

MEN AND DEEDS

By DUNCAN MACGREGOR.

Wanted : Men—

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

Wanted : Men.

Wanted : Deeds—

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

Wanted : Deeds.

Men and Deeds—

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

Men and Deeds.

The Case for Capital.

IN a recent "Daily Telegraph," Labor member W. M. Hughes writes in advocacy of handing over the control of the Unions to the representatives of Capitalism as follows—

It is a little curious that there should be some persons professing very advanced political opinions, who denounce every attempt to settle industrial disputes by reference to arbitration. Those who do this are recruited from widely different schools of political opinion. The individualist and the Socialist both stand on common ground in this matter, but while the individualist is logical, the Socialist can hardly be thought so.

The individualist, true to his creed, opposes compulsory arbitration because it is an interference by the State in a sphere consecrated by what he calls natural law to private enterprise. "The parties ought to be allowed to fight it out," is, shortly, his attitude. But the Socialist cannot say this. He believes in the right of the State to interfere in every relation of life. And he thinks it the duty of the State to interfere wherever and whenever the interests of the community demand it. Upon what grounds, therefore, can any Socialist oppose compulsory arbitration? I do not speak here of details, but of the principle itself. The extension of the domain of law is surely in itself a good thing. The settlement of industrial disputes in a peaceful and orderly way, is a good thing both for employee, employer, and the general public. For what reason does any Socialist oppose it? Is it because it lies right to

hand, a reform benefiting those now living, the plain duty of practical common-sense men, rather than a distant mirage, luring men on through a sterile land, filling their bellies with wind rather than bread, and in the end leading them, worn out and dispirited, to the shores of the Lake of Bitter Waters? As I propose to review the general policy of those who act thus I shall not here attempt to answer this question.

There could be no greater misstatement than that the "individualist and the Socialist both stand on common ground in this matter," and the assertion that the Socialist "believes in the right of the State to interfere in every relation of life," is also either a deliberate prevarication or it is born of a magnificent lack of knowledge concerning what the Socialist believes in.

The grounds upon which the Socialists base their opposition to Arbitration is that there is nothing to arbitrate about. The "extension of the domain of law" to them is simply an extension of the powers of the Capitalist class on the field of exploitation, and "the settlement of industrial disputes in a peaceful and orderly way" every honest student of history and economy knows to be an absolute impossibility, while the alleged fact that such settlement is a "good thing" both

for employer, employee, and the general public betrays a guiltiness of chicanery and a confusion of thought that is at one and the same time forcefully repellent and highly interesting.

The settlement of a dispute that gives to the employer class the right to greater social stealings from the fund of wealth created by the employee class is a "good thing" for the working class. A settlement (a practical impossibility under existing conditions) that would curtail the social stealings of the robber class would be a "good thing" for the robber class! And the general public! Why, there is no general public in the matter of a war between the employing and employed classes—and Mr. Hughes knows it!

As to the Socialists believing in the "right of the State to interfere in every relation of life," it must be remembered that Mr. Hughes is referring to the State as we know it to-day; and the State of to-day, the Socialists say, is the Capitalist State. They do not recognise its right to interfere with the affairs of the workers at all. As against favoring the extension of its powers of control, they demand its supersession by the

Socialist Republic—the Working-class State. For this they agitate; for this they educate; for this they organise.

"For what reason," asks this erudite man, "does any Socialist oppose it" (Compulsory Arbitration)!

For this reason, Mr. Hughes. It takes from the working-class the right to control the affairs of their industrial organisations. It carries the workers back to the days of Henry the Eighth—and before the days of Henry the Eighth—and hands over to the Exploiting Class the control of labor and the fixing of the price at which laboring power shall be sold. It involves a collective legal recognition by the Working Class of the "right" of the Exploiting Class to the greater portion of the Wealth created by the Working Class.

And surely men who read Mr. Hughes' effusion—men who know the story of the Sonoma case, men who know the story of the Coal Lumpers' lock-out and the attitude of Mr. Hughes' party in connection therewith; men who have read the "agreements" fixed up by Mr. Hughes for the wharf laborers and carters, men who know the shameful story of the recent waterside strike and the humiliating spectacle of one set of union-

ists being ordered by Mr. Hughes and his fellow-committeemen to blackleg on another set of unionists, men who know how utterly broken is the fighting spirit of some of the greatest of the Sydney unions as a result of having accepted the advice of Mr. Hughes and his like with regard to arbitration—surely these men will know that already a worn-out and dispirited Working Class has been duped and led and sometimes driven until they now stand on the shores of that self-same Lake of Bitter Waters—the State-buttressed robbery of the workers with the aid and approval of Mr. Hughes and the party to which he sometimes belongs.

INTERNATIONAL
SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

H. Scott Bennett

LECTURES

NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Musical Programme.

The Slave's Friend

I HEARD this story from Wendell Phillips one evening. I never can forget it. How I wish he was here this afternoon!

We sat together and he said "Debs, the world will never king with what bitter and relentless persecution the early abolitionists had to contend."

Wendell Phillips was the most perfect aristocrat in everything I have ever seen; who came nearest being a perfect man; who, when he stood erect, instantly challenged respect and admiration—almost veneration.

Wendell Phillips was treated as if he had been the worst felon on earth. They went to his house one night to mob him, and why? Because he protested against sending a young negro girl and a negro man back into slavery.

They came to take them back, and the whole commonwealth of Massachusetts said, "Take them back! Obey the law!" That is what they are everlastingly saying to us—"Obey the law!"

Just above the door of the State House there was an inscription: "God Bless the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." Wendell Phillips said: "If Massachusetts has become a slave hunter, if Massachusetts is in alliance with the slave catchers of the south, that inscription over the portal of the doors should be changed, and in place of "God Bless the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," it should be "God Damn the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"

God smiled in the same instant.
—E. V. DEBS.

Broken Hill Notes.

Owing to the bitterly cold weather the Group has for the present stopped their open air meetings on Saturday nights, but as soon as the weather fairs up a little we shall renew these meetings with increased vigor.

Last Sunday night we held a successful meeting at the Hippodrome when Comrade Wood gave an address on Industrial crises. The speaker clearly showed how impossible it was for the worker to buy back the result of his labor, when he only received in wages about one third of the value he produced. On the whole it was one of the most highly appreciated addresses yet given at the Hippodrome.

Unfortunately the Hippodrome is not suitable in winter months for holding meetings, but it is an ideal place in summer, so we may expect to lose a few meetings the next six weeks.

All the leading unions here have decided not to register under the Trades Union Suppression Bill, the only exceptions being the Shop Assistants and the Loco Drivers' Unions.

Despite the strenuous advocacy of Messrs. Cann and Griffith the unionists have enough common sense left yet, to see the dodge that the Labor Party is trying on them. The Parliamentarians want to control the unions by legal duplicity, so that they may find time to buzz around Government banks and departments to see what trifles are to be picked up, and at yesterday's combined meeting of unions held at the Trades Hall, an ex-president and a prominent unionist uttered these sentiments, "As

far as I can see, the attitude of the Socialists towards the Labor Party is correct."

The contortions of the official organ of Labor here has taken another turn. It has discovered that the genuine business man and the worker are identical, and it urges the workers to buy their necessities from Truth's advertisers. To what base uses great editors and swayers of public opinion are put to. Really this is on par with what M.P.'s are suffering from, when a supporter from the back blocks sends down to Sydney, and asks the great man to do some shopping in return for the vote he gave in his favor at the last election.

Every week Truth announces that Mr. Will A. Jones will hold an economic class at the Demo. Club on Sunday afternoon, leading outsiders to believe that such a class is being held. As a matter of fact Mr. Jones is too busy attending union meetings on Sunday afternoons, as no doubt that is more congenial than teaching economics, besides if the economics as enunciated by Truth were taught at the class, the poor scholars—however no one is being so inflicted, as the class is a myth.

The Broken Hill and Adelaide delegates to recent Socialist Conference returned to Sydney from Brisbane on Thursday of this week. They were splendidly received and entertained in the Northern capital, and addressed one excellent meeting in the Vanguard rooms on "The New Socialism." The discussion was particularly keen. The delegates also chatted with a number of Socialists and left a small band determined to form a Group under the banner of the Federation.

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

THE usual large and enthusiastic crowd gathered in the Domain last Sunday afternoon, when Comrade Allen took the Chair, which he held in a most efficient manner.

Comrades Considine, Ardley, and O'Meara, kept the crowd well interested. The meeting was remarkable in that another young colt, the firstnamed, took up the running under the red flag and made his maiden speech, which was acknowledged by all sides as promising well for the future. Well done, Comrade.

Winston Hall was packed on Sunday night to hear Comrade Harrison lecture on Robert Blatchford. This is the first time we have heard this Comrade lecture and the masterly way in which he dealt with his subject, as may be judged by repeated applause that rewarded him, makes us wish to hear him again in the near future.

Comrade Mrs. Kenna presided, and we are indebted to Comrades Mrs. Dunn and Mrs. Manuel for providing the musical program. Comrade P. Bowes from the New Zealand Party, who is over here for a visit, gave a short address, which was listened to with interest and cordially appreciated.

Members will please note that a special joint meeting of the Group and Club will be held on Wednesday, July 8th, 8 p.m., at the Club Rooms, to receive and discuss the report of the Delegates to the Conference. All members should make it their business to attend.

THE MELBOURNE MUSTER.

By JACUSKIN.

Sorry couldn't answer roll-call last week. Wage-slaves can't do as they please.

Conference delegates Hyett and Russell returned and spoke in the Bijou on Sunday, June 21, to a full house.

The militant character of resolutions for closer unity and unification of the press, also preventing members from belonging to "Labor" and other anti-Socialist parties were admired for their militant character. We have no room for humbugs, frauds, turncoats and politicians in the S.F.A.

Comrade H. Scott Bennett arrived in Melbourne last Thursday, and spoke to a crowded and appreciative audience on Sunday, 28th, the subject being "Jesus Christ and Karl Marx." Comrade Harry's appearance was greeted with cheers.

"The woman of Society draws aside her skirts when she passes the woman of the streets, but a saintly woman will take the fallen one by the hand and call her "sister." Why? Because the saintly woman has no fear of falling, whilst the woman of Society is very near that stage herself, and fears contamination. It is her protection.—Mrs. Annie Besant.

Annie Besant is a true worker in the cause of humanity, but we must recognise that, however useful may be the struggle on the plane on which she works the student and the mystic alone cannot accomplish the next essential step in human progress. This must be done by a conscious, organised act of the working class.

As sure as the Socialist movement gathers strength, the humbug and the fraud trade under its name. Thus so-called Socialists speak of buying out the capitalist, or even of out-competing him by means of union-owned co-operative societies. Others, too, advocate Municipalism, New Protection, and Immigration Schemes, thereby seeking to rob the movement of its effective, class conscious attitude.

Scott Bennett at the Bijou Theatre.

Comrade Scott Bennett spoke on "Jesus Christ and Karl Marx," on Sunday, June 28th. There was a fine attendance, and our comrade met with a hearty reception.

He spoke of two who had influenced the world for good. The critics of Tom Payne and others, the "higher criticism" and the criticism of the rationalist, had forced the idea of Jesus through a definite evolution of late years. Originally accepted that the Gospel story was true to the letter, investigation then found both the teachings and the history absolutely false but now the Christ was accepted by the thinker as a man who once lived, held certain theological creeds, but was mainly a revolutionary working class agitator. He never forgot his working class origin. But the gospels, written three hundred years later, attempt to cloak this making him a theologian pure and simple, and a preacher of passive behaviour of the workers to the ruling class. Passages such as "Render unto Caesar," are given the direct lie by Christ's straight-out and earnest denunciations of the rich. Not only did he attack the rulers, but also the Church and the Priests,

and these brought him to his end. He was crucified on charges familiar enough to modern Socialists, i.e., blasphemy and sedition! But Constantine, to rid Rome of a noisy revolutionary sect, made Christianity the State religion, and robbed it of its working class character. Christ was now a god, Christianity became a pagan, idolatrous, miracle-monging creed, supporting the divine right of the powers that be. The working class element is now only being re-discovered by the Socialist. Karl Marx, also a Jew, and born of good family, saw the truths of Jesus, Moore, and others, but recognised that, as yet, they were mere dreams, and sentiment. But he set to work, found a scientific basis and the result was Modern Marxian Socialism. He did with Sociology what Darwin did with Biology. He worked out the evolution of Society, and showed that the next step could be accomplished only by the definite act of the working class, organised industrially and politically.

The lecturer concluded with an appreciation of the work of the Socialist forces of the world and a stirring appeal for all to step in and do their part in the great work for the day of Social Redemption is nigh.

If you don't want Socialism, repudiate Christ's teaching on war; for if you do have Socialism the prophecy of Isaiah will be fulfilled, "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

S.F.A. PROPAGANDA.

In the Coal Country.

By H.E.H.

ON Monday evening Tom Walsh and the writer accompanied the Broken Hill and S.A. delegates to Wallsend, where we made the first business a call on Joe Cocking—a valiant fighter for human freedom, and one of those whose loyalty to Socialist principles has never wavered.

The visitors and friend Walsh remained at Wallsend, the latter acting capably as chairman of a fairly successful meeting held under the most heart-breaking circumstances. The weather was colder than that specific brand of "Christian" charity under which the Capitalist Class essay to hide the putrid sores of the system they live by, and—added to that—a couple of Yankee evangelists with long hair and picturesque garb were holding a meeting also. However, our speakers did well and received an attentive hearing from an appreciative audience.

I had the privilege of speaking before Tailors' Union (same night) on the Wages Boards Act, and received an enthusiastic welcome. Previously the local Union had yielded to the advice of those who desired that they should

endorse the action of the Sydney branch in submitting to Mr. Wade's union-wrecking Act, but all who spoke to me declared that had the Act been fully explained that vote would have gone in a different direction. Registration, however, is only an incidental matter, and the Newcastle tailors won't be likely to scab on their fellows when the clash comes.

Tuesday night was eventful.

Newcastle Labor Council met that evening, and the seats reserved for visitors were well filled.

Peter Bowling (who was to have been president) was detained in Sydney, the conference of Coal Executives not having concluded its deliberations.

Labor member Watkins (who was also to have been present) sent a note to say he was ill and couldn't attend.

Labor member Stuart Robertson came along—as also did this scribe.

Ordinary business was suspended to hear the visitors.

Mr. Robertson was first called upon to speak, but preferred to go last, following the writer and making a most extraordinary Yes-No speech. He condemned the Bill in toto, and said that "every word Mr. Holland said against

the Labor Party had said against it in Parliament." He was satisfied it was devised to smash the A.W.U., the miners, the wharf laborers, and the coal lumpers—the unions that had money; still he urged that the Act should be accepted because he believed that under clause 15, it would be possible to resuscitate the Arbitration Act! (as if that was a thing to be devoutly desired!)

In Sydney, during the Council debate, Mr. Robertson urged that a pretence should be made of giving the Act a trial in order to demonstrate its failure.

Mr. Robertson made some extraordinary allegations concerning the Tailoresses Union, and some far-fetched assertions concerning the almost ineffective award of the Shop Assistants. At one stage, he became somewhat heated and referred to the Coal Lumpers as political scabs.

After the speeches the Political Labor League secretary (Mr. Waters) had a tilt at both speakers, then proceeded to denounce the Act, and again to declare that it should be accepted.

The Engineer's delegate (why are the Engineers so prone to go the way of the bosses?) seconded the vote of

thanks, and devoted all his attention to an attack on the Socialist position.

