

PUT IN THE SICKLES.

Now the kings grow lean as they sit,
The People grow strong to stand;
The men they trod on and spat,
The dumb, dread People that sat
As corpses cast in a pit
Rise up with God on their hand,
And thrones are hurled in a heap,
AND STRONG MEN SONS OF THE LAND
PUT IN THE SICKLES AND REAP!

The dumb dread People that sat
All night without screen for the night,
All day without food for the day,
They shall not give their harvest away,
They shall eat of the fruit and wax fat,
They shall see the desire of their sight,
Tho' the ways of the seasons be steep,
THEY SHALL CLIMB WITH FACE TO THE
LIGHT,

Put in the sickles and reap.

—SWINBURNE.

16 THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, APRIL 25, 1908.

Hints for the Workers.

BEFORE the panic we could not endorse Joe Cannon's assertion that "this country is a bell of a success," but we can now—if the hell is emphasized.

When you ask for bread they don't give you a stone—at least not in Philadelphia and Chicago. They substitute policemen's clubs instead.

If success is the reward of abstinence the working-class to-day ought to have a surplus of wealth.

If Marx lived to-day and took a good look at some of our politicians, he would have told us to "unite or be skinned."

Lose your faith in capitalism, and you will recover it in Socialism.

To unite with the Socialists at the polls cost you nothing. To vote with the enemy costs you everything worth living for and handing it on to your children as a legacy.

The busts of Marx and Engels will decorate public squares when capitalism is conquered, while the statues of "statesmen" will be used for paving stones.

The rule of the capitalist class is working class political power transformed into a policeman's club.

The financial squeeze is the prosperity lemon rotting with age.

The Socialist theory of wealth is that labor produces it, and the fact that capitalists take it does not alter the theory.

The workers elect the office holders, but the capitalists own the just to be sure the workers will be in the jails, clubs and bull pens.

If the capitalists of Chili order another massacre of working men, they may yet hope to equal the record of our coal and railroad kings.

Poverty is not a crime, but you can be arrested for it just the same.

A millionaire can kill hundreds in a coal mine, and he will stretch more truth than hemp.

A number of people died in Ohio last week from a jungle feast. They didn't eat each other but substituted Chicago beef, that's all.—New York "Worker."

If all the users of the means of producing the means of life were owners of these machines which they must use, there would be no idle parasites lolling in luxury, and no idle hobos tramping the country in search of jobs.

Morse, worth 20 millions before the panic, is now a poor man and a criminal. Capitalism is such a practical system!

If the interests of Capital and Labor are identical, why does Capital throw the collywobble fits every time Labor goes gunning for political power?

For centuries the working class has been heeding the injunction "Work and wait," but the ruling class has been smartly working the workers without waiting.—"Appeal to Reason."

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The Significance of May Day.

By H.S.B.

GREAT indeed is the antiquity of the May Day Festival. In fact, it dates back to well-nigh prehistoric time. Originally it had a deep religious significance, as every student of Phallic religions knows well. In Australia, by reason of the climatic conditions here existing, its significance is not so apparent from the religious view-point; but in Europe with the revival of vegetation which marks nature at Maytime the case is very different.

The "Floralia" of the Romans was doubtless the forerunner of the May Day festivities which in England have been popular for centuries.

One feels tempted to deal at greater length with the grand old May Day Festival of antiquity; but in writing upon the significance of May Day for the "Review" I am now more concerned with the May Day Festival as the Day of Labor.

Putting, then, upon one side the old May Day revels, May Day in its modern sense dates from 1889. Two great International Socialist and Workers' Congresses were

held in Paris in that year, and at one of these the following resolution was passed:

A great International Demonstration shall be organized on a fixed date, in order that in all countries and in every town on the same day the workers shall demand the reduction of the working day to eight hours, and the application of other resolutions passed by the International Congress.

Further, seeing that a similar demonstration has already been decided upon for the first of May by the American Federation of Labor at its Congress in 1888, at St. Louis, this date shall be adopted for the International Demonstrations.

The workers of the various nations shall carry out these demonstrations under whatever conditions may be imposed by the special situation of their respective countries.

In 1890, May Day Demonstrations were taken up with a vast amount of enthusiasm.

Passing the demonstrations in Belgium, we find in Denmark the Danish Government repressing on every hand the open-air processions and meetings of the workers! In Austria, too, the plutocracy had the militia in readiness for any emergency. In Germany scores of meetings were prohibited, and the military confined to barracks.

It would appear, however, that in France the capitalist class were most apprehensive of Labor's Demonstrations.

Meetings were allowed only in private halls, and even then under strict supervision by the police. The exploiting class evidently feared that there might be a revival of the days of the Commune and took precautions accordingly. But throughout Europe, as a matter of fact, the plutocracy looked upon the May Day of the workers with undisguised fear!

In London two great demonstrations were held in Hyde Park, and it was generally felt that the International Labor Day had come to stay.

One need hardly remark that since 1890, from the Socialist view point, these working class demonstrations have grown tremendously. Not alone are they attended by the workers in ever-increasing numbers, but to-day the workers have in every country, a better grasp of the bed-rock principles of Socialist philosophy.

Originating in a demand for the passing by a Class State of certain palliatives, to-day the workers, at their May Day meetings, make the chief resolution of the day a demand for the complete surrender of the Capitalist Class.

If in 1890 the workers could celebrate May Day with optimistic outlook for the future, how much greater should our

faith in the future be—who live in the opening years of the twentieth century?

To-day upon every hand the rapid dissolution of Capitalist society may be seen. In France, Germany, Austria, England, America, and even Australia, the workers are far nearer the realization of Socialism than many suppose!

Our May Day Demonstration of 1908 has a greater significance than ever before. SOCIALISM—that is the slogan of the working-class that the plutocracy of every nation really fears!

Crowds may gather and cheer the Kaiser because, forsooth, the German Social Democracy lose a few seats. In France our comrades may be sent to prison for anti-militarism. In America the plutocracy may attempt to railroad militant Socialists to the gallows. But they who batten on Labor know full well that the workers gather on the forthcoming May Day to demand the abolition of wage slavery, to register yet again their opposition to militarism in all its forms, to declare that the workers of all nationalities have interests in common. The ruling class will know that, despite their machinations, the present system of exploitation is damned and doomed.

Of all people, then, we Socialists should be optimistic on this May Day of 1908.

Let us see to it that it is celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion!

Let us rejoice at the advance already made, and pledge ourselves once more to hasten the time when the May Day of the future will be celebrated by men and women economically and intellectually free!

May Day, 1908.

By H.E.H.

LAST May Day, the International Socialist Party in Australia—although a growing force—had not by any means reached the stage of organised strength which to-day characterises the movement. Looking over the 12 months' period that has elapsed since last May Day, every earnest Socialist and every thoughtful worker must be struck with the amount of progress that has been made. In nearly 20 years of history Australian Socialism (especially in N.S.W.) has previously not been able to chronicle anything like the advance recorded during the past year. In the two principal States of the Commonwealth the Socialist movement is now regarded with apprehension by those

real enemies of the Working Class who seek to make working class organisations subservient to their own ambitions or the wishes of the Master Class. Every week sees the Sydney movement advancing from strength to strength. New recruits flock to our ranks and swell the numbers that go to make up our effective fighting force. The circulation of the "Review" steadily increases—the loss on the production of the magazine (although still heavy) steadily decreases. Our Sunday meetings (day and night) are crowded; and our organisation has commanded its position and is recognised as the fighting party of the workers on both the political and industrial field.

At Broken Hill the Barrier Socialist Group (as valiant a band of sturdy fighters for freedom as history ever knew) heroically wage a splendid warfare against the common foe; and their excellently-written paper, "The Flame,"—the Tongue of the Revolution—is like a pillar of fire by night in that far-off economic wilderness.

In Victoria our party grows; and, growing, consolidates its forces. Its numerous activities are in a healthy and flourishing condition; its propaganda is winning right

through; and the official mouthpiece, "The Socialist," is brightening and widening its scope as the fighting goes on.

At Adelaide there is the nucleus of a healthy movement in the Socialist Party of South Australia.

In the year that has fled, the Socialist Federation of Australasia was born—an epoch-marking event in Australian history. It is true that the S.F.A. has not been able to accomplish all that its executive could have desired. Lack of funds, the incessant strain on its officials, and many other circumstances have combined to add to the work of all concerned.

But, in spite of all of these things, we have kept in touch with—have joined hands with—our comrades across the sea; and in the year before us the S.F.A. will write many things on the pages of Australian History. The infamous N.S. W. Wages Boards Act has to be faced and fought—that is, however, only an incidental; elections may be precipitated, and strenuous campaigning may have to be entered upon at short notice. The International Socialists will never shirk a fight, whether on the industrial or the political battlefield.

The outlook is brighter and

more hopeful than it has ever been on any previous May Day. The International Socialists—the fighting Internationals—are regarded as the source of danger to middle-class interests! and when the final clash comes, it will be the International Socialist Party that will carry the flag of the Social Revolutionaries to certain victory.

The Fear that Grips the Politician.

THERE was consternation in the political camp of Reaction last week.

Sydney Labor Council had assumed a correct working-class attitude when it resolved to make an organised revolt against the Wade-McGowen Wages Boards law, but nevertheless an attitude big with the possibilities of danger to the compromising "Labor" politician, inasmuch as it carried with it the certainty of the loss of middle-class votes to the Labor Party.

On Wednesday night—after the Socialist attitude had been proclaimed, after the utterances of the Socialist speakers had been received with a warmth and an enthusiasm that no other pronouncement succeeded in calling forth, the

danger signals were hoisted all along the line.

Politicians buzzed hither and thither. Delegates were canvassed, pleaded with. Here was an insidious attempt to destroy the Labor Party.

Mr. McGowen and Mr. Holman came feverishly on the scene on Thursday morning with a request to be allowed to "explain" their Law.

The situation was ludicrously reminiscent of the parson who unwittingly sat upon an ant-bed while preparing his sermon on "Go to the ant, thou sluggard."

The explanations and gyrations of the politicians were exceedingly laughable.

Mr. McGowen endeavored to pass a simple question of fact on to Mr. Holman. It was a matter of law, he said. Congress insisted that Mr. McGowen must answer, and when it came to answering Mr. McGowen was down and under. Mr. Bryant, he alleged, had got hold of the wrong copy of the Bill. It transpired that it was Mr. McGowen who had the wrong document.

"There is no appeal from the decision of the Industrial Court," said Mr. McGowen.

"I will stake my legal reputation," said Mr. Holman, "that decisions of the Indus-

trial Court may be appealed from."

Questioned as to his non-party attitude, and his assertion that the Labor Party had no special right to legislate for the wage-earners, Mr. McGowen got tangled up in the barbed wire of his own illogicality.

Mr. Holman became angry when a P.L.L. man made some pointed remarks, and declared that the delegate was influenced by reading the "International Socialist Review." Stung by a fusillade of questions and interjections, he asserted that Mr. Norton was Mr. McDermott's member, and inferentially declared that the International Socialists had fought the Darling Harbor election only for the purpose of helping John Norton to win.

Of course, the politician made the statement knowing it to be absolutely false—the Socialist candidate had opened his campaign two months before Mr. Norton entered the field—and Holman's conduct was described by H.E. Holland in the only applicable dictionary terms.

Mr. Holman endeavored unsuccessfully, to make delegates believe that an employer could be forced to reveal the extent of his profit-making to a Wages Board. He argued

they have no Labor Party in Parliament."

Think of that! America is a country where the workers so far have had no time to waste on such an abortion as the Australian Political Labor Party has proved. Fancy the P.L.L. party "up against" the fully developed trustified capitalism on a huge scale which dominates the U.S.A. of America!!! The abject failure of the Labor Party even in this small community is clear to all who can see. Their combined incapacity and treachery notwithstanding, Mr. Nulty complacently referred to the Labor Party as above! Then he continued: "Wages are better now than 10 or 15 years ago."

Well, here are some N.S.W. governmental official figures for Mr. Nulty:

Comparative statement of average rates of wages in 8 fairly representative trades for two 13 years' periods, 1879-'91 and 1893-1905:—

	1879-1891.	1893-1905.	De-crease
Carpenters	10/3 ... 9/1 ...	1/2	
Bricklayers	11/4 ... 10/- ...	1/4	
Masons	10/10 ... 9/11 ...	0/11	
Plasterers	11/3 ... 8/11 ...	2/4	
Painters	9/10 ... 8/4 ...	1/6	
Blacksmiths	10/6 ... 8/8 ...	1/10	
Boilermakers	9/10 ... 9/9 ...	0/1	
Navvies or laborers	8/- ... 6/7 ...	1/5	

This shows an average decline in the latter of these two considerable periods of about 13 per cent. It may be urged that in the two years since 1905 advances have been obtained in some callings, and this may be so. But no one will surely claim that any such advance over the whole body of workers has taken place as would even bring the average wage up to what it was during 1879, 28 years ago! A fine record

for Political Labor plus sectional unionism! And on top of all this the cost of living has been creeping—and sometimes jumping—upwards. The Broken Hill workers know this well; Mr. Nulty knows it also.

The Broken Hill delegate concluded by an appeal to the unions not to forsake the P.L.L. party, and asked for Federation, adding: "The only thing I object to in the Preamble of the I.W.W. is that you absolutely ignore politics." Of course this latter statement is absolutely inaccurate. The Preamble expressly demands that:

"All the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field."

To say that the I.W.W. ignores politics is therefore untrue. But, in order, under present circumstances, to unite all the toilers industrially the I.W.W. opposes endorsement of any particular political party. Further, being a class union aiming directly at the abolition of the capitalist system, the I.W.W. could not in any case endorse or affiliate to such a middle-class conglomeration of confusion, compromise, and treachery as the P.L.L. party.

Whilst the workers are being brought together in a class-union industrially, they are also being brought together in a class party—the Socialist party—politically.

The two movements, Socialism politically, the I.W.W. industrially, are twin movements, two aspects of the one movement: distinct as to formal organisation, yet one in principle and object.

This is Mr. Nulty's real objection to the I.W.W. Not that industrial unionism is against politics, but that working-class unity will smash the middle-class Labor Party.

Coming from Broken Hill, Mr. Nulty must know that:

"The N.S.W. Labor Conference has branded itself reactionary. Labor must ultimately learn that its destiny is Socialism. Otherwise it is a mere liberal party."

That is from the Broken Hill Labor paper, "Barrier Truth."

Yet Mr. Nulty and those who spoke and voted with him on this matter at the Trades Congress subordinated the interests of the organized working class to their devotion to this "reactionary" and "merely liberal" party.

"That is the plain fact and chief lesson of the debate: The so-called "Labor" party, this handful of reactionary politicians and would-be politicians, blocks the way, for the time being, to scientific industrial organisation. The vigorous propaganda for the I.W.W. however, will soon suffice to enlighten the rank and file, and they will sweep these men and their hangers-on out of the road.

Just a final word as to Mr. Nulty's attitude and the ridiculous and pusillanimous and futile resolution in favor of securing "industrial peace" which he supported.

Broken Hill is in the throes of a great unemployed crisis. A couple of days after the I.W.W. debate concluded, 2000 names had been registered at the Town Hall, Broken Hill, on the unemployed register opened there. How dare Mr. Nulty, professing to represent these working-men, prate nonsensically of industrial peace between plundered and oppressed workers and the capitalists who sponge upon them and profit by the system that must end before peace can be gained? How dare he and his fellow-amateurs in politics sacrifice the interests of those

toilers and their wives and families to the dictates of political partisanship?

(To be continued).

Sydney May Day Demonstration, Manchester Unity Hall, Castlereagh-street, next Friday evening. All the other Socialists will be there. Don't you miss it!

"Westralian Worker" seems to think that all the evils of Capitalism would disappear if only Parliamentarians were paid a higher screw!

At the beginning of last year the General Federation of Labor Unions of Holland, comprised 18 trade federations with a total membership of 26,227. On Oct. 1, the number of federations had increased to 24 and the membership to 30,298. Since that time four more trade federations, with 1,300 members have affiliated. The total number of Dutch workingmen now organised in unions and affiliated with the general federation now exceeds 32,000—an increase of over 20 per cent in the last year. More than a fourth of these are diamond workers. Municipal employees come next with about an eighth of the whole number.

Read the S.F.A. pamphlet on the Wages Boards Bill—"Labor Sledgehammered." Price, 2d. It will clear the ground for revolt.

The Melbourne Muster.

By JACUSKIN.

A SPLENDID crowd attended at the Bijou Theatre on Sunday evening, April 26, when Rev. F. Sinclair replied to Tom Mann's criticisms of the churches. The audience was all attention, and no doubt both the churches and the S.P. will gain by Rev. Sinclair's reply. Fuller report next week.

Our publication, "The Socialist," is improving, both financially and in literary style, every week. A Socialist Daily was a dream two years ago. Now it's a thing of the near future.

The Vic. Labor Party has decided in favor of the Socialist objective. Best, even if it is adopted by the Federal Conference, it doesn't make the L.P. a Socialist Party.

The Trafalgar Branch of the Victorian S.P. recently invited Max Hirsch to address them. The famous single-tax capitalist word juggler wound up by proving himself an anarchist. A report will be seen in "The Socialist" for April 24th.

Our American Railway commissioner is busy bringing the Victorian railways up to Yankee standard, as witness the Easter Monday smash. Tate's accomplice, the coroner, is now sitting on the case without a jury. No doubt they'll find some sweated employee guilty."

The Civil Service has had some nasty showings-up lately. 1. Metropolitan Water Supply. 2. Maudslayi's Post Office. 3. Education Dept. Sweating. 4. Tate's railway smash. Still the Labor Party advocate State Capitalism.

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW.

FROM the Independent Labor Party (Eng.) we have received the first number of the "Socialist Review," a well-printed volume of 80 pages. It is edited by Mr. J. R. MacDonald, M.P., and contains special articles on "The Review Outlook," "Socialism and the Labor Party," "Organisation of Society in Italy," "The Faking of Food," "The Belgian Peasantry," and "The Unemployed Question," in addition to "Some Unpublished Letters of Marx and Engels." The "Socialist Review" is to appear monthly.

