters to Fort Macquarie; and at the picnic grounds a long sports programme was gone through, all sorts of amusement being provided. At the annual dinner, the president of the Union, Mr. W. Macey, was in the chair, representatives from the Sydney Labor Council and other unions being present. Toasts honored were: “The Day we Celebrate,” “Kindred Unions,” “International Socialism,” and “The Chairman.” There were no parliamentarians present.

Socialism in Sydney

ORGANIZER'S COLUMN.

WEEKLY FIXTURES.

Thursday, 7th—Newtown Bridge.
Saturday—Social, Club Rooms.
Sunday—Domain, 3; Millers Point, 7.30.
Monday—Group Executive; Press C'tee.
Tuesday—Economic Class.
Wednesday—Group Meeting.
Thursday, 14th—Club General Meeting;
Club Executive, 7.15 sharp.
Thursday, 21st—Great Socialist Demonstration, Protestant Hall. Speeches. Vocal and Instrumental Program.

PROPAGANDA meetings were held last week at Newtown Bridge and Redfern. Scott-Bennett and Price were the speakers at the Bridge, and had a splendid meeting. Several dozen copies of the “Review” were sold.

At Redfern the speakers were Comrades Hawkins, Holland and Scott-Bennett, and although the meeting was not so large as the meeting held at Newtown, still all the speakers received a very attentive hearing, and a good deal of literature was sold.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Group had a splendid meeting in the Domain on Sunday, Scott Bennett was the speaker for the afternoon, and dealt with the Labor Council's attitude towards Industrial Unionism. Good literature sales were reported, and a

number of names received for membership.

Comrade Hawkins occupied the platform at Millers' Point on Sunday evening and gave an address dealing with various phrases of the Socialist movement.

Thursday, Nov. 21st, is the date fixed for the Socialist Demonstration in the Protestant Hall. Speeches will be delivered dealing with the International Socialist movement and the important question of Industrial Unionism. In addition to the speeches, an attractive musical program will be provided. Remember, Nov. 21 is the date. Keep it vacant. Every comrade should make it a point to attend and bring friends. There will be no charge for admission, but a collection will be taken up to defray expenses.

Comrade are requested to attend the Domain meeting next Sunday afternoon. Further reference will be made to the peculiar attitude taken up by certain delegates on the Trades Council on the question of Industrial Unionism, and speeches dealing with the murder of the “Chicago Martyrs” will be made.

SOCIALIST Demonstration,
Protestant Hall, Nov. 21.

Other Lands

Gleanings by H.S.B.

HOLLAND.

A large meeting was recently held at Stuttgart for the purpose of organising the waitresses. The conditions under which many of the girls have to work are described as shocking. A strong union is being formed for the purpose of bettering the present state of affairs.

AMERICA.

American comrades are having a lively time with the police over street speaking. Amongst a number of Socialist Party speakers arrested, Comrades Ada Crouch Hazlett, Beecher Moore, and Ed. J. Lewis figure prominently.

It would seem that the plutocracy of America are quite determined to go on with the prosecution of Moyer and Pettibone! The plutes. of America are treading on far more dangerous ground than they seem to think.

JAPAN.

"The General Strike," by Arnold Roller, Kropotkin's "Conquest of Bread," and Marx's "Capital," are now being published in Japan. The editor of the Socialist weekly,

"Shakai Shimbun"—successor to the Socialist daily, "Heimin Shimbun," which was suppressed by the Government—is about to publish an Encyclopedia of Social Reform.

GERMANY.

Another example of class justice. For the last year or so the Social-Democratic School in Berlin has had among its teachers Dr. Rudolf Hilferding and Dr. Anton Pannecolch, both of whom were Marxians. Both have recently been warned that if they lecture again they will be expelled from Prussia. Hilferding comes from Austria, Pannecolch from Holland.

BRITAIN.

Copies of "Justice," the organ of the Social Democratic Federation of England, have been confiscated by the English Government for telling the truth about the sad state of affairs existing in India. India's misrulers will discover very soon that more than "talk" will eventuate in India, notwithstanding the confiscation of Socialist papers.

From "Justice" we learn of the death of Julius Motteler, one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party. He left Germany, after having

been elected twice to the German Reichstag, on the passing of the Anti-Socialist Law, and whilst that law was in existence he acted as agent for the party, first at Zurich and then at London, in conveying into Germany the Socialist publications that were not permitted to be published there. On account of these services he became known as the "Red Postmaster."

BELGIUM.

In connection with the recent lock-out of the Belgian Dock Laborers at Antwerp, some exciting scenes were witnessed. English strike breakers were forced to quit after much fighting in the streets. The women employees of the Dock Companies joined the men, and many of the monster mass meetings were addressed by women.

Comrade Price, we regret to say, will leave Sydney this week for England. Price was always very much to the fore at all propaganda meetings. He will now be missed very much. We wish our friend a good journey and a safe return.

Great Socialist Demonstration, Protestant Hall, Sydney, Thursday, Nov. 21. Speeches. Vocal and Instrumental Program.

Sydney Labor Council Refuses to Hear a Socialist Address on Industrial Unionism.

(Specially Reported for the "Review" by H. J. HAWKINS.)

RECENTLY it was decided by the International Socialist Group to ask the Sydney Labor Council to hear Socialist speakers on the principles of the I.W.W., and on Thursday, Oct. 24, when the letter was read up, it was decided that the Council should first ascertain the names of the proposed speakers. The Socialists forwarded Scott-Bennett's name, and on Thursday of last week the matter was again before the Council.

Mr. Gallagher moved: "That the request be complied with at the earliest convenience of the Council." He urged that this proposal for industrial unification deserved the earnest consideration of the Council, and that all bitterness and personal animosity should be put on one side, and the matter faced honestly in order to see if the Socialists could put forward any better method of organising.

Mr. E. Kelly (Wharf Laborers) opposed the motion. He commenced by enquiring: "Is the International Group recognised as any organisation? It is not," he contin-

ued—evidently wandering in his mind—"a request by the International Socialists. I want to know what standing they have. Industrial unionism we have in this country, and we have had for a long time. It's no use spending your time abusing the other fellow, and Mr. Scott-Bennett has done nothing else since he came here from Victoria but abusing the party that represents us and that we represent. Now we are expected to come here and listen to men who brand us as scabs. [Interruption.] Here is a body of 3000 members, and this particular gentleman was on the hustings accusing us of being scabs. He is living on the game as an organiser to preach International Socialism." [Uproar.]

Mr. Kelly, continuing: "He's here for the particular purpose of wiping one man out of politics. It's a tin-pot organisation that has not actually any name. The International Group—what is the International Group? These men do not believe in industrial unionism. The fact that they call themselves International Socialists is a proof of that. I know who it is that has brought this gentleman here, this ex-M.L.A. I'm here for to doo my endeavor to counteract whatever influ-

ence this man is bringing to bear against trade unionism. The position remains now: Here is an organisation [Wharf Laborers] which is tried to get linked on to this Council, and now, when the Wharf Laborers are here, we've got to come and listen to the same thing in the Labor Council. We have had nothing else but abuse from the International Socialists. Their ideal is not industrial unionism, it's revolutionary unionism. We don't want that; we are now on the upgrade, we've got quite respectable, and we're not going to allow anybody to trick us back into the gutter.

With this Mr. Kelly subsid-ed, and Mr. Macdermott (Coal Lumpers) rose and questioned him:

"Did Mr. Kelly ever hear Mr. Scott Bennett abuse trade unionism?"

"No, but I've seen it in their organ."

Mr. Miles Kelly (Tramway Employees) supported the proposal. He explained the relations between the International Socialist Club and Group, and urged that trade unionists of every grade are beginning to think that something is wanting. They are asking themselves, "Cannot we do better than go down

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every time." It was only fair, concluded the speaker, to hear what Mr. Scott Bennett had to say before condemning him.

Mr. Farrer (Saddlers) supported the motion. It was not true that they had industrial unionism—solidarity on the industrial field—already. He deprecated bringing up mere personal issues. If Mr. Scott Bennett was not sincere, then he must be a fool, for in taking the course he did he forfeited a good position as a Labor member to become an organiser. They should be the last people in the world to accuse any man in the movement of living on the game. That was always the cry of the other side—"paid agitators." Here was Mr. Kelly's opportunity; he said these people had slandered the Wharf Laborers. Well, let them come to the Council. If they dealt with industrial unionism the Council could hear them. The growth of trustification implied the need for industrial unionism.

Mr. Thyer (Furniture Trade) opposed the motion. He hoped the Council would consider very seriously before they decided to hear Mr. Scott Bennett. He (Thyer) knew that the Socialists were not true friends of trade unionism. "WHAT IS WANTED IS CENTRAL

CONTROL OF THE UNIONS SO THAT AN EXECUTIVE HAVE POWER TO DEAL WITH EVERY UNION TO SAY WHETHER THEY SHALL STRIKE OR NOT," said the speaker. Let the Unions do their organising, and let there be a strong controlling body in Sydney to control, and they could say farewell to the International Socialists. Let them show him where the International Socialists could do what the Labor Party had done. Why, they practically controlled the Federal Government. The Labor Party in Australia was stronger than the organised workers anywhere else. Look at the perfection to which they had brought the Labor movement here in Australia.

Mr. Thyer concluded by referring to University professors visiting the Council, stating: "The University of Sydney has amongst it the recognised brains of the community." !!!

Mr. Harrison (Wharf Laborers) opposed the motion. He didn't see why Mr. Scott Bennett or any member of the International Socialist Club should be admitted there to sow dissension. It was well known that Mr. Scott Bennett spoke at the recent Darling Harbor election against their alleged Labor candidate. He

(Harrison) characterised the Socialists as extremists, and said that those who knew what had happened at the Coal Lumpers' banquet knew that the dissensions between their union and the Lumpers were not healed up. He added, "Mr. Holland poured on me a tirade of abuse yesterday." He (Harrison) thought delegates there had sufficient intelligence to discuss their own business. Anyway, the Wharf Laborers through a conference with their employers were in receipt of another 2d per hour overtime from November 1 without the aid of these adventurers, as he would call them, from other colonies.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harrison's display, the question was called for. An adjournment till the next meeting was proposed and lost. An extension of time was also refused, and the opener was called on to reply.

Mr. Gallagher entirely condemned Mr. E. Kelly's bitterness and personal attacks. It was a low-down assertion by Mr. Kelly that Mr. Scott-Bennett was living on the game. If any man did his work, and was a good organiser, he earned his money, and earned it well. As to Mr. Thyer, he seemed to think that what was good enough for his father was

good enough for him; he admitted that he was a conservative. Well, they didn't want conservatives—they wanted progressives; and there was no doubt that there were large movements agitating the industrial world. He appealed to the Council to show an open mind, to disregard personalities, and to hear what Mr. Scott-Bennett had to say.

The vote was then taken, and resulted in 31 voting against the motion, and 21 in favor.

Niel Nielsen (who represents Barren Jack in N.S.W. State Parliament) is becoming quite revolutionary. He has proposed that the tax on rabbit-catching dogs shall be remitted. Last election the owners of said dogs (the cockatoo farmers of Yass Plains) nearly succeeded in chasing Niel out of his Parliamentary job. There's a moral for the workers in the foregoing bit of news.

Great Socialist Demonstration, Protestant Hall, Sydney, Thursday, Nov. 21. Speeches. Vocal and Instrumental Program.

S. T. HARRISON'S PERJURY.

"Those who know what had taken place at the Coal Lumpers' banquet knew that the dissensions between their Union and the Lumpers were not healed. Mr. Holland poured on me a tirade of abuse yesterday."—S. T. HARRISON, at Sydney Labor Council meeting.

At the Coal Lumpers' dinner, Mr. Harrison, in responding to the toast of "Kindred Unions," brought down a storm of dissent by referring to the recent lock-out and attacking certain speakers who fought on the side of the Union.

Later Mr. Holland replied to the toast of "International Socialism," and hereunder we give a report of his speech—which was remarkable for the manner in which, from the first sentence to the last, it was punctuated with the cheering and applauding of his hearers. Our report, taken by Mr. Hawkins at the banquet, exposes the utter and deliberate untruthfulness of Harrison's statement to the Labor Council.