A rattling good speech—brimming over with economic truths—from Dick Blakey (an old comrade in the A.S.L. movement in bygone days), followed; and secretary Davis of the Labor Council denounced the Act in unmeasured terms.

The vote of thanks was carried and the speakers replied.

And out of this meeting comes the first public debate—the S.F.A. position v. the L.P. position—on the Act.

Let Sydney get ready to hear it.

Minmi is a place that is historical. The whole township is the property of the coal owners, J. and A. Brown, and this firm has the power—and exercises it, too—to force out of the township every man who makes himself objectionable. About this, more anon, though.

The local miners' lodge met on Thursday, and after hearing the address on the Industrial Disputes Act, they resolved that the following motion be sent to the district, "That the C.E.F. take no part whatever in the formation of the Wages Boards."

An interesting point here is

in the fact that the C.E.F. is registered under the Arbitration Act. Some time ago the Federation itself applied for cancellation of this registration, but their application was not successful. However, they have since refused to recognise the Arbitration Act and Court in any way. Still their registration remains and consequently holds good, in spite of the miners themselves, under the new Act. The new Act will, however, receive short shrift in this district.

At Newcastle end there is a strong desire to get a branch or group of the S.F.A. formed, and it is more than probable that a successful move in this direction will be made in the early part of next week.

It is rather a late day for France to come forward with a "Jungle" story, but as she may have heard that the United States "leads civilisation," she has determined to "show us." The director of the state laboratory, Professor Bordas, who has been examining the sausages seized in various centres in the neighborhood of Paris, is reported to have found all the samples that he has analyzed to have been manufactured in deplorable conditions. He discovered only vague traces of pork, the rest being a composite mixture of starch, tendons, scrapings of every kind utterly unsuitable for human food, and without nutritive value. Moreover, the matter contained in these sausages easily decompose under changes of temperature, and becomes poisonous.

A Challenge Accepted.

SPEAKING before the Newcastle Labor Council on Tuesday evening last, H. E. Holland remarked on the fact that so far no member of either the Wade or McGowen parties had yet dared to face a public meeting on the Industrial Disputes Act question. He said he would challenge any member of the Labor Party to meet him in debate on the subject in either Newcastle or Sydney.

Labor member J. R. Stuart-Robertson, who was also present as a visitor, in commencing his address, said that while he did not look for fight he never refused to accept when challenged and would be willing to meet Mr. Holland either on Newtown Bridge or in Camperdown Town Hall.

Mr. Holland replied that he would agree, provided Mr. Stuart-Robertson would afterward meet him at Millers' Point.

Mr. Stuart-Robertson said he'd even be willing to meet Mr. Holland before the political scabs at Millers' Point.

In connection with the foregoing arrangements will be made for the first debate to take place in Camperdown Town Hall within the next fourteen days, and the second in the Federation Hall, Sydney, a few days later.

Socialism and Woman.

By E.J.P.

AT the Sydney School of Arts hall last week Bishop Mercer, of Tasmania, lectured on "Primitive Woman" before an audience of working and middle-class men and women. The "good shepherd" gave a malign, discredited, and to servitude (capitalistic) doomed woman great and just credit for many discoveries in facilitating wealth production in primitive times. He also portrayed her as always the slave and property of Man, to all of which the socialist gives a loud roar, hear. The Rev. gent in gaiters had something to say about Women studying domestic science (that is how to roast a joint, make a good scones or a good plum pudding) for you know, dears, the servant or cook might take ill or go on strike, being ignorant of Wade's and McGowen's non-party measure that makes striking criminal. This scribe thought it would be well for the "wives" of the capitalists to be without servants, because those servants ought not to be serving another useless, non-productive, parasitical, degrading, freakish, poodle-licking push, but be in HOMES with THEIR husbands and children that they should have and Woman is to occupy that

glorious and beautiful natural state that the Bishop said was her place in nature's life of Woman and Man. "Natural partners," concluded the lecturer, but without a suggestion of the way out of the deplorable dependency of woman on man and the awful DESTRUCTION OF THE HOME that was NOW GOING ON. Yes, the anti-revolutionary socialist parson said we were reversing to primitive times Marriage (?) the institution that is the corner-stone of our "civilisation" was being destroyed, but the moderate Mercer would not unhesitatingly charge capitalism with its guilt. This writer thought of the 100 per cent increase of female labor in N.S.W. factories during only the last eight years and the present one million MARRIED (?) women working for wages in Great Britain, and then pertinently put to the Parson "a poser," namely, "Does Socialism offer woman that gloriously natural position you have to-night outlined for her?" This was the only question asked. In answer to the Lady President's intimation to the audience that the Bishop would answer any question, the socialist scribe seized the opportunity to hurl the aforementioned "bomb-shell" over the heads of the middle-

class "respectable" laborites and liberals, the answer was that the Church of England man AGREED with the fundamental AIMS of SOCIALISM and thought it tended in the direction of giving woman freedom. Now, moderate and respectable reformers if you have recovered from the shock (this questioner would have given a greater shock if an uncompromising revolutionary socialist answer could do so) the gentle Mercer gave you in saying that Socialism even tended to give woman freedom, marriage, and home, will you then investigate? having as your watchword, "THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE US FREE," which would lead you to working for the realisation of "SOCIALISM, THE HOPE OF THE WORLD."

NOTICE.

International Socialist Group and Club.

JOINT SPECIAL MEETING
Wednesday July 8th,
AT 8 P.M.

Business: To receive Delegates Report from S.F.A. Conference.

All Members are requested to attend. No special notices will be sent.

Coal Mine Deaths.

According to J. A. Holmes, chief of the technological branch of the United States Geological Survey, reports regarding coal-mine accidents of 1907 show an increase of about 50 per cent. in the numbers of men killed as compared with 1906. From the information already received, Holmes says:

It seems probable that an increase of 25 per per cent. in the number of fatal accidents will be shown for the year of 1907 over the figures for 1906, without taking into consideration the disasters of last December, in which 694 men were killed. Counting the big disasters the deaths will be more than 3000, which will be a 50 cent. increase over the year 1906. The figures regarding injuries, as far as received, as show an increase of more than 57 per cent. in the number of men injured.—
"Weekly People."

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

HEY, FOR THE DAY.

By TOM MAGUIRE.

DARKEST is night,
We do not fear;
Dawning is near—
Soon we shall see
Morning all bright
Burst into sight
There shall be light
Where gloom used to be.

CHORUS:

Then, hey, for the day!
When wrong shall have flown
For ever away,
To be never more known;
When over the land
The cause shall command;
Sing hey, for the dawn of day.

Ours is the day—
We shall move on,
Fearful of none
Who'd fain to see us fall.
Lest the world stray,
Lead we the way
To Freedom for aye,
And Freedom for all.

Newcastle Group, S.F.A. Tears and Wretchedness

ON Tuesday evening last a meeting was held at the Trades Hall, Newcastle, to form a local group of the Socialist Federation of Australasia. Mr. Young presided, and after the principles and constitution of the S.F.A. had been explained by the general secretary, a resolution was carried in favor of forming a local Group. Mr. W. Macdonald Bell was elected secretary pro tem, and membership fee was fixed at 9d per month for single members, and 1s for married couples, the "Review" to be supplied to each member. Next meeting is to be held on Tuesday, July 14, and the meetings will be held fortnightly thereafter. The secretary, whose address is Hunter-street West, Newcastle, will be glad to hear from intending members.

Newcastle Unionists as a whole will have nothing to do with the Industrial Disputes Act.

There is a splendid sentiment throughout the Newcastle district in favor of the S.F.A.

At its last meeting the Tailoresses Union resolved to withdraw a number of penalty cases now pending under the Defunct Arbitration Act, in order to emphasise its resolve to defy the Industrial Disputes Act.

For thousands of years millions of men have labored to clear the forests, to drain the marshes, and to open up highways by land and water.

Every rood of soil we cultivate in Europe has been watered by the sweat of several races of men. Every acre has its story of enforced labor, of intolerable toil. Every mile of railway, every yard of tunnel, has received its share of human blood.

The shafts of the mines still bear on their rocky walls the marks made by the picks of the workmen who toiled to excavate them.

The space between each prop in the underground galleries might be marked as a miner's grave; and who can tell what each of the graves has cost in tears, in privations, in unspeakable wretchedness to the family who depended on the scanty wage of the worker, cut off in his prime by fire damp, rock-fall, or flood?—KROPOTKIN.

Cobar unionists have decided to defy the Industrial Disputes Act.

E. J. Price will visit Newcastle end of present week.

Rev. Geo. Walters will lecture at Winston Hall on Friday of next week. Subject: "From the Communism of Persecuted Man, to the Ethics of the Divine Sermon on the Mount."

The general secretary, S.F.A., wishes to heartily thank Mr. T. Walsh (seamen's representative) and Mrs. Walsh for their unremitting kindness during his recent visit to Newcastle district.

S.F.A. PROPAGANDA.

In the Coal Country.

By H.E.H.

Monday.

I HAVE to thank Mr. Stanton, the miners' chairman at Minmi, also the lodge secretary, and Mr. Rees, for their assistance at that township.

At West Wallsend it was unfortunate that the meeting clashed with a biograph entertainment, and the attendance was only moderate. Still the keenest interest was taken in the address.

Mr. Brownlee, miners' chairman presided, and Mr. J. Paterson—an old time Minmi resident, who has felt the full force of the coal-owners' vengeance—spared no effort to make the meeting successful.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks was moved by a local I.W.W. club member, Mr. J. Wright, and seconded by Mr. Laferty, P.L.L. Another P.L.L. member from Rhondda supported the motion. Each of the two last named upheld the speaker's condemnation of the Act, but resented any presentation of the facts which involved a reflection on the I.L.P.

At West Wallsend I had the pleasure of meeting an old friend, Mr. W. Swan, formerly of Cobar; likewise the local S.L.P. secretary, Mr. D. McNeill, and S. Timmins.

To reach Cessnock, I had to return from West Wallsend by coach and train, taking the train at Honey'suckle.

Arriving at Cessnock, I found that a benefit concert was being held in the local hall in aid of a miner who had been crippled while at work.

The miners are continuously called upon to support their fellows who are crushed and mangled in the hell-holes of Capitalism.

Through the non-receipt of a letter I arrived too late to address a large meeting to begin at 6.15 and close at 7.15.

On Sunday morning Mr. Arthur Biggars—a member of the C.E.F. management committee—drove me from Cessnock to Neath, where the local miners were meeting.

Neath is a new township—largely a calico township—making a scene of dotted whiteness in a primeval forest.

The meeting was held in the sunlight, where a miniature hill slopes down to the bed of a miniature gully.

The meeting followed the detailed explanation of the Act with the greatest interest, and almost every one present went away with a copy of "Labor Sledgehammered," fifty copies being left with the lodge secretary for those who were unable to attend.

The Kurri meeting was advertised for 3 p.m., but we found the Pelaw Main miners meeting at that hour, and it was arranged that I should speak before the union.

The meeting was splendidly enthusiastic and attentive, and at the close of the address a vote of thanks was carried on the motion of Mr. A. Biggars, who declared that, although not agreeing with the speaker's politics, he could not understand the Labor Party's attitude in solidly voting against the third reading of the Act, and then seeking to persuade the workers to accept it.

At the conclusion of this meeting, every available copy of "Labor Sledgehammered" was bought up with enthusiasm.

A Labor Member's Plea.

For Wade's Union-Smashing Law.

Speaking at Dudley recently, Mr. Alf. Edden, Labor member, said:—

When he heard of threatened strikes or lockouts it made his flesh creep. He believed in a peace, and expected every man to do his duty to bring about that end with justice to all. They had asked for compulsory arbitration, and had now got it if they never had it before, and time would find if it was beneficial in bringing about the desired end. It might with reason be asked, would the labor problem ever be settled so long as there were employers and employees working for wages. The problem might be settled if it could remove from the human breast selfishness and aspiration. Grasping greed was with them to-day. Employers are in many cases trying to obtain labor as they did any other commodity. They desired for their industry labor as cheap as possible, and if they offered £2 a week, and have to pay £2 5s they pay it not gladly, but because they must either pay, or fight and take the risk. On the other hand, the worker had only his labor to sell, and it was only natural that he should try to get as much for it as he possibly could. The penalties were severe to those who break the Industrial Disputes Act on either side, and all must try and remember it, and further little good could come from such talk, as how can it be enforced against a large associ-

ation. The penalties were severe. If the wheelers at Dudley thought fit to stop the pit and the miners did not take steps to keep it working, the miners' federation were involved. For his own part he preferred conciliation by mutual consent for the settlement of disputes before compulsion by law. The Act was not perfect by far, and the Opposition had voted against it in a body. They asked for recognition of organisation as a basis of industrial peace. They did not get it. They desired full preference for unionists, and they refused to shoulder the responsibility of the Act. In spite of their opposition and the opposition of those who refused to register under the Act, it would come into operation on the first of next month, and as one opposed to strikes and turmoil, and believing in industrial peace that was honorable, he hoped the new law would have the desired effect. The committee of management of the Colliery Employee's Federation had opposed the Act, but it must be understood that, regardless of their opposition or that of the federation or the colliery proprietors, it would be enforced, and its provisions put into effect. An officer of the Court would make inquiries when a dispute occurred, and whether they recognised the Court or not, it would deal with the trouble, and enforce their decision according to the provisions of the law.

Mr. Edden was frequently applauded, and was accorded a vote of thanks at the close of his address.

Don't forget concert and dance in the Manchester Unity Hall, on Friday July 3.

WORKERS OF AUSTRALIA.

By M.P.C.

WORKERS of Australia, when will ye wake and rise?
Must you ever cringe and cower—have you nought but tears and sighs?
Shall the Master Class still own you—own you all your lives,
Till you're cast upon the scrap-heap, and on the streets your wives.
Your sons will cry with hunger, your daughters sob with cold,
While the Masters grind and grind you—THEIR children 're decked with gold.

Are you still content to linger in this cursed slavish state
While your sisters in their thousands meet the harlot's hellish fate?
Will you lift no hand to aid them, shall the cry still rise in vain
Of deserted, maddened mothers red with blood of infants slain?
Shall you, then, be ever "humble," ever shirking thus the fight
In the world-embracing struggle for the cause of Human Right?

Shall the parson still mislead you, and the priest still play the game,
While the Sweater still shall bleed you, all in "Jesu's holy name,"
And Old World Superstitions still on every side be seen?—
When the cry goes up for "Orange" must you still hurrah for "Green"—
Can't you meet as men and brothers—put your shoulder to the wheel—
In the fight for Human Freedom, strive to aid the Commonweal?

See to-day in far-off Russia fights the Proletarian band
'Gainst the power of mighty Czardom, they have raised a fearless hand;
Unsubdued by Hellish torture, Women too have fought and died
For the rights you, slavish workers, apathetic, lay aside.
Will you ever waken, brothers, and united take your stand
With the World's Industrial Workers and the International Band.

Could there be a nobler mission, was there ever Truth more grand,
Than that of Social Freedom, spreading now through every land.
Heed not then the canting churchman who would point you to the skies;
In your own hands is your Freedom, there your true salvation lies!—
Onward, then, awakened Toilers, raise the blood-red flag on high,
In the front of Labor's legions, conquer then or fighting die!

The Curse of Capitalism

From the "WESTERN CLARION."

THE resources of the earth are unquestionably ample for the satisfaction of human needs. The power of man to produce wealth was never so great as at present. Never was poverty more widespread; never was a larger per cent of the people continually in want or perplexed by the fear of want than now.