A book of mine, published many years ago, has been translated into Japanese, and is now being used as a text-book in the Socialist schools of Japan. Wherever fully developed Capitalism makes its appearance, there Socialism at once springs up as its determined opponent and inevitable successor.—H. M. Hyndman, in the "National Review" for March.

NOTICE.—Members are notified that the Organiser will be in attendance at 274 Pitt-street, Sydney, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. daily.

Sydney May Day Demonstration, Manchester Unity Hall, Castlereagh-street, next Friday evening.

International Socialism is the hope of the world. Therefore, get into line with the S.F.A., and do your share of the work.

"Labor Sledgehammered," price 2d. An exposure of the Wade-McGowen Industrial Disputes Act.

Symptoms of Social Decay.

From a Middle-Class Viewpoint.

TO THE student of American life, nothing is more apparent than that the rise of the spirit of commercialism to a dominant place in our business life has been marked not only by the blighting and destroying of the old standard of business integrity, but has also been followed by a rapid giving way of high idealism in social life. The epidemic of divorce in high life, against which the blind leaders of the blind, who always imagine that if you plaster an eating sore, so that it is no longer visible to the casual observer, you have cured the evil, have been so loud in their denunciations, is but one of the least sinister and ominous symptoms of spiritual decadence that has complemented the moral criminality of the high financiers of Wall-street.

But the loose views held by many as to the marriage tie, the want of any true regard for the sacred character of this most holy relation which marks in so appalling a degree the high society of our metropolis, just as the lack of business integrity marks high finance, is one of the most striking and ominous symptoms of a social decay, which if not checked and overbalanced by a moral awakening, must ere long sound the doom of national greatness.—From the "Arena" for December.

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A Message from Scusa

WRITING from Trapani, under date March 10, to Val. Lolato, Francis Scusa says: "Contrary to what I told you, viz., that I thought it would be imprudent for me on arrival to go straight to Trapani, but that I should establish myself for a while in Palermo in case of hostile feeling, things have turned out differently, and I came direct here. On my arrival the troops were retained in barracks, as a demonstration of the Nasists was feared. However, they have shown me some courtesies. You will see by the papers that I have commenced fighting in the interests of Socialism. The Socialists here would carry me as candidate against the condemned Nasi, whose party are trying to secure his re-election. Trapani (which is a garrison town with 2000 troops) and Sicily in general have been in a state of great ferment, though matters are getting calmer. Still the situation is critical, and my position is rendered difficult by certain of my publications. It is needless to say that I shall not accept the reported candidature. . . . My health has greatly improved. Life here is beautiful, and living is not dear. The country has made immense progress. Friends by the hundred greet one everywhere, and even my enemies are courteous. Salutations to all comrades and friends."

"Here, you Labor innocents," says the Opportunist, "is a nice little wages board for you, whereby you are privileged to give legal sanction to the robbery of your own labor."—Q. "Worker."

Church and Socialism.

A Preacher's Views.

IN every country it is the same story: The churches are one thing, the Socialistic movement is another; and, despite individual instances of clerical Socialism, official Christianity is not only quite distinct from Socialism, the two are antagonistic.

Is there any necessity why they should be so? I think not, although I have little hope that there will be much change for a good while to come. There is good reason for the antagonism, and the reason is that the churches have been captured to a large extent by the forces which Socialism seeks to destroy. The churches have largely forgotten their own origin, and so far there is not much indication that they are likely to recall it. We are thus confronted with a most curious and anomalous situation: The Socialism which is developing so generally in antagonism to conventional christianity is far nearer to the original christianity than the christianity of the Churches. The objective of Socialism is that with which christianity began its history. Socialism is actually a swing back to that gospel of the Kingdom of

God which was the only gospel the first Christians had to preach; the traditional theology of the churches is a departure from it. I do not mean, of course, to make the foolish statement that primitive christianity was identical with the Socialism of to-day; it was not, but it was far nearer to the Socialism of to-day than to the official christianity of to-day. Indeed, we may say that its aim and purpose were nearly akin to those of present day Socialism; that the latter may, without the least exaggeration, be described as the inheritor of the true Christianity. This is a comprehensive statement, but I hope to make it good.—Rev. R. J. CAMPBELL, in "Christianity and the Social Order."

The workingman who is under the delusion that the employer pays his wages should be sent to the home for feeble-minded. The slaves pay their own wages. They also pay the profits of their employers as well as the cost of running the game. They are great payers, these wage-slaves.—"Western Clarion."

Sydney May Day Demonstration, Manchester Unity Hall, Castlereagh-street, next Friday evening.

Wharf-laborers' Delegate E. A. Kelly told the Trade Union Congress that when a certain strike occurred in America, I.W.W. members scabbed on the Unionists. Asked for his authority for such a statement, he mentioned the San Francisco "Examiner." The S.F. "Examiner" is owned by Spreckels. Spreckels is the owner of the steamer Sonoma. Mr. Kelly knows a thing or two about the Sonoma; and it is quite appropriate that Mr. Kelly should go to the Spreckels paper for a cowardly lie to fling at a great working-class movement in the interests of the employing class. Mr. Kelly's assertion that I.W.W. stands for "I won't work," was also taken from the S.F. "Ex-

aminer." Mr. Kelly seems to take his views, as well as other things, from the Sonoma people.

Sydney May Day Demonstration, Manchester Unity Hall, Castlereagh-street, next Friday evening. All the other Socialists will be there. Don't you miss it!

Those "Socialists" who stand for disunity are playing the game the capitalists want to see played.

"Labor Sledgehammered," price 2d. An exposure of the Wade-Gowen Industrial Disputes Act.

S. F. A. Pamphlets.

- 1 Economics of the Eight-Hours Day, 1d
- 2 What is a Scab? 1d.
- 3 Economic Foundations of Australian Politics, 2d
- 4 Labor Sledgehammered---or Wages Boards, Arbitration, and the Socialist Alternative, Industrial Unionism 2d.

SOLD BY

The Socialist Party of Victoria, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne
The Barrier Socialist Propaganda Group, Broken Hill
The International Socialist Group, Sydney.

WHOLESALE FROM

The Socialist Federation of Australasia

Headquarters: 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOW DID YOU DIE ?

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful ?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful ?
Oh ! a trouble's a ton or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it,
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only—How did you take it ?

You are beaten to earth ? Well, well, what's that ?
Come up with a smiling face,
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you bounce ;
Be proud of your blackened eye !
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts ;
It's—How did you fight—and why ?

And though you be done to the death, what then ?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, The Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only—How did you die ?

—EDMUND VANCE COOK.

May Day in Sydney.

THE Manchester Unity Hall was packed with an enthusiastic audience on Friday evening, May 1, when Sydney Socialists celebrated the World's Labor Day. Never in the history of Australian Socialism has a more successful demonstration been held on May 1; and the fact of its success marks the growth of Socialist thought in the N.S.W. metropolis.

Comrade August Borax had charge of stage arrangements, and his management was capable and efficient.

Messrs. Rickett and White's band discoursed high-class music, "Poet and Peasant" comprising the overture selection. The International Socialist Liedertafel sang "Abendlied," and the audience marked its appreciation of the manner in which the selection was given. Miss Rose Ivis's dancing brought down the house; and Miss Edie Larson's song, "Because he loved his mother," earned for the singer a well-deserved encore. Miss Rene Upton pleasingly rendered "My red carnation." After the May Day resolutions and speeches, the Liedertafel sang the "Hymne an den Gersang," for which they were heartily encored.

Master Ferrier, for his song, "Just for to-night," was enthusiastically recalled. Miss Elsie Smith sang "Teasing," and also had to respond to an encore. Miss Edie Larson's second item on the program was "Somewhere," and she was again heartily encored. Mrs. Wentzel's beautiful voice awakened the highest enthusiasm of the audience; while the dancing of Comrade Binkins' little son and daughter called forth storms of applause. A selection from "Maritana" by the band concluded the concert part of the program; and in due course the curtain rose on the tableau, "The Light of the World," arranged by A. Borax, and the audience held its breath, and then thundered forth its enthusiastic applause. The tableau presented Socialism holding aloft the beacon light of Human Freedom—the toilers of all nations greeting her as the deliverer; Art and all the Sciences doing homage to her and welcoming her coming; the working-class mother hailing her as the hope of the growing and future generations. Miss Gertrude Kenna was the central figure of the tableau. Again and again the curtain was lifted in response to the prolonged applause of the audience. The

band played "The Marseillaise," the audience caught the spirit of it, and the building rang with the militant notes poured from hundreds of throats, and followed by the swinging optimism of "When the revolution comes."

During the evening messages were read from Day Dawn, W.A., Adelaide, Melbourne, Broken Hill, and Brussels.

The first resolution was moved by H. E. Holland:

We, the International Socialists and workers of Sydney, greet the class-conscious Socialists and organized workers of all countries, with whom we declare for the Socialization of all the Means of Production, Distribution and Exchange. We further affirm that the world's peace can only be assured by the international organisation on Social Democratic lines of the workers of all countries.

He contrasted their great meeting that evening with previous May Day gatherings, and commented upon the gratifying measure of success that had attended their work of organising. Since the International Socialists had stepped forth as an organising force, Australian Socialism had progressed remarkably. As a party they emphasised the essentially class nature of the struggle between the working class and the non-working class; and, while the Labor Party repudiated the Socialist objective, it was a fact that the rank and file of the P.L.L. and trades-union movement were

fast becoming permeated with Socialist ideas, so much so that recruits were gradually coming from the P.L.L. to the International Socialist Party. This development of Socialist thought was amply demonstrated at the recent Labor Congress, the Labor members often finding an antagonistic force in the adherents of their own movement. It was being speedily recognised that any well-informed working-class must of necessity declare for the complete overthrow of the capitalist State and the up-rearing of the Socialist Republic. This was the objective of the International movement in all countries, and it was only a matter of time when it would stand as the revolutionary objective of a united working class party in Australia, a party that in its own irresistible strength would march—whether peaceably or with war banners of physical force flying—to its final triumph.

Mrs. Lynch, in seconding the motion, dwelt particularly upon the aspect of Socialism as it affected women, for whom it meant economic freedom—a freedom that woman had never previously enjoyed.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

H. Scott Bennett moved—

This meeting of International Socialists and Sydney workers hereby affirms the need for industrial re-organisation of the Australian working class on the lines of the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, recognising that the objective of the economic organisation of labor must be the overthrow of the capitalist system.

He reviewed the principles of Industrial Unionism, and declared that before Socialism could triumph the workers must be sufficiently conscious of their own class position to be prepared to take control of and operate the factories and workshops and all other industrial activities for themselves. He deplored the comparatively disorganised condition of the working class, while the capitalists were closely organised, and—true to their class interests—stood firmly together, thus making sure of victory all along the line.

H. J. Hawkins, seconded the resolution. As one of the first to publicly advocate the I.W.W. in Australia—he had lectured on the subject in Broken Hill in August, 1906—he felt specially honored to have been chosen for this function on this occasion. He appealed to the audience to remember that the working-class movement is a mass movement depending chiefly upon the solidarity and class knowledge of the workers themselves. Remember, said the speaker, that to-day in Russia the industrial workers

are demonstrating, despite the knout and lance of the Cossack. That, in Germany, in France, in Italy, in England, in the United States, the workers were celebrating the approaching day of revolution. The I.W.W. movement had the hearty support of the Socialists because, behind the votes of the political party, must be the organised economic might of the working-class, or the day of political success would prove the day also of disaster. The power of Capitalism would not be overthrown simply by ballots—the ballots must be enforced by the economic power of organised control of the productive forces. Even armies move on their stomachs, and the physical forces of capitalism would be powerless before the industrially organised working class. Therefore he called upon the meeting to heartily support this resolution, and to work, WORK, WORK, unceasingly in the cause of Industrialism economically, and Socialism in politics.

The resolution was carried with much enthusiasm, with cheers for the Social Revolution, followed by the audience rising en masse and singing "The Red Flag."

Dancing was the order of the evening from 10 till 2

when the band played "The Marseillaise," and a joyous crowd made for their respective homes, each one congratulating the other on the great May Day success of 1908, and one and all looking forward already to the still greater triumph that 1909 is destined to bring for International Socialism.

P.M.G. Mauger, recently a member of the Vic. Anti-Sweating League, is now official head of the most abominable sweating concern in Australia—the Federal Postal Department.

Special attention is directed to the new pamphlet issued by the executive of the S.F.A. "Labor Sledgehammered" is the title, and it contains a splendid criticism of Wade's notorious measure. This is just the pamphlet to put into the hands of your "Labor" and Non-Unionist friends.

Sydney Tailors have decided to bow their necks to the yoke of the Wages Boards slavery. Other clothing trade unions are for revolt.

The Wharf Laborers and the Stonemasons have already resolved to fight the Wages Boards law.

Winston Hall, Sunday night. Revolutionary songs. Revolutionary speeches.

Death of a Russian Hero

THE Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Russia notifies the Australian movement of the death of comrade Grigory Andreevitch Guerchuni, member of aforesaid Central Committee—one of the heroic men who were condemned to death by the tribunals of the Tzar. First imprisoned in Schlussemburg, he was afterward sent to Akatoui, from which place he succeeded in making his escape. He died at Zurich where he had been conveyed in a state of exhaustion and physical collapse. On March 29 our dead comrade was buried in the Cimetiere Montparnesse, Paris—near the grave of Lavroff. Representative Socialists of many nationalities were present.

The politicians are working all sorts of points to defeat Sydney Labor Council's proposal to revolt against the Wages Boards law.

We will speak out, we will be heard,
Tho' all earths systems crack,
We will not bate a single word,
Nor take a letter back.

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away—
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say.

—Lowell.

Vladimir Svatlowsky.

By H.S.B.

DR. VLADIMIR SVIATLOWSKY, who left us last week for Melbourne, is a Professor of Political Economy in the College of St. Petersburg. One has only to converse with him for a short time to discover that Svatlowsky has always taken keen interest in the working class movemet. In 1905 he, with a few others, organised the Trades and Labor Council in Russia. A task of no small magnitude in that country, as one may easily guess. Shortly after the Council had been formed, it was decided to start a "Labor Review," and the Professor was chosen as conductor. In 1907 Svatlowsky published his large volume on "Labor and Trades Unionism in Russia," a work that has since been translated into German, and is now obtainable in Sydney.

Indeed, the Professor has always been a very busy man with his pen, for amongst a host of brochures there are to be found such works as these: "Trades Unionism in Many Lands" (506 pp), now in its third edition; "Trades Unionism and Legislation," and his celebrated "History of Political Economy in Russia," and the four massive volumes on "The Housing of

the Working Class." It might also be remarked that it was Professor Svatlowsky who translated the principal work of Rodbertus into Russian, and last but not least the major portion of Marx's "Capital."

Svatlowsky sails for London on May 12th, and intends publishing later on his impressions of Australia, and of the working-class movement here in particular.

[Next issue of the "Review" will contain a special article by Dr. Svatlowsky on "Trade Unionism in Russia."]

The German Government has made perhaps the most monstrous proposal ever made in modern times by a government that has claims to be civilised in a capitalist sense. It is proposed that meetings shall only be allowed to be held in the German language. There are large numbers of French, Danes, Poles and other nationalities with full rights as the subjects of the German Empire, and not only that, but the requirements of capitalism bring large numbers of foreign workers to Germany, and most of these, being unable to speak the German language, will be unable to meet at all.

Broken Hill Notes.

THE Group here has started a Rational Sunday evening meeting at the Hippodrome, the second being held last Sunday. The entertainment consists of living pictures, songs by the Socialist Sunday School choir, and songs by local artists, and a lecture on Socialism. So far the meetings have been a huge success. Mr. Ross has given two lectures, and both have been highly appreciated by the large audiences present.

The Burke Ward P.L.L. invited Mr. Ross some weeks back to debate with Mr. Lee on the position of the Group re its attitude towards the Labor Party, and it was generally understood at the meeting that the Socialists had the best of the debate, but when "Barrier Truth" appeared with a report of the meeting, it seems they added further arguments to make their case good, and matters which were not even mentioned at the debate were introduced, so eager are they to show that Socialists can work in the Labor Party.

It is wonderful how they can quote Marx, Engels, De Leon, and Kautsky, and point out how they are absolutely in agreement with the Labor Party. Of course, "Barrier Truth" relies on the ignorance of its readers, or else it would not be able to deliberately misrepresent those eminent writers.

The P.L. League and its official organ here, together with the union leaders, are as reactionary as their leaders in Parliament. It is no use the "Barrier Truth" professing, and printing leading articles on the class struggle, the Marxian theory of value, and putting itself forward as an exponent of International Socialism, when the party

whose official organ it is says that Australia is not like other countries, that the conditions are here different, and that capital and labor must go hand in hand; in fact, the whole thing is a farce, and, to put it mildly, the lack of enthusiasm and indifference shown by the rank and file is a proof that the Labor Party is unable to represent the working class, owing to being out of touch with working-class thought, and the Barrier being an industrial centre, with a Socialist Group doing active propaganda work, the "Barrier Truth" sets itself out to mislead the workers as to what the Labor Party really is.

The Sunday School here is going very strong, the attendance last Sunday being fifty-three. We are having a picnic on May Day at Silverton, of which more anon.

The Group has removed into new premises in Argent-street, where it has its printing office and club rooms.

Suppose, when the coal lumpers were locked out, they had utilised one of their processions for such a display of indecency, vulgarity, and imbecility as that made by Sydney University students on Saturday last—what sort of a shriek might not have ascended from the Potts Point residences where the parents of the students drag lazily through the luxurious days.

A dispatch from Amsterdam states that a second Catholic priest, by the name of Hermann Johann van Boorst, has come over to the Socialist Party. He was one of the best-known speakers of the Clerical Party, and in the years 1904 and 1905 held a series of debates with the Socialists in Brabant.