Mr. Holland said that a previous speaker would have been better advised if he had left certain references out of his speech on such an occasion as that. He regretted that Mr. Harrison had seen fit to introduce dissent there, but would let it rest at that. Their unionism, if dissociated from Socialism, would prove a two-edged sword without a handle that would hurt them every time they monkeyed with it. Indeed, the days of craft unionism, of sectional organisation, were over. With regard to the recent lock-out, it was all very well to tell the Coal Lumpers, as they had been told that day: "You had our sympathy; you had the Trade Unions with you. But the Coal Lumpers did not have the other unions behind them. They were betrayed and deserted as no body of Trade Unions had ever been betrayed and deserted in Australia before. And this was so because of the sectional nature of their Unionism. In N.S.W. alone there were 80,000 Unionists; yet the Lock-out balance-sheet showed that during four months, while they were fighting one of the grandest battles ever fought for industrial unionism, the Lumpers only received a little over £2000, and this not from the whole of N.S.W., but from each N.S.W. Australia! It equalled 6d from each N.S.W. Unionist, and gave the Lumpers about £3 per week. Then, while the Combine was endeavoring, by the brutal method of starvation—

especially the starvation of the women and children—to force the men into submission, other unionists were piling cargo on the boats owned by the Combine, and were thus aiding the employers to defeat the Coal Lumpers. It was true that the Wharf Laborers were shackled with an agreement that practically gave the employers control of their Union—an agreement which, if any number of wharf laborers had determined to stand true to the principles of Unionism in the recent Lock-out, would have involved their expulsion from their own Union, and their re-admission would have been debarred unless the employers who were fighting the Coal Lumpers gave their written consent—an agreement that was at once the wickedest and most astounding that had ever been entered into by an Australian Union; and, until the Lock-out, half the Wharf Laborers didn't appear to know that they had a chain of that sort about their necks. These things proved that their lesson of industrial organisation had not yet been fully learned in Australia. Craft unionism was obsolete, and their work was to build up into one mighty organisation which in the day of industrial conflict—of strike or lock-out—would be capable of paralysing the capitalist system. This was the message of International Socialism to the Working Class, organised and unorganised. So far as the Wharf laborers were concerned, all through his lock-out speeches he had credited them with a solid record on the field of Unionism, but he had said that in their attitude towards the Lumpers they were badly officered and the wrongly advised; and men had lied to the rank and file of the Wharf Laborers concerning his utterances, and they had twisted his statements. But that was all in the past, and with the past they could let it go. Their lessons for the future they should learn from the weaknesses and the bittereries—of the defects—aye, and the treacheries—of the past. Let them leave the isolated, ineffective methods of the sectional Unionism of the past, and adopt the closer and more effective organisation of industrial Unionism, discard the blue colors of the Middle Class for the red of the World's Working Class. Upon these new and better lines let them organise their great industrial forces, and in future days there would be no fear as to the ending of their industrial fights. Then it would not be a lock-out of the useful workers that the world would be called to witness, but a lock-out, once and for all, of the sweaters and capitalists generally; then would the workers assume control of the means to live, and all the governing powers and all the human activities be organised and employed for the workers themselves and not any more for a useless idle class.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.

By PAUL
LAFARGUE.

IN the system of small landed property and petty industry, property was an appendage of the proprietor, as his implement was an appendage of the artificer. An industrial enterprise depended upon the personal character of the proprietor: his thrift, activity, and intelligence, just as the perfection of work depended upon the skill of the artificer who handled the implement. It was impossible for the proprietor to sicken, age or retire without endangering the success of the industrial undertaking of which he was the soul. He fulfilled a social function that had its pains and penalties, its profits and rewards. Property, at that epoch, was truly personal, whence the popular saying: "La propriete est le fruit du travail." But modern production has reversed the terms; the capitalist is no longer an appendage of his property whose prosperity no longer depends upon his individual worth. The eye of the master has lost its occupation. All great financial, agricultural, and industrial undertakings are directed by administrations more or less successfully organised and highly paid.

The function of the modern proprietor consists in pocketing his income and squandering it on wine and women; not a social function, is in our day, assigned to the proprietor in the technical organisation of producers who are all wage-laborers. After having filled a useful part in production, the proprietor has become useless and even a nuisance, as a bourgeois economist remarks.

Political economists, who are but the overpaid apologists of bourgeois society, have sought to justify the tax levied by capital on the produce of labor in the shape of interest, ground rents, profits, &c., by pretending that the capitalist renders useful service by his abstinence, his administrative ability, and so forth. If it was possible for Adam Smith to defend this specious proposition with some show of reason, the Giffens, Roschers, Leroy-Beaulieu, and other small-fry of political economy, ought really, if they would continue to draw their salaries from the middle-class for their interested special pleadings, to devise something less palpably absurd than the pretended usefulness of the capitalists in modern system of great mechanical production.

Mechanical production has robbed the artisan of his tech-

anical skill and turned the wage-laborer into a servant of the machine; the capitalist organisation of industry has made a parasite of the capitalist. The parasitical nature of his role is recognised and proclaimed by the creation of anonymous companies whose shares and obligations—the bourgeois' titles of property—pass from hand to hand, without exerting any influence on production, and on the Stock Exchange change hands a dozen times a day. The Rothschilds, Grants, Goulds, and other financiers of that stamp, practically demonstrate to the capitalists that they are useless, by cheating them out of their shares and bonds by Stock Exchange swindling, and other financial hanky-panky, and by accumulating in their strong boxes the profits derived from the great organisms of production.

In the days when the feudal baron dwelt in his fortified castle, in the midst of his vassals, administering justice to them in time of peace, and donning his armour and putting himself at the head of his men to defend them in cases of invasion, the feudal nobility was a class essentially useful and which it was impossible to suppress; but so soon as a relative tranquillity

had been established in the country, and as the towns and boroughs, concerted into strongholds, became capable of defending themselves, the nobles ceased to be wanted; they abandoned their castles and betook themselves to the ducal, episcopal, royal and imperial courts, in which they ended by becoming a body estranged from the nation, and living on it parasitically: that very moment their doom was sealed. If the nobility have not in all European nations been as brutally mowed down as they were during the French Revolution, they have yet everywhere forfeited their feudal privileges, and become merged in the ranks of the bourgeois, from whom, at present, they only distinguish themselves by the absurdity of their aristocratic pretensions. In capitalistic nations the nobility have disappeared as a ruling class. The same fate awaits the capitalist class. The day that the capitalist ceased to have a function to perform in social production, the death-warrant of his class was signed; it remains but to execute the sentence pronounced by the economic phenomena, and the capitalists who may survive the ruin of their order will lack even the grotesque privilege of the pedigreed nobility to console them for the lost grandeur of their class. Machinery which has killed the artificer will kill the capitalist.

(To be Continued.)

Cheerful Prospects.

Under this heading, Vancouver "Western Clarion" says: "As there is a limit to the world's market there is also a limit to the expansion of capital. When this limit is reached the end of capitalism is at hand. Capitalist production cannot continue unless the product can be disposed of. The wages paid to the workers enable them to purchase but a small portion of the wealth their labor brings forth. The personal expenditures of the capitalists, no matter how many monkey dinners they indulge in, can at the most dispose of but a part of the remainder. The balance must be gotten rid of in the shape of new investments, or the jig is up. Production must be curtailed. This tends to aggravate the situation. Disaster follows disaster, and wreck and ruin speed like a pestilence through the domain of human affairs. In the wake of one of these "industrial depressions," so-called, the workers are engulfed in a veritable avalanche of poverty, misery and degradation alongside of which the horrors of war would seem a pleasant dream.

That we are approaching one of these periods of "depression" no careful observer of the signs upon the horizon

will doubt. Everything portends that the next few years have in store a repetition of the experiences of the early nineties, only upon a grander scale and with more disastrous and far-reaching results.

Labor was never so productive as now, because the tools of labor were never so powerful. The storehouses of the world are at all times kept full to overflowing with the things necessary to human comfort and well-being. The resources of the earth are boundless. In the face of all this, the best that capital can offer is alternating periods of intense industrial activity and depression. Production for a time driven to the very limit of human endurance only to be followed by an era of "industrial depression" or "hard times." This is a cheerful prospect. It is one that only the rule of capital could furnish and ignorance tolerate."

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True Freedom.

MEN whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave—
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain
When it works a brother's pain,
Are ye not base slaves indeed—
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And with leathern hearts forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! true freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And with heart and hand to be
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think:
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—J. R. LOWELL.

The Blood-stained Hand of Capitalism

The Chicago Murders.

By H.E.H.

THERE is nowhere written a more tragic and loathsome story of crime than the story of the murder of the "Chicago Anarchists" by American Capitalism in the year 1887. The attempted murder of Moyer and Haywood and Pettibone this year is certainly loathsome enough, but so far it has not been successful—it has not been successful—has not succeeded is because from the unforgotten graves of the murdered "Anarchists" the message of Death's silence is strong enough to force the people to remember the awful crime of 1887.

* * * *

The year 1884 saw the setting-in in America of a great industrial crisis, involving the disemployment of thousands of workers. Want, misery, starvation, lurked everywhere—in the ranks of the workers; and everywhere—in the ranks of the idlers—was luxury and the splendour of wealth.

In 1886, the climax of this crisis was reached. In Chicago the excitement rose to high-water mark. The Fed-

eration of Trades and Labor Unions had decided to revive the movement for an Eight-Hours' Day; and May 1, 1886, was fixed as the day on which the new system should be inaugurated. "As the ominous day approached," Hillquitt records in his "Socialism in the United States," "the movement spread in width and determination. The Unions of the country doubled and trebled their membership, eight-hour leagues were formed, and the subject was warmly agitated in public meetings and in the labor press."

The first serious trouble occurred with the McCormack Reaper and Binder Works, where a determined lock-out of the workers had been instituted. Matters were aggravated by the fact that McCormack had 300 armed Pinkerton detectives employed to protect the blacklegs.

On May 3, the Lumber Shovers' Union (whose members were mostly the locked out employees of McCormack's) were holding a meeting near the works, Spies being the principal speaker, when a body of 75 police fired on the crowd, shooting at men, women, and children, without discrimination, and killing six and wounding many others.

The most widespread indignation was aroused as the result of this outrage, and next evening a meeting was convened at the Haymarket, Chicago, for the purpose of "branding the murder of our fellow-workers." About 2,000 attended this meeting, and the speakers were Spies, Parsons, and Fielden. The speeches were such as might have been made at any ordinary trade union meeting.

When the meeting was in its final stages—Spies and Parsons having gone home, and the crowd having decreased by about two-thirds—a body of nearly 200 police were suddenly marched at quick step against the meeting, which was temporarily ordered to disperse. Fielden, who was concluding his speech, was replying that the meeting was peaceable, when a bomb was suddenly thrown among the police, killing one of their number, and wounding others. The police immediately directed a wild fusillade against the crowd, and a sort of pitched battle took place, the police casualties totalling seven killed and 70 wounded, while the workers had four killed and 50 wounded.

The thrower of the bomb was never discovered, but of all the theories put forward

the one most generally believed was that the act was done at the instance of agents of the capitalist party.

However, the incident gave the capitalists their opportunity to strike a heavy blow at the American working-class movement, and they seized it. The daily press loudly clamored for the hanging of the leading anarchists, all labor meetings were broken up, and the "Arbeiter Zeitung" was replaced under the censorship of the chief of police. The speakers at the Haymarket meeting (with the exception of Parsons, who could not be found) and the board and staff of compositors of the "Arbeiter Zeitung" were immediately placed under arrest.

The grand jury found an indictment against August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Michael Albert R. Parsons, Fielden, Fischer, George Engel, Louis Lingg, Oscar Neebe, Rudolph Schnaubelt, and William Seligen, on a charge of murder. Schnaubelt made his escape, and Seligen assumed the role of informer, and was granted immunity.

The men thus singled out were not only the backbone of the local anarchistic movement, but they were also amongst the most prominent and influential leaders in the

eight-hour agitations, and were generally popular in the labor movement of Chicago."

The trial commenced on June 21, 1886. Parsons had evaded arrest, notwithstanding the searchings of the detectives; but, on the opening day of the trial, he boldly marched into court, and demanded to be placed on trial with his comrades. Not the act of a man burdened with guilty fear!

The trial resolved itself into a farce, and is recorded as the "grossest travesty on justice ever perpetrated in an American Court." A special bailiff was appointed to go out and summon such jurors as he might select.

"Out of a panel of 1000 only five were working-men, and they were promptly excused by the State. The remainder were employers of labor, &c. . . . Most of them declared that they had a prejudice against anarchists and a preconceived opinion of the guilt of the defendants.

. . . The most important witnesses for the State were Seliger, who had betrayed his colleagues for a promise of immunity, and a number of detectives and newspapers reporters, many of whom contradicted themselves to such an extent as to render their testimony of no value."

The judge showed marked

hostility to the accused men and deliberately set himself to influence the jury against them. Parsons speech in defence lasted eight hours.

"In vain" (says Hillquitt) "did Spies and Fielden disclaim any connection with the tragedy; in vain did Parsons show that he did not anticipate any violence at the meeting, since he had permitted his wife and children to accompany him to the same; in vain did Fischer and Engel show that they were quietly at home playing cards while the Haymarket meeting took place; in vain did Schwab, Ling, and Neebe prove that they had not been at the Haymarket meeting, and that they did not know of the preparation for it; and in vain did their attorney, Captain Black, demonstrate that the State's case was built up on perjured testimony."

American Capitalism was determined that these men should die—not because they had committed the crime they were charged with, but because they menaced the Capitalist System. And so they were found guilty—by a packed and biased jury on perjured evidence.

Various appeals failed, and from every civilised country came petitions to the Governor (Ogleby) of Illinois to use his

power of grace and remit sentence. These, too, were futile; and the gallows of Capitalism were reared.

While the workmen hammered away at their grim

murderers by exploding a cartridge in his mouth. On Nov. 11, 1887, Parsons, Spies, Fischer and Engel were hanged; and they met death without flinching. "The time will



work of gallows-building on the night of Nov. 10, Albert Parsons spent the hours in singing "Annie Laurie," and Louis Lingg (whose age was only 22 years) cheated the

come when our silence in the grave will be more eloquent than our speeches," said Spies as they placed the murderous rope about his neck. Fischer's dying statement, as he as-

cended the scaffold with elastic step and radiant face, was: "This is the happiest moment of my life." Parsons' last message was: "Let the voice of the people be heard."