The present ruling class has, especially during the past century, had a free hand in the control of industry and the command of economic power. During this period most marvellous strides have been made in the development of machinery and the technical processes of production. To such an extent has this been carried that it is now a matter of small moment, so far as the question of labor is concerned, to keep the markets of the world filled to overflowing with the material things requisite to the existence and comfort of humankind. These are facts so pronounced that it is only the most stupid and perverse person who would care to dispute them.

Under the administration of industry by the capitalist class human society can no longer feed, clothe, and shelter itself. This is proven by the

cry of distress of the countless thousands who now find themselves without employment and consequently without sustenance, because capitalist production cannot afford them the one or insure them the other.

The capitalist class has been tried in the crucible of time and found wanting. It is incapable of longer directing industry so as to admit of the satisfaction of the normal material needs of the race.

Because of the plethora of wealth that falls to the lot of the capitalists, and the utter impossibility of its proper distribution among the workers, capitalist society rots at the top and starves at the bottom.

That human society may be enabled to provide for its needs, the rule of capital must be broken. The control of industry must be stripped from the irresponsible and incompetent capitalist pirates that now hold it, and the resources of the earth and instruments of production converted to their proper use, the supplying of all members of human society with the material requisites to their comfort and well being. Capitalist production for profit must go. Social production for use by all members of society must take its place.

The capitalist class has be-

come a nuisance. It never was useful in any proper sense of the word. It is now not even ornamental. Wallowing in wealth stolen from labor, the position of the capitalist in human society is strongly suggestive of a hog in the trough. He is neither good to look at, good for the trough, nor good for the rest of the pigs who are kept from their feed by his vulgar bulk.

The problem is to get rid of the capitalists and their thieves' game of profit-making. This can only be done by the workers mobilising their power for the purpose of wresting from capital its control of the political and economic power. The State, the instrument whereby the capitalist class enforces its regime of rapine and robbery against the working class, must be seized by the workers and its powers used for their deliverance from capitalist bondage. The means of production must be converted from capital into the collective property of the working people, so that they may utilise them for the comfort and sustenance of themselves and those dependent upon them. In the conquest of the public powers by the revolutionary working class lies the solution of the problem. With that point of vantage gained the garb of

capital will be stripped from the means of production and the control of economic power placed where it properly belongs, in the hands of the only useful portion of society, the working class.

It is up to the workers to solve the problem. And why should they not solve it? They have nothing to lose but their chains; they have a world to gain." The sooner they solve the problem the sooner will they gain that world.

Sydney "Telegraph" is wonderfully anxious that the McGowen party shall declare itself either for or against the attitude of the Sydney Labor Council re the Industrial Disputes Bill. The "Telegraph" knows that the Labor Party is between a very ugly devil and a very deep blue sea at this juncture. If it declares for the Labor Council, it will lose the votes of the middle-class farmers in country electorates; if it declares against the Council, it will lose the votes of City Unionists. Hence the "Telegraph's" anxiety. The Working Class also wants the Labor Party to declare itself. "What shall the answer be?"

A humiliating spectacle in the recent Iron Trades case was the Amalgamated Engineers and the Australasian Engineers pleading with Mr. Heydon—a capitalist class judge—to protect each from the other.

In Solothurn (Switzerland), our party won 11 seats at the elections to the Cantonal Council increasing their strength from 12 to 23.

Under the Red Flag

THE MELBOURNE MUSTER.

By JACUSKIN.

THE Red Flag is still flying in Melbourne to good purpose. Although the number of propaganda meetings has been lessened owing to bad weather, workers are still falling in to the arousing roll of the drum of the Revolution.

The platform of the Bijou Theatre was filled on Sunday, 5th July, by Comrades Mrs. Katz and Alf. Hughes. Both speakers made well-prepared speeches, and both enticed the applause of the multitude by their militant utterances.

As a result of the stoppage of the sale of literature on Sundays at the Bijou, the circulation of the "Socialist" has suffered accordingly. But one hopeful sign is that a greater number of subscriptions are obtained than formerly.

"Twenty hands wanted. Apply, Decorations Committee." Three hundred wage-slaves applied to be allowed to erect decorations in honor of the American Fleet. The workers make the decorations, and erect them. The capitalist gives them as wages just about one quarter of what their labor has produced, and

then graciously permits them to "look" at the flags and butter-box arches—when they are not required to produce more profits.

No unemployment, no poverty. No! Only about 280 "hands" that can't get a job. If this is the case with one job, what must it be with the whole of Australia. "Socialism must fail," says the supporter of Capitalism. Must it? But Capitalism has failed. It breaks down hopelessly every day. Each time a worker's family is turned into the street, each time a worker's body is crushed in the machine, each time a sister of the working-class is driven to a life of shame, then Capitalism fails utterly. More, not merely is it madness, it is crime for us to allow this accursed, immoral system to exist.

Workers, wake and realise the endless poverty, misery, and immorality that lies at your door, because you have done nothing to abolish it. And there's only one way to do it. Organise under the Red Flag to achieve the Socialist Revolution.

This poverty of the workers is not an accident of the industrial system. It is of its very essence.—Hubert Bland.

Honest Defiance is Best.

AT a meeting of the Federated Enginedrivers and Firemen's Association, held at Newcastle on Saturday evening last, Mr. Mitchell (secretary) denounced the attitude of the International Socialists in opposing the Act, then proceeded to endorse most of what the Socialists had said concerning the Act, then wailed that the Socialists misrepresented the Act and anyhow only wanted to create strife in order that they might get the seats now held by Labor members, and then wound up things by declaring that, although his union had registered under the Act, and had applied for the appointment of Wages Boards, they wouldn't observe any award unless it suited them to do so, and would assist strikes and generally defy the law and burst things up whenever they felt so inclined. Isn't straight-out opposition to the Act far more honorable than a foolish make believe acceptance of its tyranny.

National Gratitude.—The negro, James Parker, who pluckily seized the assassin of President McKinley, has died a pauper in a Philadelphia hospital, and his body has been handed over for dissecting purposes.

S.F.A. Propaganda

In the Coal Country.

By H.E.H.

FOLLOWING on the afternoon meeting at Kurri, I spoke in the open-air at night. The weather was bitterly cold; yet for two hours a splendid crowd listened to an explanation of the principles and methods of the S.F.A. with a warmth of appreciation which demonstrates that when the workers of the coal fields fully understand the Revolutionary Socialism our movement stands for, they will not be long in ranging themselves under the banner of the S.F.A.

Mr. Newman presided, and in the audience were some old friends of bygone days—among others Mr. J. McLachlan and Mr. D. Thomas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Newman, sen., and Mr. and Mrs. J. McLachlan and others I wish to tender hearty and sincere thanks for their assistance and attention during my short stay in Kurri.

In the South Maitland coal fields there is a great opportunity for Socialist propaganda—and the S.F.A. is going to see that the opportunity is not neglected.

Not the least gratifying incident of the Kurri meeting

was the warm assurance of goodwill towards the S.F.A. of several S.L.P. friends.

Returning to Newcastle by an early train on Monday, I was glad to again grip the hand of Tom Walsh and his estimable wife; and had to set to work to prepare for the Carrington meeting that evening.

By mistake we had advertised the Seamen's Institute, instead of the Seamen's Bethel; and, although at the Bethel we had a fairly well-attended and enthusiastic meeting, we also had the mortification of learning that a large number had gone to the Institute, and finding no meeting there had returned home.

The Carrington meeting was held under the auspices of the Coal Trimmers' Union, and was to have been presided over by the Trimmers' president, Mr. Dallas. That official, however, was away on legal business in a case since fought and won by the Trimmers, and another member of the Union presided.

The audience was greatly interested in the details of the Wages Boards Act, and at the close of my address, a vote of thanks was moved by Tom Walsh, who made a fine fighting speech from a Socialist standpoint.

The Bethel had been kindly placed at our disposal rent free by the Rev. Mr. Bowles, and so at the conclusion of the meeting we made a collection and handed the proceeds (£17/3) to the Seamen's Mission.

Tuesday night's meeting at the Trades Hall, to form the Newcastle Group of the S.F.A., has already been reported; and this concluded the first S.F.A. campaign in the Newcastle district.

It is remarkable that in a great Working Class centre like Newcastle City there should have been no Socialist organisation. However, the nucleus of a militant group is now in existence in that centre of coal, creeps, and crimps; and, in due time, arrangements will be made for systematic propaganda from the Sydney centre, with a possibility of a regular Sunday lecture there.

Let every Newcastle worker who understands working-class economics get into the Newcastle Group of the S.F.A. and take a hand in the great Class War that will end in victory for the Wealth Producers and the uprearing of the Socialist Republic.

A reply to Comrade Hawkins' letter on Conference resolution re I.W.W. will appear in next "Review."

"Up Against the Law." The Sledgehammer Act.

It's seldom that Sydney "Telegraph" says anything that is true; but it struck solid goods when it declared:

When asked by the Sydney Trades Council the other day to declare itself on the subject, the parliamentary party pleaded for time to consider, and still sits on the rail a picture of ignominious political funk.

There is an omission, though! Mr. Wade has caught the same disease, and presents the same picture of ignominious funk with regard to the administration of the "Law." In spite of the "Telegraph's" bombastic declaration that the law would be enforced, the Government has "funked" at prosecuting either the Balmain miners or Sydney Labor Council over the Balmain strike. The Workers are "Up against the Law," as the "Telegraph" said, and Mr. Wade and Mr. McGowan both recognise that the law is "Up against the People," and that consequently the People are "Up against the Law Makers."

Mr. Arthur Griffith writes to Sydney "Herald" denying that the Labor Party is in any way responsible for the Sledgehammer Law. Then why do its members plead so earnestly with the unions to submit to the tyranny of it?

Rev. Geo. Walters at Winston Hall this Friday evening.

SYDNEY "Telegraph" makes this solemn pronouncement:—

The wage-earner is not by instinct a law-breaker. All his interests are in upholding the law, which is of his own making, and he has everything to lose and nothing to gain by seeing it on any pretext violently overthrown. Any temporary victory obtained by Labor at the expense of the law made by a majority of citizens, all of whom, men and women, are equally represented, would, in its final results, prove worse than a defeat. Even the hottest-headed among those who counsel the unions to set the Industrial Disputes Act at defiance would in cold blood scarcely deny that.

The "Telegraph" seems to forget that Mr. Wade's law was made without any mandate whatever from the people, and in positive defiance of the Working Class, against whom its penalty provisions are to operate. And the lesson that history teaches is that no law can live if the Working Class says it shall not live. And the Working Class HAS said that Mr. Wade's Act shall NOT live! And, if Mr. Wade persists in enforcing his measure, in this case, the wage-earner is going to be a law breaker.

Sawmillers by 80 votes to 3 resolved to defy the Sledgehammer Law.

Open Page.

Socialism and the I.W.W.

EDITOR, THE REVIEW,—It is good to see that the I.W.W. forms a common platform upon which all differences of opinion between the Socialist Sections and Trades Unions of this city can be forgotten and reconciled; for there never was a time in the history of the Socialist movement when the closing of the ranks, cohesion, and united action is more necessary than to-day. Hitherto the work of each section was no doubt needed in its own particular sphere; and no one knows better than those concerned how beset with difficulties that work has been in this city, where the indifference of the workers to their own interests has been so marked. When advocating Socialism I have been frequently met with the argument that the Socialists themselves are divided. This of course is no argument against Socialism, but at the same time it damages the cause and delays the more rapid progress of the propaganda work. Where personal and individual opinions and acts may interfere with full reconciliation, we should each of us remember that not one of us is yet perfect. An incident told in that beautiful story, "The Last Love Feast," is well worth laying to one's own heart. Briefly—if my memory serves me right—the scene is laid in Paris during the Revolution. At an annual supper held by a Socialist Society, one Raymond is delivering a fine oration to the comrades, when a man, ill clad and ill fed, walks into the room. Raymond recognises in him a comrade who has been

absent some two years, greets him and offers a glass of wine, which is taken, and then dashed back into Raymond's face. The stranger accuses Raymond of infidelity and betrays them to the police, producing his words by producing a transcript roll on which appears every name but Raymond's. He himself had been arrested and detained for two years, and it was thus he obtained the information. Raymond admitted his guilt, but before taking the revolver which was handed him to take his own life, he described in passionate language his finding a woman with two children cast out into the street, starving; he had taken them into his rough lodging and denied himself food that they might live. Weakened at last in mind and body, he took a bribe from the police, and betrayed his comrades. He knew he deserved to die, and would willingly take his own life; but he told them this, lest they themselves might be so tried. At this juncture a woman enters, and recognises in the invited guest—the husband who has abandoned his wife and children—for the cause. The president then delivers an oration, and finally asks the comrade without fault to hand the revolver to Raymond. Not one among them could do it. After all there is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it behooves each one of us to find no fault with any one of us. We cannot always tell just what is transpiring in the other man's mind, and it is wise perhaps to give each one credit for sincerity. It has been my privilege to subscribe to "The People" and "The Internationalist Socialist Review"—(by the way, please advise when subscriptions are due lest one forgets—and we so often

do) for some time now, and it is always a pleasure to direct attention to the straightforward, able and concise leaders on this great issue; but I trust the time may be not far distant—and I believe it is even now—when there will be one centre, one thought, one voice, and one press directed by this band of earnest workers, who, as Carlyle would say, have displayed courage, energy, and application. With every sincere thought for that success which united effort assures, I am, for Truth and Liberty, FREDERICK ALLMAN.

The S.F.A. Conference and the Preamble of the I.W.W.

EDITOR, THE REVIEW,—The surprise of the Sydney Conference of the S.F.A. was the resolution sprung upon that body by means of which it was sought to modify the I.W.W. position as endorsed the previous year as a basis of unity for Australian Socialists.

It is not too much to say that the action of the majority of the delegates in seeking, without instruction from their organisations, to alter one of the fundamental conditions on which those organisations agreed to federate, has caused consternation in every centre of S.F.A. organisation. It must therefore be insisted upon that the proposed alterations are but the opinions of half a dozen individuals, voting not as delegates but in mere pursuance of individual opinion. It must also be reckoned with as a certainty that if this position is endorsed the result will be disintegration of those elements which still hold firmly to the industrial position upon which unity was based.

The importance of full and clear

discussion is therefore patent. Of course if the original I.W.W. position of the S.F.A. is wrong, let it be amended even though disintegration ensue. But let us be sure of what we are doing, and above all do not let us be influenced by a scratch decision of a conference acting, in this matter, without instructions or authority.

In order to present the points at issue plainly, let us here reproduce the preamble of the I.W.W. and the resolution which seeks to revise it—

PREAMBLE.

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organisation of the working class, without affiliation with any political body.

"The rapid gathering of wealth, and the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands, make trades unionism unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

"These conditions can be changed, and the interests of the working class upheld, only by an organisation formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lock-out is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

"Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World."

RESOLUTION.

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

Now what change has taken place during the past year in Australian industrial conditions to justify the proposed alterations?

How can the men who without question enthusiastically endorsed that preamble twelve months since, claim that any alteration is necessary? We have been preaching the I.W.W. position for 12 months. No sign has been made either in the press or from the platform that we desired to modify our I.W.W. standard. Why then?

Let those who favor the change say.

Now let us see what is to be said against these proposals. First of all, as to amending the preamble in the direction of providing for affiliation of the I.W.W. with the S.F.A. Please look at the exact wording of the resolution. It has been said that only the I.W.W. "Clubs" are intended here, but in that case why amend the preamble! The position is plainly stated: The I.W.W., the union to be formed whenever practicable, is to have political affiliation with the S.F.A.