The Searchlight.

By H. J. H.

"HE was unable to understand what could have led the May Day committee to imagine that any educated man could be in sympathy with a movement which, disregarding the difficult and hard won advance of centuries, apparently must have the effect of restoring chaos and savagery." Thus "Professor" Marshall Hall of Melbourne in answer to a request from a May Day Demonstration Committee that he would take charge of the musical arrangements of the celebration.

It is quite amusing to note the know-all assumption of this small-minded music teacher. Some of the admitted first rank scientists of the world are not only in "sympathy with" the Socialist movement, but are leading exponents. Such men as Professor Enrico Ferri—not a mere mechanical pedagogue of music—but an original thinker of international reputation; Professor Alfred Russell Wallace—co-discover with the late Charles Darwin of the theory of natural selection—spring instantly to the mind. And there are literally scores of other eminent scientists whose

names could be cited on the same side.

What impertinence for this little Marshall Hall man to assume that no education is genuine without his hall-mark upon it!

The Reverend R. J. Campbell (who by the way has some reputation as a man of fair education—say equal at least to le petit Hall) has for some time urged the claims of Socialism with some energy. The following paragraph shows for the approaching awakening of the Rev. gentlemen and his friends to the callous brutality of the capitalist class:

"It is proposed to establish a settlement in South London, probably in the neighborhood of Wandsworth or Battersea, in order that the adherents of the New Theology may show their ideas and ideals at work in contact with the actual individual and social problems of modern life." To raise the necessary funds the Revs. R. J. Campbell and E. W. Lewis have issued an appeal, in which they say: "We have the men, but we haven't the money. For some reason or other, which we do not quite understand, *people who are well settled in life and comfortable and rich are not attracted to our movement, and some have ceased to walk with us.*"

That last paragraph is significant. The class-nature of

modern society is forcing itself upon Campbell and his would-be reformers. The "servile," "insatiable" bourgeoisie, in their fat content with the full supply of hog-wash are deaf and blind to the higher development of society which it is the revolutionary task of the proletariat to achieve, but which can only be attained by the destruction of the exploiting class. Messrs. Campbell and Lewis "do not quite understand" the reason for the desertion of their wealthy erstwhile friends. Class-interest is the reason. As Tolstoi has well observed: "The rich will do anything for the poor—except get off their backs!"

"Will you walk into my parlor?"
Said the spider to the fly.

Judge Heydon—a capitalist lawyer, whose devotion to, and ability to serve, capitalist class interest caused his elevation to the Bench as a "safe man" to serve the possessing class and wield the power of "law and order" in their behalf—has given the following advice to the working-class in regard to the iniquitous Industrial Disputes Act:

"If they will allow me to say a word to them in the kindest possible feeling, I will venture to urge them to

give the Act a trial, not condemn it without trying it. The fears now felt might prove unfounded, and as the success or failure of the measure depended upon its administration—which was largely in his hands—he could assure them he would spare no pains to make it a success. If you condemn it at all," he concluded, "condemn it only after it has been tried and found guilty."

Let us answer per parable. Perpend: The head burglar having applied the jemmy to the safe and burst that receptacle open was just about to abstract its contents when the householder appeared upon the scene. The sound of his approach reached the cracksman's quick ear, and he raised his implement ready to smash in the owner's head as soon as he should get within range. The householder, alarmed, instinctively drew back and reached for the shooting-iron in his hip-pocket. The burglar was terror-stricken: "Do not be hasty," he cried. "I am here as a friend. This jemmy is not raised in the air against you. I am using it as a dumb-bell in order to increase my muscular strength so that I may carry your property away—and invest it for your benefit. Pray give me a trial. Don't

condemn me without first coming near enough for me to smash your skull if I want to. How do you know I want to injure you if you don't first put it in my power to do so?" But the householder simply said: "Sykes, I know you, and your profession is plunder. Git!"

The moral of above, Mr. Heydon, is that we are "wide" to the confidence trick, thank you.

To Correspondents.

C. LYON, Cook's River.—Will use in a future issue. Thanks.

M. P. CONSIDINE, Sydney.—Next week.

R. HAZLETT, Brisbane.—Comrade Hawkins acknowledges receipt of your letter, with thanks. 2s. placed to Propaganda Fund, and 1s. 6d. to Group Subscription, as requested.

J. McN., West Wallsend.—Yes, that motion was undoubtedly a departure from the principles of the I.W.W., as set forth in the preamble; but it's really not worth raising a storm over. The I.W.W. Club doesn't appear to have realised that that gun was loaded.

T.R., Sydney.—The S.F.A. is the only Australasian organisation affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau.

NOTICE.—Members are notified that the Organiser will be in attendance at 274 Pitt-street, Sydney, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. daily.

What means this Call?

An address entitled "What means this call?" was delivered under the auspices of the Barrier Socialist Group, by Mr. R. S. Ross, at the Hippodrome on Sunday night.

Mr. Ross said that the call he referred to was that of the Socialist Federation of Australasia to the working-class, urging it to join socialist organizations for the purpose of abolishing capitalism. The time had come when socialism's intention and strength could be attested by the formation of a socialist party standing clear of existing parties. Those present must have noticed a new development in their midst consequent on the Barrier Socialist Group's adherence to the Socialist Federation. That development was the working-class on the move. The primary work of the Group was to convince socialists that firstly separation from unscientific organisations, and secondly, unity amongst themselves, was the need and the destiny. This achieved, the workers as a whole would swiftly be swung to socialism, because other than through it there were no means of escape from wage-slavery. The iniquitous conditions of the capitalistic system—the never-ending hard times of everywhere—were the justification and the cause of socialism. He (the speaker) refused to believe that we, heirs of the ages, we, inheritors of all science and invention, discovery and morality, we, final form of animal evolution, were unable to solve the problem of wealth distribution so that all could live. A remedy had been found, and the Socialist Federation and the Group presented it as Revolu-

tionary Socialism to be obtained by industrial unionism. Revolutionary socialism was sweeping away capitalism, and uprearing the socialist republic. Industrial unionism was based upon the doctrine that political phenomena were only the reflex of economic forces. The socialists were forming a distinct party, because socialism could best be advanced by socialists, and because the time had arrived when the Australian working-class must be part and parcel of an international movement. They left behind the Labor party, as that party was busily playing political leap frog while the people perish. At its best the Labor party only stood for socialism as an ideal; the Federation stood for it as a policy. It declared that at the feast of nature there was room for all, despite the fact that under existing chaos there was not a place for all. Fifteen people in every 100 monopolised 80 chairs of every 100 at nature's feast; 85 people in every 100 had to jostle into 20 chairs of every 100. The favored few were the exploiters—the jostled many were the workers. Again, in heeding the new call, the Group left behind the Church, which had signally failed to achieve the mission of its founder. The kingdom of God was not yet established upon earth, though nearly 2000 years had passed since Jesus lived. The same old moan ascended against injustice, the same old cry for bread went up to the throne of God. The Socialist Federation was the beacon of emancipation to the outraged workers of the Commonwealth. The foolish sneered at talk of emancipation, but unless the workers could emancipate themselves from servitude and dependence upon private

ownership, then must they lose what had already been gained. A class that didn't advance always receded. The Federation and the Group demanded emancipation and refused to trust to palliatives. Some of them laughed at the Group and called it visionary and impossible; yet it was already an achievement. The Federation promulgated a new tactic, that of boldness: it inculcated a new spirit, that of impatience; it asked for a new action, that of revolution. Of all working-class sections it would survive, because it was the soundest, and, therefore, the fittest. The new call was to knowledge, to rebellion, to organisation. It was the inevitable prelude to the inevitable New Time men and events were ripening for.—"Barrier Miner" (Broken Hill).

"Labor Sledgehammered,"—the Socialist exposure of the Wade-McGowen Wages Boards Bill, with a plea for revolt.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Scott Bennett

LECTURES

FRIDAY, 8 p.m.—Subject:
"The Age of the Earth."
SUNDAY, 7.30—"Assassin
Asquith, England's Prime
Minister."

The I.W.W. at the Labor Congress.

By H.J.H.

(Continued from last issue.)

MR. SPENCE, who followed Mr. Nulty in this debate, showed total incapacity to understand the meaning of the I.W.W., and made a petty appeal to Australian jingoism, and evidenced the usual pathetic faith in politics and the politicians. He referred in his opening remarks to the I.W.W. as "a proposal from a foreign country, not suited to our conditions. Australians," he continued, "have enough brains to consider their own conditions. We have the voting power in our own hands," said Spence, "and we can have Socialism whenever we like to vote for it."

Mr. Spence is evidently simple enough to suppose that the organised might of Capitalism will promptly give way as a result of merely voting and passing resolutions! The idea that the working-class, thoroughly organised by industries in order to enforce their votes, by their power to control production, must stand behind their political attack, or the latter would fail even in the day of its success, is totally uncomprehended by the tinpot-tinkering school of reform politicians. Curious too that Mr. Spence should go on to say, in reference to the I.W.W. advocates:

"They talk about passing a resolution and that's going to do it—they don't know what they are talking about—they don't understand human nature." Just picture this genius, who thinks that by voting for Acts of Parliament (which are merely of the nature of a series of resolutions), the workers can

dispossess the actual possessors of the economic essentials of real power; just picture *him* posing as an authority on "human nature!" And *he* lectures the men who do not expect to "do it" by merely resolving, but who are striving to get the power of scientific organisation by the workers to enforce their demands! It is really funny, and we can afford to smile because the rank and file are pushing past these Rip Van Winkle "leaders" who do not know how to lead.

This further gem from the philosophy a la Spence before we pass on. Said he:

"There is no ideal put forward in the I.W.W., only the general strike."

Anyone who knows anything about the I.W.W. knows that its "ideal" is the social republic, and that our proposition is not the general strike of the workers, but the general lock-out of the capitalists by the workers. May it not be permissible without discourtesy to ask Mr. Spence whether in future it would not be wiser of him either to learn something about the subject under discussion before he speaks, or else not to waste time and breath by speaking at all?

After another Political "Labor" obsessed individual had opposed a sound organisation and sought to excuse the failure of the "Labor" Party by blaming the apathy of the workers (the usual trick, abuse the working-class to cover the ignorance, incapacity, and treachery of their misleaders).

H. E. Holland made a splendid speech, cramming into an all too short ten minutes much sound information as to the real meaning of industrialism.

Kelly—the Kelly—followed, and of course opposed the I.W.W. Nat-

urally. How could the Kelly type hope to be president, secretary, treasurer, etc. etc., of half-a-dozen different unions—drawing fees here, "honorarium" there—at the same time, when the I.W.W. consolidates these sectional crafts into one organisation? Kelly alleged that in Oldfield, California, the I.W.W. had scabbed on a miners' union. Of course this is a lie, and he was at once challenged for his authority. "The San Francisco Examiner," said Kelly, and was promptly laughed down. Probably Kelly had some distorted idea of the strike at Goldfield, Nevada, and the scab union organised against the I.W.W. in those parts. But who expects accuracy from Kelly?

(To be continued.)

The Melbourne Muster.

By JACUSKIN.

COMRADE ANGEUS McDONNELL spoke to a full house on "Italian Communes" on Sunday last, May 3. The musical program was tip-top, and the address first-class. Next Sunday Frank Hyett replies to Rev. Sinclair, whose address is reported in the "Socialist" for May 2.

The S.P. demonstration in Flinders Park on May 1 attracted a large crowd. Maypole dances by the children were performed, while the speeches were clear-cut and inspiring. The May Day social was an unparalleled success. A notable feature in the demonstration is the anti-militarist resolution.

We have to hand in Melbourne copies of the "Industrial Union Bulletin." The I.W.W. (of which it is the official organ) recognises the danger of the unemployed to

unionism, as is shown by their organising unemployed demonstrations. In Detroit between 3000 and 4000 unemployed marched the streets and made demands of the Mayor. The demands were conceded. We can quite understand why.

Vic. Labor Leaders are trying hard to raise a spark of enthusiasm from their dead party over their bogus May Day demonstrations. Result—frost. The "Labor Call," or rather "Labor Wail," is trying hard to persuade the workers that it supports revolutionary socialism. To help it—and the Labor Conference—along, we should suggest that the Labor party in future be called the Revolutionary Liberal Party.

The Eight Hours Procession this year took the shape of a long string of capitalist advertisements. Many of the unionists, however, cheered the Red Flag heartily on passing the Socialist Hall. The Railway Employees new banner was inscribed "One Industry, One Union." But a baker's cart, bearing the sign, "We are starving, give us Wages Boards," evoked derisive laughter, and cries of "Revolutionaries!" from the crowds. The Socialist Bakery and Grocery carts and boys' band figured prominently in the procession.

What was the flag that fluttered over the dome of the Exhibition while the workers celebrated the Eight Hours' Day in the grounds below? Why, the Union Jack!!!

"Labor Sledgehammered,"—the Socialist exposure of the Wade-McGowen Wages Boards Bill, with a plea for revolt.

SPECIAL PROPAGANDA FUND

LIST of contributions for April:—
H.D. 4s, D.M. 1s, M.S. jr. 1s, E.D. 1s, L.M. 1s, H.V. 1s, S.M. 1s, J. M. 6d, A.D., 1s, V.V. 1s, H.B. 2s, Mrs. H.B. 2s, F.M. 2s, A.B. 2s, L. K. 1s, J.K. 2s, A.S. 2s, A.D. 2s, T.S. 1s, H.G. 2s, G.O. 1s, E.R. 2s, A.T. 2s, H.P. 1s, V.D. 1s, G. 1s, N. 1s, F. 1s, A.K. 3s, W.N. 4s, H. D. 1s, O.M. 3s, H. 3s, F.S. 2s, W. A. 3s, F.Y. 2s, A.C.C. 5s, P.D. 2s, J.H. 2s, A.A. 1s, J.C. 1s, M.W. 1s, F.W.H. 1s, V.L. 2s, J.A.H. 1s 3d, P.P. 6d, A.B. 2s, J.L. 2s, R.J.A. 4s, J.P. 1s, J.W. 9d, J.J. 1s 6d, W.R. 1s 6d, E.B. 3s, F.B. 3s, T.F.A. 3s, P.M. 6d, O.A. 6d, J.W.K. 1s, J.L. 1s, V.G. 2s, A.O. 1s, L. 1s, G. 9d, Mrs. J. 1s, O.E.J. 1s, T.L. 1s, J.G. 1s 6d, F.M. 2s, O.H. 3d, W.L. 2s, J.M. 6s 6d, W.A. 2s, C.A. 2s 6d, J.A.H. 4s, H. 1s, M.S. 1s. Total, £6 13s 6d.

Comparisons with previous lists published will show that for the three months since this fund was established an average of almost £2 per week has been subscribed. This is excellent, but with the present heavy expenses it is not quite sufficient. Will those comrades and sympathisers who have not yet done all in their power towards helping this fund along take the hint and thus help the propaganda forward? Subscriptions may be paid to either of the collectors, viz.—H. Dierks, H. Borax, J. W. Keegan, Mrs. Johnson, F. Mueller, C. Anderson, or to the secretary of the Management Committee, H. Borax.—H. J. HAWKINS, hon. sec., Special Propaganda Fund.

[The foregoing was inadvertently omitted from our last issue.—Ed., I.S.R.]

It is commonly urged against us Socialists that we attend only to the material wants of humanity. This is quite a mistake; as erroneous as to say that we wish to destroy family life because we mean to sweep away the disgusting "homes" which Capitalism provides for its wage-slaves. We are active and conscious, and not merely automatic Socialists, because we see clearly that morality, art, music, science, culture in any high sense are quite unattainable by the mass of mankind under existing conditions. Their nobler faculties are stunted and can find no outlet, owing to the overcrowding pressure of their daily needs. Remove that sordid, systematic slave-driving, and a new vista opens out before all humanity. True individualism, meaning thereby the most complete physical, moral and mental development for every member of the community side by side with his fellows, will then first become possible for the race. The forms whereby this great emancipation can be accomplished are already at our hand: we need but the intelligence to use them aright. Already we have among us social-democrats some of the brightest brains on both sides of the Atlantic, who come forward to work and fight under the Red Flag as a duty and pleasure in the service of man.—H. M. HYNDMAN, in the "National Review," for March.

Under the Red Flag
*
Australasia.

SYDNEY.

THERE was an excellent attendance at the International Socialists' meeting in the Domain on Sunday afternoon, Comrades Price, Jenkins, O'Meara, Holland, and Scott Bennett being the speakers. All the speeches were well received, and a large quantity of Socialist literature was sold.

In the evening Scott-Bennett spoke at Winston Hall before a crowded audience on "Some incidents in the life of Thomas Paine." Comrade Young occupied the chair, and the audience followed the lecture with great interest. There was the usual hearty congregational singing, and Mrs. Anderson, Master Ferrier, and others, all contributed excellent vocal items.

The usual propaganda meeting was held at Darlinghurst on Thursday last, Comrades Price and Scott-Bennett being the speakers, with Comrade Sloan in the chair.

The International Socialists recently despatched a large order to Kerr and Co., of Chicago, U.S.A. for Socialist literature.

Members of the Speakers' Class

are requested to remain behind after Sunday's meeting in Winston Hall.

Other Lands.

FRANCE.

A Socialist school has been recently founded by comrades in Paris. Hitherto there has been no regular center of Socialist education, and so the irregular and haphazard methods of studying Socialism have enabled skilful speakers like Briand, Viviana and others to gain a foothold and influence among the party members that they should not have. The courses begin with the current month, and classes will be held evenings. Among the instructors are the General Secretary of the Chief Executive Committee, Dubreuilh, and Comrades Jaures, Longuet, Vaillant, and many others. The courses will be thorough and extensive, covering the principles and history of International Socialism, the history of the French Labor Movement, Municipal Socialism in basic principles, and all practical applications, such as the relations between the party and the Trades Unions. Further questions of the day, such as imperialism, militarism, etc., and also questions of party tactics. The school is not an official party activity, since it was thought unwise

to subject it to differences inside the party, but all students must be party members, and the administration is in the hands of party members. The Socialists of Paris are taking up the work with great enthusiasm.