* * * *

Schwab and Fielden's sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. Nearly six years later, in June, 1903, Governor J. P. Altgeld (of Illinois), after a thorough analysis of the charge and trial, granted an absolute pardon to Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe, and in scathing terms denounced the partisan attitude of the Judge who presided at the trial, as well as the murder of the men who had been executed.

* * * *

At the time of his murder, Spies was 31 years of age. He had been a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and his anarchism was of the philosophical type. He was a Marxian student, spoke and wrote English and German with equal fluency, and was a cultured and intellectual man.

Parsons was 43 years of age. He was a compositor. Had been a member of the Social-Democratic Party and of the Knights of Labor. He was an eloquent and magnetic speaker, and a talented organizer. . . . He is said to have addressed not less than 1000

mass meetings, and to have travelled over 16 States as organizer for the Socialist Labor Party and later for the International Working People's Association.

Schwab was a German, 37 years of age. Engel was also a German, aged 52. Ling was quite a lad—22 years of age.

Fielden was an Englishman, a weaver by trade. He had been a Methodist lay preacher. "His speeches were direct, somewhat abrupt, passionate, and eloquent, and he was a great favorite with the masses.

Fischer was only 24 years of age, of German birth, but emigrated to America at 15 years of age.

* * * *

The heroic efforts of Lucy Parsons (wife of Albert R. Parsons) to save her husband and his colleagues will live in American working-class history. And it is worth noting that Lucy Parsons was one of the delegates at the recent American Congress of the I.W.W.

* * * *

With our American friends and with the world's workers, we of Australia hasten with our tribute of affection, of honor for the lives they lived, and of admiration for the fearless death they died—our tribute

to the memory of the martyred champions of Labor. We shall have avenged the murder of them when we have wiped out the Capitalist system—which makes wholesale murderers of a class for the sake of their profit-making.

The Wage-Fight at Airley.

By H.J.H.

THERE is a pitched battle being fought at Airley, N.S.W., between Capital and Labor, far more important than seems yet to be realised in working-class circles. The opposing forces are the Coal and State Miners' Mutual Protective Association of Airly and the Commonwealth Oil Corporation. The number of workers directly affected at present is not great (about 100 miners with their wives and families), but we shall be able to show that the Airly workers are putting up a fight which will have important issues for a far larger number of workers in the future, and will indeed influence the whole development of this important industry to be.

Mr. James Mays, the President of the staunch little union of Airly, was in Sydney last week, and the facts and

figures given here are furnished by him. Our information is thus direct from the workers' head-quarters, and unlike the fabrications received by the daily press from the representatives of the capitalists, are perfectly reliable.

The dispute commenced on Aug. 10, and is a strike for increase on present hewing rates, or a return to previous conditions. That is to say, the Airly miners have been subject to the aggression of the owners, and have suffered wage reduction since 1905, and they are now fighting to raise their standard back to the level which prevailed before their rate was forced downward. In 1904-5 the hewing rate was 3s 9d per ton. In the middle of the latter year this was arbitrarily reduced to 2s 9d! Attempts were made to utilise the Arbitration Court machinery, but unavailingly, the only result being to waste the Union funds, and so weaken the men financially. Therefore a strike was declared, and after five weeks' fighting the Company conceded a rate of 3s per ton, a decrease of 9d on the previous scale. On the 3rd Aug. this year this arrangement terminated, and after a week's fruitless negotiation in the hope of regaining their prior

position, the men struck work. The fight is being bitterly waged, for it will ultimately affect a large number of men.

The following extract from the Lithgow "Mercury" of May, 1906, is significant of this: "Operations are naturally small as compared with the projected operations of the Oil Corporation which proposes to daily treat 600 tons of crude shale, FOR WHICH GOOD CONTRACTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE. The production of 600 tons of crude shale daily would represent only one-sixth of the present imports of illuminating and other oils."

Now, hitherto the company has only been treating from 80 to 100 tons daily, thus the increase, "for which good contracts have been made," would obviously mean large extra numbers of employees, and their wages will depend on the result of the present struggle.

Note the admission that contracts are "good"—that is, profitable, and the sordid greed of the exploiters of labor is thrown into strong relief. This naturally brings up the question of the profitable nature of the industry.

In 1904-5 oil shale was worth 11/1 per ton; now the price is 17/6 per ton. These figures are given on the au-

thority of the Inspector of Mines' annual report. Six shillings and fivepence per ton extra profit would satisfy the greed of anybody but a capitalist! Yet when oil shale was 11/1 per ton, the miners' wages were 3/9. Now the company is trying to starve men into working at 3/ per ton, less than half the figure of the extra profits through enhanced prices!

Look a little closer at this question of profits. In 1904-5, the profits of the industry were stated to be "roughly £10,000." Taking an average of about 100 men at work, this would work out at a profit to the company of £100 per annum sweated out of each man employed. This was with wages at 3/9 per ton. The exploiters were not satisfied, and reduced wages; and, for about a year, whilst the men were fooling about with the Arbitration Court, an extra profit of 1/ per ton was extracted from them—say about another £30 per man per annum. Then, when after striking the rate was raised by 3d per ton, the employer still stood to gain at least £120 per year net profit on each man's toil. Add £7000 to £8000 per annum to the total profits due to the present enhanced price of oil shale, and the capitalistic robbers stand to shear each man

of some £200 per year of the result of his labor.

As for the wages: The miners stated they averaged about 7s per shift whilst working at the 2s 9d rate. The company alleged that the men then earned 8s 4½d per shift. Anyhow, the company can't—or rather won't—count. For they allege that at the advanced hewing of 3d, the wages averaged 11s 4½d per shift. Now the advance was only 3d per ton, the average production per man 3 tons per diem, equalling 9d per man advance, add 9d to 8s 4½d—which the company itself alleges was previous earnings—and the result is 9s 1½d, not 11s 4½d. Anyway, we will take the men's word any time and anywhere against their employers. Deduct payment for check-weighers, accident relief fund, cost of keeping tools in order, etc., etc., and a couple of guineas a week is obviously the limit of the average wage-earning.

Now, compare a gang of idle, worthless capitalists, drawing £200 per annum from each toiler, and on the other hand a band of useful producers receiving about £100 per man per year on which to subsist and continue able to toil!

Just to show the kind of speedy plunder the plutocrats concerned in this matter are

gloating over, we will quote from a speech made to the shareholders in London by Sutherland, one of the company's experts, and reported in the "Sydney Morning Herald" of September 17, 1907:—

The results of the 12 months' working to March 31st of this year (1907) of the N.S.W. Shale and Oil Co., which we purchased, having given a satisfactory and profitable return, it may be taken as proved that this purchase, effected last year, will be covered in three years. (Applause.)

This is the way to gain the applause of the Capitalist! Show him that "his" capital—previously stolen from the workers—will get back to him in three years, and the property of the workers still remain in his hands for continued exploitation, and he raises his enthusiastic plaudits!

Who are these joyous gentlemen? The Commonwealth Oil Corporation! The title has a fine, full, respectable, patriotic, and national flavor about it. Alas! it is not common wealth at all. It is the private wealth of Sir George Newnes, Sir William Avery, Sir James Joicey, Sir John Brunner, the Harmsworth Brothers, Sir William Ramsey, and a few others. Newnes, Joicey, and Brunner are well-known Liberals. Brunner made a fortune out of the toil, disease, and death of the unfortunates employed in the al-

kali, factories of "Merrie" England. The Harmsworths are noted Imperialists, and their yellow dog, George Reid—beg pardon, their yellow rag, the "Daily Mail," and other jingo sheets owned by them did much to hound on the English people to the slaughter of the Boer Republics for the profit of the Rand millionaires, desirous of cheap labor. Joicey is another Radical—and has recently shown his devotion to democracy by accepting a peerage. Ramsey is the "scientist" who was not so long ago hand-in-glove with an individual who formed a company, largely on Ramsey's reputation, for the purpose of extracting gold from sea-water! These are the good gentlemen for whom the Airy miners are to sweat, and, as usual, cheap labor is the game. Liberal, Tory, Democratic, Imperialistic, Scientific, or (like Newnes) Tit-bitic, they know where profits come from—viz: the unpaid labor of the workers—and they are heartily united by shameless greed for gold.

Great Socialist Demonstration, Protestant Hall, Sydney, Thursday, Nov. 21. Speeches. Vocal and Instrumental Program.

Other Lands

Gleanings by H.S.B.

UNITED STATES.

Lucien Sanial, one of the ablest writers in the American Socialist movement, is contributing a series of excellent articles to the New York Worker on the "Share of Labor."

American Socialists are still engaged in their fight for free speech. The American plutocracy is beginning to recognise that the final conflict between the robber and the robbed is not far off.

HOLLAND.

The organised strength of the Social-Democratic Labor Party in Holland has grown as follows, the figures in each case being for the close of the year.

Year.	Sections.	Members.
1903	124	6,000
1904	137	6,100
1905	152	6,816
1906	167	7,471

The young workers of both sexes are organised in a league called the Zaaire, comprising 14 sections, and possessing a monthly organ of the same name.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Socialists of Johannesburg are holding street meetings and lectures each week with great success. A big demonstration was held at Market Square recently, the object of which was the unifying of the various nationalities on the Rand in support of the International Socialist Congress. The Independent Labor Party, the Vorwärts Society, the Italian Socialist Federation, and the Johannesburg branch of the "Bund" participated in the gathering. Speeches were delivered in English, German, Italian, Dutch, and Yiddish.

FINLAND.

A Russian named Dalitzey was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for revolutionary propaganda among the troops. He appealed to the High Court and was acquitted.

The local court at Helsingfors last month sentenced the editor of a Socialist newspaper to seven months' imprisonment for lese majeste.

THE COAL WAR.

OF Tuesday, forced by the Coal "Owners," a great industrial battle was commenced in the northern district. About 10,000 men will be affected; and the Sydney unions (especially those directly concerned in the handling of coal) should lose no time in determining the action to be taken by them. This should be no isolated battle. The railway unionists should refuse to drive, fire, or conduct (or perform any other service on) any train carrying or burning "blackleg" coal. Seamen, carters, wharf-laborers, coal lumpers, gas workers, etc., should similarly refuse to either handle "blackleg" coal or to do any kind of work whatever for vessels, companies, or institutions engaged in the war against the miners; and the the Western and Southern miners should also stand in with their comrades of the North. This is not going to be any ordinary wage-fight. The owners have made that clear by their cool announcement that they purpose confiscating about £30,000 already earned by the miners, but systematically held back from them. Whether a theft of that sort will be permitted remains to be seen. But the owners have never met with the cor-

rect level-headed working-class tactics which have non-plussed them on this occasion; and the "Review," voicing the sentiments of every honest Socialist in Australasia, congratulates the C.E.F. and its fearless, class-conscious President on the stand taken, and while wishing them a decisive victory in their great battle at the outposts—to be followed by the greatest conflict of all, which shall overthrow the Capitalist State and set up the Socialist Republic—we pledge them all the vigorous fighting and material assistance that it is in the power of the united Australian Socialist movement to give.

[Next issue we shall print a special article on The Coal War.]

Mr. E. W. Cutler, secretary of the United Furniture Trade Society, writes: "In your article, 'The Binding of Unionism,' of Nov. 9, you say, 'And the union of Mr. Thyer contributed exactly £5.' I desire to inform you that we contributed £10 willingly, and probably would have contributed more, but we must work according to our rules. I trust you will understand that I am not passing your remark on any other portion of the article. We exceedingly regret the mistake made." Our figures were taken from the Lock-out balance sheet, and we were not then aware that, in addition to the £5 directly credited to the Union, a similar amount was sent through the Sydney Labor Council and included in the amount of £478/17/7 credited to that body. For the same reason, the proportion contributed by the Wharf Laborers should have been printed 8d instead of 4d per member. The general conclusions of our article are not affected by these errors.

The New York "People" of recent date contains a report of the Australian Socialist Conference, and an editorial in the same journal speaks inspiringly of the work of the Socialist Federation of Australasia. The article will be reproduced in these columns.

Socialism in Sydney

ORGANIZER'S COLUMN.

WEEKLY FIXTURES.

Thursday, 14th—Club General Meeting; Club Executive, 7.15 sharp.
 Thursday, 14th—Newtown Bridge.
 Saturday—Social, Club Rooms.
 Sunday—Domain, 3; Millers Point, 7.30.
 Monday—Club Executive; Press C'tee.
 Tuesday—Economic Class.
 Wednesday—Group Meeting.
 Thursday, 21st—Great Socialist Demonstration, Protestant Hall. Speeches. Vocal and Instrumental Program.

SUNDAY'S Domain meeting was probably the largest yet held under the auspices of the Group. Comrade Roche occupied the Chair, and the speakers were Hawkins, Scott-Bennet, and Holland. The hearty applause that punctuated the speeches showed that the points made were well received. Quite a record was put up in the matter of literature sales. There was a number of willing women comrades busy with the "Review," whilst Comrade "Jim" more than upheld his reputation.

Last Sunday evening at Miller's Point Comrade Holland dealt in a very interesting manner with the anniversary of the Chicago martyrs. Comrade Hawkins occupied the chair, and Scott-Bennett also addressed the gathering. The International Socialist Club will hold another picnic

on the 23rd. This time the picnic will be held at Coogee. Gentlemen's tickets are now on sale at one shilling each, ladies' sixpence. Dancing, sports, etc., etc.