Again, I ask: Why? That which is affiliated is subordinated, and I protest against any attempt to subordinate the industrial to the political. Both forces are necessary: It may be that in the future the industrial will become also political and take political action as a part of its organised activity, though, on the other hand, this may not be found either necessary or advisable, and it may happen that it will be found more convenient for the two functions to be, in form, separate, though animated by the same vital force of working-class interests. We need not anticipate the evolution in detail of the organisation of the working class. This much is certain: If that organisation is to be both industrial and political in one and the same form, the industrial will form the political, and not vice versa. Therefore, the attempt to subordinate the propaganda and preliminary organisation of the I.W.W. to any existing political organisation is absurd, and if persisted in, likely to be ruinous to the political organisation in question, and to retard considerably the growth of Industrialism itself.

Let us leave our theorising alone for a moment or two, and survey the actual ground we are operating upon. The propaganda of the I.W.W. has made considerable progress in Australia. The S.L.P., the S.F.A., and several trade unions have endorsed the preamble. I.W.W. clubs have been formed as preliminary organisations for the purpose of setting on foot an Industrial Union, based on that preamble, when such a step shall become practicable. Within those clubs are men and women, some of whom belong to the S.F.A., some to the S.L.P., others to neither section, and to various trade societies, some of which are even affiliated with the "Labor" Party. The unifying force of the industrialist principle has brought these previously scattered and even warring elements together. Now a cool proposal is made on behalf, not of the Socialist movement, for that movement is greater and broader far than any of the organisations formed by us to aid in realising its objects, not by the movement itself, but by a mere section of a part of the movement, by which it is proposed to hamper Industrialism by making affiliation with this particular political organisation a condition of membership of the Industrial Union!

In the "Review" for June 27th R. S. Ross, in briefly reporting the debate at the conference on this matter, states:

"H. E. Holland claimed that the Socialist organisation was an economic organisation acting in two domains, the parliamentary and the industrial. It was a mistake to assume that the Socialist party was merely political. It was undesirable that even the I.W.W. could only be sectional, because it

did not provide for other than wage-workers, and also for the big bulk of women. He thought that the I.W.W. should be built up in these States through allegiance to the Socialist movement, and he apprehended danger to that movement if the I.W.W. club strengthened to the degree of becoming a separate factor."

There you have the case of the "affiliations" in a nutshell, and its errors stand out plainly. The position as thus put forward will not stand analysis for a moment. It is altogether and entirely superficial. The Socialist organisation is not, as asserted by Holland, an "economic organisation." It is a political organisation, brought together for the conquest of the public powers in the class interest of the workers. The claim has never before been made I believe in any part of the world, that the Socialist Party as such, is an economic organisation.

What is true is this: That the Socialist movement, not this or that specific party organisation, is a spontaneous and irresistible progress by the working class towards their emancipation from existing economic conditions and their resulting social and political effects. But it is a gross error to endeavour to confuse the movement itself with its conscious expressions in this or that field of action. We know that political parties are the reflex of economic conditions and interests. Does one therefore contend that the capitalist political organisations are economic organisations? Such is mere confusion of terms. The Employers' Federation, &c., would quickly make themselves heard if their political representatives endeavoured to interfere with their "economic" or-

organisations. The political state is a part of the social organisation necessary to Capitalism, and used to legalise and sustain capitalist society; it is not itself the economic organisation, it is a reflex thereof. It fulfils a certain function of which it is the organ. We develop our political organ in order to attack, hamper, and assist to destroy that capitalist State organisation. To claim that our political expression should control our economic force is to reverse the true position, to make the shadow more important than the substance: to endeavour to stand the working-class movement on its head.

Affiliation means control. "Performing the work of the I.W.W. clubs" means controlling the growth of the industrial union. To talk of "allegiance" by the I.W.W. to the Socialist movement (i.e., the S.F.A.), as H. E. Holland is reported to have done, substantiates the conclusions that subordination is intended. It won't do. Some of us at least will have none of it. To insist upon it will only mean disruption.

Then as to the apprehended danger to the Socialist (political party) movement through the growth of the I.W.W. club as a separate factor: if so, so much the worse for the alleged Socialist party which could be so endangered! The growth of class-conscious industrial organisation can only damage bogus politics and politicians—let them go!

The claim that the I.W.W. is sectional because it does not provide for non-members of the proletariat and for women is laughable. What have the exploiters, large or small, to do with the economic movement of the exploited against those very exploiters? We don't

want, and we won't have non-members of the proletariat in our industrial army. As for women: women wage-workers are welcomed and desired in our ranks. We refuse to have the position complicated and confused by the introduction of the sex question. The political movement shows a distinct difference here from the industrial. All, whether wage-workers or not, who are prepared as citizens, i.e., in their political capacity, to join the Socialist political ranks, are in their place therein, and welcome.

Now, as to the point that the preamble is too severe upon the craft unions. I ask, is it true or untrue that "Trade unionism is unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class"? Is it true or untrue that "Trade unions further a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars"? Is it true or untrue that: "The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers"?

These charges are true! Then how are we to modify these clauses of the preamble?

We are certainly hostile to the trade, craft, or sectional form of unionism in this sense: that we propose to destroy that form, replacing it by the industrial form of organisation. In so far as this can be consummated by bringing all ready organised bodies over board—well and good. In so far as sectional organisations are too firmly wedded to capitalist methods of thought and sectional interests to be brought over wholesale, we must destroy such organisations

from without. This part of the preamble certainly needs no alteration. It is true, and the methods used must be dictated by circumstances.

The proposed declaration in favor of the Socialist declaration would be superfluous, redundant. An organisation that proposes to take and hold that which "the workers" produce by their labor is organised to inaugurate the Socialist Republic.

Finally, I for one urge upon the organisations the need for emphatically repudiating the position taken up by the Conference majority on this matter. The cause of the unity of the Socialist movement equally with the needs of the Industrial movement imperatively demand that we stand solidly based upon the sound basis, political and industrial, which formed the common ground upon which a year ago we formed the Federation.

—H. J. HAWKINS.

The Shore Drivers and Firemen's Union, through its secretary, H. A. Mitchell, the other day asked Judge Heydon to sanction the appointment of Wages Boards "without election," and the judge consented. There is to be a separate Board for each of the Northern, Southern, Maitland, and Western collieries districts—with a possible conflicting award for each centre!

The Butchers' Unionists are being led to the Wages Boards shambles as meekly as ever lambs were led to the slaughter.

Press copy for the "Review" posted at Carrington P.O. on Monday last week, was delivered in Sydney on the following Wednesday. Mr. Mauger's sweated Post office system is really too sudden for anything.

White Australia!

A HUGE joke has broken loose in Sydney in the form of a type-written circular which announces the projected issue of a new paper to be called "White Australia." The title-page is to be adorned with a map of Australia, across which and over which an Australian soldier with an Australian gun stands sentinel, cattle and cannon and things being recklessly thrown into the rest of the picture. The circular sets forth that "the name itself indicates the platform of its policy and aspirations. To battle energetically for the peopling of this vast continent with as many of our kith and kin from the Mother Country, be they English, Welsh, Irish, or Scotch, as can be induced to come here will be our earnest endeavor." Should "our kith and kin from the mother country" not take the bait and rush here in hordes, it is condescendingly intimated that a call will be made to the wage slaves of other "white" countries. The joke of the thing is in the fact that "White Australia" is to issue from the office of "L' Italo-Australiano," and that its chief promoter hails from Italy. "Our kith and kin from the 'Mother' Country, whether they be English, Welsh, Irish or Scotch." But, after all, what does it matter where the slaves come from or who snares them, so long as they are here to respond when the Master Class calls them to the making of Profits!

It's a fearfully sharp rail the Labor Party bestraddles re Wade's Sledgehammer Law.

Scott Bennett lectures at Winston Hall on Sunday night.

Up Against the Law

THE determined stand of the working class against the Sledgehammer Law is a triumph for the International Socialists, who have raised the flag of revolt in almost every union.

On Wednesday evening, in spite of the opposition of the leading officials, International Socialists were successful in getting the second shift of the Tramway Union to carry a resolution to defy the Act. At the first shift meeting a week previous they had been similarly successful, and the Tramway president informed the Labor Council that the second shift would reverse that decision. The second shift has, however, endorsed the attitude of the first!

In the Wharf Laborers Union, the Socialists, also against the officials, succeeded in carrying resolutions to defy the Law. On Wednesday night, a special meeting called for the purpose of reversing this decision, emphatically endorsed the previous resolution.

Every day the various unions are carrying similar resolutions; and Mr. Wade is so much struck with consternation that he threatens to seek refuge in a dissolution.

In the meantime, the leaders of the Wade and McGowen parties are discussing the situation, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the Sledgehammer Law will be modified with a view of entrapping Sydney Labor Council and the affiliated unions into accepting the basic principles of the present Act.

The I.S. Group will shortly have to hand a splendid assortment of Socialist books and pamphlets.

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

There was no Group meeting the Domain on Sunday afternoon owing to the I.W.W. club meeting. The speakers were Ring, H. E. Holland, and Prowse (chair).

Next Sunday afternoon the Socialist propaganda meeting will be held.

Scott Bennett spoke on Sunday night in Winston Hall on "S. incidents in the life of Mrs. A. Besant." There was the large attendance. Among those who contributed to the musical program were Miss Mabel Bentley, H. Hillyer, Mrs. C. Liveridge, Frank Burnett.

During the week the Sunday School received a copy of "The Child's Socialist Reader" the gift of Mr. E. A. Young, Newcastle. Our best thanks tendered to our friend for thoughtful gift.

When Sir Richard Poore to the Chamber of Commerce, at a drink, that "the command of the ocean by Great Britain was an investment for the world," meant the world of International Capitalists.

A complimentary Social tendered next week to our club "Jim" Harrison, by the Socialist Group. Our committee about to pay a visit to England.

Whilst the attendance at Sunday School tends to increase every week in a gratifying manner yet it is felt that there must be a number of parents, members, sympathisers, who have not had their children's names entered. There is now an efficient staff at the school, and it is hoped that all will co-operate in increasing the list of scholars.

Sydney I.W.W. Club

THE half-yearly meeting of the above club was held in Marx Hall on Thursday, July 2.

Two new members were admitted. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows—Sec. and treas., J. F. Neill; management committee, J. W. Keegan, W. Prowse, R. Curry, and W. A. Smith.

It was resolved to write to the various Trade Unions, asking if they would be willing to allow a speaker from the Club to attend their meetings to explain the preamble and constitution of the I.W.W.

It was moved to re-affirm the Preamble of the I.W.W. After a lengthy discussion it was carried unanimously.

For the Domain meeting, the following speakers were appointed—W. Prowse (chair), J. Ring, and H. E. Holland. For Prince Alfred Park G. Waite (chair), J. W. Keegan, and T. Batho.

Meeting then adjourned. Next meeting takes place on Wednesday, July 15, at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

The annual report of the Sydney Club will be printed in next "Review." Lack of space compels us to crowd it out of this issue.

Sydney International Socialists on Wednesday night adopted conference resolutions with two exceptions. Those dealing respectively with religion and the I.W.W. were rejected.

Rev. Geo. Walters lectures at Winston Hall this Friday evening. Scott-Bennett lectures on Sunday evening. Subject: "Jesus and the Marx."

BROKEN HILL PROTESTS

BARRIER Socialist Group forwards the following resolution, carried at its last meeting:—

"That the Barrier Socialist Group repudiates in amending the preamble of the I.W.W. in making it subordinate to the S.F. of A., it being a direct violation of instruction from Group, the same motion having been lost by an overwhelming majority at a Group meeting held to consider resolutions for Conference, only two members voting for it. We hold to the belief that the working class, when organised on the industrial field in sufficient strength and on I.W.W. lines, will find their own political expression. Furthermore, we believe in making the industrial union subservient to any political party will have a detrimental effect, intend to divide the workers in coming together on the industrial field, whereas the preamble, before amended, allowed both Socialist Parties, divided in the political arena, to advocate the true economic organisation."

Mr. Wade's effort to create a big fight between the States and the Commonwealth is an attempt to divert the attention of the Working Class from the villainous nature of his Industrial Disputes Act.

The real reason the Wade Government has not yet prosecuted the Sydney Labor Council for its decision re the Balmain strikers is that the Government has been asked by representative members of the Labor Party to hold its hand until the Party has had further opportunity to attempt to persuade the unions to submit to the sledgehammering process.

International Socialist Group



DEAR COMRADE,—

You are urged to attend a LECTURE to be delivered at WINSTON HALL on THIS FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by the

REV. GEO. WALTERS

of the Unitarian Church, who will take for his subject: "From the Individualism of the Primitive Savage to the Ethics of the Divine Sermon on the Mount."

Kindly bring as many of your Friends as possible.

ADMISSION FREE. COLLECTION.

Yours fraternally,

H. SCOTT BENNETT,

Secretary.

A SOCIALIST HYMN.

By C. LYON.

AROUSE, awake, ye workers,
Shake off your sleep of death!
Awake! The call to muster
Resounds throughout the earth.
From every slum and hovel,
From every sweating den,
The voice of justice pleadeth—
O listen and be men.

Stand up! stand up! ye workers,
Class conscious of your might!
Stand up, and break asunder
The chains that bind you tight.
Too long you've trusted saviours
Of every form and creed—
Too long your own class lingers
To crush the power of greed.

March on! march on! ye workers,
Victorious in the fight!
March on! the dawn grows brighter,
Earth shall be yours by right.
Then shall your cause in triumph
Make glad your hearts to praise—
"An earth without a tyrant,
A heaven without a slave!"

Lithgow Again!

By H.E.H.

FROM Lithgow comes the most complete justification of the Socialist opposition to the Sledgehammer Law that could be desired. We have consistently pointed out that section 42 of the Industrial Disputes Act could only apply in theory to the Employing Class, while it would fall with sledgehammer force on the Working Class. Lithgow verifies that assertion. The Lithgow employers asked their employees to accept a graduated scale of wage reductions, and the employees refused. Thereupon, the employers closed down their works, and locked out nearly the whole of their employees—and the quasi-criminal sections of the Sledgehammer Law cannot be made to reach them, because the Act says that "Provided that nothing in this section shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or the working of any persons therein for any cause not constituting a lock-out or strike." And, as no proceedings may be commenced without the sanction of Judge Heydon, and as Judge Heydon would probably have to try the case, and, furthermore, as only Judge Heydon (and not the working-

class advocates) would only see the employers' books if such were ordered into Court, it doesn't appear to this writer that the Employers would experience any very grave difficulty in persuading the Court that they were forced to close down because the business wasn't a paying concern, or to facilitate repairs, or for any other reason.

It is a thousand pities, though, that the men at the head of the Lithgow union should have permitted themselves to be trapped into making a declaration in favor of the formation of a Wages Board to settle the trouble. They are locked out because they refused to agree to a reduction in their already sweated wage-rates; and they are now involved in a promise that gives to Judge Heydon (whose pay works out at nearly £2 an hour) the right to finally say whether they shall receive 1/ an hour or only 10d an hour. Had they demanded an INCREASE of wages from the Employers, and had they left work in a body on their demands being met with refusal, they would have been guilty of a strike, and each man of them would have been liable to a fine of a thousand pounds, and every man who supported them either morally or financially

would have been liable to a similar fine. The Employers have turned them adrift in the middle of one of the most bitter winters that Australia has yet experienced, and the same employers are able to snap their fingers at the class-made law and laugh at whatever misery may stalk like death through the homes of the workers as the result of their brutal tactics!