The "Matin" was severely handled by Rouanet in the Chamber recently, and in his reply the Minister of the Colonies stated that he had recovered the money spent on the mission organised by that paper. It largely exists by levying blackmail on all kinds of persons, though it makes a very great parade of virtue.

CANADA.

The Granby corporation at Grand Forks is active against the Socialists, and through a local paper is conducting a fight against John McInnis, Socialist representative in the Provincial Parliament for Grand Forks. It is expected that all the old parties will combine to defeat McInnis at the next election, but the Socialists predict his re-election by a good majority. The corporation is a foreign one and its officers have no votes, yet they are trying to dictate the politics of the Grand Forks' workers.

JAPAN.

The Socialist movement

appears to be still in a somewhat unsettled state, because it is obsessed by "direct actionism" and other lies, and partly because of the repressive policy of the Government. We learn from "Heimin Shimbum" that a lecture announced for January 17 at Tokyo was prohibited by a police inspector, but comrades continued their speeches on the roof, with the result that half a dozen of them were arrested.

The propaganda of militarism is on the increase in Japan. Comrade Ogasawara was sentenced to four months imprisonment for translating an anti-militarist pamphlet, and other journalists have been prosecuted for their activity in the matter.

Group members who have not yet received their membership cards are requested to apply to the Treasurer, Comrade Tillich, for same.

Recent issues of N.Y. "People" contain attacks by Leon on Trautmann, of I.W.W.

Ex-Labor member Walter Nelson has been appointed immigration agent in England by the anti-Labor Westralian Government.

HOW LONG?

By ALF. CRAMPTON, in the "Flame."

I SAW a Form with lustless eye
His head bowed down in agony,
Life-weary, crucified;
And on his neck the Vampire clung,
And gorged his blood with lips and tongue
Of Gluttony and Pride.

The sombre Psalmist of Night,
Flaunts in his face the dim Hell-light
Of Myths that Nothing mean.
Austere and cruel he prays, and peers
Into the Anguish of the years
Remorseless and unclean.

O! shall the Craven cower away
Beneath those fangs that tear and slay
And be content to bleed?
Or stand Erect and bravely fling
Down to the past this glutted thing,
And crush the Curse of Creed?

Churchianity versus Socialism.

By OTUS.

THE Socialist movement does not take into consideration the particular religious or irreligious beliefs or unbeliefs of its individual members. Its philosophy is based on the materialistic conception of history, its position in this respect being altogether unassailable. In the matter of its ethics it transcends all other movements and systems by whatever name they are called. In its politics it reflects its economics, its philosophy, and its ethics. In its entirety it makes for the overthrow of Capitalism and consequently of all those forces developed by capitalistic conditions and standing as buttresses of the Capitalist System of Production. The Socialist movement stands alone in fearlessly declaring for a system of collective righteousness that will make individual righteousness humanly possible.

With a church or organisation spreading the ethical teachings of a Jesus or a Buddha or any other bygone teacher, Socialists could have no quarrel. But if a Church propounds a philosophy that denies the facts of history, re-

proclaims the positive evidence of science, and stands for exploitation and economic theft, it must inevitably find arrayed against it every clear thinking man and woman whose eyes turn to where the sun of human freedom shines and whose feet tend thitherward.

The Church of to-day is the evolved product of economic conditions, and the measure of its righteousness is determined by the material interests of the dominant class. Its hands are red with the blood of great thinkers and daring scientists, whose revelations in the realms of knowledge have threatened the robber class. Jesus on the cross with the spikes tearing through his hands and feet, and the orthodox Church of that day glorying in his murder; Giordano Bruno bound to the stake, the relentless fires, like hell tortures, slowly devouring his body; Galileo, physically wrecked and mentally broken, in his gloomy prison cell; Norman William, with his robber hordes, carrying rapine and pillage and murder from end to end of England—and the Church heaping blessings on his mission; India plundered, famine-stricken, military-cursed, and red with the blood of her patriots—the Church upholding the plunderers;

Gordon flashing a murderer's sword over Egypt, and Kitchener shooting wounded men on the road to Khartoum, in the interest of the bondholders—and the Church praying that the work of the murderers might be crowned with victory; thirty thousand men and boys—and women—fighting against a quarter of a million men for their homes and their country in South Africa, homesteads burning, women and children slain, the industry of a nation paralysed, veldt and kopje blood-stained everywhere, because the international capitalists were determined that the Rand gold mines should be controlled in their interest alone—and the Church praying Sunday after Sunday, that the nation-stealers and myriad-handed murderers might triumph! Such are a few of the records the Church has presented to us.

Then, again, read the story of all our great industrial struggles in the old world and the new. Always the Church on the side of the sweaters and the stealers of wealth they never labored to create. Always the Church with a prayer for Mammon and a malediction for the Human Christ. True, here and there a Manuing towering like a giant, and fearlessly

proclaiming for Freedom—but only here and there.

What wonder if we Socialists plead guilty to the charge of "warning the children against the Church and the Ministers." If the facts of history were not as portrayed above, the utter disregard for truth and the class-marked spleen so often characterising wild utterances similar to those made at last week's Presbyterian Congress would fully justify the Socialists in giving forth such a warning.

We are not "dead against Christianity" or any other religion.

It is true that we are uncompromisingly against Capitalism; and, if we are against the Church, it is because the Church fights against the Working Class and for the Class that "grinds the faces of the poor," that laughs at the law: "If any will not work neither shall he eat," and that lives on the plunder of the toiling lives of the world's workers!

In Finland, the repeated attacks of the Social-Democrats in the Diet have caused the reactionary Senate to resign.

Crowded out: "Trades Unionism in Russia," and other original articles. Next issue.

THE WORKERS' CALL TO ARMS!

By M. P. CONSIDINE.

Oh speed the day when the bright Red Flag, to a wakened world unfurled,
Shall blazon forth, and the selfish few from place and power be hurled—
When Liberty, Equality, Fraternity shall be
Imprinted on the flag that flies o'er every land and sea.

No scramble then of aged men, or sick or maimed be known,
For scanty alms, that still all qualms, 'neath Dive's table thrown.

Provision for the helpless, then, shall be the People's pleasure—
"Needs," not "Deeds," be made for evermore the measure.

In Earth's regeneration Woman too shall have her share—
As Man's companion, equal, she'll be acknowledged there.
"The hand that rocks the cradle" with Love shall rule the race,
And drive away from human thoughts of bitterness all trace.

From all our hearts must quickly pass of color, creed, and clan

All thoughts that detrimental are to Brotherhood of Man;
And man must cease his brother man to hate for God's above—

No God shall e'er exist save one of Universal Love.

Then, Workers of the World, through all the world Unite!
Work night and day, work while you may; for the Armageddon Fight

Is near at hand in every land; no time is there to muse
The truth is plain: "A world to gain, and nought but chains to lose."

All Hail! The land that first shall be, in sunlight burst of glory,
To add the brightest page of all to Earth's great Human Story;

Nation then with nation, their warring banners furled,
Shall worship at the shrine of Peace—an Eden all the World!

May Day, 1908.

The Searchlight.

By H.J.H.

THE Broken Hill Group will not soon forget the visit to the Silver City of Mr. Ernest Aves, the British Governmental commissioner who recently toured Australasia on a mission of enquiry into the working of the arbitration and conciliation laws in the Privately Wealth. Mr. Aves made his appearance at an educational meeting one Sunday evening in the Trades Hall when the present writer was lecturing on "A Working-class view of Roman History," the address being a counterblast to a series of dilettante University extension lectures on certain phases of ancient life just delivered at the "Hill" by an Adelaide Professor of middle-class historical legerdemain. Mr. Aves took part in the discussion, and was subjected to a somewhat dramatic surprise when, deprecating the class view of the lecturer and claiming inside knowledge of the University extension movement on the score of his Toynbe Hall (London) residence, he was answered by my recalling to his memory the fact that a dozen years ago I was also living at that extension settlement and knew also from experience what the extension movement meant. We found Mr. Aves a very pleasant and courteous visitor, and friend Ross and myself travelled to Adelaide in his company on our way to the Melbourne Unity Conference last June. Needless to say we supplied him with plentiful information as to the failure of Arbitration and kindred dodges. It is gratifying to find that Mr. Aves has, on reaching Britain, reported fairly courageously upon the points at issue. Here is the cablegram from the week's press:

"LONDON, Thursday.—At the meeting of the House of Commons committee on Home Work, Mr. Ernest Aves testified that though Wages Boards worked well in Australia, by fixing legal minimum wages, British Trades presented formidable difficulties. In the event of a large increase in Australian immigration, it would probably be impossible to maintain in the Commonwealth the present rate of wages.

Speaking generally, Mr. Aves said, the success of the determinations of the Wages Boards was contingent upon Protection, and the tendency of the determinations was to weaken trade unions."

The admission as to the effect of immigration in overcrowding the labor market is worth noting. And, particularly the statement that the anti-class-war methods of the "Laborists," and conciliators, and arbitration advocates, have a "tendency to weaken trade unions" should be pasted into every trade unionist's hat.

Of course, the supposed advantages of minimum wage-fixing, and the implied superior position of the Australian wage-earner are non-existent. The "minimum wage" is useless without the "maximum price, and the two together are open to endless evasion and still leave exploitation untouched. The worker's labor-power always tends to sell everywhere at its cost of production. Socialism is the only remedy.

The Rev. John Paterson, the Scotchbyterian parson who has been slandering Broken Hill, alleging a generally low and vicious standard of conduct amongst the Broken Hill workers, is a very low and very dirty liar.

This may not be a polite way of characterising the creature, but it is the truth.

Paterson is evidently one of those of whom the humorist wrote:—

"There are three sexes—men, women,—and clergymen."

I lived in Broken Hill from July, 1906, to October, 1907. I have seen more of Broken Hill than Paterson or his kind ever see. Amongst other things I have visited every house in Broken Hill—save of course those which have been erected during the last few months, and I say most emphatically that Paterson is a liar and the truth is not in him. I have lived in London—central, north, south, and east and west. I have visited and stayed in almost every large town in England, and one or two in France; I have been in Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney as well as in Broken Hill, and I can most honestly asseverate that the Broken Hill workers can hold their own with any population within my not too limited sphere of observation for manliness and honesty and morality.

What is really frightening Paterson and the rest of the hypocritical parsonical persons is the growth of Socialism.

Mr. Paterson complains:

"The forces opposing Christianity in that city were organised as perhaps in no other city in the Commonwealth. On Sunday side by side with Christian works were meetings of anti-Christian Socialists and anti-Christian Sabbath schools. Practically all the meetings of the Labor Unions were held on Sunday, and the band which was subsidised by the municipal council gave concerts in the public rotunda. The

Church was fighting against tremendous odds."

The fact is that the Churches are "up against it." The workers are not content to be chloroformed into putting-up with exploitation by the Christian capitalists in hope of being recompensed with heaven—AFTER THEY ARE DEAD.

Hence these shrieks and wails of the howling dervishes of Church-anity.

* * * *

It is not to be wondered at that paid professors of Churchianity like Mr. Paterson object to the Socialists getting to the children and teaching them the truth. The Socialists have an unpleasant way of searching out facts and dissipating the dream fabrics of the professional religionists.

For instance, your non-conformist "divine" likes to tell the children—aye and the grown-up children too—of "the good old Puritan Fathers, you know, who civilised the savages, etc., etc." It is nasty when the Socialist rakes up historical fact and quotes:

"As far back as 1637 the Puritans of New England (scalping being as yet unknown in that part of the country) offered bounties for the heads of hostile Indians. . . . In 1784 Governor Penn of the State of Pennsylvania offered £45 for every scalp of an Indian warrior and £10 for every scalp of a slain squaw."

Hey, how's that Mr. Paterson. Who said "Christian civilisation?"

Have another quotation? Here this is not long ago:

"In the middle of the nineteenth century the Legislatures of the North Mexican States offered £20 for every scalp of a male Apache Indian, £10 for that of a female, and £5 for that of every Indian child.

The I.W.W. at the Labor Congress.

By H.J.H.

(Continued from last issue.)

J. J. MORRISH followed on the same side as Kelly. He alleged that:

"General political conditions are vitally different in Australia to the United States. Here we have had a Labor Party so far as it is possible to create a Labor movement with the materials we have at hand. The time has not YET (note that "YET." Mr. M. has evidently not YET abandoned hope of becoming a "Labor" Parliamentarian. "YET!") arrived when we should cut adrift from the political organisation. We are not strong enough," said Mr. Morrish, "or intelligent enough" (presumably the gentleman spoke for himself) "or well-organised enough, for the industrial movement to entirely control the political." This is the kind of disparagement of the workers indulged in by the would-be superior persons who prostitute the industrial organisations to their political ambitions. Mr. Morrish went on to emphasize the objective of the I.W.W., and stated his agreement with the underlying political ideas thereof, but recommended reforming the

Labor Party into a real class party. Mr. Morrish admitted the need for industrial re-organisation, and supported the Broken Hill resolution with its jumble of "industrial peace" propositions, and also argued that the unions should fight for an amended Arbitration Act! The speech is its own answer. It was all political special-pleading.

Mr. Farrer strongly supported the I.W.W. resolution, and characterised Industrial Unionism as the only hope for the industrial movement. "I am just as solid," said Mr. Farrer, "in advocating the I.W.W. as a member of the P.L.L. movement as Mr. Holland, who is a member of the Socialist movement. I can stand here just as solid as I ever was on the Labor Platform and also solid on I.W.W. principles."

He concluded by appealing to the Congress to support the I.W.W. for the sake of industrial solidarity, and not to be side-tracked—an obvious hit at the politically-inspired opposition.

How M. Farrer can support working CLASS unionism and middle-CLASS politics deponent knoweth not. But his attitude shows the wisdom of the I.W.W. policy of non-affiliation of the industrial and political movements. Industrial

solidarity will follow naturally. The class party, the Socialist Party, will easily conquer the non-Socialist "Labor" Party. In the meantime let us get industrial solidarity on class lines, despite the "Labor" politicians and aspirants for Parliament.

Mr. Cavanagh made an extraordinary speech in which he opposed the I.W.W., although stating as his opinion that:

"Our system of craft unionism is an absolute failure."

Then he continued:

"I believe in organisation on pure industrial lines," advocating a number of separate unions for different industries. At the conclusion of his speech the cloven-hoof showed:

"We have not failed politically. Labor laws are not properly administered, therefore they fail."

Moral: Send more of us to Parliament to make a majority. Men, shut your eyes and open your mouths and see what we will give you.

"The Labor Party of to-day," concluded Mr. Cavanagh, "will be the Conservative party of to-morrow, and the better educated and more intelligent workers will form a better party nearer to Socialism." What a hopeful

outlook! The workers of to-day are to wait patiently whilst the "Labor" Party fossilises before they are to venture to organise for Socialism!

Mr. Bryant stated that he was in favor of reconstruction except for the political non-affiliation clause, and asserted that this meant standing aloof from political action altogether! He declared that "sectional unionism is as dead as Julius Cæsar" but asserted that:

"the strength of the industrial movement to-day finds itself in political action."

We can't substitute public for private control unless we have the political party TO DO IT FOR US," concluded the ex-President of the Sydney Labor Council, "and hence I am in the political movement for all time."

"To do it for us." Total misconception! We must organise industrially TO DO IT FOR OURSELVES. Socialism is a mass movement. We must have a working-class political party—a Socialist party—as a weapon to use against Capitalism, as an educational and agitational force, as a means of legalising our action—but how can a handful of elected persons "do it for us," even if they were all as phenomenally able as Mr. Bryant?

Mr. Johnson supported the I.W.W., and made the excellent point that clear organisation would have an important effect on Parliament. This is certain. Would the Wade Government and its "Labor" helpers dare to pass a scandalous law like the present Industrial Disputes Bill if they had a powerful I.W.W. organisation to face? Mr. Johnson continued:

"The objective of the Labor Party is to secure for the workers the full results of their labor," and said that:

"Parliamentary candidates of the Labor Party in the country districts pushed that objective into the background. We want to get rid of these men who ride on our backs and wholly on the votes of cockies and squatters," he concluded, "and close industrial organisation will do this." Had Mr. Johnson said "pretended" objective his statement would have been unassailable. As it is, his testimony to the tricky ways of the political "Labor" wasters is useful, and it is to such as these that the industrial movement is being subordinated!

Mr. Riley opposed the I.W.W. on the usual political grounds. In the course of a rambling speech he admitted that the present trade unions are a failure, and based his

hopes for the future on political action. This, after 17 years of political "Labor" failure also! Here are one or two gems from Mr. Riley:

"I moved a resolution for a 44 hours week at the P.L.L. conference, and Labor members of Parliament came to me and asked me what I did it for as it would lose them votes."

"The Trades Unionists think they've done their duty when they pay their dues, and they leave the other fellow to run the P.L.L.'s and select the candidates."

The first of these utterances speaks for itself. As for the second, it is a plain admission that the unionists join unions for industrial, not political, purposes, and that those affiliated to the Political Labor Party are simply exploited thereby. The unions are not fitted for political action. That must be taken by the political party organised for that purpose.

This closed the first day's debate on Industrial Unionism.

On Saturday the contest between the industrialists and the political apologists of the middle-class continued in much the same strain. F. Drake, as became a Socialist, made a sound educational contribution to the debate, as also did Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Tracey,

and Mrs. Kenna, and finally the vote was reached, and, for this time, unsuccessfully as far as resolutions go. But Industrialism has gained considerably, and the next few months will undoubtedly see a vigorous propaganda inside the unions, and outside also, that will be productive in due course of the adhesion of ever more and more of our fellow wage-slaves to the correct class position by which our ultimate victory is assured.

BROKEN HILL wires its first order for £1 worth of "Labor Sledgehammered" and "Economic Foundations of Australian Politics." Other centres should follow suit.