There is every reason to believe that the Socialist Demonstration in the Protestant Hall will be a great success. In addition to the speeches there will be a fine musical program, and socialist songs will be sung during the evening by the audience. Don't forget the date—Nov. 21st, next Thursday. Come and bring as many non-socialist friends as you can!

On Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Economic class, Scott Bennett spoke on Evolution and Revolution. Lectures will be delivered every Tuesday evening in the future. Next Tuesday Comrade Hawkins will be the speaker.

There is a fresh supply of Socialist song books to hand. Comrades can obtain copies at the rooms, price three-pence.

Great Socialist Demonstration, Protestant Hall, Sydney, Thursday, Nov. 21. Speeches. Vocal and Instrumental Program.

The Man who Works.

AND in the days which are now, the workingman is of ways that are foolish and doings that are not wise. Yea, verily, he is often as unto the animal that weareth long ears and brayeth, and the sound of his braying is heard throughout the land.

He complaineth bitterly of the hardness of his lot and the unfairness of the hand which is dealt out to him, and yet he poseth as the good thing or the easy mark and bendeth his neck to the yoke.

He buildeth the palaces of the rich and maketh them filled with the comforts of life, he liveth in a hovel himself and payeth rent muchly and frequently with the shekels he hath earned by hard labor, and he maketh the landlord of the house he hath built rich, while he groweth poorer every day. And when the final day hath come that he hath not the rental portion laid aside and the landlord calleth in vain for the "rhino" which he coveteth, he getteth a swift kick near the termination of the verterbræ and goeth suddenly out into the streets which are cold and the world which is merciless. And verily, his wife and children goeth with him in his misery, and there is weep-

ing and wailing, while the landlord lighteth a big cigar and smoketh without remorse and looketh for another workingman who hath the rental fee.

Then goeth the workingman on a speedy hike unto the charity which is organised and maketh a piteous plea for assistance. The "angels of mercy" who draw fat salaries from the funds that are donated for the poor and financially crimpeth unto his tale of woe with deep interest and sayeth, "poor man"—which fact he is already painfully aware of—and speedily doth the "angel" minister to his want—getting so much per minister—and gladly promises to help him.

Then he generously handeth him the ticket to the soup house, where he saweth and splitteth four cords of wood which is knotty, and then is given the bowl of soup with the single bean, and advised to place his trust in the Lord and his appetite in his vest pocket. And he feeleth like unto that state which is "down and out." Yet he gaineth no wisdom. He still diggeth down in the earth and bringeth forth the treasures, which he layeth at the feet of his boss. He still buildeth the fine house and getteth turned out into the street himself.

He still voteth to send his boss to Parliament, and his boss in return maketh laws which keep him in slavery.

Yea the working man taketh no tumble unto himself and remaineth to the bad until the end of his days. And then when the end has come, the minister with the white tie and air that is funeral cometh round and sheddeth a tear which is crocodile and felleth him that he is likely going to a place that is hot just as though everybody had not made it heated enough on earth for him.

Morals.—Workingmen should vote for their kind and their homes.—J. E. Hare, in Baltimore "Labor Leader."

At Tokoybham, an explosion occurred in a coal mine on August 20, killing about 400 miners. Fortunately the owners escaped unhurt.

Strikes, lockouts, boycotts, bullpens, injunctions, the jailing and even killing of workmen during so-called labor troubles, should not be taken as evidence of any conflict of instance between capital and labor. They are merely incidents in the delightful daily life of these two loving brothers whose interests are identical, as every one knows.

Just a sort of brotherly sparring for points, as it were. "Western Clarion."

Next issue we shall print "Socialism and Religion," extracts from the letter of a Catholic to the "Catholic Times." Also, Scientists' expressions concerning Socialism.

King Edward's job is in danger. Dill Macky has announced that his gracious does too much hobnobbing with the Pope, and will have to pull in abbit.

Vic. Sunday school teachers raked in a couple of 6000 prizes in one of Tattersall's big sweeps. The gambling spirit of Capitalism has gripped the good young man of the Sabbath school just as it has gripped the others. If we live to appropriate wealth that is produced by others, what is the difference between getting it through Tatt's, or on the Stock Exchange, or out of the social stealings of a great coal and brick gamble, after the way of pious old Ebenezer Vickers?

Great Socialist Demonstration, Protestant Hall, Sydney, Thursday, Nov. 21. Speeches. Vocal and Instrumental Program.

The Evolution of Property.

(Concluded.)

VI.

CIVILISATION, after having destroyed the rude and simple communism of the beginnings of humanity, elaborates the elements of a complex and scientific communism. Just as in primitive times, labor is to-day performed in common, and the producer owns neither the instruments of labor nor the products of his labor. The produce of labor is not, as yet shared, in common, as was the case with the savage and barbarian tribes; it is monopolised by idle capitalists whose suppression is now but a question of time and opportunity. Let the parasites of property be swept away, and communistic property will affirm itself and implant itself in society. In primitive society property was common only among members of the same tribe, connected by the ties of blood; every human being not included in the narrow circle of kinship was a stranger, an enemy; but in the society of the future, property will be held in common by all the members of the great human family, with distinction of race, nationality, or color; for the

workers, bowed down under the capitalistic yoke, have recognised that brothers in misery, brothers in revolt, they must remain brothers in victory.

This final communist and international revolution of property is inevitable; already, in the midst of bourgeois civilisation, do the institutions—and communistic customs of primitive times revive.

Universal suffrage, the mode of election employed by savages and barbarians in electing their military chiefs and sachems, is re-established, after having been set aside by the bourgeois governments who had claimed it as the basis of political power.

In primitive ages, habitations were common, repasts were common, and education was common. In our municipal schools children are taught gratuitously and in common; in some cities they are beginning to receive gratuitous repasts. In our restaurants civilised folk are being poisoned and cheated in common, and in the many-storied houses of our large cities they are cooped up in common like rabbits in a hutch.

If universal suffrage is a juggle; if our town houses are unwholesome; if the rest of our in-

stitutions, affecting a mock communistic character, are a bane to those whom they profess to benefit, it is because they evolve in bourgeois society and are established for the sole behoof of the capitalist. None the less are they of capital importance; they destroy individualistic instincts and form and fashion men for the communistic habits of the society to come.

Communism exists in a latent form in bourgeois society; circumstances not to be foreseen, will cause it to burst forth openly, and will re-instate it as the only possible form of future society.

Great Socialist Demonstration, Protestant Hall, Sydney, Thursday, Nov. 21. Speeches. Vocal and Instrumental Program.

That the Hague peace conference has proved a howling success is emphasized by the fact that "John Bull" has just ordered another 20,000 ton battleship, to be immediately laid down and rushed to completion. The dove of peace that was supposed to hover over The Hague turns out to be a chicken hawk.—"Western Clarion."

From the Osaka "Heimen Shimibun" we learn that enterprising Japanese capitalists are paying kidnappers 5 yen per head for Chinese and Korean coolies, to be used on railway construction and in the copper mines in Japan. Jap. capitalism may proudly boast of holding a place in the front rank of modern civilisation.

Those who have been alarmed over the threatened decadence of British industry should be considerably cheered up by the fact that during 1906, nearly 1,200 persons were killed and 7,000 injured by accidents due to running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles in the United Kingdom. This is a healthy increase over the previous year, and shows that "decadence" has not yet set in.—"Western Clarion."

A Blue Mark

Through this Paragraph indicates that your Subscription to the "Review" has expired, and should be renewed if you wish to still receive the magazine.

A Red Mark

Indicates that unless Subscription is paid within Fourteen Days, your copy of the "Review" will be discontinued.

THE GENIUS AND THE IDIOT.

Speaking at a recent Primrose League gathering, Mr. Claude Lowther, ex-M.P. for North Cumberland, said: In a Socialist State all were to be equal, the genius and the village idiot. Religion was to be swept away as a gross childish superstition. The sanctity of home life was to be violated, children were to be taken from their mothers at an early age and reared in State nurseries.

THE Genius and the Idiot, wrecked on a desert strand, Were weeping hard to see around such quantities of sand: "If it were only sug'ur," cried the Idiot, "'twould be grand!"

"In socialistic countries," quoth the Genius one day, "You'd be my equal, it appears, and draw the self-same pay; But here I'm your superior!" The Idiot cried, "Eh!"

"You see I've more intelligence than you—this is no quirk—I hate all beastly duties, they a man of talent irk; So 'tis your end you'll plainly see, to up and do the work!"

He found the Idiot a spade, and called it "Capital," And forthwith sunned him in a mead and sipped a cordial; When on his ease there brake a voice, a-calling: "'Ere, old pal!

Do I do ALL the digging, then?" observed the Idiot, "While you sit down and sun yourself in some fair fragrant spot?"

"I found you work," said Genius. "To grumble friend is rot!" Uprose that silly Idiot, as though stung by a gnat, And cried, "I'll only do my share, and you'll do yours, that's flat;

I may be sappy in the head, but not so soft as that! Quite vexed, the Genius remarked: "You're sweeping Law away,

The Sanctity of Home—and things, religion, too, you slay. I'll find you no more work, my friend! The Idiot cried, "Hur-ray!"

And so the Genius sulked in spleen, and at Rebellion cried, Whilst all day long the Idiot his mattock fiercely plied; What Nature gave him in return, he kept—and Genius died.

—BEZIQUE, in the "Clarion."

America's Glowing Welcome

To the Socialist Federation of Australasia.

THE "Weekly People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party of America, in its issue of September 14, prints the following glowing editorial welcome to the Socialist Federation of Australasia:—

"Once more has the working class brushed aside with determined hand the petty barriers erected between the members by open and covert enemies and by unwise friends. From Australia at last comes the detailed news of the proceedings of the conference for the promotion of Socialist Unity, held at Melbourne about the middle of June last.

"Though small in numbers the conference contained representatives of every Socialist political organisation in Australasia, seven in all; and yeoman's service it did for the cause of labor's emancipation. A new, all-embracing Federation, the Socialist Federation of Australasia, was formed; one clause from the declaration of principles there adopted, and published elsewhere in this issue, strikes the keynote of the whole, and proclaims clear and

strong to the world the character of the new organisation:

"To win economic freedom the non-working Working Class must organise on the lines of the Industrial Workers of the World, and they must force the struggle into the political field, and use their political power, the ballot, in conjunction with their industrial organisation, to abolish Capitalist Class ownership, set up the Socialist Republic, and thus revolutionise, in the interests of the Working Class, the entire structure of society.

"No half measures are here portrayed or advocated. Casting aside the follies of pure and simple political Socialism and pure and simple Trade Unionism with one and the same majestic gesture, the Socialist Federation comes out straight and strong for industrial and political unity, the one the shaft, the other the head of the proletarian lance, each impotent without the other, but both together the perfect weapon for the overthrow of capitalism.

"To the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World of America, who have steadfastly battled the forces of opposition for the establishment of these principles, the news from Australia comes like the answering beacon-fire from afar to the warriors camped on the heights. The undeniably correct principles of Industrial Unionism have overcome all opponents. In Australia the Socialist workers have nobly risen to the call of the

movement. To America, the country furthest developed in capitalist exploitation, they have looked for light and found it; and finding, they have followed. The quagmires of craft unionism, with identity of interest between employer and employee, with its craft contracts, with its arbitration sell-outs, are now passed for good by the Australian Socialist movement. That movement now stands based on an economic organisation grounded on the class struggle, with no mere goal of minor concessions drawn from the employer, but with the glorious goal of the overthrow of the whole employing class.

On the other hand, the Australian movement has left far in its rear the quagmire of political fakirism and compromise. The political fakir, no more than the labor fakir, can no longer find lodgment in that movement's bosom. The resolution endorsing the Industrial Workers of the World and that declaring against fusion or log-rolling with any "labor" or non-Socialist party have shut the door forever to those gentry. At the same time, the resolution looking to the establishment of a Party-owned press shuts the door on the editor who would batten on the

movement, and whose influence cannot but turn to the detriment of the movement which harbors him.

To the Socialist Federation of Australia the American movement stretches across two oceans the hand of fellowship and welcome. May the years be short till, together with the organised proletariat of every land, they clasp hands in victory over the grave of the capitalist class."

The Federal Treasurer and the Minister for Customs are both shareholders in the "Australian Star," and while the Gov. chases gambler Jack Wren and others up and down the land and places an embargo on the delivery of their letters, these Ministers are conducting a cheeky gamble—really a gamble within a gamble—in the columns of their paper, the "Star," in the form of what they call "Limerick Competitions." Will Mr. Mauger continue to deliver the "Star's" letters?

Newcastle miners' president should have fairly good grounds for a big libel action against the "Australian Star" over the publication of that alleged photo.

The Searchlight.

By H.J.H.

Thus the "Sydney Morning Herald" in its leading article on Monday, Nov. 18th :

The manufacturing industries of this State alone consume some £600,000 worth of coal and coke each year, a large portion of which is the product of the northern collieries. Here some 80,000 employees are involved, who receive between them over five and a half millions sterling per annum in wages.

In his anxiety to show the magnitude of the workers interest in the coal struggle the writer has unconsciously exposed the vital fact that the bulk of the workers of N.S.W. are living in wretchedly sweated conditions. If it is true, as stated by the "Herald" that 80,000 employees receive about £5,500,000 in wages the average wage is 26/6 per week!