And, because the business interests cry out for it, and because the lawyers and the politicians of the middle-class Labor Party plead with them, the working-class union is dragged into a criminal trap, and its unionism goes by the Board—the capitalistic Wages Board—and (again it is a thousand pities that this miserable thing should have been done!) the working class is hoodwinked, and the healthy flesh of its unionism is seared with the hot iron of that organised scabbery which is born of middle-class control of alleged working-class politics, while the shameless expediency cry, like the smoke of the torments of the damned, ascends for ever and ever from the throats of the professional misleaders of the Australian Working Class.

The Lithgow unionists are locked out because they

wouldn't submit to a serious wage reduction; and, notwithstanding the lockout, we have the spectacle of a section of the unionists working away on alleged repairs, etc., as if nothing at all had happened, as if the attack on their fellow unionists was not any concern of theirs whatever. And we have the railway unionists carrying supplies to the Lithgow employers just as though no lockout had ever occurred there; and we also have all other sorts and conditions of unionists performing every variety of service for the Hoskins firm, both at Sydney and within the limits of the mountain township.

This is the sort of unionism that suits the middle-class employer, and wins the approbation of the middle-class politician who makes it his business to "legislate for all classes in the community."

It is the kind of unionism that requires the Arbitration Courts and Wages Boards of Capitalism to assist it in its weak struggle for concessions.

But it is not the kind of unionism that a healthy working-class movement will produce.

The Working Class is never in the wrong when it meets the Master Class in the clash of conflict on the industrial battle-ground. And the union-

ism that International Socialism stands for declares that when any section of the Exploiting Class makes an organised attack on any section of the Working Class, no other section of the Working Class should in any way whatever render assistance to the Exploiters. Under the scientific system of working-class organisation advocated by the Socialists, no "repairs" would be possible at Lithgow, no train would be run by railway unionists if there were goods on board for the locking-out employers, and no unionists would continue at work at the firm's establishments at either Sydney or Lithgow; for when unionists aid an employer or a number of employer to defeats other unionists, the situation becomes one of acute organised blacklegism.

The Lithgow surrender to the forces of Capitalism, as represented by the Wages Boards system, will not by any means settle the trouble—it may subdue the fighting spirit of the workers for a period; but more than that it cannot do, for the simple reason that, whether the final decision be arrived at by a Wages Boards chairman or by Judge Heydon, it will still be the decision of the Capitalist Class and not the decision of the workers, with whom alone the

final settlement of such a matter must rest.

A splodge of logic from a daily paper:—"If there is to be an amicable settlement through the medium of a Wages Board, it is surely better that the unionist should be represented in drawing up the agreement than that it should be framed without his being consulted." Fancy an "agreement" between the unionist and the employer that is framed without the unionist being consulted.

Last week Sydney City Council advertised for two laborers, and received over 500 written applications for the position, whilst hundreds of others arrived too late to receive the necessary application forms. Still the various capitalist agencies are doing their best to persuade the wage slaves of other countries that there's much work at high wages to be had for the asking in Australia. And a low-paid laborer's billet draws a rush of the best part of a thousand Australian workers. Australian capitalism can't yet find work for all the Australian wage slaves; therefore Australia is as good a country as any other for the wage slaves of other countries to keep away from.

Sydney I.W.W. Club Half-Yearly Report.

FELLOW-WORKERS.—On the 15th of the present month it will be nine months since the first I.W.W. Club was launched in Australia. Since then Clubs have been formed at West Wallsend, Kurri Kurri, and Cobar, N.S.W.; at Melbourne, Victoria; at Herberton, Queensland; and at Wellington, New Zealand.

When first started this club had a membership of 42; its membership to date is 142, being an increase of 100, a very satisfactory progress.

Monthly propaganda meetings are being held at the Domain and Prince Alfred Park on the first Sunday in each month; both the political socialist organisations forego their meetings in the Domain on those dates, thereby giving the club a clear field to do its work. Speakers have been sent up to the Newcastle and Maitland districts, and in return we have had the visits of speakers from clubs in above centres. Propaganda meetings have also been held at the Trades Hall and in the various suburbs, all of which have proved very encouraging. Until quite recently the club had practically to depend on a few speakers to do its propaganda, consequently its activities were limited; but, comparatively, the Club is now in a fairly healthy condition, as far as speakers are concerned, and with the advent of the warm weather its activities are sure to be greatly increased.

Literature has also been issued, including the Club's manifesto, and a leaflet embracing the four cardinal points of Industrial

Unionism, which have been spread throughout Australasia.

Amongst some of the principal business done in the term last completed was the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution to govern the Clubs throughout Australia, which was done, copies of which were sent to the various clubs, and it now awaits their acceptance before being put into operation. Its influence on the clubs is sure to have a good effect, as it will tend to do away with the now isolation of same by bringing them all under one head. It also provides for an interstate conference—a possibility of the near future.

Clubs throughout Australasia report a steady progress, with the exception of Cobar and Herberton. The West Maitland club is steadily increasing its numbers and sphere of work, it has also brought forward some able exponents of Industrial Unionism. Kurri Kurri reports a similar progress. Both these clubs are carrying on a persistent propaganda amongst the northern miners of this State, and great things are expected in the near future from these men, who are rapidly imbibing I.W.W. principles. The Melbourne (Victoria) club is also a force to be reckoned with in our sister State, and its secretary reports a good membership and a healthy propaganda, the principles of the I.W.W. being readily listened to. Although the Cobar (N.S.W.) and Herberton (Queensland) clubs are to all intents and purposes non-existent, yet there is every indication of them once more being active bodies. New Zealand also boasts its I.W.W. at Wellington, it has a good membership and its future is bright.

Generally speaking the outlook for Industrial Unionism is very encouraging. members are to be congratulated on the prominent position of the I.W.W. Clubs to-day, and if they persist in their own work and recognise their individual responsibility, it is only a matter of a short time when we will have an Australian section of the I.W.W. "A consummation devoutly to be wished."—J. F. NEILL, Club Secretary.

At a recent Sydney Labor Council meeting, Delegate Farrer declared: "They had never said as unionists that they would give up their right of striking for an industrial Disputes Bill, or for Wages Boards. They said they would give it up for an Arbitration Act." What's the difference? The Industrial Disputes Act is the logical extension of the Arbitration Act, and if it's wrong to surrender a right for one, it's equally wrong to do so for the other.

The International Socialists received by the last American mail a large and varied assortment of sound Socialist Literature. A full list will appear in the next issue of the "Review."

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD CLUB

WILL hold a PUBLIC MEETING in the TRADES HALL (Room 20) on TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1908, at 8 p.m. to explain Industrial Unionism. Several Speakers. Questions allowed. Working Men and Women cordially invited.

Socialism in Politics

THE "British Weekly" has undertaken what it calls an impartial inquiry into Socialism, and will publish a series of articles on the subject, in which it will be assumed (1) that all Christians are agreed that the present conditions of society cannot be perpetuated, and are in many ways fundamentally wrong; (2) that Christianity is not bound up with any social theory, but exists for the furtherance of the Kingdom of God; (3) that since we have no revelation as to the economic structure of society, it is by the path of patient inquiry conducted in the Christian spirit that the hope of all true advances lies. The paper announces its intention in the following article:—

"The attention of the country is fixed, and it will be fixed more intently than ever ere all is done, on the active and passionate propagandism of Socialists. The strong and strengthening current of political democracy is at least an object for the most respectful and earnest study. Christians may learn much from the Socialist methods. We do not intend to labor the parallel. A very few words will make it sufficiently clear.

"The Socialists go to the people. They have no fine churches, and very few buildings of any kind. They have no endowments and very little money. Their lecturers are poorly paid, or not paid at all, but these disadvantages do not deter them from their work. They can hire halls, and they do it; if they cannot, they can speak in the park, or at the street corners—wherever, in fact, an opportunity of addressing even two or three presents itself to them.

"They are at their business all the time, in season and out of season. Not on one day set apart only, but on all the days in the week they will utter themselves when they have a chance. They push their propaganda into all circles of society.

"The Socialists aim at conversions. They work for them, and they expect them. Their message to the people is: 'Now it is high time to awake out of sleep.' They are conscious of the obstacles they have to face, and they do not minimise them. Thus the late Professor Anton Menger closed his noted work, 'Volkspolitik,' by pointing out that the worst element in the public life of all the nations is their political sloth, their fear of all deeply penetrating changes, which the circles who are interested in the maintenance of the present state of things are accustomed to call Conservatism.'

"Then the work of the Socialist missionaries is practical. They do not give lectures on subjects that have a remote connection with Socialism. They do not discuss points of history. Their object is to rouse into energy—into desperate energy we might say—elements of feeling latent in the mind. They try to make their hearers break with the parties who have hitherto restrained and balanced them. Their object is to precipitate society on a new track. They know that the British mind is not easily dislodged from its holdings, and that the Tory working man is a formidable nut to crack. So they make their appeals till people must depart making their choice and conscious that they are making it, unless it has been already deliberately made.

"It follows that the Socialist

speaks with burning passion. That passion is grounded on the conviction that the world as now constituted is a City of Destruction. Even the reader of their books comes constantly against passages like this, which we translate from M. Jaures: 'The domination of a class is a crime against humanity. Socialism, which will abolish all primacy of classes and all classes as well, is thus a restoration of the rights of mankind. Hence as a matter of justice it is the duty of all of us to be Socialists.' Then they hold out promises of boundless happiness of a transfigured and regenerated world. They preach a New Jerusalem made up of Socialists.

"Further, many of the leaders of Socialism have broken their hearts over the miseries of the people, and it is not possible to deny to their leaders the deep pity of the saviours of humanity. We shall do well amid all controversies to remember that there is in Socialism an element which is certainly from above. Jaures dwells constantly on the thought that Socialism is a great revivifying force. 'Socialism,' he says, 'is not a Utopian ideal; it moves and unfolds itself in full reality. It is a great vital force, intermingling itself with the whole of life, and it will soon be capable of guiding the whole of life.

"Surely Christians have much to learn from the untiring energy and absolute simplicity and purpose of many who are giving their lives to bring in the kingdom of Socialism."

Scott Bennett lectures in Winston Hall on Sunday night on John Ball and the Peasants' Revolt.

Socialism.

From a P.L.L. Organiser's View-point.

MISS H. F. POWELL, organiser for the P.L.L. in Australia and New Zealand, in the course of a lengthy letter to Sydney "Telegraph," writes of her recent New Zealand tour:—

"The lesson of my tour is pronounced and emphatic, namely, that nothing short of a Socialist party, with an honest name and objective, and a courageous, clear-cut programme, aiming at big things and void of petty details, can ever secure the permanent welfare of the masses of New Zealand. Labor, like unionism, in that country is played out. They have each done their work. Their work was only elementary, i.e., a contribution towards the practical education of the people. That end being achieved, worthier tasks demand attention. The course in this instance is a clear one towards the completion of that new system in industry called Socialism.

"A political Labor Party of some kind has been in existence for a number of years in New Zealand. The late masterful and lamented Richard Seddon instituted that policy. Such parliamentarians as Messrs. Miller, Barclay, and Arnold were chosen by and elected through the 'Workers' Political Organisation,' or the 'Workers' Political Committee,' as Labor members. The people of all countries have for years past regarded the Ministry there as to all intents and purposes a Labor Ministry. Laws have been made in New Zealand which the Labor Party elsewhere are advocating on

their platform. Political Labor work has been proceeding there for the past 17 years. It has secured to the public the minimum wage, an eight-hour day, voluntary preference to unionists, arbitration and conciliation, workmen's compensation and insurance, shops and offices and factories regulations, a couple of female inspectors (now withdrawn, alas!), old-age pensions, and a few other things good in their way, but constituting only the initial stages in the progress of the great socialistic reform movement which is fast coming into vogue all over the globe. That this is but the initial stage is proved conclusively by the facts (1) that the American workman a century ago received 70 per cent. of the result of his work, but to-day gets only 17 per cent. of it; (2) that whereas in 'God's own country' wages have gone up 64 per cent. the cost of living has increased from 30 to almost anything within 100 per cent.; and (3) that the obvious natural destiny of every human being is the highest usefulness and happiness in the community, not the base verdict always to struggle for a mere existence, which is all that the living or minimum wage provides.

"Socialism is the only means of securing this opportunity to mankind. It will destroy the merciless competitive system, replace it with scientific co-operation, readjust industry on human lines, so as to make it beneficial not only to those who think and scheme, but to those who work, and arouse the universal intellectuality of the race to such a conception of the pleasures of knowledge and every kind of art as it never had before.

"The objective of the Political Labor League is Socialism. Other

wise I would never have joined its ranks. I am a Socialist by nature, and live to see the consummation of that objective. But the P.L.L. is weakened by having many members who are not Socialists; indeed, some Anti-Socialists. Then, as to the New Zealand P.L.L.—there have been so many organisations with similar names—the W.P.O., the W.P.C., the Liberal Labor Federation, and now the P.L.L.—that the public are often confused, and think them all one and the same thing. Lastly, while the workers have protected themselves to the extent of 8½ per cent., capitalistic protection is going on and infinitum. Every concession wrested from the employers in the Arbitration Court is followed by a stronger effort to extend the methods of the trust. The legislative success of unionism has not quenched the destructive fires of monopolistic greed; it has only aroused the Employers' Federation and its members to more grim, determined action. The 'Dignity of Labor' may now be established in the Dominion, but the fortifications of Anti-Socialism are growing stronger every day. The combinations of the master butchers, master tailors, master plumbers, master bakers, etc., proceed apace. It has become compulsory to practically pay in advance for bread. The harvest, shipping, timber, and wheat trusts are fixed monstrosities. Up to the present time the struggles of the democracy have resulted in securing butter with which to cover their own bread, and—curious accomplishment of the paragon of animals!—motor cars for the surfeited few.

"Hence I say that nothing short of straight-out Socialism will do for New Zealand, and that other

nations will soon find out the inadequacy of the tinkering, petty, so-called 'moderate' reforms generally characterised Labor legislation.

"Protection of the workman brings with it the inevitable corollary, the trust. Socialism will entirely change the economic conditions so that those who produce and distribute will also own and control the work and the wealth, through their chosen representatives, for mutual benefit. The natural laws of the unity and interdependence of all things have not yet been fully recognised. When they are, it will mean that we have got Socialism."

Sledgehammer Law

In New Zealand.

ALL over New Zealand there has been a general breakdown of the system of Compulsory Arbitration. Six months ago the Blackball miners revolted, and their example has since been followed by many other unions. The Government is positively enraged, and the Minister for Labor is furious. He declares the working-class revolt is only a veiled attempt to capture parliamentary seats now held by the Government. The Minister for Labor is Seamen's Union ex-secretary Miller, and he has introduced a new measure to ensure that the workers shall quietly submit to exploitation under Capitalism. The daily press gives

some details of the proposed law as hereunder:—

The definition of "strike" covers the discontinuing of employment as the result of any combination, agreement, or understanding entered into by workmen—(a) With the intent to compel employers to comply with any demand; (b) With intent to aid, abet, or instigate any other strike; (c) With intent to assist workers in the employment of any other employer to compel that employer to agree to demands made by workers.

Every person who makes a gift for the benefit of any striker or strikers while any strike is taking place or impending, any person who publishes in any newspaper any expression of approval of the unlawful action of any person in relation to strike or lockout, is to be deemed to have incited, instigated, aided, or abetted, as the case may be, the strike or lockout.

When a strike takes place in any industry, whether an award or industrial agreement is in force in respect of that industry or not, every worker who is a party to that strike is liable to a penalty of £10, with a further penalty of £1 for every week the strike continues. This is recoverable by civil process only, without imprisonment. The penalty on an employer for a lock-out is £200, with a further weekly penalty of £50. The penalty for aiding and abetting is £10 against workers and £200 against persons other than workers.