The International Socialists, Sydney, have already accounted for about £3 worth of these two pamphlets.

Broken Hill Group has forwarded a solid list of Conference proposals. Other organisations are urged to send their proposals along as early as possible, in order that the issuing of the Agenda may be facilitated.

Red Flag Post Cards—in 6d packets—include Karl Marx, "the Red Flag," Chicago Martyrs, Garibaldi, Francis Secusa, Tom Mann, Scott Bennett, H. E. Holland, etc. Order early. Proceeds go to Press Fund.

Sparks from the "Flame"

PROVIDENCE is the alias of Chance.

Death is but the climax of an experiment.

A prayer for MERCY is an insult alike to Reason and to God.

Some humorist suggested that "Frilly" Hughes might have to face the music for causing a strike. "Frilly's" reply was characteristic. He "could bring three thousand witnesses to prove quite the opposite." Of course he could!

The difference between the Machine and the Man is that while one is oiled, and driven by Power, the other is bled, and driven by Necessity.

Forebodement is the Palliative of the Pessimist.

Paul Pantano—a wholehearted worker in the ranks of Revolutionary Socialism—has gone Queensland way looking for some one with whom he may exchange his laboring-power for permission to go on living. He will be missed in Sydney, where, although his sojourn has been short, he has won the esteem of every comrade.

If I knew I were to die tomorrow, nevertheless, I would plant a tree to-day.—STEPHEN GIRARD.

Sixty Years Ago.

A Bloodstained Page of German History.

By H. BORAX.

A COUPLE of months ago the Australian capitalist papers were loaded with cables to the effect that the Prussian workers had decided to resort to a general strike on March 18. It was declared that the object of this general strike was to secure full adult suffrage in connection with the Prussian Diet elections.

German papers now to hand show that the Prussian workers never came to any decision to call a general strike on March 18; but if they had so decided, from an historical working-class viewpoint no better date for the inauguration of such a cessation of work could have been selected, because on that day sixty years ago the Prussian military and juncker State was shaken to its foundations by the heroic battle fought by the people against the ruling class at the barricades in the streets of Berlin.

The Prussian State was from the beginning a military State. The people themselves had no voice in its affairs. They figured merely as taxpayers and soldiers. The income of the whole State was 51,000,000 thalers (£7,610,000), while the expenditure for the army alone was 22,000,000 thalers (£3,600,000)—nearly one-half of the gross income, and a larger proportion per head of the population than the military expenditure of any other country.

In the forties the conditions of the small trading class and the working class were considerably affected by the introduction of machinery into various industries,

wages falling to such an extent that the workers found it impossible to provide themselves and families with food. Want and hunger stalked through the land. The potato crop failed, through the ravages of a disease. In Thuringie, owing to the impossibility of securing grain bread, malt from the breweries was used. "Blue beans" (bullets) the authorities offered when the people demanded bread.

Especially did the weavers suffer. These earned so little that they and their families failed to obtain sufficient food—even while working full time.

To add to the horror of the situation, the employing class and their newspapers made jokes concerning the misery of the workers and jeered at their want. A representative employer when, appealed to by the workers, told them in brutal language, "Well, if you can't get bread, eat grass and hay."

In different parts of Silesia, the head center of the weaving industry, the "hungertiphus" (hunger sickness) broke out, resulting in many deaths, and this new misery drove the people into open and desperate revolt—especially in Peterswaldau and Langenbielau, where they demolished the factories and wrecked the machines. The military were sent against the workers, who were fired upon, a number being killed, and many wounded, while others were sent to prison for long terms, and in due time "order" was restored and matters quietened down.

This revolt furnished Gerhardt Hauptmann with the material for his world-famous drama, "The Weavers"—a play of the working class and for the working class, which is not permitted to be staged in any

of the "Court" theatres in Germany.

In the smaller German States—especially the Southern States—efforts were made by the various Governments to minimise the sufferings of the workers; and certain constitutional reforms were introduced. In Prussia, however, every demand made by the people was answered only with more rigorous police regulations and the further consequent oppression of the workers.

The revolutionary wave that, rising in France in the spring of 1848, wrecked the throne of Louis Phillip and established the Second Republic, in March rolled like a deluge over the whole of Germany, and seriously threatened the Absolute Monarchy on which the State of Prussia then rested.

As soon as the news of the French revolutionary triumph came to hand, meetings were held in every part of Prussia, at which the demands of the people were discussed. These demands were:

Freedom of the Press;

Constitutional Government (involving the destruction of the Absolute Monarchy);

Trial by Jury; and

The Right of the People to retain possession of fire arms and other weapons.

In Berlin, Cologne, and other towns deputations were elected to bring these demands under the notice of the King and Government. In the meantime, wherever people gathered together in the streets—and especially in Berlin—they were attacked and dispersed by the military and police in the most brutal manner. Up to March 17 (a period covering not more than four days), 16 people were killed and nearly 200 wounded in Berlin

alone. Public indignation rose to fever heat. The courtiers surrounding the King were anxious to precipitate a military attack on the people; and on March 18, at Berlin, after the King had received the Cologne deputation, and had promised to concede their demands, while a large concourse was gathered in front of the Royal Palace, they were attacked by a squadron of dragoons and a company of infantry, who fired upon the people.

This so enraged the populace that cries of "Vengeance" and "Treachery" rang through Berlin, followed by the call "To Arms!"

Barricades were thrown up at every corner with feverish haste; the tramp of armed men resounded through the streets, and in a few hours' time Berlin was in a state of siege.

The day of battle which the landed aristocrats and courtiers had conspired to bring about had arrived; but the result was altogether different from what they had anticipated.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon hostilities were commenced by the first shots being fired from the barricades towards the Royal Castle. Thereupon, the military were ordered against the barricades, cannon being employed in the attack. But the workers of Berlin defended the barricades with a determination that was heroic; the children cast bullets and carried them to the defenders; the women prepared food for them and served it out, utterly disregarding the danger of flying shot and shell and charging soldiery.

All night long the battle raged. Meanwhile negotiations were proceeding between the Castle and the defenders of the barricades.

"Let the barricades be abandoned, and your demands shall be conceded," was the king's stipulation.

"We will not move from the barricades until our demands have been complied with, and the military have left Berlin," was the people's uncompromising reply.

The morning of March 19 saw the cause of the "rebels" crowned with victory. The Government troops were hopelessly defeated.

The King capitulated.

At 5 o'clock—twelve hours after the first shot was fired—it was agreed that the troops should be withdrawn, and this was immediately given effect to by the military being marched out of Berlin, while the whole of the people's demands were acceded to.

Later in the day the people carried their dead (covered with flowers and wreaths) into the square before the castle, and from thousands of working-class throats ascended the demand, "Let the King come forth!" An attempt was made to pacify the people, but the cry for the King became louder and louder. At last, pale and haggard, the King, appeared leaning on the arm of the Queen. The utmost silence prevailed for a moment. "Hat off!" shouted a relentless voice from the crowd: and humbly the King removed his head-gear. Only a few weeks previously Frederick William had arrogantly declared: "Between God in heaven and my country there shall be no written piece of paper!" Now, in the day of his bitterest humiliation, he was forced to uncover before the "rebels" whose lives had been given to wring from him this same "written piece of paper."

Every 18th of March the German working men—with their wives and

children—visit the resting place of the men who fell at the barricades in '48, and mark the honor in which their memory is held by placing wreaths and floral tokens on their graves.

This year 12,000 people visited the graves during the day. In the afternoon during working hours, 14 meetings were held, attended by 20,000 people. In the evening 36 meetings were held, attended by 70,000 people. In Frankfurt, a meeting was held at which 10,000 were present. In Hanover several meetings were held, 20,000 people attending; and so right through Prussia similar meetings were held, at which resolutions were carried in favor of adult suffrage, and the rising generation again reminded of the heroism of those who gave their lives in '48 for the cause of Human Freedom.

The graves of the heroes of '48 have, however, been long forgotten by the "Liberal" bourgeoisie who fought with them.

The "Liberals" have also forgotten to hold the rights then wrested from Monarchy. In cowardly dread of the rapidly-growing movement of the workers, they have renounced all democratic principles, and thrown themselves wholly into the reactionary arms of the conservative parties, with whom they now fight against the Social-Democracy.

The German workers are, happily, no longer an appanage of Liberalism. In their own party they have ranged themselves under the banner of Socialism—they have learned the lesson that whatever the workers want the workers must get for themselves. And, after 60 years, they find themselves forced to again fight for the suffrage. There

alleged "general strike" of this year was only the annual demonstration in Prussia against the three-class franchise and in favor of adult suffrage. This demand for Adult Suffrage they do not regard as anything more than an incident in the great world-fight for Social-Democracy. And the most eloquent testimony to their accumulating strength and the sweeping victory that lies before them is the 3,250,000 votes recorded for Socialism at the last German elections.

"What is a Scab?"

By H.E.H.

A FORTNIGHT back Sydney wharf laborers, at a meeting attended by between 300 and 400 members, carried resolutions rightly refusing to register under the dying Arbitration Act, and repudiating the infamous Wages Boards Act. The unionists almost literally mopped up the floor with their president (E. Kelly), who objected to the course they were taking. A member mounted the platform, with the "Labor Sledgehammered" pamphlet in his hand, and thundering down the opposition of the officials, carried the meeting with him almost unanimously.

Messrs. Hughes, Harrison and Kelly were very much perturbed over the danger that threatened the interests of their friends the Employers; and Mr. Harrison was deputed

to inform the capitalist press that

"it was quite true that a section of the wharf laborers had taken it into their heads to block all reform. This section had Socialistic ideas, which were being fanned into flame by certain agitators, who had become almost fanatical on the question of joining the Industrial Workers of the World's Union.

With regard to the recent meeting, the secretary added that there were only about 300 members present out of a total membership of 3500, or probably 3300 financial members. So that the meeting, although it carried a motion against registration, could not be said to be representative of the wharf laborers. He had sent out over 2000 notices of the meeting, but unfortunately only the Socialistic element had rolled up. *Mr. Harrison pointed out that if the agreement with the employers was not registered it would lead to a very serious position.*

Of course, Mr. Harrison completely forgot to add that the "agreement with the employers" is a funny kind of fake that was entered into before the bulk of the wharf laborers were fully seized of its nature. The employers were exceedingly pleased, however, to have Mr. Harrison's assurance that

It is probable that a monster meeting of wharf-laborers will be called for an early date, with the object of rescinding the motion agreed to at the last meeting, to refuse to re-register under the Arbitration Court.

It might be added, at this stage, that 300 is quite a large

numbers of member to attend a Sydney wharf laborers' meeting; and, although many very important matters have hitherto been decided at meetings attended by less than 50 members, the officers have never talked about calling "monster meetings" to undo the work then completed. When the subscription was reduced from 10s to 5s a year there were only 200 present—the voting being 175 for and 15 against. According to Mr. Harrison, that vote wasn't representative of the wharf laborers, yet—strange to say—no second meeting was called to rescind it.

The reason there is so much agitation over the present development is because the wharf laborers by their present conduct threaten to adopt a clean and honest working-class attitude that will gravely menace the profit-making work of the capitalist class.

What is a Scab?

Is it always only the man who sneaks his neighbors' job at a lower rate of pay? And is it never the Trade Union official who accepts money from working-class men to do their work, and then walks across to the Employers' press with lying "official" statements treacherously calculated to weaken the cause of honest working-class organisation,

and intended to restore "confidence" on the part of the exploiters?

Industrial Unionism will effectually kill off all the parasitic things that thrive on the rotten and putrid sores of sectionalism.

This fact is in itself eloquent testimony as to the reason why some people tell to the class they serve such a tearful tale concerning the "agitators who become almost fanatical about the Industrial Workers of the World."

But surely the wharf laborers will not allow to pass such a flagrant act of treachery to their class interests as is revealed in the matter published in the daily press by their paid secretary, Mr. Harrison.

Consolidation of the Socialist Press is a wise Conference proposal that comes from the Barrier.

At every union meeting where the Wade-McGowan Industrial Disputes Bill has been discussed, "Labor Sledgehammered" has figured in the hands of both opponents and supporters of the legalised infamy.

Last issue of the "Flame" was produced under difficulties, on account of a removal to new premises.

Under the Red Flag

Australasia.

SYDNEY.

THERE have been so many meetings of one kind and another lately that the speakers' class has been unable to meet with the necessary regularity. This is one of our activities, however, for which a place must be found. Members and intending members of the speakers' class will, therefore, please note that the class will meet on Thursday week in the Club rooms, at 8 o'clock, and every Thursday at the time mentioned in future.

Don't forget to circulate "Labor Sledgehammered" and the "Economic Foundations of Australian Politics." Labor politicians are recommended to read these pamphlets.

Winston Hall was crowded to the doors on Sunday evening last. Scott Bennett spoke on "The Clerical Attack upon Socialism." The lecture was splendidly received by the audience. A first-class musical program had been arranged, and amongst those whose efforts delighted the audience were Master Ferrier, Miss Finch, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Hamilton, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Joseph Hamilton, and Mr. James

Harrison. Comrade Wutke was accompanist, and Comrade Young made an efficient chairman.

The first concert in Winston Hall under the auspices of the International Socialists will take place on Friday of this week at 8 o'clock. In addition to a very attractive program, the International Socialist Choir, with Comrade Wutke as conductor, will make its debut.

In the Domain last Sunday afternoon there was a great crowd to hear the International speakers—Comrades Keegan, Hawkins, Peyton, and Scott Bennett, with Comrade Jenkins in the chair. A large quantity of literature was sold.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Scott Bennett

LECTURES

NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Mrs. Lynch will preside.

The Few Shall Have More.

THE few shall have more, and the many less,
That is the gist of it all, boiled down;
Another founce on the rich girl's dress,
Another gem in the jewelled crown;
Another yard from the ragged skirt,
Another bite from the poor man's bread,
Is another stud for the Prince's shirt,
Another jewel for langour's head.

Another serf to a life of shame
Is another cent to the factor's bank;
Another coal from the dying flame
Casts a brighter glow on the hearth of wealth,
Another penny from the workers' pay,
Another hour to their dreary toil,
Is another hour to fritter away,
Another coin to add to the spoil.

It all means this, the man with the hoard
Has stolen the ewe from the poor man's flock,
Has taken the bread from the poor man's board,
And thrown him, in smiling contempt, the rock;
And the high-bred girl, in her hours of ease,
Has lived by the sale of her sister's shame;
And the sum of Monopoly's increase
Is the sum of Souls writ in words of flame.

And you, ye laggards, who stand afar,
Wistful and wan from the Paradise
Of the things that yours and your brothers' are—
Why bear ye yokes if ye are wise!
Out of your harness, ye Slaves of the Few!
Ye are the Many—then rise from the dust!
The earth is God's! He gave it to you—
He fights for the many, for He is just!

The Fight against Socialism.

By H. SCOTT-BENNETT.

JUDGING from certain utterances and oracular editorials in the press, the anti-Socialist forces are preparing for another onslaught upon Socialists and Socialism. We sincerely trust that such may be the case! So far the attack has been confined to clerical critics and organs of the capitalist class, but it will probably become more extensive ere long. Perhaps our anti-Socialist friends, the enemy, have decided to take a leaf from the Socialist book and propagate the material interests of the Masters, in season and out of season! Hitherto the anti-Socialists have been most aggressive at election times, but they have now probably discovered that it is advisable to have their speakers "talk some," as our American friends would say, all the year round. Certainly the outlook for anti-Socialism in Australia is by no means bright! If we were to say that we as Socialists were quite satisfied with the progress of the movement in the Colonies we should certainly be exaggerating; but what we can say, and with truth, is that the outlook for Socialism here in Australia

was never brighter than it is at the present time! In every State there are a thousand and one indications that the work of organising, educating, agitating, is indeed bearing fruit. Upon every hand, also, the pressure of economic conditions is driving into line hundreds of workers who in the past either supported the Liberal and Conservative parties or gave their adherence to the middle class politics of the Labor party. We may be quite sure that these facts have not escaped the attention of the Capitalists and their hangers-on! The danger from their point of view is a very real one, and so the word has gone forth that the anti-Socialist tom tom is to be beaten with great vehemence in order that the faithful may be made aware of the danger that encompasses them around and about! Another discomfiting sign to our opponents must be the fact that bodies like the Melbourne Trades Hall Council and Sydney Labor Congress, who have so often in the past proven themselves re-actionary, are to-day found discussing with interest and animation the fundamental principles underlying revolutionary unionism. Surely it is not without significance to find at the present delegate

from unions in various states urging their fellow workers to so organise that they may "take and hold that which they produce by their labor!" The consideration of a few facts similar to those mentioned accounts, it seems to us, for the revival of anti-Socialism militant! We trust that the full force of the revival is near at hand. Socialists have absolutely nothing to fear from such attacks and quite a lot to gain! It will but afford us another opportunity of displaying the inherent weakness of the enemy's position and of pushing on at an accelerated rate the work of organising industrially and politically for the overthrow of the capitalist chaos!

A copy of the "International Socialist Review," addressed to Mrs. Christiansen, Miller's Point, and posted at the G.P.O. on Thursday last, was delivered on Monday of this week. It took the Postal Department exactly four days to convey the "Review" a distance of not more than one mile. Delays of this nature are due to undermanning and the sweated conditions under which the Postal employees work.

Winston Hall, Sunday night.
Lectures. Musical Program.

We regret that the name of Miss Martin was inadvertently omitted from the list of those who so successfully contributed towards our May Day program.

Recently a debate was held at Oxford University (Eng.) by the Union, the premier debating society, on the question: "That under modern industrial conditions the public ownership of land and capital is essential to the welfare of the community," the affirmative and negative sides being represented by two speakers each. At the conclusion of the debate the vote on the resolution was 214 for and 258 against. This was quite beyond what the Socialists expected, and it is taken as a sign of Socialism's progress in the staid old university.