This is the the workers share in Australia's "prosperity." Yet some egregious persons allege that Australia is not ripe for Socialism. As a fact conditions here are not only "ripe," they are rotten ripe.

The Brisbane "Worker" is publishing the Queensland Government's advertisements, and is thus, for pay, allowing itself to be used as a medium to play the capitalist game of increasing the supply of surplus labor. There are many who will hardly believe it possible that the Queens-

land "Worker" has sunk to this level.

A recent issue of the "Newsletter" contained the following:

Vida Goldstein, in an English magazine article, says: "Australia is no paradise for the working man. The bare necessities of life require a weekly wage of £2 18s 6d, and many have to struggle through with half that amount." Miss Goldstein must be taking her figures from faked statistics. It's an exceptional tradesman who earns £2 10s a week. She does not say anything about the thousands of men existing on 10s a week, living on tea and toast, and she fails altogether to put Australia's real condition before the English people, namely—one-third living in riches, one-third just able to live and pay house rent, and the other third begging and starving. If working men got £2 18s 6d a week, they would think this place a paradise.

Will it be believed that the same issue of that journal contained this also:

The Immigration League, minus Dr. Arthur, may be trusted to honorably as well as vigorously push forward the cause of immigration, ensuring success and satisfaction to arrivals, and benefit and credit to the reputation of New South Wales for straight dealing.

How is it possible to "honorably" entice immigrants to Australia when the conditions of life here are as vile and vicious as the "Newsletter" describes them to be?

The Socialist

A bright exponent of International Socialism.

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Victoria.

Published Weekly. Price, 1d

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

Other Lands

Gleanings by H.S.B.

UNITED STATES.

At a well-attended convention of the Industrial Workers of the World held in Chicago during September, the following resolution was carried with great applause: "Whereas we, the delegates of the third annual convention of the I.W.W., assembled this 20th day of September, at the City of Chicago, note with pleasure the results of the industrialists efforts at the Unity Convention of the Australian Socialists in bringing about the endorsing of the preamble of the I.W.W. as adopted at the Chicago Convention, July, 1905, by said Convention and acknowledge the necessity of the I.W.W.; therefore, be it resolved that we do hereby invite them and the Workers of the World to take part in organising and pushing to its final conclusion the Industrial Workers of the World."

The "Weekly People" of New York reprints from the Barrier "Flame" a lengthy article from the pen of Comrade "Bob" Ross, criticising the Arbitration Act from the Socialist view point.

We regret to learn from an

American exchange that Pettibone, of the Western Miners' Federation is seriously ill.

Clarence Darrow, whose able defence of Haywood in the recent trial will be remembered by "Review" readers, is now lecturing in the States.

From Its Own Loins.

CAPITALIST production creates, organizes, drills and arms the proletariat for the overthrow of capitalism and the emancipation of the workers from their age-long bondage to rulers.

It creates the proletariat by stripping the means of production from the hands of the individual workmen and forcing them to offer their labor power at the factory gates in exchange for wages. This they are compelled to do, as they cannot successfully compete with the factory and its machines.

It organises the workers economically, i.e., in wealth production, by dividing and sub-dividing the process so that each individual worker becomes but the infinitesimal part of a complex and powerful industrial organisation from which he cannot break without imperiling his life.

Because of the ultra-me-

chanical nature of capitalist production it drills the proletariats to the highest point of efficiency in producing wealth, thus making of Labor a veritable magician in conjuring forth the things necessary for human comfort and well-being.

In creating, organizing, and drilling the proletariats it also arms them by developing among them a class consciousness and class solidarity that causes them to think and act, as they work, together. They move en masse upon the bulwarks of capitalist rule and exploitation. The citadel is conquered, that rule is broken, and Labor is free.

Thus out of the loins of capitalist production comes forth its own destroyer. It perishes at the hand of its own creation, the proletariat. —“Western Clarion.”

Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, is to be excluded from the United States on her return from Amsterdam.

Writing in “Justice” of the British Liberal Government’s atrocities in India, H. M. Hyndman says:—“We have no doubt John Morley will be advocating in the House of Commons the wholesale torturing of prisoners, as at Riga, and the blowing of agitators from guns by batches as was done during the Mutiny.”

Socialism in Sydney

ORGANIZER'S COLUMN.

WEEKLY FIXTURES.

Thursday, 28th—Newtown Bridge.
Friday—Darlinghurst.
Saturday—Social, Club Rooms.
Sunday—Domain, 3; Millers Point, 7.30.
Monday—Club Executive, 7; Press Ctee, 8.
Tuesday—Economic Class.
Wednesday—Group Meeting.
Thursday, 21st—Great Socialist Demonstration, Protestant Hall. Speeches. Vocal and Instrumental Program.

ON Friday evening last, our first propaganda meeting was held at Darlinghurst. There was a fine crowd present, and the speeches were enthusiastically received. Price was chairman, and Scott-Bennett, Hawkins, Holland, and Peyton spoke. Peter Bowling (president of the C.E.F.) was present, and the crowd gave three hearty cheers for the Newcastle miners. All available copies of the “Review” were sold.

At Newtown on Thursday a most successful meeting was addressed by Scott-Bennett and Young.

In spite of the rain the International Socialists held a very successful meeting in Sydney domain on Sunday afternoon. Speakers were Scott-Bennett, who dealt with Industrial Unionism, and Holland, whose subject was the coal strike. Mr. S. T.

Harrison, Secretary of the Wharf Laborers' Union, also had something to say.

At Miller's Point on Sunday night, Scott Bennett presided over one of the best meetings we have yet held there. A good musical programme was provided, congregational singing being a special feature. H. E. Holland spoke lengthily on the details of the northern miners' dispute and was followed by H. J. Hawkins.

Club members should apply to the secretary for members' tickets for Saturday's picnic.

Since last “Review” the Club Executive has decided to make the price of picnic tickets 1/6 gents, and 1/ for ladies. In addition to admission, this will also include two refreshment tickets.

Don't forget the Socialist picnic at Coogee Aquarium on Saturday of this week.

At Sunday's Domain meeting, notwithstanding the falling rain, there was a large attendance. Mr. S. T. Harrison was present, and his request to be permitted to make a reply to “an allegation made on the previous Sunday to the effect that he was a ‘white ticket’ man,” was readily complied with by the chairman (Scott Bennett). After having made his denial

Mr. Harrison proceeded to make a general reckless attack on the International Socialists. He was followed by H. E. Holland, who traversed each statement, and showed that in nearly every case Mr. Harrison had spoken incorrectly. There was a large number of wharf-laborers in the audience, and Mr. Holland intimated that he would be prepared to indict the wharf-laborers' officials before the members of their own union. Mr. Harrison said he would endeavor to arrange for Mr. Holland to be heard. Fully nine-tenths of those present sided with the Socialists.

Mr. Lajpat Rai—whose crime was and is that he agitated against an infamous breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government that Lord Minto has since acknowledged to have been an infamous breach of faith by refusing to sanction the Bill against which Mr. Lajpat Rai protested—was arrested and, by the order of the philistine Radical, Mr. John Morley, transported without trial to Burmah, where he is languishing in gaol at this moment. This was done under an obsolete Act nearly a hundred years old.

The Class War on the Coal Fields.

By H.E.H.

As we go to press with the "Review" this week, both sides in the threatening coal war are marking time, and the daily papers report a possible settlement. Should the "owners" persist in their present attitude, and proceed with their union-wrecking campaign, the fight will be the most eventful, and at the same time the bitterest that Australia has yet known, and it will be the positive duty of every industrial organisation to throw the weight of its influence on the side of the miners.

Last year, as was recently pointed out by Peter Bowling, the proprietors made an unsuccessful attempt to burst up the C.E.F., when they endeavored to set the Maitland against the Newcastle end.

The miners president then warned the workers that the proprietors would not abandon their purpose. And his warning is now being verified.

When the matter of raising the selling rate was under discussion the miners should have been consulted, because the increase in the selling price determines the increase in the hewing-rate. But they

were contemptuously ignored, and instead of the rise of 8d which they desired—and which they were more than entitled to get—they were vaguely promised a rise of 4d only, notwithstanding the recent enormous lift in the cost of living! This at once created widespread discontent, and a recent aggregate meeting determined to demand a rise of 8d per ton in the hewing rate, payment for small coal, eight hours from bank to bank, etc.

The manner in which the law is evaded in connection with the small coal output is at once scandalous and demonstrative of the class nature of the law itself and the class way in which it is administered. The Act declares that the miner must be paid for his "small," and so, in the north, the proprietors dodge the law by paying one penny for every eight tons. Thus, if a miner sends to the surface 1000 tons of small, he receives exactly 10/5 for the whole of it; and the owner sells it for 5/6 a ton, and for what he has paid the miner 10/5 he gets £275! Down south, the Illawarra miners (whom "Labor-member" J. B. Nicholson prayed on no consideration to cease work—in other words, to black-leg on their northern comrades) the miner gets one

penny for every 20 tons, or 4/2 for every 1000 tons; and for what he pays the southern miner 4/2 the owner gets £275.

Eight hours at the face may mean 10 hours from bank to bank, and the miners are on solid ground in demanding eight hours from bank to bank.

The owners, apparently, knowing the weakness of their position, determined on a strategic move to sap the strength of the C.E.F. and weaken its fighting power. For many months at Hebburn and elsewhere there were protests and complaints from the miners concerning the risk to their lives from the bursting of the electric cable connected with the coal-cutting machines. Only a small proportion of the men in each mine were affected by the machines, and ostensibly because these refused to risk their lives the owners resolved to lock-out the whole of the workers in each mine affected. Of course, the reason for the owners' action was that they believed that the district would be obliged to support the large body of men thrown out of employment, and that consequently when the final clash came the C.E.F. would have to face the situation with weakened forces and depleted funds.

But the proprietors seem to have overlooked the fact that the man who occupies the responsible position of chief executive officer of the C.E.F. understands the working-class position as no other miners' president has yet understood it; and, with the solid backing of his organisation, he does not fight with the worn-out weapons of the past that so well suited the bosses' side.

Immediately following the lockout, the Board of Management met, and on the same evening the various lodges were considering and endorsing recommendations for a general cessation of work unless the locked-out men were reinstated. The whole matter was dealt with in about 24 hours; and the miners' rejoinder to the owners' strategical move, and the solid determination and swift suddenness with which they met the blows of the enemy with the sledgehammer force of correct working-class action, completely staggered the capitalist side.

The coal-mine owners held nearly £30,000 belonging to the miners, and the fact that this might be confiscated didn't deter the latter from prompt cessation of work. There was no stored coal in Sydney or Newcastle. The usual fourteen days no

—only a phase of the great class war; and, if no settlement is effected, let them determine that there shall be no blacklegging on the northern miners by any other organised body. Coal production in the south and west should cease immediately; no waterside worker should touch vessels bringing coal from other ports; no railway worker should run any train with blackleg coal on board.

Let the workers remember that, even on the basis of the figures printed last week by the owners, after making deduction for powder, fuse, &c., the miners cannot average more than £2 7s 6d a week given full time, and that they never do get full time all the year round; that every miner risks his life every day he enters the pit; that the owners have displayed an utter and brutal callousness so far as the lives of the miners are concerned, always placing their profit-making interests far above the mere safeguarding of human life; and, in spite of appeals in the interests of capitalism by such men as J. B. Nicholson and other perfidious individuals, let them take a lesson from the admirable way in which Peter Bowling and his colleagues, honestly recognising the causes which generate the class struggle, have met and checkmated the capitalist class. Let them recognise that this present attack on the C.E.F. is—like all other attacks on the industrial forces

—only a phase of the great class war; and, if no settlement is effected, let them determine that there shall be no blacklegging on the northern miners by any other organised body. Coal production in the south and west should cease immediately; no waterside worker should touch vessels bringing coal from other ports; no railway worker should run any train with blackleg coal on board.

And if there is a settlement, let the miners be wise enough to know that it can only be a temporary settlement; that as long as Capitalism lasts, with its economic robbery, its conflicting interests and resultant class antagonisms, there must be great industrial wars and wage-fights.

Strike or lock out or temporary settlement, the miners (and all other workers) should proceed rapidly with the work of industrial organisation on the lines of the Industrial Workers of the World; and in this they will have, as every body of industrial workers has always had, the whole-hearted assistance of the federated Socialists of Australasia.

Finally, strike or settlement, win or lose, the "Review" hastens to congratulate the miners' Socialist president and his colleagues on the excellence of their tactics, and the refreshing honesty and fearlessness of their attitude in the crisis which the union-smashing move of the owners forced upon them.

May they emerge from the present struggle triumphant, their victory a finger-post on the blazed track of Human Progression, pointing the way to the Social Revolution!

Settlement Almost Certain.

Just as we go to press on Wednesday evening a wire from the C.E.F. President to the "Review" editor announces that a settlement is almost certain.

SONGS OF HUMAN FREEDOM.

(To be sung at the Socialist Demonstration, Protestant Hall, Sydney, November 21, 1907.)

The Red Flag.

The people's flag is deepest red:
It shrouded oft our martyred dead,
And ere their limbs grew stiff or cold
Their heart's blood dyed its every fold.