Special penalties of fine or imprisonment are provided against workers employed in certain industries who strike without having given within one month before so striking not less than 21 days notice to his employer in writing of the intention

to strike. On summary conviction before a magistrate the striker shall be liable to a fine of £10 or to imprisonment for three months. Every person who incites, aids, or abets any offence against this section is liable to three months' jail, or to a fine of £10 in the case of a worker, or £200 if other than a worker.

The penalty for breaches of awards are £5 in the case of workers and £100 when employers are concerned. Magistrates may deal with these proceedings. In the case of judgment being obtained against any person for breach of the law punishable by fine, and the defendant refuses to satisfy the judgment, any inspector of awards may give notice in writing to the person by whom such defendant is employed, requiring the employer to deduct from the defendant's wages certain sums until the full amount of the fine is paid. This clause gives the State a lien over a striker's wages whenever he may return to labor. All moneys so deducted from wages are to have priority to any assignment made by defendant, whether before or after notice of such deduction.

The trustees of the Mechanics' Institute at Millers' Point very kindly agreed to grant the use of the Institute on Friday of this week for the debate on the Industrial Disputes Act between Messrs. Stuart Robertson, M.L.A. and H. E. Holland. Unfortunately, Mr. Stuart-Robertson had another engagement for that evening, and another date will have to be fixed for the debate at Millers' Point. Mr. Stuart-Robertson has promised to endeavor to fix Monday evening next for the Campden debate; and, if the matter is satisfactorily arranged, the fact will be advertised in the daily press.

"The Socialist Conference and the I.W.W.—a reply to H. J. Hawkins' letter in the "Review"—is crowded out of this issue. Next week.

Comrade J. Harrison's boat will sail at noon on Saturday.

Tom Mann's Return.

On Wednesday last, Tom Mann—looking hale and hearty, and as full of life as ever—reached Sydney en route for Melbourne from New Zealand. He speaks well of the outlook for the Socialist movement in what used to be the land of the Moori. Tom left Sydney by Wednesday evening's train, Vic. Socialists having arranged to tender him a welcoming dinner on Thursday evening. A goodly number of Sydney comrades were at the station to see him away. He had for fellow-travellers a number of Labor members returning from the Brisbane Anti-Socialist conference.

RUSSIA.

Attempts to escape from goal follow one another with suddenness. Recently, at Ekaterinoslav, 29 prisoners were killed and 28 wounded in such an attempt, and the following day a number of men escaped from the prison at Simferopol, after wounding the governor, killing his deputy, the prison doctor, and two warders.

So long as we go on making things—that is what the industrial system means, it means making things—as we make them now by private enterprise, by joint stock companies, by trusts, just so long we shall always have a few people who are very rich and quite idle; more who are rather rich and rather industrious; more still who are tremendously busy and fairly well to do; and vast hordes—13 millions, I think it is, about a third of the population—who are sometimes desperately hard worked and sometimes degradingly idle, but who are always disgustingly poor.

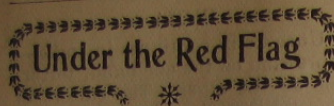
HUBERT BLAND.

INDIA.

Unrest still continues in India—repression on the one hand, terrorism on the other. The editors of the "Vihari" and the "Arunodaya" were arrested on charges of sedition and remanded without bail. Another bomb explosion took place, this time in Calcutta, the bomb being placed on a tramway line and run into by a van. Further, a bomb was found on Sunday on the steps of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. The number of persons on relief works has lessened somewhat, being at the end of last week 1,393,000.

Poverty is disgusting because it is dirty, sordid, smelly, but it is disgusting, too, because it is stupid. The existence of it is stupid, I mean; the existence of it in such masses. Honestly, I do not believe the world puts up with it so much because the world is hard-hearted as because the world is stupid. It is always stupid to endure the removable, to suffer the remediable. And it is because Socialists see quite clearly the causes of this disgusting poverty, this reckless disorder, this futile waste, and see, almost as clearly, the cure, that—well . . . that they are Socialists.—HUBERT BLAND.

A recent number of the "Ashfield Advertiser" contains a letter from S. Sloan, in which the writer twits the local Debating Society with having failed to face a debate with the Internationals on the subject of "Revolutionary Socialism." In a later issue the secretary replies that his society was prepared to debate Socialism, but not Revolutionary Socialism! Next, please. Ashfield P.L.L. declares its willingness to uphold the Labor Party attitude against all comers.



THE MELBOURNE MUSTER.

By JACUSKIN.

COMRADES Röss and Wallace gave rousing addresses in the Bijou on Sunday, 11th. A full house greeted our comrades, who are doing splendid work in Melbourne.

They are to speak on Monday, 12th, at an I.W.W. Club meeting in the Temperance Hall. It is expected that there will be some keen discussion. The Melbourne Club is rapidly growing and doing splendid propaganda work.

Comrade Tom Mann is expected back in Melbourne during the coming week. A dinner is to be held in the Socialist Hall to celebrate his return. The tickets were snapped up like wildfire. Meanwhile, a complimentary concert is being tendered to Mrs. Mann by the Socialist choir, for which she has worked like a Trojan.

Next Sunday the S.P. hold a bioscope entertainment in the Bijou Theatre. There's an idea afloat to have lantern slides made to illustrate the "Red Flag." The S.F.A. post card would do well for the chorus. But what artist on earth could illustrate the Marseillaise?

Good luck to the S.F.A. in Newcastle! The Socialist movement is making good headway in Australia. It has its enemies, within and without; but no man, or body of men can hope to repress the cause of justice, freedom, and truth. The movement shall go on; the cause must be won. Truth must prevail.

Other Lands.

FRANCE.

The "Humanite" is doing better; there are now 20,000 copies sold in Paris, and the future of the newspaper is almost assured. It has been a very hard struggle to make both ends meet, but things are going well.

ITALY.

Twenty-thousand agricultural laborers are on strike in the Province of Bari. They demand improved wages. It seems that the landowners in the various provinces are now organising to resist the demands of the workers. They would very much like to introduce a law on the lines of the Prussian law which forbids agricultural laborers to combine. One of these fine gentlemen was recently discovered scattering glass on the roads from his motor car to cut the feet of the agricultural laborers who are largely unable to afford boots.

GERMANY.

Like the English Government the German Government now publishes a so-called "Labor Gazette," the aim of which is to prove whether the state of unemployment is 4.377 or 4.3776, or to which actual decimal figure the statistics can be reduced. What actually stands behind these figures does not matter. What despair? What loss of valuable social forces? That is all of no importance compared with the highly important point that the decimal fraction should have been worked out correctly to the last figure. Thus, instead of social reform, your modern capitalist Government gives highly elaborate statistics, which reminds one most forcibly of the substitution of stones for bread.

SALMAGUNDI.

By Various Contributors.

Professor Gosman, of Melbourne Congregational Church, is out to show the workers that there isn't and oughtn't to be any chasm dividing the Church from Labor. The "professor" is chairman of the "Shirtworkers' Wages Board." The Shirtworkers are the most sweated of all Australia's sweated wage-slaves, and all the Wages Boards system has done for them has been to make unionism almost an impossible quantity. Still Professor Gosman has several remedies, the principal of which is the multiplication and extension of unions, and the workers looking more to the legislative enactments of capitalist Parliaments than they have hitherto done. Socialism he regarded as "a merely speculative remedy. There was no reason that it would achieve that at which it aimed." Socialism, of course, is not a speculative or any other kind of remedy. It is an historic and economic development. And it is more than that! It is an historic and economic inevitability!

The other day, in a scrub near Arncliffe, a constable found a man lying near a shed

on two dirty pieces of blanket. The constable said, "What do you work at?" and the human derelict said, "I have not done any work for over 12 months." The officer then asked, "Have you any money?" and the man replied, "No." "Where do you get your meals?" asked the constable. "There is a man in the gully that gives me an occasional piece of bread." "Is that the only means of support?" asked the policeman. "Yes," said the man. "Well, I think you would be better in goal than here," said the officer. "I think I would be better in goal than in this state," replied the derelict. The man was in a very dirty state, said the officer, and he had no swag with him. On searching him nothing was found except a box of matches. And the only thing the capitalist law could do for this sorry product of Capitalism—this living witness to the failure of Capitalism—was to send him to a State prison for six months!

The military Governor-General of Lodz has issued an order to the police that when arresting suspects they shall not take them alive, but kill them outright if any risk is incurred. He also orders that if troops are obliged to use their firearms against a crowd they shall kill or wound with every shot.

Sir Reginald Talbot is of the opinion that "if you once begin to tamper with the Constitution" (in the matter of importing our "Governors") "you will be entering on a dangerous course. Local capitalist politicians, recognising the huge gift there is in the Governor job, wish to make it a gift for local capitalists only. At present it is a gift that is bestowed on political partisans by the capitalist Governments of England. Sir Reginald got his appointment in England: hence his tendency to squeal. Later on, the workers will make up their minds to wipe out the capitalist system, and with the system the figure-heads will also have to go. It won't be a question as to whether we'll have a local parasite instead of an imported parasite. It will be a declaration of "No parasite at all!"

For distributing handbills announcing the recent "Working-class Revolt" meeting against the Wages Boards Act, several International Socialists have been prosecuted and fined. Still various religious bodies are permitted to give out cards, handbills, and other printed matter on Sundays, and the City Council doesn't bother. Presumably the Council ob-

jects to the workers' antagonism to Mr. Wade's Sledgehammer Law.

The scripturally-historical bull that bellowed on the mountains of Bashan wasn't a circumstance to the latter-day churchman who roars from the safe shelter of a political pulpit. Listen to Bishop Julius, of Maoriland:—"Everybody was talking about Socialism. Some hoped it would come, others feared it. When it did come, would there be an absolute revolution? Was there not in this a definite sign that something was to come which must imperil every existing order? Were we prepared, or were we like other nations who had turned their back and faded into nothingness because of their unbelief?" And then this follower of the Meek and Lowly who preached that the Sword should be hammered into a Ploughshare, proceeded to protest that "every man in the Dominion ought to learn how to hold a rifle and how to use it"—in other words, every man ought to learn how to kill his brother man. And this is all the hypocritical pious piteering champions of Capitalism have to offer the workers as something a great deal better than Socialism—that they shall learn to murder one another in the profit of the class that enslaves them.

Mr. H. A. Mitchell told an Engine-drivers and Firemen's meeting at Newcastle that the Darling Harbor workers had been misled by the Socialists into deserting the Labor Party last election. Now, Mr. Mitchell was one of those Labor Leaguers who deserted the Labor Party and formed No. 1 Labor League, whose candidate was successful in wresting the seat from the Labor Party's man, Daley; and, therefore, Mr. Mitchell must also have been a "misleader" of the Darling Harbor workers! But it is said that this particular sin has been forgiven Mr. Mitchell, and that for his advocacy of the Sledgehammer Law he is to be politically rewarded in the days that are to be.

The "Review" sincerely condoles with the Hon. J. Travers, M.L.C. It is seldom more than once in a lifetime that a man meets with a disaster like that.

The "Labor" Government of South Australia the other day perpetrated the judicial murder of J. A. Coleman, who—while mad from the effects of drink—murdered a police constable. The Price Government seems to think that murder justifies murder. Yet, before Mr.

Price reached the Treasury Benches, his party had "Abolition of Capital Punishment" for one of its planks.

The I.W.W. man (or woman) who stands aloof from the Socialist movement assumes an attitude that is altogether unthinkable. Get into the S.F.A.—the fighting party of the Working Class that writes Revolutionary Socialism on its banners.

"Rival Unions at Law," the Sydney "Telegraph" headed its report of an action brought by non-unionists against the Newcastle Coal Trimmers' Union. There was only one union in it.

The Hoskins' proposal for a wage reduction at Lithgow is about the cheekiest slice of impertinence that N.S.W. has been treated to for a long while; and the Lithgow workers should have passed it out without ceremony, and without any offer to allow capitalist class lawyer Heydon to settle the matter.

When the savage has shot more game than he can eat he takes a rest, and when the twentieth century workers have produced more than can be sold they take the hunger cure.—"Appeal to Reason."

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

THERE was a splendid meeting in the Domain on Sunday afternoon, when Comrades Schwartz (chair), Keegan, Holland, and Scott Bennett were the speakers. There was a sprinkling of Federal Labor members in the crowd to hear the International Socialist speakers. In addition to fine literature sales, a number of new members were enrolled.

The attendance at the Sunday School last Sunday was, if anything, above the average. The children are now taking quite an interest in the school—which is as it should be! Last Sunday Comrade Harrison occupied the position of superintendent for the last time, as he sails for England by the "Marathon" this week. Our comrade's departure will be felt not alone in the Sunday School but in other activities of the movement as well.

Winston Hall on Sunday evenings is always full, but last Sunday something in the nature of a record was achieved. Both platform and hall had scarcely standing room, and some we fear had to return home without hearing the lecture. Scott Bennett took for his

subject "Karl Marx and Jesus Christ," and although the lecture lasted for an hour and a half, the audience showed their appreciation by their attention and very enthusiastic applause.

Notwithstanding the boisterous weather on Thursday last a sufficient number of comrades were in attendance to justify the speakers' class assembling. A course of addresses on the "Art of Public Speaking" is now being given by the organiser, and interesting members will do well to join at once.

The subject for next Sunday will be "John Ball and the Peasants' Revolt of the 14th Century."

On Friday last, at Winston Hall, the Rev. Geo. Walker (of the Unitarian Church) spoke before a good audience under the auspices of the International Socialist. Comrade Harrison presided. The address was enthusiastically received, and at its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was carried to the speaker, on the motion of Scott Bennett and England. Prior to the lecture Miss Doherty gave an excellent recitation.

Amongst the artists contributing to our musical program at Winston Hall on Sunday evening were Mrs. Dunn (a well rendered recitation), and pleasing solos by Miss Hillyer, Ardley and others. The Socialist Choir gave a fine rendering of "Farewell," and Socialist songs were heartily sung by the audience and choir. Comrade Considine occupied the chair.

DREAMS.

WE plod along the weary way,
With want and sorrow on each hand,
Yet ever dream of brighter times,
In some fair, far off, better land.

Some time we'll wake to find our dreams
Are better far than e'er we knew,
Our cherished knowledge slipped away,
And all our fondest dreams come true.

Yet ask me not, dear friend, to wait
Till heaven shall dawn upon my view,—
But with your brain and voice and pen
Help now to make our dreams come true.

—"Appeal to Reason."

Trams for Capitalism.

By H.E.H.

THERE is no more reprehensible practice in all the methods of Capitalism than the Pimp system operated by the N.S.W. Railway Commissioners in connection with the tramways. The Commissioners by their methods appear to assume that all their employees are dishonest; and in addition to a large staff of ticket examiners, they now employ as Pimps probationary police constables. It is alleged that at one time the Department employed some queer females in this capacity, but the present Commissioners have discontinued that practice. The Pimp is supposed to board trams and buy tickets from various conductors, noting the time and purchase and number of tram, conductor, etc. The tickets so purchased are taken to the office and compared with the starting numbers supplied to the conductor concerned. The unfortunate conductor has no knowledge whatever that anything in the nature of a charge is hanging over him until he is "carpeted" and sacked. He is given no opportunity of making a serious defence; and does not have the satisfaction of facing his ac-

cuser. Two or three days generally elapse before the conductor is called upon to answer the charge, and the Pimp is not required to furnish proof that he did buy the ticket from the conductor charged. It is the word of the Spy against the word of the useful worker! And while the Department assumes that every conductor is dishonest, it also assumes that every Pimp is honest. A dishonest Pimp, by picking up discarded tickets and alleging that he purchased them from conductors, can make at least 2/6 a day; and surely the fact that a man will undertake the Pimp's position is not a guarantee that he is more honest than the conductor.