The German capitalist press is furious because the women Socialists have called on the women workers to imitate the governing classes and to make use of the fact that the voting in the Prussian Land-tag elections is public to find out who vote for their opponents, and where such people are shopkeepers dependent on working class custom to boycott them just as capitalists sack workers who vote Socialist.

Notes from Maoriland.

By TOM MANN.

I HAVE now had a month in New Zealand, and am pleased to be able to report that I find a great change for the better from the Socialist standpoint as compared with the position of affairs six years ago, when I spent nine months here sampling conditions and advocating Socialism.

By the Conference report you will have seen that the New Zealand Socialists have endorsed exactly the same principles as did the Australian organisations that met in Melbourne last year, and which principles form the basis of the Socialist Federation of Australasia.

As I was present at the Conference, I am able to report that I am sure our Australian comrades would have been delighted to have seen the business-like fashion in which the work of the conference was grappled with, and those questions which demanded most careful discussion received it. No time was wasted over puerilities.

The keynote right through was International Socialism, and the Conference was remarkable for the overwhelming majority that consistently opposed everything in the na-

ture of palliative legislation. From the standpoint of the Victorian Socialist Party the membership clauses of the N.Z. Socialist Party are somewhat rigid and exclusive, but no doubt they have had ample reasons for insisting upon the exaction of a pledge from each candidate for membership. In this and several other respects the New Zealand comrades are working on the same lines as our Broken Hill Group, and there was a striking similarity in their arguments at conference to those I have heard advanced by Broken Hill members.

You will probably be aware that the N.Z. Socialist Party has a permanent organiser in the person of Comrade Fitzgerald, and now the Wellington Branch has a permanent paid secretary, Comrade H. E. Larner.

Branches are being formed rapidly, and at present it looks as though New Zealand will lead the other Australasian States in numbers of branches and aggregate membership.

The general feeling of members of the Conference re political action was that the time has not arrived when Socialists should concern themselves about running candidates for Parliament, but that we should concentrate on sound econo-

mic organisation and scientific Socialist propaganda. The Christchurch Branch having already decided to run candidates, and having selected the decisions of Conference were not to be retrospective, and none of the decisions to be binding until the votes of the members in the branches had been obtained thereon.

I find Auckland in a most interesting stage of development just now, having passed through the various stages of Liberalism, Lib.-Lab.-ism, Independent Labor Partyism, etc. A capable section is now actively engaged in the straight-out advocacy of Revolutionary Socialism.

There is still a good deal of "God's-Own-Country" twaddle indulged in by ordinary citizens, but not to the extent that formerly characterised them, and with the increasing land values mopped up everywhere by the financiers, and industrial fluctuations analogous to those in all other countries, the thoughtful can see that New Zealand, like the rest of the world dominated by capitalism, must go through the various stages and ultimately emerge on a true Socialist basis.

I am writing this at Waiki, a gold-mining centre in North Island. There is no Socialist Branch here yet, and not much

of a disposition to form one, but that will soon change, and we shall have New Zealand's chief mining centre becoming a pace setting district for the Social Revolution.

10/5/08.

The "Daily Telegraph" urges in justification of the criminal Wages Boards Bill that it is the result of an agreement between Mr. Wade and Mr. McGowen. A very unsubstantial justification, surely.

The Airly miners, in seeking to lift their wages and working conditions back to their standard of 1905, were forced into a strike that lasted nine months. At the end of that period they agreed to privately arbitrate, and a Labor Senator (ex-coal-miner De Largie) was appointed arbitrator, with another Federal Labor member (ex-coal-miner Watkins) as advocate for the men. To get back to the 1905 standard from which the miners had been reduced by the Oil Corporation required an increase of 40 per cent. The Labor Senator conceded an increase of 16 per cent. Reads like the cruel ending of one of the most heroic struggles ever recorded in the history of trades unionism. The Labor politicians will trumpet it forth as another instance of the glorious success of arbitration, notwithstanding.

Heckled by Labor voters at Rockdale, re the Wages Boards Bill, Premier Wade declared that those who objected to the Bill should read the Hansard speeches of Mr. McGowen, in which that gentleman declared strongly in favor of the main principles of the Bill.

Liberal and "Labor" Ideals.

By OTUS.

QUITE recently the "Daily Telegraph" lifted Mr. Carruthers out of the N.S.W. Premiership into which it had previously lifted him. As Mr. Carruthers could not humble himself to the position of a mere follower in a party which—in a qualified way—he was once permitted to lead, it was found possible to provide him with a free trip to England and a long, luxurious holiday at the public expense. (That's a way all "Reform" Govs. have). This holiday-making and acceptance of State charity made it necessary for Mr. Carruthers to vacate the parliamentary Seat which he occupied as member for St. George.

Result: Election Contest, with a Liberal candidate and a Labor candidate in the field.

Each candidate stands on an almost identical platform—a platform each plank of which is a middle-class interest.

But a great "class" fight is waging, and the battleground of St. George threatens to run red with the spilled blood of the combatants this week.

The "storm centre" is the question of whether 3s. or 5s. per week!!! shall be the minimum wage of the industrial worker.

On such dizzy heights do these Liberal and Labor revolutionaries raise their glorious ideals.

The Liberal Party (in Parliament) proposed to make 3s. the lowest wage to be paid to any employee; the Labor Party—reckless extremists that they are!—put their backs to the wall and declared

uncompromisingly for—rash impossibilists that they are!—NOTHING LESS THAN A MINIMUM OF FIVE SHILLINGS (per week!!!).

The Labor Party won!

But the Liberal Party dumped the Bill on the rubbish heap.

And when the Party bugles sounded, and the Party guns thundered, on the tragic battleground at St. George, the Labor Party declared that the Liberal Party wasn't the friend of the sweated worker any more at all—because the Liberal Party, was only in favor of a 3s. minimum.

"The Labor Party was the only true friend of the workers."

Why, the Labor Party stood for a FIVE-SHILLINGS minimum!

FIVE SHILLINGS A WEEK!!

What other party could set up an ideal like that?

Had there been sufficient Labor members in Parliament, there would have been no more abominable sweating.

The absolute minimum would have been fixed at 5s. a week!

FIVE SHILLINGS A WEEK!!

And so rang the cry through all the streets and all the villages that go to make up the electorate of St. George. So re-echoed the cry from every frowning hillside.

Premier Wade heard the ominous ring of it, and hastened to the scene of conflict. He told them:

"He regretted that the old threadbare cry had been raised that the Labor party was the friend of the working man, and the Liberal party was the friend of the capitalist. There was absolutely not a vestige of truth in it, and it was only raised for the purpose of setting class against class. He could understand the cry being raised by the socialists, whose

avowed object was to create discontent, and eventually to step in and seize some of the plunder. If their opponents of the Labor party adopted the socialist cry, they could not find fault if the socialist brand was placed on them also."

Several points might be noted in connection with this weighty pronouncement of Mr. Wade's.

First of all, centre of all, and last of all—Mr. Wade's stupendous inability to either understand the Socialist movement and the object of Socialists, or to speak the truth concerning them.

"He could understand the cry being raised by Socialists"—i.e., the cry that his party is the instrument of the capitalists—really because he knows that the Socialists understand a thing or two—"whose avowed object was to create discontent, and eventually to step in and secure some of the plunder."

Mr. Wade is candid. He makes no secret about the fact of the social stealings of his own class being properly designated plunder; but he convicts himself of a marvellous degree of ignorance concerning the Socialist movement and the "avowed objects" of the Socialists.

The Socialists have not at any time "avowed" that their object is to create discontent. In that respect Mr. Wade wilfully lied. For a lawyer-hireling of the Capitalist class, that is no extraordinary thing to do. Class is already set against class by the existence of those very economic circumstances responsible for the existence of classes. Discontent already exists by reason of those self-same facts; and if Mr. Wade had been a more intelligibly-informed person he would have known that the object of the Socialists is to abolish the

system that divides the people into classes; to recognise and scientifically deal with the causes that generate such discontent as arises from the robbery and spoliation of the many—the useful working class

by the few—the useless idle class. He would have known that the Socialists do not propose to "eventually step in and seize some of the plunder." They propose that the people themselves, by taking control of the natural sources of wealth production, as well as the tools of production, and utilising them for the people, to end forever the plunder system which Mr. Wade's class stand for, and by which they have their existence, and which Mr Wade is sent into Parliament to uphold.

But neither Mr. Wade's laughable lack of knowledge concerning the world's great working-class movement, nor yet his stupidly-false statements concerning the Socialists, should be permitted to overshadow the fact that the storm of the unrelenting battle at St. George this week has been made to boom its thunder and flash its fire around two great ideals—that of the "Liberal" party: 3s. a week as a working-class minimum; and that of the Labor party: 5s. a week as a working-class minimum.

How can the Labor Party hope to win a Twentieth Century election fight when it sets up such an altogether "impracticable," "impossible," "revolutionary" ideal as a Wages minimum of FIVE SHILLINGS A WEEK?

Why, it's like flying in the face of Providence and the Established Order of Things, and neither the Destruction of the Marriage Tie, nor Jim. McGowen's Terrace of Houses—nor yet the Deputy Leader's Overdraft—is a circumstance to it!

Trade Unionism in Russia.

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

To understand the present conditions of Russian workmen and their new union movement, it is necessary to go back to the period of 1861, from which year begins the new history of Russia.

In the years that have intervened the serfs have been emancipated, which changed deeply all social and economical conditions. Old Russian life was like old middle-age life in England—village communities, landlords, and primitive conditions. The slave-peasantry worked only for landlords, owners of peasants (body and soul), and every landlord's home was a separate kingdom.

New conditions made the peasantry free, and these are now working only for the market. So, in the landlord's house, the world-market gives the new conditions and demands. Rules and demands of the Exchange of London or Paris now rule in the Russian village.

Since slave emancipation, Russia has begun to build railroads, steamers, factories, and workshops. Before 1861 Russia had only two railroad

lines. From that time yearly the industrial life has grown, the trade with other countries has developed, capitalist conditions have sprung into existence, and as a result of capitalist development we have the concentration of workmen in large centres, and a growing unemployed movement.

The young generations have gone from the fields to the mills and workshops, and the proletariat has increased in the beginning of the 20th century to 14 millions of men.

The old life has changed and in the "Holy Empire of Czars" have grown up the common European conditions.

But the new economic life has been set in the old political frame; and it is natural that there should begin a struggle between the new demands of the new life and the old autocratic Government.

This struggle harmonises with the true form of the revolutionary movement.

The first revolutionaries were the highly educated people, consisting of nobility, scholars, writers, etc. Many of them died in Russian prisons and in the mines of Siberia.

But they alone were too small a power against Czars, Cossacks, and police.

(To be continued).

To-day and To-morrow.

High hopes that burned like stars
sublime
Go down 'neath the Heaven of Freedom,
And true hearts perish in the time
We bitterliest need 'em;
But never sit we down and say
There's nothing left but sorrow:
We walk the Wilderness To-day,
The Promised Land To-morrow.

Our birds of song are silent now;
Few are the flowers blooming;
Yet life is in the frozen bough,
And Freedom's Spring is coming:
And Freedom's tide creeps up
always.

Though we may strand in sorrow;
And our good Bark, aground To-day,
Shall float again To-morrow.

'Tis weary watching wave by
wave,
And yet the tide heaves onward;
We climb, like corals, grave by
grave,

That pave a pathway sunward;
We are driven back for our next
fray
A newer strength to borrow,
And where the Vanguard camps
To-day
The rear shall be To-morrow.

Through all the long, dark night of
years
The people's cry ascendeth,
And earth is wet with blood and
tears,
But our meek sufferance endeth.
The few shall not for ever sway,
The many moil in sorrow:
The Powers of Hell are strong
To-day,
But Christ shall rise To-morrow.

Though hearts brood o'er the Past,
our eyes
With smiling Futures glisten;

For, lo! our day burst up the
skies,
Lean out your souls and listen.
The world is rolling Freedom's
way,
And ripening with her sorrow;
Take heart; who bear the Cross
To-day
Shall wear the crown To-morrow.
O Youth! flame earnest, still as-
pire
With energies immortal;
To many a heaven of desire
Our yearning opes a portal,
And though Age wearies by the way
And hearts break in the furrow,
Youth sows the golden grain To-day,
The harvest comes To-morrow.

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like a sheathen sabre,
Ready to flash out at God's call,
O Chivalry of Labor!
Triumph and Toil are twins, tho'
they
Be singly born in Sorrow;
And 'tis the Martyrdom To-day
Brings victory To-morrow.
—GERALD MASSEY.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Scott Bennett

LECTURES

Subject: "The Real Meaning
of Empire Day."

NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Musical Programme.

Honest Capitalism.

A DOCUMENT picked up in a Sydney street the other day disclosed the fact that a big Sydney wholesale house—run by strictly “honest,” God-fearing persons, of course—had made a contract with a clothing manufacturer to make up a line of goods at $3\frac{3}{4}$ d per garment. The Arbitration Court award fixes $3\frac{1}{2}$ d per garment as the price to be paid to the girls employed in the making, the cutter’s price is $\frac{1}{2}$ d per garment, making a total of 4d, and to this has to be added the cost of trimmings, buttons, etc., as well as the manufacturers’ profit! Who do you think stands the difference between that total and the $3\frac{3}{4}$ d contracted for with this honest capitalistic establishment? One more instance of the established success of capitalist-made, capitalist-controlled Arbitration!

British Freedom! In India it consists of a wholesale system of robbery and tyranny, with the systematic persecution and jailing of those who have sufficient intelligence to object.

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.

To Correspondents.

T.J.R., Crookes, Sheffield, Eng.—Press Secretary replying.

J.H., Sydney.—The Internationals place the Socialist movement higher than petty personal differences. Certainly no honest Socialist would level such attacks against either the International Socialist movement or the men at its head. But what does it matter, anyhow?

Barrier “Truth’s” troubles are growing apace. Its manager—Mr. J. C. Harper—has gone (with some of the funds), and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. A little while back “Truth’s” accountant left in a hurry with a little cash; later on “Truth’s” policy mysteriously disappeared; still later “Truth’s” veracity vanished; and now its manager has gone too. Really, if this sort of thing continues, there will soon be nothing left to abscond from “Truth” office except the new linotype machine and Editor Jones’s old sorrow that is born of a great love for the Australian Socialist movement.

Broken Hill Notes mislaid.

“The Melbourne Muster” reached the “Review” too late last week for publication.

Next issue the “Review” may have a word or two to say concerning waterside matters.

Will the Waterside Strike (Breaking) Committee furnish a detailed statement of income and expenditure! And, if so, when?

The Melbourne Muster.

By JACUSKIN.

THE cause is still rattling along at express speed in Melbourne. Bijou Theatre wouldn’t hold the crowd that came to see the Socialist Party Biograph last Sunday.

The Socialist Party general meeting on Wed., May 27th, will probably bring forth a number of suggestions for the Conference in June. We ought to do three times as much at this conference as at the last.

The Melbourne I.W.W. Club hold a social in the Socialist Party Hall, on Wednesday next, 20th inst. An enjoyable evening is expected. This social is to be the first of a series.

Augus McDonnell occupies the platform of the Bijou on Sunday next, when he will speak against Imperialism and militarism. The next issue of “The Socialist” will be an anti-empire number.

The “Labor Call” and Labor Party in general is making advances calculated to net the Socialist Party. Don’t be afraid, Labor Party, the Socialist Party isn’t going to make any alliances with a pure-and-simple lib-lab. party

The S.F.A. endorses the preamble of the I.W.W., and throws palliatives by the board. Will the Labor Party do that?

A freak known as Frank Shelmardine recently attacked the Socialist Party with regard to its attitude to the Labor Party, and on account of its alleged anarchist objective. In a debate some twelve months back Scott-Bennett conclusively proved the man’s statements to be absurd. Shelmardine did that himself this time. He wound up by asserting a confidential ghost had revealed to him that a dreadful future awaited the Socialist Party.

Ald. Taylor “claimed for the Liberal Party that it was essentially democratic, and legislated for all classes.” Even at this distance we could almost hear Ald. Taylor wink.

N.S.W. is in a highly prosperous condition just now—overflowing treasury—huge surplus—no want—no hunger—everything flourishing under the Wade administration like a green Cypress tree. Still, when the Water and Sewerage Board displays an innocent little advt., calling for applications for a £3 a week billet—long hours, hard work—it is smothered with exactly 742 replies to its invitation—mostly from men who want work urgently.

About "Lord Overtoun."

By H.E.H.

The will of the late Lord Overtoun has been proved, the personality being sworn at £690,580, and the real at £58,700.—Cable item.

MR. WHITE (otherwise "Lord Overtoun," whose father was elevated to the peerage for his marked success as an exploiter of labor) is dead, and his estate is recorded as having panned out as above.

"Lord Overtoun" was the principal partner in the chemical works of White Bros. at Shawfield. He was a large contributor to the funds of the Y.M.C.A. and various churches, and at one time paid the Rev. John McNeil £1000 a year to say to the heathen abroad that they must not steal, and likewise that they must "remember the Sabbath to keep it holy."

But White Bros.' employees were compelled to work SEVEN days a week, "Lord Overtoun" holding over them the whip of starvation in the event of their declining to labor on the "blessed Sabbath" in defiance of the "divine law."

The male employees were compelled to work for 12 hours continuously without a meal hour. Twice a week they had to work 18 hours without a break. The sanitary conditions were abominable. The

highest wage paid was FOUR-pence per hour.

Employees in these chemical works are subject to life disablements. In almost every case the cartilage or gristle forming the partition between the nostrils is destroyed, and holes are eaten in the flesh of the arms and other unprotected parts of the body.

Long hours and brutally-sweated conditions, with FOUR-PENCE per hour for the workers, and hoarded thousands and tens of thousands for the Christian sweater.

A mansion for the slave-driver, and hovels for the workers worse—far worse—than the buildings in which "Lord Overtoun" stabled his horses.