Chorus.
Then raise the scarlet standard high!
Within its shade we'll live and die.
Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer,
We'll keep the red flag flying here.

Look round! || The Frenchman loves its blaze;
The sturdy German chants its praise;
In Moscow's vaults its hymns are sung;
Chicago swells the surging throng.

It waved above our infant might
When all ahead seemed dark as night;
It witnessed many a deed and vow—
We must not change its color now.

It well recalls the triumphs past;
It gives the hope of peace at last.
The banner bright, the symbol plain
Of human right and human gain.

It suits to-day the weak and base,
Whose minds are fixed on pelf and place.
To orange before the rich man's frown
And haul the sacred emblem down.

With heads uncovered swear we all
To bear it onward till we' full.
Come dungeon dark or gallows grim
This song shall be our parting hymn.

Are Ye Willing to Work and to Wait

ARE ye willing to work and to wait,
To work and wait for the day
When brotherhood and mirth shall beautify
the earth,
And weariness and want be away?

Chorus.
When leisure and pleasure shall be free,
And hardship and hunger shall go;
When the worker has his place at the top
of the tree,
And the loafer is somewhere down below,
Below, below,
And the loafer is somewhere down below.

Keep clear of the poison of the press,
Let your grand old misleaders alone
It will pay you for your pains to educate your
brains
And do a little thinking of your own.

Hold fast your own idea of right and wrong,
Don't take it from the sweaters' grinding
band;
For the "truth" they preach to you is very
seldom true,
And what is true they do not understand.

Have justice for ever in your eye.
Steer wide of the charitable sneak
Who, to lull the cry of toil, spares a trifle
from the spoil
He has wrung from the wreckage of the
weak.

Don't play into the stockjobbers' hand;
'Tis masters, not men, are our foes;
'Tis because the workers' band is busy linking
every land
That the tyrants are shaking in their shoes.
Have done at last with higgling for a wage;
Too long you've nursed the swindler and
the drone;
Why labor at a loss for the profit of a boss?
Get ready now to labor for your own.

When the Revolution Comes.

COME every honest lad and lass!
Too long we've been kept under
By rusty chains of fraud and fear—
We'll snap them all asunder!

Chorus.
When the Revolution comes,
When the Revolution comes,—
It's coming fast—our turn, at last?
The Social Revolution!

The knave who lives in idleness
By plundering his neighbor,
Shall learn to use the pick and spade
And live by honest labor!

That robbers' paction stiled the Law
To frighten honest folk, sirs,
We'll set ablaze and fumigate
The country with the smoke, sirs.

The landlord and the capitalist,—
If you should wish to see 'em
You'll have to take a holiday
And search in the museum!

Then let us hail the coming day!
The glorious hope before us!
And with brave deeds anticipate
The good time of our chorus!

When the Revolution comes!
When the Revolution comes!
Then three cheers give, O! "Long, long live
The social revolution!"

Scientists' Opinions.

The Ultimate Victory of Socialism Propheied.

DR. ZUEBLIN, ordinary Professor at the University of Chicago, recently lectured at the Kent Theatre before an immense audience, in which he attacked John D. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Co., and declared that before long the time would come when Socialism would not only be possible, but would be the only thing possible.

The defence of the great Standard Oil Company pointed out that its methods were now general and universal in business.

"If this be true," the professor continued, "and I would not distrust the expert judgment of these gentlemen, it makes the case only so much worse, in that it generalizes it into a wholesale accusation against the whole of commerce, industry, and the whole of the system.

"John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, E. H. Harriman and the other Trust-magnates do more to help to bring us nearer to Socialism than its most ardent adherents. They concentrate the industries and thereby simplify the development process, the final end of which will be

that the State (Society) will own and administer everything."

Professor Charles J. Bushnell, in a lecture held under the auspices of the University-Extension-Lectures at Washington, before an audience of 2000 said: "The time was not very distant in which even in America Socialists would be the deciding factor in the government and in public life." He used the title of "The improvement of our economical conditions," and particularly laid stress on the fact that since the organisation of trusts—particularly the trusts organised since 1890—numbering nearly 400—an almost incredible increase of goods had taken place; that the national wealth increased yearly by about 5000 millions; that the distribution of this enormous increase became more and more unjust and one-sided; and that through this was caused a mass of suffering, sorrow, and iniquity. That, further, the national wealth of the people, and with this the people themselves, came under the control of a few, and that one-eighth of the families owned eighty-seven parts of the total wealth.

"It had been declared on good authority," continued Professor Bushnell, "that at a meeting of twenty-four di-

rectors of the United States Steel Company, one-twelfth of the wealth of the whole nation was represented, and also that the important and influential railway systems of the United States were now directed by six men, and that one man could put the other five in his pocket.

On the other side there lived 10,000,000 in constant poverty, while 4,000,000 were in receipt of alms. That further, the industrial capitalists decyed to America yearly nearly a million poor immigrants, and held them in the most thickly populated districts. In New York on the average every forty seconds an immigrant arrived, and every four minutes an arrest was made.

Under the pressure of these unnatural and abnormal conditions, all vices and crimes increased to an enormous extent, and made the conditions more and more insufferable and unbearable.

The Professor then said: "The modern trust is, under individualistic economic conditions, the answer to the inevitable desire for better, more unified, and more economic organisation. And Socialism itself, despite its former faults and errors, is nothing else than the expression of the organised People's Will, to

conform the conditions, under which we have to live, to our desires and the possibilities of life."

By its demand, that we shall own and administer collectively what we collectively need, Socialism is a protest against the theory that the worker needs nothing further than a roof over his head, a family, and a full pot. Socialism is the striving after a richer, a nobler life.

"Yes, gentlemen, to-day, many millions believe in Socialism. More in Europe than here, but ere long here also the large army of the weary and heavy-laden will follow the one great gospel, which has besides its newness this other advantage, that it is true.

The whole Socialist vote in the world has risen from 30,000 in the year 1867 to 7,000,000. In the year 1906, there were 687 socialist papers, and 321 socialist legislators out of an aggregate of 5192 legislators. In all the principal countries of Europe the pivotal point in the policy of all other parties is dictated by the growth of Socialism, and it will not be long before this is the case in America.

"How long do you think it will take until the majority of the five thousand legislators will be Socialists. Several hundred are added yearly, and the rapidity of the increase becomes greater and greater. But when this majority is reached—and it will be reached, as surely as the earth revolves around the sun—a new order of things will commence, a change for the better for all—a new order for which we should prepare with joy."

Socialism and Religion.

IN reply to a previous correspondent, a Catholic who claims to be a Socialist, writes, *inter alia*, to the "Catholic Times" (Liverpool, Eng.):—

"To make out a case against Socialism it is first necessary to misconstrue its meaning. But misrepresentation of what Socialism is will not stem the current of the movement. It might be said of Socialism what was said of early Christianity: "If it be good it will conquer in spite of persecution; and if it be bad it will die of its own badness."

Mr. Burke says the Socialists hate the Church as the one and only enemy. The Socialists do not oppose any Church. They do oppose the capitalistic system under which we live. They hold that the present system which keeps some in idleness and luxury, and condemns the majority of the people to a life of toil, misery, and want, is a vicious system. If the Churches support such iniquities and abominations as springs from the present system and stand in the way of justice being done to the people, then, and then only, will the Churches be opposed.

Does Mr. Burke think that the laborer gets his share of the fruits of the earth under

our present social system? If he investigates he will find that the worker is taxed, swindled, and robbed on all sides. Mr. Burke seems to fear for our Church. Would the abolition of legal robbery involve the destruction of the Church? Can the truth only exist where misery, poverty, and vice are rampant? I thought the duty of the Church was to "feed" the sheep. Will it destroy the Church to protest against the "fleeing" of the sheep? Does Mr. Burke think that a Church which could live under such difficulties as ours has done would be able to continue its work under a Socialist State which would be absolutely neutral as regards religion? The Church of God being eternal, can exist and execute its mission under any form of government, and even if Socialism meant the loss of some of our religious liberty—which I deny it would—should we not support it because it would abolish for ever the evils of present civilisation, the sweating system, the slums, unemployment, adulteration of food, and all-round oppression and exploitation of the masses? What right or share has the worker now in God's earth? None whatever. He has the right to find work, if he can get it, but is bound

to accept it or starve, for there are plenty of unemployed eager to take his place. The master knowing the worker is at his mercy gives only as much wages as will allow the worker to live, and often less than will keep body and soul together. The worker is a slave—a wage slave. He is exploited on all hands, and when too old for profit to be wrung from him he is insulted by the officer of the workhouse. The master class dominate and rule, aye, and own the working-class, and if the workers attempt to investigate a system which would provide peace and plenty for all and free them from their economic servitude they are told it is against God and His Church. Against God, forsooth! To feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, to harbour the harbourless, to demand justice. To do this we must first reject God! To give to the people the things God Himself has provided for them. What material thing is there which God has not provided in plenty for all His creatures? None! Where are the things? Why is there hunger and poverty? Why are God's creatures in want of food and clothes? It is because the products of labor are now for profit and not for use, and be-

cause the things God provided for all are held by a few to the exclusion of the majority. What moral right has a man to own land to the detriment of his fellow-men? Is not the earth the Lord's and the fulness thereof? Did God create land for the land-owners alone or for all His people? Private ownership of land and the keeping of an army of unemployed with which to menace the man in work, are two of the main props in a rotten system. The worker is robbed of his share of God's provision to mankind, and the Government legalises the robber. Why? because the Government is composed of the dominant class. We are told that reforms are necessary, and Government after Government has promised to ameliorate the conditions of the people. The promises have been broken because the class interests of our legislators are diametrically opposed to the interests of the class for whom they make laws. The people are now realising that it is necessary for them to have legislators from their own class. When they do fully realise this we shall have, not reforms, but a moral and social revolution, and then, and then only, when justice is obtained for all, will God's creatures realise the love

and bounty of the Creator. Do not we Catholics believe that our bodies are the temples of the living God? Then can it be wrong to desire the overthrow of a system which promotes physical degeneration, compels thousands to live in vile slums, and turns our women, our sisters, on the streets to earn the food Society denies them? What a mockery to say that before good can uproot evil God must first be rejected. The thing is absurd. To preach love and brotherhood in the name of Christ, and at the same time to support a cannibalistic system which allows the multitude to be plundered and the weak crushed out of existence is the essence of inconsistency. I am confident that the true spirit of Catholicity is not opposed to Socialism. It is absolutely impossible that it can be. For any fair-minded person, Christian or otherwise, to investigate Socialism is for him to become a Socialist. The sophistry is not on the part of the Socialists but on the part of the individualists.

The daily papers are overdoing the Ananias business in their attacks on Peter Bowling.

If the coal war continues arrangements will be made for the Miners' President to address the waterside and other unions of Sydney at an early date.

Recently Sydney "Telegraph" printed a declamation against the shilling-sweepform of gambling, and wanted to know what the Gov. was going to do towards putting it down. Next day the same paper published nearly a column of Tattersall's sweep results, and the day following it printed a large double-col. advt., carefully worded so as to evade the provisions of the law, inviting the public to invest its money with Tatts. When the Wade Gov. has slumped Watkin Wynne and the patriarchal Ward into jail without the option for accepting Tattersall's money to help Tattersall to break the law, the "Telegraph" will begin to think that after all the Wade Gov.'s recent anti-gambling squeal wasn't quite so dishonest and insincere as it seemed to ring at the time.

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Freedom's Flag.

WHAT means this red banner? Why gather the people? Why don't they be patient? The laws they defy. What seek they to alter—what boon are they asking? "We only want justice, we'll have it or die!

We raise the red banner because we no longer
Will tamely be fooled by the classes who rule;
They use, and abuse us, and try to enslave us;
We swear that that no longer will we be their tool.

Beneath the red banner ye Workers assemble!
Take counsel together; the rich are our foes.
They toil not, they spin not; they fatten upon us;
They have robbed us, these traitors, all history shows.

All hail the red banner! Fair Freedom arising;
For Justice, our motto, re-echoes our all.
Down, down, with all tyrants, an end to oppression—
One vote for our manhood, one role for us call.

Room for the red banner—the flag of the people!
Uplift it to gladden our eyes in the van,
Its crimson folds gleaming shall memories waken
Of those who have fought for the freedom of man!

Unfurled the red banner! It's crimson folds glisten,
Deep-dyed with the blood of the martyrs of old
Who fought with the tyrants on fields now historic,
And gazing upon it their story is told.

We will guard the red banner! 'Tis unity's symbol
Of the right of the wronged to rebel! 'Tis a sign
Earth's tyrants are quaking—for, parted no longer,
The men of all nations beneath it combine.

Swarm round the red banner! For here in the new land
Are wrongs that are burning—of which we complain.
The masses, long dormant, are waking to action,
And—ballots or bullets—our freedom we'll gain.

Fair gleams the red banner! Around it entwining
Our rights and our wrongs, our hopes and our fears—
March under it, comrades, be ready, aye ready.
The darkness is passing, the daylight appears.

In Tom Landers Foot-steps.

Editor Jones, of "Barrier Truth," prints some lies concerning the Australian Socialist movement.

By H.E.H.