This system of espionage has for some time created deep resentment in the minds of the tramway workers, and when Harold Croucher (with a clean and honorable record covering a good many years) was made a victim of the system, the Tramway Union took up the line of defence. Special meetings were held on Wednesday and Thursday, July 15 and 16, and resolutions were unanimously adopted DEMANDING the abolition of the Pimp system and the re-instatement of Croucher. The Union Executive was appointed to present this de-

mand—the Union intended that it should be regarded as "a loaded pistol"—to the Chief Commissioner. Unfortunately, in the august and gentlemanly presence of the Commissioner, some weak knees began to shake and some stern resolves to smash; the DEMAND was presented, not as a demand at all—not as an ultimatum, but as a sort of respectful petition; the "loaded pistol" became a pop-gun that wouldn't even pop.

Mr. Johnson refused to discuss Croucher's case with the deputation because next day he was down to hear Croucher's appeal! Next day he did hear Croucher's appeal, and on the UNSUPPORTED ALLEGATION of a professional spy, he decided that Croucher had been guilty of an act of theft and fraud; [and in spite of that finding, he decided (as a pop to the Union Cerberus, no doubt) that Croucher should be permitted to apply for reinstatement at the end of six months!

Must Croucher's wife and children face the dangers of want and starvation for six months; and must he carry the stigma through all the years of his life, and must his children be branded as the children of a rogue and a thief because Mr. Johnston will make the word of a paid spy against the word of a worker who has established an unswerving record for honesty extending over many years? Is the fact that Mr. Johnston is a gentleman to be permitted to damn Croucher, and to leave every honest man in the Tramway service with the shadow of a criminal suspicion ever stalking behind him and the Spy hireling of the Commissioners ever dogging his footsteps?

Because "Mr. Johnson is a gentleman," must "every constitu-

tional method" be exhausted, even though while they're exhausting their constitutional methods, night after night, the CLERK share being trained to drive the cars and the weak kneed ones are being canvassed and bribed with fair promises; and every day of procrastination makes the workers' victory less certain?

The Commissioner has emphatically declared that the system complained of must continue—has just as emphatically declined to give Croucher that measure of justice which the Tramway Unionists declare he is entitled to! And the question is "What are the Unionists going to do about it?"

The splendid fight put up by International Socialists Price and Considine and others makes refreshing reading. Prompt action is everything in a matter of this kind, say the clearest of the Tramway workers, and they urge that if the Union Executive had only been keen enough to have acted in anticipation of things, a course of action would have been decided upon, and within half an hour of the Commissioners' rejection of their just demands a string of empty cars stretching from Circular Quay to the tramway limits would have furnished a salutary object lesson, and in another half hour the Spy system would have passed out, Croucher would have been re-instated, and Commissioner Johnston might still have been regarded by his apologists as "a real gentleman."

These unionists protest against any further delay, because, while Mr. Johnston is beaming upon deputations and impressing them with his gentlemanly attributes, he must also be chucking at the simplicity

Under the Red Flag

SYDNEY JOTTINGS.

THERE was a large crowd in the Domain on Sunday last, when Scott Bennett spoke on "Socialism and the Sunday Question." The meeting was a very successful one in every way. Comrade Peyton acted as chairman, and Comrade Keegan brought the meeting to a close in an effective speech.

Winston Hall was again crowded to the doors on Sunday evening by a large and enthusiastic audience. Scott Bennett spoke on "John Ball and the Peasants' Revolt of the 14th Century." The lecture was splendidly received. Amongst the artists contributing to the program were Messrs. Hillyer (solo), Barnard (solo), and Mrs. Dunn (recitation).

The speakers class on Wednesday last was very well attended. There is still room, however, for more pupils, and they are invited to attend the class that is held every Thursday evening.

On Friday last a farewell social was tendered to Comrade Harrison on Friday last, at Winston Hall. Notwithstanding the boisterous wea-

ther that prevailed there was a large attendance. Comrade Harrison was warmly wished bon voyage by all present, and presented with a handsome calabash pipe as a slight token of esteem.

The attendance at the Sunday school is still increasing. But there are a good number of members who have children and do not send them along. It is hoped, now that their attention is called to this omission, that they will send them along to Winston Hall, at 3 o'clock.

Male voices are wanted for the Socialist choir. Will comrades please note!

Scott Bennett speaks next Sunday at Winston Hall on "Socialism and Evolution," with special reference to De Vries "Mutation" theory, and Weissman's "Heredity," and their bearing upon Socialist philosophy.

Additional literature sellers are needed, especially for the Domain. Will comrades willing to assist communicate with Comrade Harris, at the Club rooms?

In the event of an early date not being fixed for the Stuart Robertson-Holland debate, the Group will organise a special meeting in Campersdown Town Hall, to be addressed by Holland on the Industrial Disputes Act.

The Parliamentary Harlequinade.

N.S.W. STATE Parliament was opened by Governor Rawson on Tuesday. The "speech" led off with a labored reference to the weather, a jubilation concerning "our" prosperity, and a note of thankfulness that "an improvement in prices is again apparent." (Needless to say, the latter remark had no application to the price of laboring power.) Then there were some sugared references to the coming of the Fleet which guarantees that the Imperial interests of the dominant Capitalist Class shall be fully protected by Republican America; some hazy comment on a recent conference at which the several State Premiers acted giddy parts; a par. or two for the States Rights shriek invented by Mr. Wade to detract attention from his vile Sledgehammer Law—but never a word as to when he's going to start to administer that same law). And the Government program was then flung in amongst the greatly-bored legislators in a "Whit-ho-l-she-bumps" sort of style—and, lo: Closer Settlement; Crown Lands Act amendments; Lands Commission (no word as to why the big land

swindlers were granted immunity from prosecution); public works promises in galore—railways, irrigation, water conservation, and the rest; a Pure Foods Bill (Capitalism will have to go before that becomes possible); and a Minimum Wage Bill—with a prospect of a battle royal to determine whether the minimum shall be the Wade party's 3/6 or the Labor party's 5/; Workman's Compensation Bill; a Bill to compel children to go to school—a Fish Bill (most Parliamentary Bills ARE fishy)—and many other bills too numerous to mention! And the "speech" concludes in the usual screaming way, "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul!" or "with the earnest prayer that under Divine guidance," or something. Which reads like a huge libel on Providence. Mr. McGowen is to move a vote of censure on the Government, not because the Government is a brutal, class-motived concern that exists only to harass the working class with criminally-devised laws of oppression, not because the Government sweats and degrades the Government employees, but because the Government didn't transfer from private capitalism to State capitalism the iron industry!

The Bees and the Drones

AND so it came to pass that the male bees (drones) owned all the fields and flowers, and had fine wide screens placed over them with large, easily-read signs prominently displayed warning the busy bees to "keep off" under penalty of the law." Others read, "This is private property, no trespassing allowed," "Beware of the dog," etc., etc.

In addition, the drones hired giant hornets with long sharp stings, and fed them well, to see that the laws were enforced. As a result, the busy bees were idle, discontented and hungry and unhappy: so they held meetings and swarmed into the public squares and passed resolutions and appointed committees to call on the drones to demand that the signs be removed and that they be allowed to build hives and gather honey from the vacant fields and flowers.

But the drones preached to them and told them that the reason they were hungry was because they were too fond of the juice of the hop flower, and that there were too many baby bees born every year, which caused over-population and congestion. And that they needed a higher tariff to keep out foreign pauper honey

which caused over-production, so that the drones couldn't possibly eat it all; and therefore they must be patient and give the drones time to get rid of it, and then they would take the screens off the fields and flowers and give them a chance to go to work again. In the meantime, they should be patient and optimistic and cheerful and happy and honest and respect the rights of property, especially in land and flowers, which was the very foundation of society; and that they should never forget that there had always been poor bees as long as any one could remember; that it was a law of nature; and that no one could change insectological nature. After listening to this lecture, the busy bees went home and thought and thought until their heads ached worse than their stomachs. Then they stopped thinking, and got after the drones.—N.Y. "People."

Colonel Burns is going to justify his "elevation" to the N.S.W. House of Landlords. He's going off on a long trip to some half-civilised land to spy out the possibilities from the viewpoint of the exploiter.

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

Preparing the Way.

THE "Review" has already made public the fact that the leaders of the N.S.W. Labor Party and Mr. Wade are negotiating with a view of effecting a compromise with regard to the Sledgehammer Law; and in its last issue, Sydney "Worker," official organ of the Labor Party, sets out to prepare the way for an attempted backdown. The compromise which Sydney Labor Council and the revolting unions are to be asked to accept will be somewhat similar to the dead Arbitration Act, and the "Worker" significantly declares:

It must not be supposed that the unions which are acting upon the decision of the Sydney Labor Council are opposed to Arbitration as a means of settling industrial disputes and prefer strikes. On the contrary, Unionists as a body do not like strikes, but in the absence of a fair method of conciliation nothing else is left to them if they are to retain what they have already got and maintain a position which will hold out reasonable hope to them of being able to obtain still better conditions in the future. It is not that Laborites care after what is unfair, irrational, or even Utopian. They ask only a fair thing, a bigger share in the profits their labor produces, and a chance for themselves and their families to live in better surroundings in every way.

Laborites don't want what

is "unfair, irrational, or even Utopian." They don't ask for all the wealth they create. They only want "a bigger share" in the PROFITS their labor produces, and so on. The Laborites don't object to some of the product of their labor being stolen—all that they want is a "bigger share" of the portion (the profits) that is stolen. And so, unlike the Socialists who stand for the abolishment of social theft altogether, the Laborites are willing that the unions shall have their mortal strength broken and shattered with a sledgehammer law, the handle of which is an act of Compulsory Arbitration, while they hesitatingly reject a similar instrument of annihilation with a Wages Boards handle. The Socialists and the unions that know will rebel every time an attempt is made to hit them with any sort of sledgehammer whatever.

If there was a stronger word than TRAGEDY in our common vocabulary, the "Review" would apply it to the industrial situation at Lithgow.

Club members are notified that next monthly meeting will be held on Thursday, 6th August. The Treasurer's balance sheet will be presented. All members are urgently requested to attend.

All the men in all the lands are becoming necessary to one another. —Diderot.

Open Page.

The Socialist Movement and the I.W.W.

IN H. J. Hawkins' letter on the above subject the allegation is made that the resolution endorsing the I.W.W. Preamble at last year's Unity Conference was made a basis of Socialist Unity, and it is also further alleged that this year's Conference resolution re the I.W.W. "has caused consternation in every centre of S.F.A. organisation."

Each of these statements involves a fearfully wide stretching of the imagination, and both may be taken as the individual opinion of the writer.

Conference resolution of this year was the outcome of a proposal which came from the Barrier Socialist Group, to the effect that the S.F.A. should take in hand the work of forming Australian branches of the I.W.W. In view of the existence of the several I.W.W. Clubs, it was recognised that the Barrier Group's resolution could not be given effect to, and a sub-committee was appointed to report upon the matter. This sub-committee eventually presented the resolution already printed, and it was adopted after one of the finest debates that has ever characterised an Australian gathering—a debate that was commendably free from even the suspicion of recrimination, and in which every contentious aspect was approached and examined in the light of reason and science.

In the course of this debate it was inevitable that there should be raised the well-worn query—worn almost threadbare in both America and Britain—as to what is meant by the Preamble declara-

tion that the class struggle "must go on until ALL the toilers come together on the POLITICAL, as well as on the industrial field."

In the immediate "official" ranks of the I.W.W. in America, there is a distinct trend in the direction of "no political action"—an altogether misleading attitude, pointing dangerously near to the backward track of "pure and simple democracy"—a trend that is being vigorously combated by the S.L.P. and its foremost writer, Daniel De Leon, while some of the erstwhile clearest and most aggressive members of the S.L.P. are severing their connection with the organised Socialist movement, claiming that the time has arrived for the Socialist organisation to pass away and leave the field to the Industrial Workers of the World organisation, which is to evolve its own political party.

De Leon, on the other hand, admitting that the political must be born of the economic, is apparently willing that the S.L.P. shall ultimately pass out in favor of the I.W.W., but does not concede that the time is yet ripe for its passing. It is interesting to note that De Leon somewhat paradoxically argues that the Socialist movement in its industrial organisation may assume the "step at a time" attitude, which he would regard as a mortal sin if committed by the Socialist movement in its political organisation, and the moral seems (accordingly) to lie in the still more paradoxical presumption that politically the Socialist movement is revolutionary, while economically it is not!

Now, the question for Australia is: Is the Political Unity part of the Preamble to be taken as a serious and honest declaration, or

is it not?

If it is, and if we are to "come together on the political field," in what way are we to come together? And are we to come together industrially in the immediate present, and politically only in the dim and distant future? Or are we to make for political unity what time we make for industrial unity? And, anyhow, is industrial unity anything more than a vexing vision in the absence of political unity?

Hawkins says: "It may be that in the future the industrial will become the political also and take political action as a part of its organised activity." In which case, of course, instead of "coming together on the political field," we should have a still further political division.

Further, he declares, re the I.W.W. Clubs: "Within those Clubs are men and women, some of whom belong to the S.F.A., some to the S.L.P., others to neither section, and to various trade societies, some of which are even affiliated with the Labor Party."

Now, if the I.W.W. is to become a great political organisation (supposing that were possible), and if we are to have unity on the political field, it means that the present Socialist movement must become submerged in the I.W.W. movement. And Hawkins proclaims (somewhat jubilantly) that one great factor in favor of the I.W.W. is that it brings together on the industrial field the Socialist and non-Socialist who are divided on the political field! Are the Labor party supporters—who pledge themselves to the cultivation of "an Australian sentiment," "a White Australia," the securing to the workers of the full value of the wealth they produce by buying out and

nationalising "monopolies," and by the extension of the functions of the capitalist State and the capitalist municipality—also fully pledged to revolutionary Socialism when they accept the preamble of the I.W.W.? Is it sufficient that they signify their willingness to stand in with us on the industrial and political field to "take and hold" that which labor produces, while at the same time they stand in politically with the Labor Party, who publicly proclaim that they won't take and hold anything, but rather that they will buy out the exploiters? Does the mere formal acceptance of the revolutionary wording of the I.W.W. objective stand for a guarantee that all is well so far as those who make this conflicting posture are concerned? Hawkins' contention in this direction seems to me to be permeated with an extension of the long-exploded "boring from within" idea. And the case against it—the whole danger of it—is that its finger posts point unmistakably backward to where the roadway of "pure and simple democracy" stretches dimly and treacherously into the quagmired past.

There was never at any stage of the Socialist Conference debate a suggestion that the political should control the economic force. There was a most unanimously expressed desire that the working class movement should not be further split by the imbecilities of sectarianisms either industrially or politically; and the only "apprehended danger to the Socialist movement" (the words "political party" were not used) "through the growth of the I.W.W. Club as a separate factor" was the danger of the I.W.W. developing, by reason of unscientific con-

licting economic conceptions (and consequent political allegiances), into a pure-and-simple, reactionary force, and finding its backward reflex in such another political catastrophe as our present middle-class Labor Party.