Now that "Lord Overtoun" is dead the pulpit and the press of the robber class pour forth torrents of thick and slimily-mendacious adulation, while the Church—the CHRISTIAN Church—subsidised by "Lord Overtoun's" ill-gotten gains, shrieks anathemas to the weeping skies against any who would dare to tear off the cloak of class-interested hypocrisy that covers the naked hideousness of all such villainous phases of Capitalism.

Red Flag Post Cards in 6d. packets.

The Searchlight.

By H.J.H.

THERE are some fool white workers who, in their stupid racial pride and ignorance of their own slave position, imagine that they are somehow superior to their fellow slave-slaves of the Asiatic races. They allow minor differences to influence them, which, were they wise, would be blotted out by their over-ruling class interest in common, since both are victims of capitalist robbery and oppression. The political experts of the master class have clear views upon this question. Dealing with the question of Asiatic Immigration

Lord Amphill, a former Governor of Madras, contends that the question is over-ripe for settlement, and argues that economic necessity, not racial prejudice, is at the root of the difficulty.

"Economic necessity." Just kindly think it over. There are about 400 million Chinese, 230 million Hindoos, 40 million or so Japanese, besides Persians, Afghans, Siamese, Malays, etc., etc. Let us say about 800,000,000 humans, some half of the human race, to be considered. What lunatic with a vote, roaming at large under the painful delusion that political action can achieve the victory over eco-

nomie fact, will venture to suppose that the "economic necessities" of this vast army of our fellow humans can be disregarded or controlled permanently in the interests of white capitalism? The racial problem is subordinate to the economic problem. If capitalist production, production for the world market, is to continue, then the white race must be beaten by the overwhelming competition of the yellow and brown races with their lower standard of living. But capitalism is not going to be permanent. The white workers and the yellow and brown and black workers are going to recognise their solidarity as a class and end capitalism.

The following extract from the Calcutta journal "Capital" is interesting as showing the Hindoo wage-slave rebelling against capitalist tyranny just as does his white fellow-worker:

Notwithstanding the assurance given by the chairman of the Jute Mills Association in his speech, that the workers at the Calcutta mills were never in such a contented and happy condition, just the very opposite appears to be the case, and it is safe to say that never at any single time was there such a seething undercurrent (breaking out to the surface here and there with startling surprise) of disturbing unrest as exists

amongst the labor at the mills up and down the river at the present time, and never was labor more ticklish to manage. Not long ago a circumstance, trivial enough in itself, happened outside the mill, but it kindled a spark which led to a two days' battle amongst the workers, leading to the stoppage of two mills while the feud lasted. At another mill, a sahib gave a weaver a push from his loom for disobedience. Immediately about a dozen of shuttles were flying through the air at the sahib's head. The workers struck, and the mill was silent for nearly two weeks."

Labor fakirs of the W. M. Hughes type may refer contemptuously to the many millions of India as a "parcel of coolies," but the above shows that our fellows in that great country have the manhood to resist the tyranny of capital.

Here is another Indian item of interest:

The employment of military and postal telegraphists in India to take the places of operators who are on strike has greatly relieved the congestion of business.

This cablegram is a trifle obscure, but one thing is clear: military and civil servants of the capitalist state are easily available for blacklegging purposes. The military "hero" as blackleg and strike-breaker! Yet we have "Labor" (mis-) leaders who advocate militarist ideas, and workmen who are misled into jingo

"patriotism." The military system is dominated by economic necessity, and soldiers and police are in the service of the economic masters.

The class war is the only war worth waging by the intelligent worker.

The Presbyterian parsons who, last week, thought fit to attack the Australian Socialist movement as represented by the Barrier Socialist Group, confidently assumed that the "Church" is a Christian Church. This is grossly unfair to Christianity.

In the district of the Ural (Russia), Social-Democratic agitation goes ahead despite all Government persecution, and even some of the branches are making progress, although at this time the triumph of the reaction has been pretty complete all along the line. Three party papers appear, "The Ural Worker," "The Peasant's Journal," "The Soldier's Journal," with a joint circulation of 125,000; besides that a very large number of pamphlets were published. There are, or were, eleven secret printing presses.

"Labor Sledgehammered" is being circulated all over Australia. Send your orders

Under the Red Flag Australasia.

SYDNEY.

WINSTON HALL was again crowded to the doors on Sunday evening when Scott-Bennett spoke on "Two Critics of Socialism, Premier Wade and the Hon. G. H. Reid." Every inch of seating accommodation was occupied and a number had to reluctantly turn away. The audience was as enthusiastic as it was large, and judging from the outburst of applause at the conclusion of the lecture was thoroughly in accord with the lecturer's views. In addition to the lecture there was an excellent musical program, amongst the artists contributing being Miss Fynch, Miss Eileen Doherty, Mr. Leslie and Mr. Joseph Hamilton. Comrade Mrs. Lynch occupied the chair in a highly efficient manner.

As announced elsewhere, Scott Bennett will deliver a special lecture next Sunday night on "The Truth about the Empire."

On Friday next in Winston Hall Mrs. Lynch will deliver a lecture. We trust that there will be a very large attendance to hear our comrade!

Notwithstanding the somewhat inclement state of the weather the Sunday afternoon meeting in the Domain was largely attended. The speakers were Comrades Price and Scott Bennett, with Comrade Jorgenson (who made a splendid introductory speech) in the chair!

Comrades will regret to hear that we are not to have a visit from Comrade Jack London just yet. It happens that Mr. and Mrs. Jack London have had to put up with a series of mishaps to the machinery of their little craft the "Snark," and have consequently decided to postpone their visit to the colonies. However, they hope to be in Sydney in the course of a year or so and purpose staying in the colonies for some time. Such is the purport of a letter received from our comrades by the organisation during the week?

BROKEN HILL.

A public meeting, held here under the auspices of the Barrier Socialist Group, unanimously carried the following resolutions:

That this mass meeting of Broken Hill citizens regards the Rev. John Paterson's charges of excessive immorality in Broken Hill as of a wild cat order, and absurdly extravagant, and calls upon the rev. gentleman and his clerical

supporters either to substantiate or withdraw the charges.

This meeting further considers that the only remedy for the great evils of modern civilisation is to be found in that socialist teaching denounced by Mr. Paterson.

Other Lands.

ITALY.

Edmondo de Amicis, the noted writer and traveller, died recently at Bordigheva in the sixty-second year of his age. De Amicis allied himself with the Socialist Party at the time when the Italian government tried to suppress it by violent persecution a dozen years ago.

FRANCE.

The memoirs of Rossel (an officer of the regular army, who afterwards joined the Commune, whose forces he commanded for some time, and who was shot by the Versailles) are shortly to be published. They should form very interesting reading.

In a fight in Morocco the French troops shelled a village, and naturally old men, women, and children were killed by the shells. The correspondent of the "Matin"—a moderate journal—drew attention to the carnage but in no critical spirit. Naturally the Government denied the fact. Apparently the French shells are so scientific that they are taught to discriminate between combatants and non-combatants. Jaures, when the vote of credit for the expedition came on before the Chamber, called attention to this and was told, as usual, that he was insulting French troops, etc. But the fact remains nevertheless, and every day tends to show that the muddle is getting

worse and worse. The one person in Europe who must be delighted is the Kaiser, who sees the French getting more and more in the mire.

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

The next business meeting of the Group will be held in the Club rooms on May 27th. Every member is requested to attend. Important business in re conference!

ALL men are equal in their birth
Heirs of the earth and skies;
All men are equal when that earth
Fades from their dying eyes.

'Tis man alone who difference sees
And speaks of *high* and *low*,
And *worships* those and *tramples*
these,
While the same path they go.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Scott Bennett

LECTURES

Subject: "The Real Meaning
of Empire Day."

NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Musical Programme.

THE CRY OF TOIL.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
And you hail us still unfed,
Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth
But marks the workers' dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
And you lie on a crimson wool;
For, if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God! we ha' paid it in full.

There's never a mine blown skyward now
But we're buried alive for you;
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now
But we are its ghastly crew,
Go reckon our dead by the forges red,
And the factories where we spin;
If blood be the price of your accursed wealth,
Good God! we ha' paid it in full.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
For that was our doom, you know.
From the days when you chained us in your fields,
To the strike of a week ago.
You ha' eaten our lives and our babes and wives,
And were told it's your legal share,
But if blood be the price of your lawful wealth,
Good God! we ha' bought it fair.

Trams for Capitalism.

RIGHT here in Sydney, there is growing discontent among the employees of the Labor Party's "socialistic" tramways. Low rates of pay and inhuman conditions, as bad as could be imposed by any privately-owned capitalistic concern, are the cause.

The reason is that "our" tramways, while publicly-owned, are administered solely in the interests of the International Capitalists by our capitalistic State Government.

"Our" trams are run to make Profits—call it "Interest" to take the edge off—for Rothschild and the other "British" capitalists who are the real owners.

In addition to having to furnish this "Interest," our trams have to pay tribute to our own local capitalist class in the form of what our anti-Socialists term Nett Profits. (As if the Rothschild's "Interest" were not Profits also!)

This Nett Profit goes into the revenue of the reigning capitalist Government, which then proceeds to relieve the Capitalist Class of the Income Tax and the Stamp Tax burdens.

To "keep down expenditure" is a fundamental method of the Profit-making Class.

The Wade Gov. "keeps down expenses" on the Tramways, and puts the amount saved into the pockets of the local Capitalist Class by relieving them of certain taxation.

So, in order that the local Capitalist may not have to pay an Income Tax, and also in order that the same Capitalist may not have to pay 2d stamp duty on each £2 bill that he receipts, the Government finds that the tram-car drivers must face the bitter winter weather with unsheltered car fronts!

And so the Tram Drivers are murmuring!

To glass in those fronts would cost money.

To spend money on providing a sheltering protection for the useful worker—the car-driver—might mean that the useless loafer would have to disgorge a little more of his stolen surplus to meet the taxes.

To the capitalistic Wade Government such a proposition is unthinkable! Better—a thousand times better—that the tram driver's eyes should smart and his face crack and his lips bleed in the relentless mid-winter weather than that a Rothschild or any other "Britisher" should be called upon to forego any fraction of his social stealings.

But what about the Tram Drivers?

When are they going to assume an understandable attitude as fighting unionists? When are they going to cease their futile murmurings, and say to the Wade Government in a collective voice loud enough for all Australia to hear:—"To hell with your Profit-making methods. Here are our demands, and not a car shall move until they are complied with." When?

And those conductors who are getting 12 days a fortnight at 6/6 and 7/ a day—who know how the cost of living has increased—who carry a daily load of financial responsibility, as well as the nerve-killing responsibility of many human lives—whose steps are dogged and whose actions are spied on by unscrupulous, non-producing

pimps employed by an equally unscrupulous administration—when are they going to stand forth as a fighting working-class body, and demand more of the material things of life—more of the wealth their labor helps to create? When will they join with the drivers in

an irresistible demand for higher remuneration and more satisfactory conditions?

When will they fling back at the Commissioners of Capitalism that regulation rot about a man being compelled to collect fares for six months before he is entitled to seven shillings a day? Does it not cost as much to live when a man has been on the job one month as it does when he has been there six months?

Who will fight?

Who will stand upright and face the sweaters like men?

And the casuals who have a prospect of seeing the winter through on an average of say 15s a week, should they not cease to take all their gruelling with merely a murmur? Let them join hands with the permanent conductors and drivers, whose fight is their fight!

The Tramway Administration sees the trouble that is coming. It is getting ready to face it!

That's the reason all these casual men are being trained.

That's why all those clerks who have not been drivers previously are now being taught to drive.

These casuals starve while they're learning their work.

If no trouble comes, they will still starve.

If trouble does come—and it will come—they will have to choose between acting as scabs and traitors to their own class and starvation!

All tram workers have applauded the determined and decisive action of the Auckland men. Are they prepared to go forth and do likewise when the psychological movement arrives?

They should think seriously about it, and their thinking should

be speedy and their conclusions swift.

"Murmurings" will never right a great wrong.

It was Josh Billings who said—"I love a rooster becaws of his crow, and becaws he haz spurs to bak up his crow with!"

The Searchlight.

THE South Australian Supreme Court, dealing with the proposed amalgamation between the Citizens' Life Assurance Co. and the Mutual Life Association, had some strong criticism to offer, and for once in a way, from the point of view of the industrial class, upon whose insurance coppers the first named concern swelts out its bloated profits. Referring to the fact that under the Industrial Tables—the catch-penny lure for the workers—no surrender value is paid when the policies lapse, the Judge characterised the system as "legalised robbery." If the Court is aware of the full facts, the absolute accuracy of this description must be glaringly apparent. Until some 10 years ago, each policy under Industrial Endowment Tables (T & O) contained a list of amount payable in cash on surrender of policies which had been in force 5, 10, and 15 years or over. The following are three typical ages and terms of such surrender (on policies involving premiums of 6d per week in each case):

Age 11—Surrender payable after 5 years, £3 1s; 10 years, £6 11s; 15 years, £10 14s.

Age 21—Surrender payable after 5 years, £2 17s; 10 years, £6 3s; 15 years, £10.

Age 31—Surrender payable after 5 years, £2 15s; 10 years, £5 17s; 15 years, £9 8s.

It will be seen that as in each case £6 10s (5 years), £13 (10 years), and £19 10s (15 years) had been received by the Company a large margin remained. But these vultures were not satisfied, and subsequently the surrender value table was omitted from the policies, and a statement substituted that cash surrenders (amount unspecified) would be given on policies in force. This was the thin end of the wedge, and after some years, when large numbers of policies without any specific surrender value stated thereon were in force, the surrender values granted were reduced by about one-third. At age 11, for instance, a policy which had been in force 5 years was granted surrender value of £2, where formerly, as shown above, £3 1s was obtainable. At other ages proportionate reductions were made.

A further move has now been made—during the past two years—and the policies issued at present contain no mention of either cash surrender values, or paid-up policies. This, if we may judge from the past, is a preliminary to refusing cash surrenders altogether, even on Endowment policies.

Well may this swindle be called "legalised robbery!" But, at the same time, what a mere drop in the ocean is this insurance plunder when compared with the whole gigantic structure of legalised fraud, the capitalist system itself, of which the Insurance Companies are only a part.

The reduction of a paltry surrender value from £3 1s to £2, and the refusal of any restitution to whole classes of policy holders causes great indignation and outspoken denunciation by the big-wigged judicial administrators of capitalist law and order, whose reason for existence is to operate the machine which holds down the wealth producers whilst the capitalist class robs them of two-thirds of their earnings.

We shall watch to see if the Insurance amalgamation succeed in gaining their point in the South Australian Court—whether "legalised robbery" is to win another victory despite the admission even of a capitalist judiciary.

* * * *

There is just another point re the Insurance grabbers.

At present even the fully paid-up policies customarily granted on whole life (i.e., not endowment) industrial policies are not guaranteed by any of the conditions contained on the policies. This is a very suspicious circumstance—as, whenever safe so to do, it will be to the profit of the Company to decline even this small concession also. If the intentions of the good Sir William Lyne (friend of the "Labor" politicians) and the other Citizens' directors are *bona fide*, why do they not include a clause in their contracts giving to their policy holders a legal right to what is universally admitted to be morally due to them.

The union-smashing Industrial Disputes Act comes into force on July 1. Before that date every unionist should read the Socialist call to the workers for revolt against its principles and its practice—"Labor Sledgehammered."

Sydney I.W.W. Club.

The above club held its fortnightly meeting in Marx Hall, 251 Castle-reagh-street, City, on Wednesday, May 20, 1908.

After the formal business had been transacted, it was decided to let all other business stand over until the next meeting night, as a speaker had been appointed to deliver an address that evening.

Fellow-worker J. Ring then delivered an interesting address on the I.W.W., and a spirited discussion followed.

The Club's next meeting takes place at the above address on Wednesday, June 3, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to be present as there will be some important business; also persons wishing to join the Club are invited to attend.—J. F. NEILL, Club Sec.

On Wednesday of this week, Fred Young and Emil Boehm leave Sydney for Tasmania. The good workers of the International movement are thus scattered by force of circumstances; but the mighty work goes on just the same.

Last Thursday night, Sydney Labor Council commenced a debate on the re-committal of the Council's resolution against the Wages Boards Act. A resolution to exclude the press was carried on the motion of Mr. Walter S. Thompson and Mr. Stuart-Robertson, M.L.A. Some remarkable speeches were delivered in favor of the Act, and two in opposition worth noting were those of Messrs. Riley and Glynn. When the debate is

ended the "Review" may print a critical *resumé* of the proceedings.

Sydney Wharf Laborers' Union, instead of reversing the decision of a previous meeting against the Wages Boards Act, as Mr. Harrison (secretary) told the "Evening News" would be done, has almost unanimously decided to revolt against the measure; and now its delegate—Mr. Kelly—who voted FOR the measure on the Labor Congress, will have to vote AGAINST it on the Labor Council!

An attempt has been made to take the life of Comrade Pernerstorfer, a popular member of the Austrian Socialist Party and a member of the Reichsrath. It is believed that the attempt was made by a madman. In view of the fact that the capitalist press is ever ready to charge Socialists with such attacks London "Justice" asks whether the press "will demand a special law against the bourgeois reactionary parties now?"

IN MEMORIAM.

McNAMARA.—In loving memory of my dear husband and our dear father, WILLIAM HENRY McNAMARA, who died May 12, 1906. Inserted by his wife and children.

Empire Day Hypocrisy.

By H.S.B.

ANOTHER Empire Day has come and gone with all its hypocrisy and vain glory. The capitalist State, the church, and the press have all joined in the work of glorifying our system of domination, subjection, and exploitation.

Judging from the speeches and editorials, one would imagine that such things as misery, barbaric cruelty, and class domination were non-existent in the British Empire. The brutal treatment of India's millions is passed over; the want and reeking misery of thousands of British workers is dropped out of sight; and, with a peculiar logic, all and sundry are called upon to remember the illimitable freedom they enjoy under British rule.