BARRIER "Truth," official organ of the Labor Party at Broken Hill, recognising the futility of any attempt to combat the onward march of Socialism in Australia by honest opposition, resorts to the stock methods of the organs that plead for middle-class interests, and in a recent issue prints the following deliberate misstatements:

The Australian Socialist Federation which was founded with a fanfare of furore in Melbourne, a few months ago bids fair to die of the pangs of its birth.

The oldest "impossibilist" section of Socialists in Australia the Sydney S.L.P. withdrew from the Federation during its first meeting. "Comrade! Moroney would have nothing to do with 'fakers' like Comrades Mann, Ress, and Hawkins.

Since then two other Socialist societies which were represented at the Conference have withdrawn. The Queensland Socialist Democratic Vanguard and Westralian Social Democratic Association have repudiated connection with the "impossibilists."

Even the decision of the Tom Mann section of Socialists to affiliate, has caused discontent in that organisation. Some of its most active members are down-hearted at the prospects if the present organised Labor Party is antagonised. They realise that they were doing splendidly as a propagandist force in the Labor Party.

Those who come in contact with Tom Mann and hear his weekly addresses feel sure that he knows he has made a mistake. He went further along the road of impossibilism than he intended in his endeavor to form a united body of Socialists. Now it is difficult to turn back.

There is absolutely no truth in anyone of these pars, and the worst feature of their publication is the fact that "Barrier Truth's" editor was quite aware of their untruthfulness when he printed them. Whether Mr. Jones perpetrated this printed perjury of his own free will, or whether he was flogged into the meanness by his political bosses, we are not in a position to say. Perhaps Mr. Jones will be good enough to explain. It is regrettable that any person wishing to be considered ordinarily honest should resort to such pitiable methods.

The writer, as General Secretary of the S.F.A., would direct attention to be following facts.

So far as paragraph 1 is concerned, the S.F.A. is not likely to die. It is a better position to-day than when it was first formed in June last, and there has been absolutely no withdrawals from it. Mr. Jones is quite aware of this fact.

Par no. 2 is an exceedingly silly lie. The S.L.P. was never at any time connected with the S.F.A., and its delegates have never attended an S.F.A. meeting, so could never have withdrawn from it. The S.L.P. was represented at the June Conference, but did not accept conference decisions

and did not, therefore, affiliate with the S.F.A. At the conference, the S.L.P. delegates announced to unite with the other Socialists, on certain conditions but at no time did they object on personal grounds to Mann, Ross, and Hawkins. Mr. Jones is also quite aware of these facts.

The Queensland Vanguard and the Westralian Association have not "withdrawn," for the simple reason that they were not affiliated. They were represented at Conference by proxy delegates, and the Vanguard clearly intimated that it would not affiliate if affiliation meant breaking with the Labor Party. Mr. Jones is also quite aware of these facts. The writer has a letter from the Westralian body in which they explained their reasons for not affiliating, but expressed general sympathy with the aims of the movement.

The pars relating to Tom Mann and the Vic. party are quite as mean and devoid of truth as the preceding items—and Tom Mann will no doubt fittingly answer them.

Apparently in Mr. Jones Mr. Tom Lander has a worthy successor, and one who may be depended upon to conduct the Barrier Labor paper faithfully in the interests of his middle class political bosses

until such time as the Barrier unionists bestow upon him the same sort of swift kick that sent Mr. Lander to the sub-editorship of the capitalistic "Miner"—where he rightly belonged.

There is no form of prostitution so vile as the prostitution of journalism—and the vilest form of it is that which parades its soiled virtue in the garb of "Labor" journalism, the while it slanders and villifies the legitimate movement of the workers for their class emancipation.

A Sydney lift-boy was recently fined for stealing the socks of Kelly, M.H.R. Kelly's class live by stealing the surplus values produced by the lift-boy's class; and, somehow or other, Kelly's class never seem to get fined for their theiving. But that's only because the lift-boy's class (the workers) haven't yet woke up to the fact. When the lift-boy's class do wake up, Kelly's class won't only get fined; they'll get fired.

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Nearing its End.

SAVAGERY, barbarism, chattel slavery, feudalism and capitalism have followed in logical sequence as chapters in the history of the growth and development of human society. Each had its mission to perform and carried within itself the germ, which, at the proper time, quickened into activity under the pressure of economic development and proved to be, at one and the same time, the herald of the death of the old and the birth of a new order of human society. Each succeeding order took up the work where its predecessor left off. Each discovered and developed new arts and harnessed new forces to do the bidding of man. Every forward step increased the complexity of human relations and more completely submerged the individual in the organisation of society as a whole. Each marked a distinct advance over its predecessor in man's mastery of the secrets and forces of nature and brought the race nearer to the time when human welfare can be effectively safeguarded against those adversities that have so often in history claimed their victims by the thousands and millions. Nearer to the time

when drought, flood, pestilence, famine, war and their entailed evils would no more be inflicted upon human-kind.

The germs of the present or capitalist order of society were contained within the structure of Feudalism. They were quickened into activity when the handicrafts had developed in town and village to a point enabling the master workmen to force their admission into the ranks of the privileged class. With a world's market opening up before them, and with their ability to conquer it because of the power of factory production which was developing under their hands, this uprising manufacturing class scented rich profits in unrestricted manufacture and trade. This class was not long in discovering the necessity of breaking the rule of the Feudal nobility and thus dispensing with its interference with and levying tribute upon manufacture and trade. With the aid of their workmen that rule was broken by the manufacturing class obtaining possession of the reins of power, i.e., control of the state. With its roots laid in private property in the means of wealth production, with "freedom of contract" and "free completion" as its slogan infant capitalism then

set merrily to work to grow big and strong and successfully accomplish its mission in the inexorable process of the development and growth of human society.

The mission of capitalism was to wipe out the form of property in which its roots were laid and substitute therefore a form of property and a method of production that would multiply many fold the productive power of human labor. Small production carried on by the use of puny and primitive tools, was to be transformed into large production carried on by the use of complex and powerful machinery. Production carried on by the individual workman in the old time, easy-going, slipshod way was to be transformed into production by a vast army of workers organised, drilled, and held together as with bonds of steel by the very mechanism of industry itself. The puny output of production was thus to be multiplied many fold. It has been done.

This result has been reached in obedience to the laws of natural science. Like all of nature's processes it has been marked by many seemingly cruel circumstances. Private property in the means of production at one time secured to its owner, the worker, his

independence. Owing his means of production he was master of the products of his labor. This was especially true of the worker of this Western Continent, and that, too, within comparatively recent time. But that form of property, like all other forms, was not permanent. It grew into firm property, then into corporate property, and finally into what is termed the "Trust" form. The latter is full fledged capitalist property.

Just as private property has thus grown into capital has the one-time independence of the workingman been lost. An economic power, i.e., the command of wealth production, has been massed in the hands of the great combines of capital, it has been lost to the workers. All economic power is today controlled by a small handful of capitalists. The working class controls no economic power. It has no command of wealth production. It owns no resources of the earth and instruments of production. Economic power signifies command of the process of wealth production. This in turn of necessity implies ownership of the factors of production. The factors of production are owned by the capitalists. The resources of

the earth, mills, factories, railway, etc., are capitalist property. By means of this ownership the capitalists are in command of the labor-power of the entire working class. Although the working man is supposed to be owner of his labor-power, inasmuch as he must surrender it to the capitalists in exchange for a bite to eat, or starve to death, it is ownership in name only. It is the shadow and not the substance.

Capitalist property in mills, mines, railways, factories and distributive agencies is now supreme. Farmers, etc., with small property in the means of wealth production must pour their products into its capacious maw, and wage-earners must crawl on their bellies before it and beg for jobs.

Feudalism brought forth an economic class, which driven to action by the pressure of its material necessities, stripped the Feudal lords of their political supremacy and thus gained its economic freedom. By the same token, economic pressure, capitalism has conjured forth a class whose material needs force upon it aspirations for economic freedom, against whose political onslaughts the present ruling class must prove

helpless, once that onslaught is made.

Capitalism can only maintain itself by continuing in control of the machinery of the State. By virtue of its overwhelming numerical strength the working-class, through the proper exercise of its political power, can strip the capitalist class of its power to rule and rob, by ousting it from control of the machinery of government.

Through the economic pressure brought to bear upon the workers, and which becomes greater as capitalism becomes more highly-developed, the workers are learning. They are arriving at an understanding of their slavery and the reason for it. They are laying aside their national creed and craft prejudices and developing a class instinct and class solidarity that bodes ill for their economic tyrants and oppressors in the future. In proof of this it is but necessary to note the action of hundreds of thousands of them in regard to the conspiracy of the mine-owning capitalists to murder the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

As capitalism has practically performed its mission of transforming private property in the means of wealth pro-

duction, into capitalist property, and individual production into collective or social production, its beneficiaries (the capitalists), however useful they may have been during the process, have now become purely parasitic. Instead of being an aid to further progress they are a drag upon it. In fact the capitalist class has become a public nuisance. The rule of capital must be broken. Capitalism must be swept from the stage of events and the way made clear for the next step in social evolution, or Socialism, as the workers term it.

The voice of labor in every capitalist land has the revolutionary ring that portends the rapidly approaching end of capitalism. The triumph of labor will usher in the dawn of Freedom's Morning.

Master and slave shall be no more.—“Western Clarion.”

The “Review” article on the Airly miners' case was sent to Barrier “Truth” by Comrade Hawkins. The Barrier paper printed the article as from “Our Special Commissioner,” suppressing the name of the writer. In another part of the paper, Hawkins was referred to as a political “scab.” What sort of journalistic “honesty” is it

that stoops to deliberate theft of a man's brain and pen work; and again what sort of “labor” journalism is it that would employ a political “scab” as “Our Special Commissioner.”

“Freedom's Flag,” on the front page of this week's “Review,” is from the pen of the late C. Drake.

In the Domain on Sunday afternoon, Scott-Bennett will speak on the “Russian Revolution.” At night the same speaker will address a meeting at Darlington on “Social-Democracy — desirable an inevitable.”

At Miller's Point on Sunday evening, H. E. Holland will speak.

Whoever conceives of socialism in the sense of a sentimental philanthropic striving after human equality, with no idea of the existence of capitalist society, is no socialist in the sense of the class struggle, without which modern socialism is unthinkable.

Whoever has come to a full consciousness of the nature of capitalist society and the foundation of modern socialism, knows also that a socialist movement that leaves the basis of the class struggle may be anything else, but it is not socialism.

Socialist Demonstration

Internationals at Protestant Hall

At Sydney Protestant Hall on Thursday evening of last week there was a very gratifying attendance, when the International Socialist Demonstration was held.

H. Scott Bennett presided, and the proceedings were commenced by the singing of the "Red Flag," led by Miss Gladys Bagot.

The chairman, in his introductory remarks, said he was pleased to have the opportunity of presiding over the first demonstration of the International Socialist Group. He felt sure that all must recognise the fact that the day was rapidly approaching when there would be one issue before the people—Socialism versus Capitalism. Economic development was proceeding in the colonies far more rapidly than many supposed. The doom of the middle class was becoming as plainly discernible here as elsewhere. The International Socialists, recognising these facts, were out for the propaganda of Socialism—and Socialism alone. They might be called impossibilists, but the real impossibilists were those who imagined that middle-class legislation could benefit the working class. The

utter failure of their palliatives to palliate made this abundantly clear. The International Socialist Group advocated political action plus industrial unionism, and as in the past would seize every opportunity of carrying the message of Socialism to the serfs of Capitalism. After paying a glowing tribute to the Newcastle miners and their intrepid president, Peter Bowling, the chairman called for cheers for the mine-s, which were lustily given.

H. E. Holland, whose subject was "International Socialism," explained the principles on which the movement was based. The foundation of capitalist society on the ownership of land and the machinery of production, the division of society into two distinct and opposing classes, the production of all wealth by the workers, and their complete subjection to the capitalist class, were dealt in detail. He asked them to contrast the statement of principles of the Socialist Party with the objective and principles of the Labor Party—principles that made only for middle-class supremacy. To gain economic freedom, the workers would have to organise on both the industrial and the political field. Years back, the Australian working-class

had organised only on the industrial field, and their elected officials and their rank and file took sides with the parties of Capitalism. After the great waterside defeat of 1890, with its tragedy of industrial wreckage, they had taken up political organisation, and had neglected the industrial side, with the result that they had now a political party pledged to a middle-class attitude, and their industrial organisations were being made the sport of professional politicians who had given them a silly Arbitration Act that recognised the capitalists' right to steal the workers' surplus values, while it sapped the strength and destroyed the virility of the industrial unions. A short review of the Newcastle trouble, with pointed reference to the utter disregard of the employing class for the lives of the wealth producers, was followed by an appeal for both political and industrial unity on the part of the working-class for the complete overthrow of Capitalism and the triumph of Revolutionary Socialism.

H. J. Hawkins followed with a spirited address on I.W.W. principles; several questions were effectively answered; and the audience recorded a unanimous vote in favor of International Socialism and Industrial Unionism.

Each speaker was warmly applauded, and the meeting was enthusiastic throughout.

Cheers for the Social Revolution were heartily given, and "The Marseillaise" brought a most successful demonstration to a close.

During the evening songs were rendered by Miss Gladys Bagot, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Milford Haven; and the German Quartette; Miss Honey recited "Freedom's Flag," and Mr. Sherwin gave selections on his concert phonograph. Comrade Wuetke presided at the piano. To all of these friends the best thanks of the Party are tendered for their warmly appreciated items.