Not once, either, was an argument used against the I.W.W. because it does not take in the exploiters. A plain fact was stated—and it was not stated by way of complaint against the I.W.W.—to the effect that because it is an industrial organisation it cannot take in the whole of the working-class. Socialists who—as a result of their propaganda on both the economic and political field—are blacklisted and driven from the ranks of the wage-employees, and who are forced to eke out a living in divers precarious ways, must be excluded from the I.W.W. organisation; and the wives of the wage-workers must also be excluded—and are also excluded. Because this is so, because by the nature of its constitution it is precluded from embracing the proletariat as a whole, it was contended, the I.W.W. could never be other than the splendid industrial wing of the world's great Socialist movement; it could never be THE WHOLE Socialist movement.

The Socialist movement is the movement of the world's working class to overthrow existing social conditions—to transform the privately-owned means of production into the common property of society—in short, to sweep away Capitalism and the Capitalist State and set up the Socialist Republic. "The emancipation of the workers must be the task of the workers themselves." So, in effect, declared Marx and Engels when they gave to the world

the Communist Manifesto in the stormy days of '48. So declare the unity Conference held at Göttingen in '75. So repeated the Erfurt Convention of '91. So declare every revolutionary Socialist Party in every part of the civilised world.

Not some of the workers, but all of them.

And what then of the wives and the daughters of the wage-earners? "Women wage-workers are welcomed and desired in our [I.W.W.] ranks," says Hawkins, and this is quite true. But the fact remains, as we have already shown, that the I.W.W. cannot take in the wives and daughters of working-men who are not directly exploited as wage-workers; and the evasive protest that "We refuse to have the position complicated and confused by the introduction of the sex question," does not in any way get rid of the fact. It is emphatically not a "sex" question that arises here, but a "class" question. If the I.W.W. is to be—what quite a number conscientiously urge it can only be—the industrially organised side of the Socialist movement, the fact that the great majority of the women of the proletariat must be excluded from its membership will fade into comparative insignificance. They can find their places in the movement itself. But that the I.W.W. shall take the place of the Socialist movement, as, both in America, Britain, and Australia, it is contended that it must do, side by side with the fact that the very nature of its constitution compels the exclusion of this great section of the working-class, is an unthinkable proposition.

It is argued by Hawkins that the Socialist movement is only a political organisation! This in re-

spect to my Conference contention that "the Socialist movement is an economic movement acting in two domains, the industrial and the parliamentary (or political)." Now, all political organisations spring from economic movements—un- doubtedly! In his generally excellent lecture on the I.W.W. Preamble, Daniel De Leon sets this forth clearly on page 30, where he insists that "Labor or Socialist Economics IS politics," and "By the same token capitalist economics is like wise politics." Our Socialist movement is born of our knowledge of the economic conditions which surround us, and our desire to change those conditions, as well as our knowledge of the economic system we desire to substitute for the present.

As Socialists do we only organise in order that we might catch votes in order that we might exercise power to govern others? If so, then in truth we should only count as a political party, then we should only be a party of politicians like the others. But, happily, our movement is not such. We are the organised expression of the people's demand for economic freedom. We organise to take the whole means of life away from the control of the exploiting class and to vest it in the world's working class. Ours is not a movement of sections—it is the movement of the whole proletariat; and it guarantees that when the present system of Economic Theft is swept aside the Class State which that system has preserved (and on which it at the same time rests) must go, too.

The most illogical proposition in Hawkins' letter, and one that is, from a Socialist viewpoint, not at all understandable, is this:—"How can men who without question en-

thusiastically endorsed that preamble twelve months since claim that any alteration is necessary? We have been preaching the I.W.W. position for twelve months. No sign has been made either in the Press or from the platform that we desire to modify our I.W.W. standard. Why then?"

Is it to be laid down as a guiding maxim that what is adopted at one Conference must not for any reason be changed, or suggested to be changed, in a year's time? The mere fact that it was on the motion of the Barrier Socialists that the I.W.W. Preamble was adopted at the 1907 Conference is surely no logical reason for condemning the same body when at the 1908 Conference they proposed that the S.F.A. should take steps to form branches of the I.W.W. The fact that the American S.L.P. ten years ago endorsed a program of palliatives is not to be urged as a reason why the same organisation should put forward a similar program to-day. And many things have happened since our 1907 Conference. The Sydney I.W.W. Club has been formed, in addition to clubs at other centres. As Hawkins points out, many members of those Clubs are not members of the organised Socialist movement at all—some of them are even members of a declared anti-Socialist organisation, an organisation which has once again within the past few days publicly repudiated Socialism. Then we have had the recent Labor (Trade Union) Congress, where the mover of the resolution in favor of adopting the I.W.W. preamble declared that his position as an I.W.W. advocate would not in the least affect his loyalty to the middle-class Labor Party; while a delegate from Cobar came with instructions

to support either the I.W.W. resolution or that from Broken Hill, which declared for a form of federation that would ensure "industrial peace" under Capitalism, and not more than five of the 23 delegates voting in favor of the I.W.W. resolution were prepared to abandon the anti-Socialist politics of the Labor Party for the revolutionary attitude.

Certainly no "sign" could be made that "we desired to modify our I.W.W. standard," for the simple reason that those who favored the change had no desire whatever to modify anything; they desired only to lift the I.W.W. standard high enough to take it out of what seemed to them—and still seems to them—a position threatened by the probabilities of reaction.

Bear in mind that there was at the Conference no proposal to effect any change in the basic principle of the Preamble—that principle which insists that the business of the I.W.W. is to "take and hold" the means of life. Had the Barrier proposal, involving formation of I.W.W. branches over the heads of the I.W.W. Clubs, been adopted, there might have been a good deal of cause for complaint; but the Sub-Committee's resolution simply set forth that the I.W.W. should take its place as the industrial wing of the Australasian Socialist movement and find its reflex there. If the I.W.W. is not going to reflect itself politically in the existing Socialist movement, how is unity on the political field to be effected? And if it does not take its place as a co-ordinate factor in the Socialist movement, in what way will it find its political reflex? Let us have the answer now! What may happen in the future isn't worth while.

What the conscious working class is demanding is unity NOW—bandy-legged, one-eyed unity—consummated at some indefinite future period, but scientific unity of both the political and the industrial battle ground NOW!

The I.W.W. conception of working-class organisation is undoubtedly the grandest, the most effective—undoubtedly the only scientific form of industrial organisation successfully possible under present conditions—undoubtedly, too, the logical and inevitable development from trades unionism. It represents absolutely the Socialist conception of the form that industrial organisation should take. Let us advocate its basic principles with all the fervor and all the unflagging energy with which we have advocated the Socialist ideal—for it makes for the Socialist ideal. At the same time let us be as honest as our fellow-Socialists in other countries in pointing out and counselling avoidance of the dangers that may threaten its success.

In America, Daniel De Leon declares, "The young Constitution of the I.W.W. is undergoing a rude test. The test is laying bare serious imperfections of constitutional structure." E. R. Markley makes the charge (apparently resting on a cause born of the "constitutional imperfections" which De Leon emphasises) that the I.W.W. "Bulletin" is being used to do the work that Labor fakirs and Pinkertons could not have done." These defects will, undoubtedly, be remedied by changes in the Constitution. But those changes will only result from intelligent advocacy. We in Australia shall profit by the discoveries of flaws made elsewhere. Olive M. Johnson, a clever and

valued S.L.P. writer, declares that the I.W.W. "Bulletin" threatens to become a pure and simple political sheet, and holds that "The present distinction between the Industrial and the Socialist movement is a misnomer fostered by ignorances and prejudices. The Labor movement is the Socialist movement, and the I.W.W. is nothing if not Socialism organised." The same writer further asserts:—"The present conduct of the I.W.W. . . . is carrying it on the high road to failure and defeat. But it is gathering one experience that is necessary to complete the calendar. It came out full and fair politically, and declared for the political as well as the economic unity of the working class, and then it dodged the issue by declaring non-affiliation with either of the present Socialist parties, and without launching its own ideal, if neither served therefor. Perhaps it could not be otherwise with two Socialist parties already in the field. But the result of that dodge was fatal. Where are the elements to be found with which to start the revolutionary nucleus in a revolutionary union if not among the Socialists?"

Now, the Socialist movement is greater than all other movements, because it is wide enough and great enough to include all the men and all the women of the world's proletariat; and it is the business of Socialists to see that it is not diverted to any other, that it is not sidetracked on the less difficult pathways of expediency and reaction that lead to Nowhere in general and to Confusion in particular.

If the I.W.W. is to be a Socialist organization—an organization of Socialists—on what grounds can an objection be to its finding its reflection in the Socialist movement?

There is only one alternative—it must create its own political movement. And it can't do that, as has already been demonstrated, because, unlike the Socialist movement, it cannot take in the whole of the proletariat.

The only logical reason that could be adduced against the Socialist movement reflecting the politics of the I.W.W. would be that the I.W.W. was other than a Socialist organisation.

It was Liebknecht—grand old Liebknecht, hero of the proletarian army for more than half a century—who wrote in the closing years of his splendid life:—"I am for the unity of the party—for the national and international unity of the party. BUT IT MUST BE A UNITY OF SOCIALISM AND SOCIALISTS."

There you have literally expressed the honest attitude of those who supported the resolution of the Socialist Conference—an attitude that many equally honest Socialists will no doubt feel constrained to disagree with, but likewise an attitude that no honest Socialist will quarrel with them for having adopted.

Discussion begets knowledge; and—in whatever discussion arises out of this matter—let us have the same happy freedom from recrimination and the same anxious consideration for the well-being of the Socialist movement that was so evenly evidenced at the Socialist Conference last month.

H. E. HOLLAND.

Eugene Debs and Ben. Hanford are the Socialist candidates for President and Vice-President in the forthcoming U.S. elections.

The only failure a man ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be the best.—GEORGE EMOT.

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which procrastinates while the clerks are being trained as drivers.

Swift as a thunderbolt and irresistible as the electric current that sets the car motors throbbing should be the action of the Tramway Union at this juncture (say the clear-headed, deep-thinking men of the Service against whom the paid Spy operates).

Other Lands.

PRUSSIA.

Our Prussian comrades, with their magnificent victory at the elections for the Prussian Landtag, have made a grand opening for their fight for universal suffrage in Prussia. They have shown the Junkers that not even their three-class suffrage can suffice to keep out the all-conquering Social Democracy, and their members will now show what even a small group can achieve against an overwhelming majority when they know what they want. The main point is that on all important questions of the day the voice of the Social-Democrat will be heard, even in the citadel of Prussian reaction. As the Prussian railways, which practically control the entire railway system of Germany, are solely responsible to the Prussian Landtag, that means that now for the first time the Minister of Railways will be made

amenable to public control. Also various agreements between various sections of the governing classes and the political groups which represent their interests, which were comparatively easy so long as the Prussian Parliament was practically a close corporation will now be no longer possible.

ITALY.

An attempt has been made to finish the labor-agrarian war in the Parma district. Though the land owners on the one hand and the 30,000 strikers on other declare for no compromise, the local authorities and others, realising the seriousness of the situation, have induced them to meet for the purpose of discussing possible terms. The principal questions at issue were at the preliminary Conference narrowed down to three.

FRANCE.

The French police have shown once more that they are in no way behind their colleagues in other countries when it is a question of upholding the right of the exploiters, and that the blood of the workers is a matter of comparative indifference to them. Seven workers were recently wounded and three others killed, the police having wantonly fired upon them.

Sydney I.W.W. Club.

At last meeting of the above, speakers were appointed for various sittings.

The following resolutions were carried:—

That this Club having re-affirmed the Preamble of the I.W.W. person shall be eligible to become member, or remain a member, who refuses to unreservedly, without any qualification whatsoever, to accept the Preamble in its entirety, both in letter and spirit."

It shall be a binding obligation on all speakers on behalf of this Club to particularly advocate and defend that portion of the Preamble prohibiting affiliation of the I.W.W. with any political party."

That this Club has no power or authority to alter or amend in any way or form the Preamble of the I.W.W.; the Preamble having been adopted by American, British, and Australian Industrial Unionists, it can only be altered by International action."

From California, where desperate attempts to suppress Socialist activity continue to be made, comes a report from the State Secretary of the Socialist Party to the effect that the party membership has reached the highest figure in its history, 100,000 dues-paying members.

At the recent elections in Chicago the Socialist party increased its vote about seven per cent., polling considerably more votes than the Independent League of Mr. Hearst. The entire vote cast was exceedingly high, the Socialists alone showing a 50 per cent. increase.

"The Truth," a Socialist weekly publication, has just been launched from Winston-Salem, N. C.

During the recent campaign in Milwaukee, the local Socialists circulated no less than one million two hundred thousand separate pieces of literature in the city, at a cost of about five thousand dollars. The party increased its vote by four thousand.

No less than thirty new charters were issued to Socialist locals in Texas during the month of March, that is at the rate of one a day, which, as the Cleveland "Citizen" remarks, is "going some." Looks like the march of Socialism all right.

The most reactionary third Duma is determined to get rid of the troublesome Social-Democrats on the slightest pretext. Recently, for opposing the giving of grants for the support of those engaged in painting ikons, M. Tshkehids, one of the Social-Democratic members, was held to have spoken in mockery of religion, and after considerable tumult it was decided to suspend him for 15 sittings. The Social Democrats as a protest left the Chamber in a body.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

H. Scott Bennett

LECTURES

NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Subject: Socialism & Evolution

Musical Programme.

SALMAGUNDI.

Sydney "Worker" declares that the newly appointed Legislative Councillors are "honorable" Tory hirelings, who are to knife Labor in the interests of Capitalism. In its front page cartoon it represents Labor-member Travers as one of the hired murderers. Yet W. Travers was appointed as a direct result of representations made by the "leaders" of the Labor Party, and the various Labor bodies have congratulated him on the "honor" bestowed upon him. It was left to the "Review" to condole with him.

"Socialism must be reckoned with by the Church. There are to-day nearly 9,000,000 Socialist voters throughout the world. In our country the gain by this party during the past four years was seven fold. If the increase during the next eight years is in the same ratio, the Socialists will elect the President of the United States."—Statement made by the Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in 1905.

A certain pastor, in coming across a rather cranky text in the course of the Scripture lesson, is said to have dismissed it with the following words:—"My friends, let us look this boldly in the face—and pass on." That seems to be pretty much the policy of certain "industrialists" toward the question of proletarian political action. They propose to ignore it altogether with all the sagacity of the hunted ostrich.—J. C. M., in the Edinburgh "Socialist."

Every class struggle is a political struggle.—Marx and Engels.

When, in the course of development, class distinctions have disappeared, and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political character. *Political power, properly so called, is merely the organised power of one class for oppressing another.*

The immediate aim of the Communists is the formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat.—Marx and Engels.

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie to-day the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is the special and essential product.—Marx and Engels.

"Sydney Worker" conceives that the demand of modern Socialism is for "more municipalism and more nationalism, with a consequent reduction in the cost of administering purely local affairs," and further that "modern Socialism" looks to the Wade Government to give effect to these demands!

Tammany Hall, a criminal organisation worse than the Molly Maguires were claimed to be, will elect Bryan if he is elected. And the same kind of criminal organisations that control Philadelphia and Pittsburg will elect Taft if he is elected, and they will get their pay in offices where they can go on with their graft.—"Appeal to Reason."

The aim of the Socialist movement is: The free democracy with equal economic and political rights, the free society with associative labor.—Liebknecht.

THE CREED OF FAT.

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

Don't you interfere with Business, interference doesn't pay.

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

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

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

Let the deft financial juggler pile up millions through deceit;

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

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

Let the betrayers fatten in their depths of native slime!

Don't you interfere with Business, though that Business be a crime!

Live in oily, fat complaisance! Be a fat, submissive clod!

Don't you interfere with Business—if the Dollar be your God.

PUCK (U.S.)