Barrier "Miner," special pleader for the sweaters and capitalists of Broken Hill, strongly approves of the action of Sydney Labor Council in declining to hear an address from Socialist Scott-Bennett on "Industrial Unionism." The "Miner" also strongly disapproves of I.W.W. principles. This should gladden the collective heart of Sydney Labor Council's middle-class majority.

Airly miners have ordered 300 copies of the "Review" with special article dealing with their lockout.

The political economists deny the class-struggle and would make of the labor movement only a part of the bourgeois party movements, and the Social Democracy only a division of the bourgeois democracy.

An interesting account of a propaganda trip to the South Coast will appear in next "Review."

Sunday Next.

SCOTT BENNETT

WILL SPEAK AT

DOMAIN, 3—"The Russian Revolution."

DARLINGHURST, 7.30—
"Social-Democracy: Desirable and Inevitable."

H. E. HOLLAND

WILL SPEAK AT

MILLER'S POINT, 7—
"Socialism—Utopian and Scientific."

The bourgeois political economy and politics direct all their exertions against the class character of the modern labor movement.

If it were possible to create a breach in this bulwark, in this citadel of the Social Democracy, then the Social Democracy is conquered, and the proletariat thrown back under the dominion of capitalist society. However small such a breach is in the beginning the enemy has the power to widen it and the certainty of final victory.

And the enemy is most dangerous when he comes as a friend to the fortress, when he slinks in under the cover of friendship, and is recognized as a friend and comrade.—W. Liebknecht.

A civilisation built upon fraud and force, gambling and lying, stealing and political debauchery, capitalism and slave labor, simply builds for its own retribution. Unless the universe itself be a lie, such civilisation cannot stand. We build on a sure foundation only when we build a system that has for its end the commonwealth, the common wholeness, the common freedom, the common abundance and gladness of all men and women.—Geo. D. Herron.

Obliged to Steal.

In a Paris newspaper the author, Pierre Wolff, relates how he once, when collecting material for one of his works, visited the Saint Lazare prison, where the female prisoners serve their sentences:—

"I saw there two women," he says, "who were assisting an attending sister, and I asked one of them:

"Why are you in prison?"

"Because I have committed a theft," she answered.

The sister said to me, "She is a good woman, nevertheless."

I further asked: "But why did you steal?"

She answered: "Because I have two children."

"And is that a good reason?"

"Yes; you see, once they nearly starved to death, and then I stole a piece of meat from a butcher; I was caught red-handed and got two months' imprisonment. Now I am here for the fourth time."

The sister said: "You should see her children. They are two small angels. They come here and visit their mother; they believe this is a hospital."

"But to be here for the fourth time, you must have stolen again?"

"Yes, of course. But am I not obliged to do that. When I had served my first sentence I looked for work everywhere; but all in vain. Wherever I tried, people were warned against me. I had been in prison. No one would employ me. Consequently I was obliged to steal again."

"But what becomes of your children, when you are in prison?"

"Well, sometimes I am in luck. My last theft realised 900 francs for me."

"But your sentences become more and more severe."

"Yes, but when I have served my sentence this time I will steal no more in Paris, I am going to Italy."

All this she said with perfect calmness, as if it was the most natural thing in the world. I looked at the "sister," who said that she was a good woman. I felt puzzled.

The woman looked me straight in the face and said: "Tell me, will you perhaps take me into service, when I am released? Pay me what you pay an ordinary servant, and you shall never have a more honest or reliable servant in your house."

I hesitated with the answer and she continued: "Well, will you then admit that I am

forced to continue stealing."

The most curious was that the "sister" seemed to wonder at my surprise; she looked at me, as if she would say: "Yes, of course, she is obliged to steal."

B. B. O'Connor, late Minister for Justice, has been appointed Crown Prosecutor for the Northern District—by the Gov. of which he was recently a member. Capitalist administration is a rotten thing at best.

After having filled columns of the daily papers with eulogisms concerning the Statesmanship, that made a huge surplus possible in N.S.W., and after having decided to remit the tax paid by the wealthy middle-class, the Wade Gov. is now telling country deputations that it can't keep country schools in repair, because it hasn't got the money to do it with. So the surplus tale is now admitted to have been one big lie.

In our article on "Barrier Truth," Mr. Tom Lauder's name is erroneously spelt "Lander." Also line 4, page 3, should read "announced their willingness to unite," etc.

A number of typographical errors appear in the present issue of the "Review." The editor's absence is the cause.

To Correspondents.

A. ROBINSON.—So far neither the editor of the "Review," nor the secretary of the International Socialists, nor the secretary of the S.F.A., has received any communication re the holding or intended holding of a meeting to form such a body as you refer to. In due time, I.W.W. clubs will undoubtedly be formed throughout Australasia, but not as sectional parts of any political party. Our advice to you is to become a member of the I.S. Group, which has adopted the preamble of the I.W.W., and thus help to lay the foundation of a great working-class movement that will one day, by its industrially organised strength, take charge of the whole means of production, and from Central Australia to the sea sweep away the political strength of the capitalistic enemy.

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Socialism in Sydney

ORGANIZER'S COLUMN.

WEEKLY FIXTURES.

Thursday, 28th—Newtown Bridge.

Friday—Darlinghurst.

Saturday—Social, Club Rooms.

Sunday—Domain, 3; Millers Point, 7.30.

Monday—Club Executive, 7; Press C'tee 8.

Tuesday—Economic Class.

Wednesday—Group Meeting.

ON account of the demonstration in the Protestant Hall on Thursday last (a report of which appears elsewhere) the usual propaganda meeting at Newtown was abandoned. The usual meeting was held at Darlinghurst on the following Friday and was a great success. Amongst the speakers was Comrade Mrs. Lynch, who acquitted herself admirably.

Two meetings were held on Sunday in the afternoon at Domain, and in the evening at Miller's Point. The Domain meeting was a very good one and several pertinent questions were asked at the close. Comrades Hawkins, and Scott-Bennett were the speakers. Scott-Bennett spoke at the Institute in the evening, dealing in a short address with the present industrial condition of America.

There was a very good attendance at the Club's Coogee picnic on Saturday last. True,

the majority of the picnickers did not arrive till the afternoon, but they arrived! Fortunately the large aquarium had been taken by the Executive otherwise, the picnickers would have had an unpleasant experience in the thunderstorm that swept over Coogee in the evening.

For some time past the Club has held at Xmas time a Festival and this year is to be no exception to the rule. The Manchester Unity Hall has been engaged for Dec. 26 (the evening thereof) and arrangements are being made for the spending of a very enjoyable evening. Full particulars regarding the Xmas tree, the program, musical and otherwise, will appear in our next issue of the "Review."

Comrades are reminded that there is now on sale at all meetings a good assortment of Socialist literature. Get some and pass it round!

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Other Lands

Gleanings by H.S.B.

ITALY.

THE Socialist Deputies have secured the arrest of the Carabineers who fired on the strikers in the North of Italy recently. We have not, however, heard of the arrest of the soldiers who fired on the Belfast strikers.

In connection with the general strike at Turin, brought on by a lock-out, 203 factories were closed and 28,855 men idle.

UNITED STATES.

The telegraphers, whose strike recently collapsed contend that they were sold by their leader, a Mr. Small. The message of Industrial Unionism is being carried to the telegraphers, as it is to the other workers in the States, despite the Mr. Smalls, Gompers and Mitchells!

FRANCE.

Herve, whose anti-militarist writings are well known to many of our readers, is to be prosecuted for an anti-militarist article that appeared in his paper, "La Guerre Sociale." The writer of the article appealed to the soldiers not to fire on their relations and friends in times of industrial trouble!

GERMANY.

Karl Leibknecht is condemned, and with that is given another example of class justice in the Fatherland. Eighteen months imprisonment—for telling the truth about militarism. So weak was the case against one comrade that the charge was altered some three or four times, and that without acknowledgement! They may imprison Liebkecht—but the movement goes on!

ENGLAND.

The English Socialist press all express their unbounded pleasure at the anti-Socialist campaign that the plutes of England have started. The anti-Socialists assist the cause of socialism everywhere, far more than they know.

Mr. Ramsay McDonald declares in article that appears in "Socialistische Monatshefte (Bernsteins paper), that the Labor Group in the British House of Commons is not a Socialist Party! That is not likely to be disputed! But the question arises, should such a body be allowed representation at a SOCIALIST Congress! That would seem to be as ridiculous as asking Socialist organisations in England to submit their conference credentials to a committee composed of non-socialists of the Shackleton type!

Over-Production.

By C. ORCHARDSON.

IF no one had ever doubted that a hollow log was the best thing to navigate water with, we never would have had an ocean racer.

If no one had imagined that two sheets of bark might be improved on as a shelter from the storm, we never would have had a skyscraper. Science has invaded every human domain except in the organisation of society. In that we are still savages, obstructing each other's efforts and cannibals, devouring each other commercially.

Men send out costly drummers, not to create any more trade, but to underbid the prices of other drummers, and steal the trade from them. Most of the work of the world is in doing this, directly or indirectly. That is why it costs more to sell a thing than to make it.

Many intellectual fossils denounce the man who thinks it possible to make an improvement on this cut-throat state of society, where there is room for improvement as great as between the hollow log and the ocean racer.

The crowning evil at the root of the present treadmill society is the wicked condition that causes a deadlock in pro-

duction, when the owners of machinery say too many of these things have been produced, and so shut down the mills.

Too much coal, millions are are freezing; too many blankets, millions are cold; too many shoes, millions are on their uppers; too much clothes, millions in rags; too much food, millions hungry.

And during this idiotic cry of overproduction there is rusting machinery, and there are idle men, both able and anxious to deluge the world with the things the people need, but they are prevented by the short-sighted men who own the machinery.

The explanation for the insane shout of overproduction is the most important thing that has ever been written. Here it is:

An enterprising capitalist resolves to engage in the production of cloth or any other thing. He finds a competent manager, and orders him to erect the building and install machinery on a scale to employ 1000 men. Less than half of the selling price of the cloth produced will pay all the wages of both head and hand of the 1000 men and the manager. The machinery owner gets half of the cloth produced and the men get half.

It does not take as much

cloth to make him a coat as it does the thousand men. These men may want all the cloth produced (or its equivalent in other things), and if the machinery owner cannot find a foreign market it cannot be sold, because the wages paid represents the amount of the purchasing power of the workers.

The capitalist shuts down his mills and the employees are idle and destitute and have no purchasing power. Hence we have rusting machinery and idle men able and anxious to deluge the world in wealth, but are prevented by the man who owns the machinery.

As a necessity of private ownership of the inventions of the world (that are a legacy to all mankind), destitution will continue to make a poverty-stricken hell of this beautiful, bountiful planet.

In this grab-game society the capitalist has far more anxiety than the worker. The enormous cost of selling the goods comes out of his half, and instead of getting a dividend on his investment he very often loses his capital by strikes that make the product cost him more than he contracted to furnish it for. Labor organisations seldom take this into account. It is as much to the interest of the

middle class as the workers have society placed on a scientific foundation.

Let those who do all work of both head and hand get the whole of the selling price of goods produced, instead of half of it; advertisers and drummers will be changed into producers. Instead, as now, of the people only having half the purchasing power to buy the goods they produced, they would have purchasing power to buy the whole. Overproduction would be impossible. Then shorten the hours of labor until they amount to no more than two hours per day, or only healthful exercise.

The man who says that capital in one set of hands and labor in another are not necessarily antagonistic, is a driveling idiot. Because the human family have not developed to that degree of rectitude where their income will not affect their judgment, each is resolved to get as big a share of the product as possible, regardless of equity. Hence capital and labor in two sets of hands must necessarily fight like *Kilkenny cats*. My remedy will bring peace, plenty and brotherly love by placing machinery and labor in one set of hands.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Approaching Day.

Tune—St. Patrick's Day.

'Tis coming, the glorious dawn of the morning,
And darkness is shrinking away from our earth;
And the men all the errors of age are scorning.
The long night of sorrow, of danger, and dearth
Gives place to the sunrise of Freedom, so splendid,
So bright, so refulgent—it's life-giving ray
Tells the reign and the might of Dominion has ended,
And all the foul wrongs that for aye it attended,
Like phantoms of night they are passing away:
In love and in knowledge all hearts will be blended
When we stand in the light of approaching day.

My comrades, the tears and the sorrows of ages
Have brought us the joy of the fast coming light.
The blood of our martyrs, our heroes and sages,
Was shed for our victory in the fight.
So we'll swear by our dead that the cause we inherit
We'll cherish unspotted and stainless away;
And though death be our meed, yet undaunted we'll dare it
Till the fulness of time brings the measure of merit,
And Labor stands armed in battle array;
We'll prove we are heirs of the heart and the spirit
That died for the light of approaching day.

'Tis coming at last! in the blaze of its splendour
We'll know what so long has been hid from our ken;
And the Cause we all love calls upon us to render
Earth's dumb-driven slaves into nations of men!
Raise the Red Flag above us; the banner of Freedom,
The emblem of Right; tho' the fear-stricken may
Shrink back from the onset; yet why should we heed 'em?
Our hosts they will never want brave hearts to lead 'em
To triumph, through storm and thunder and fray;
And the weakness of fear, it would only impede 'em
Who fight for the light of approaching day.

—JOHN LESLIE.