It cannot be too often pointed out that when the means of life—the social and natural opportunities of production—are owned and controlled by a few, political freedom is but a mockery. Freedom to seek a master in order to dispose of your labor power, and having found one, to hand over the greater part of your product to him for his kindness in giving you employment may merit the warm commendation of the Master Class for very obvious reasons.

The Throne, the State, and the Church are manifestations of class rule, arising from the private ownership of the means of life, and the glorification of these formed the staple of imperialistic drivel on Empire Day. To the credit of the workers generally, the speeches, articles, sermons, and tin-soldier displays were for the most part received with a smile of contempt. The agitation for ever carried on

by the Socialists against the brutality of the capitalist system in bearing fruit, and ever-increasing numbers of our class are recognizing that beneath the blare of trumpets, imperialistic drivel, and press lies there is a root cause, the extension and perpetuation of capitalist exploitation. For that is the real meaning of Imperialism. New markets, fresh fields to be exploited—that is the need that for ever presses upon the capitalist class. The workers cannot buy back the wealth they produce; the consuming power of the bourgeoisie is limited; and so, in order to get rid of the surplus products, Capitalism must seek fresh fields.

And this the workers are beginning to discover.

As against race subjection and domination the Socialist unfurls the banner of working-class solidarity.

As against the Empire and Imperialism of Capitalism, the Socialists fight for International Co-operation.

As against the exaltation of Jingoism and Militarism, the Socialists stand for that world-wide peace that can only appear as the outcome of Socialist production and distribution.

The U.S. "Industrial Bulletin" prints the I.W.W. call for the Textile Workers' Convention in four languages.

Socialism would destroy the home? The factories have done it. Boys and girls are at work in New Zealand from 12 years old.—"Commonweal."

The organised church, being a human affair, has never been above the morality of its times. It has ever reflected that morality.—N.Y. "People."

THE SPREAD OF THE RED.

Tune—"The Red, White, and Blue."

THERE'S a chorus the Nations are singing,
There's a Cheer on the wings of the breeze!
There's a War Cry of Liberty ringing
From the mountains and plains to the seas!
'Tis the anthem of gladness and glory
For our Banner of Freedom outspread—
Let the heavens re-echo the story:
"Three Cheers for the Spread of the Red!"

CHORUS

"Three Cheers for the Spread of the Red!"
"Three Cheers for the Spread of the Red!"
'Tis our Anthem of Brotherhood and Freedom—
"Three Cheers for the Spread of the Red!"

In the North where the Czar in his madness
Sheds the blood of our patriots brave:
In the West, in the East, with what gladness
We sever the bonds of the slave!
All the world is a-shouting the Chorus,
Every tyrant is shrinking with dread!
Ring the worlds, till naught stands before us!
"Three Cheers for the Spread of the Red!"

We are weary of blows and oppression,
Of our bloodshed and slavery and wars!
Come, ye Toilers, awake to possession!
Comrades, up, fix your eyes on the stars!
And the darkness shall fade into dawning
As our flag proudly waves overhead!
Raise the shout to the winds of the morning—
"Three Cheers for the Spread of the Red!"

Trade Unionism in Russia.

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

(Continued.)

THE revolutionaries carried their propaganda to the villages and workshops. Only the working people heeded their teaching.

By this time the workmen began to develop a consciousness of their own position and needs, and their patriarchal and naive conduct assumed a marked change, as they set to work to formulate their demands.

Towards the end of 1880, as the result of revolutionary education, for which the Socialists were mostly responsible, the first secret organisations sprang into existence. These were founded in time of strikes. Trade union organisation was unknown up to this time in Russia; yet within a very short period revolutionary ideas had secured a great hold among the workers, who saw themselves divided by an impassable gulf from not only the capitalist class, but also from the Government and police.

The Socialist movement grew apace, and on May 1 the Russian Socialists demonstrated their solidarity with the International proletariat. May 1 has been observed as the workers' holiday since 1891.

The organising of the workers scared the Government that it essayed to take control of the movement to redress the wrongs of labor.

The Government, through the secret police agents, began to organise the first large union of workmen, with a program which set forth that the workers should be the obedient servants of the Czar.

(This was the policy of Minister of the Interior von Pleve—"first policeman of the Empire.")

The first of such large unions, the Metal Workers and the Weavers, were organised by Soubatoff, chief of the political-detective force, in Moscow in the year 1902. The police work was successful, but the workers, striving after their own objects, very quickly turned the police-made organisation into a movement for their own ends. The same thing happened in many other centres, notably in Minsk, Kremmentsburg, Chartoff, etc. In Odessa, one such union organised by the police, ended in street riots and at the revolutionary barricades. The police agent and union organiser SchaeWITH was arrested, and Serge Soubatoff was dismissed.

The history of another organisation at St. Petersburg—headed by a priest of the political prison church, George Gapon—is well known. This was also a police organisation, and it culminated in a strong revolutionary movement which, after "Bloody Sunday," spread all over the country.

January of 1905 was remarkable for this phase of new Russian history.

From these experiments the workers learned the power of organisation. The war with Japan, with its overwhelming disasters, made masses of the people more and more dissatisfied. Not alone the workers, but all other classes began to declaim against the old system of Government.

During 1904 and 1905 an there was incessant demand that the autocracy should be superseded by the parliamentary system. To that demand the Government paid little attention.

In 1905, after many meetings and

discussions, professional people of all kinds founded different unions with economic and political programs. These new unions (composed of lawyers, physicians, telegraphists, managers, foremen, professors, etc.)—numbering 19 in all, with numerous branches all over the country—were organised into a central committee, a "Union of Unions," and demanded a parliamentary form of government.

Two months later the working-class people began to organise into trades unions, later on forming trades and labor councils, and workmen's deputy councils, which at one period became important leading political organisations. In the general strike of 1905 the St. Petersburg Workmen's Council was more powerful than the Government.

Political and revolutionary (Socialist) parties also began to grow and to move. June and July of 1905 was the period of the greatest advancement of the revolutionary and parliamentary movement.

In September, the unions of the railroad officials, clerks, and workmen organised a political strike. They first brought operations to a standstill on the Moscow railroad. They were helped by the post and telegraph officials and other workmen. Then other trades unions, the trades councils, and the Union of Unions declared a general strike. On September 25 this declaration was given practical effect to, and there was a complete cessation of work. Railroad workers, employees of the post office, courts, stockyards, workshops, mills, and tramways, all went on strike. Tailors, bakers, butchers, cooks, grocers, and druggists struck work. The lawyers, the professors, the students, the physicians, and the

water-drawers all went on strike. Production was paralysed for four weeks, and the whole life of Russia seemed to be at a standstill.

The result of that strike was to wring from the Czar the historical manifesto proclaiming the Parliament (Duma), with promises of freedom and new laws, and the liberation of political prisoners.

In 1906 the first election of members of the new Parliament took place, and the second in 1907. In both there were Socialist members—in the first 12; in the second 65. After having prorogued the Second Duma, the Government changed the electoral law, and adopted a policy of strong and severe reaction. With this reactionary movement, a decrease in the workmen's movement set in.

European working-class leaders have assured me that the Russian movement of 1904-6 and its accompanying general strike had a most important signification for the workers' movement in Europe.

I do not purpose going further into the three last years of Russia's history, with her three Dumas and political reaction of the present time. I have to come back to the time of the organisation of the workers, viz., the year 1905. During this year about 400,000 skilled workmen were organised in 869 local unions.

In all large Russian towns and manufacturing centres unions were established. St. Petersburg had 43 unions with 65,000 members; Moscow had 40 unions with 42,000 members, etc. The very fact of their existence was a violation of Russian law, which strictly prohibited all kinds of organisation; but revolutionary times bring re-

revolutionary methods. These unions were organised openly—not secretly—by the express desire of the workers themselves.

In certain trades—like the printing trade—local unions joined themselves together in one large body. All local unions in the large cities founded trades councils—called in Russia “central bureaux.”

(To be continued).

Writing of Sydney in the “Labor Leader” of March 20, Mr. Keir Hardie says:—“Not only is there no neighborliness for them (newcomers) in the social life of the place, but in the workshop, the Trade Union branch, and even the Socialist Club, they are made to feel that their room would be preferred to their company.” So far as the Int. Socialist Club is concerned, the assertion is absolutely without foundation. Every over-the-sea comrade is heartily welcomed, and free membership of the Club extended for a period of three months. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hardie carefully avoided the Socialists during his stay in Sydney. He was the guest of the anti-Socialist Labor Party, and did not even visit the “Socialist Club”—a fact which would seem to call for some explanation re the publication of the foregoing libel.

Red Flag Post Cards in 6d. packets.

When organisations for the distribution of “charity” break down, it is at least some consolation to know that their field can be promptly occupied by organisations for the distribution of Socialist literature.—“Wilshire’s Magazine.”

It is not “capital,” but the now capitalistically owned and operated plants of production that will be owned collectively.—N.Y. “People.”

The “Industrial Bulletin” says: “When an American Consul finds the demand for information about the I.W.W. so insistent that he writes direct to this office for a supply of literature, it looks very much as if something was doing, doesn’t it? Well, that is what happened last week. The consul is located at an important industrial centre in Australia.” The order was sent by the American Consul at Sydney, as the result of inquiries for I.W.W. and other American literature by the secretary of Sydney Central Lumpers’ Union.

At St. Andrews’ Church on Vampire Day, “seats were reserved for the vice-regal parties,” etc. When those vice-regal Johnnies come to sit down where the bricks are hot and the smoke of Gehenna is said to curl upward for ever and ever, they’ll want to know where the reserved grid-irons are.

Under the Red Flag

BROKEN HILL NOTES.

OUR meetings at the Hippodrome are a huge success. Last Sunday every seat was occupied—and the hippodrome can accommodate 2500 people. Comrade Rosser spoke on the “Class Struggle,” on May 3, and his address was greatly appreciated by the large sympathetic audience present. Last Sunday, May 10, Comrade Woods spoke on “The Communist Manifesto,” and pointed out how Barrier “Truth” had misrepresented that historical document. Of course, the Barrier Socialist Groupists do not hesitate to expose the illogical and absurd statements which appear in the official organ of the Labor Party.

On May Day we held a picnic at Silverton, and had a jolly time of it. There were about 150 children and adults present.

Our Saturday night meetings in the street are going strong. We get a good attentive hearing, and we already believe, judging by the sale of literature, that we are bringing many people to see our point of view.

The average attendance for the month of April in our

school was 47. Since May we have enrolled sixteen scholars, the number on the register now being 73. The most gratifying feature of our school is the loyalty of our scholars; and those 73 scholars will in the course of time understand every phase of Socialism, and will carry its teachings with them in whatever part of the world their lot may happen to be cast.

The Labor movement here is in a very bad way. They actually abandoned a smoke social on May 2 (they did not have spine enough to hold it on May 1) because, forsooth, they did not have Parliamentarians to take part in the proceedings. When a movement reaches that stage, it ought to go and die. In fact, the labor leaders here have become so respectable that to do any work or thinking different from their masters’ mode of doing it is in their eyes just plain rebellion, and ought to be put down by law.

The A.L.F. has suspended its manager, and the rumours about town are, to say the least, not very encouraging to the members of the A.M.A., who have stood loyally to “Barrier Truth.”

No newspaper collectively owned can succeed when its officers and a number of its elected representatives do not

know what policy the paper should adopt; and, for the number of years "Truth" has been in existence, its influence in Broken Hill is almost nil. At present it is advocating Industrial Unionism. A few weeks ago it was fighting for craft-unionism, and it went out of its way to print Rose's article in the "Clarion" against Industrial Unionism, in which it is declared that craft unionism will never die.

Does the A.L.F. and the editor of Barrier "Truth" think the workers of Broken Hill do not take notice of such jumping from one tree to another?

We are looking forward to the S.F.A. Conference doing great work this year. Two representatives from the Barrier will be in attendance, and we will show to the world that the Socialist movement has come to stay.

Later.

There has been a little excitement here over the remarks made by the Rev. John Paterson on the morality of Broken Hill, and on Sunday of last week, Mr. R. S. Ross, speaking at the Group meeting held at the Hippodrome, replied to that gentleman's remarks, and said that if they (the clerics) were satisfied that such a state of affairs did exist in the town, what were

they doing to remove the evil? Mr. Ross, in an able address showed how the Church, since the days of Constantine the Great, had always been an instrument in the hands of the ruling class to keep the slaves, serfs, and wage-slaves in subjection. So far no reply has been made by the "rev." gentleman.

The resolution, as already printed in the "Review," was carried unanimously.

The affairs of Barrier "Truth" have been going from bad to worse, and, instead of the daily coming out, is reduced. The A.L.F. is utterly incapable of managing the business, and they candidly admit that they do not know in what condition the finances are. The late manager has left Broken Hill without their consent, and they do not seem to know his present address. It is alleged he took some debenture money with him. The workers here in Broken Hill now look upon the A.L.F. and the management of "Truth" office as a comic opera affair, the late manager being the villain of the piece. He had almost persuaded the A.L.F. to retain his services indefinitely when this little indiscretion of his turned up, and, lo and behold, the editor—the faithful hero—has now been rewarded

with the full control of the venture in its shattered form. This turning point in his career will now confirm his belief in economic fatalism, and that it is right to remain in the Labor Party and "bore from within."

The Group has received supplies of the two pamphlets issued by the Federation, and we have disposed of more than half of them already. Some people are not at all pleased with the Group for selling that kind of literature to the public here. However, the workers want the pamphlets, and the Group is out to supply them.

Groupites here greatly appreciated H.J.H.'s column in the "Review" last week. They have not forgotten that lecture on "A Working-class View of Roman History."

THE MELBOURNE MUSTER.

By JACUSKIN.

"Empire Day" approaches, and the Fat crowd are fairly shrieking the usual imperial and militarist cries. The Labor Party does nothing to oppose it. Until such a course becomes popular, the S.P. will be left the job.

Great discussion is taking place over Rev. Sinclair's lecture. Frank Hyett gave an official reply on Sunday, May

10. The Theatre was crowded, and the lecturer put the Socialist position clearly.

We hear that a Fabian Society is being started in Melbourne. Until it develops to some extent one hardly knows whether to condemn or to approve of it. If composed of the right stuff, it would certainly have its uses.

The headway that the cause is making in Melbourne is shown in various ways. Various bodies, such as an unorthodox churches, small journals, etc., find it profitable to fish for the custom of members. Even the "Age" now takes care to have a loophole of escape whereby to crawl over to the Socialist camp when conditions so demand.

In the Oddfellows Hall, opposite the Trades Hall—"The New Unionism v. The Old,"—reads the announcement of the meetings of the Melbourne I.W.W. Club. The Trades Hall Council has dragged out their debate on the I.W.W. for several weeks, and have not yet reached finality. They don't quite like the "take and hold" idea.

On Sunday, May 3rd, when the Revolutionary Labor Party reached the Yarra Bank, they found the gates shut against them. They didn't break the chains.

NEW ZEALAND.

The "Commonweal" for May reports that "Wellington comrades gathered in strong force on Thursday, April 16th, at the Socialist Hall, Manners-street, to welcome Tom Mann, organiser of the Victorian Socialist Party, back to New Zealand. The crowded audience included many ladies, and there was plenty of enthusiasm. Speeches were made by comrades E. Clay (chairman), Binning, Gandy, Eagle, Robinson, Hogg and others. Tom Mann replied effectively and several musical items and Socialist songs varied the proceedings.

On Sunday, April 19th, Tom addressed a crowded audience in the Opera House. Since then he has spoken at Palmerston, Rongotea, Wanganui, Eltham, New Plymouth.

The "Commonweal" also prints a long list of meetings to be addressed by Comrade Mann during his stay in Maoriland.

SYDNEY.

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.

Sunday's meeting in the Domain was as usual splen-

didly attended. A large number of strangers were attracted to the Domain by the military display and quite a number remained to hear the Socialist speakers. The speakers, Comrades Price, Scott, Bennett and Hawkins all dealt with the question of Imperialism and Empire-building to the discomfiture of a number belonging to the jingoistic persuasion.

In the evening, at Winston Hall, Scott Bennett lectured on the "Truth about the Empire!" The hall was filled some time before the lecture was delivered, and the congregational singing of Socialist songs was unusually hearty. The lecturer dissected the Empire Day celebration, and pointed-out amongst other things the relationship existing between Imperialism and Capitalism. H. E. Holland occupied the chair. The musical program was contributed to by Mrs. Dunn (lately from Victoria), whose recitation, "Dare to be a man," was a splendid effort that brought down the house; E. Hillyer, who sang William Morris's "Voice of Toil;" J. Hamilton, "East and West," and, in response to a hearty encore, "Friends were saying Good-bye;" and Mrs. Lynch.

We regret that Master Ferrer's name was omitted from

report of previous Sunday's concert.

Remember, concert and dance Winston Hall next Friday night. The last social, held on Friday week, was a great success in every way, and the Management Committee are looking forward to even a greater success next Friday. The tickets are sixpence each.

Admirers of Shelley and his poems are reminded that Scott Bennett will speak next Sunday evening on "Shelley, the Poet of Revolt."

On Friday evening of this week, at the New Masonic Hall, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, a benefit concert and social will be tendered to Mr. Peter Christensen—for many years a member of the Australian Socialist League—who on March 25 sustained the loss of an eye and other serious injuries through the bursting of an emery wheel. Tickets are 1s each, and the program is exceptionally good. The "Review" sincerely hopes that the entertainment will show a substantial financial result.

New York "Worker" has changed its name to "New York Socialist"—which is better.

On Tuesday H. E. Holland spoke before the Coal Lumpers' Union on the Wages Boards Bill.

On Thursday, at noon, the International Socialists will hold a meeting at corner of Argyle-street and George-street, North, when the Wages Boards Bill will be explained.

Socialists will learn with regret that H. Dierks, of Sydney, is seriously ill with pleurisy.

On Sunday last, H. J. Hawkins left Sydney for Melbourne to fulfill a business engagement. He will be away for some time.

INTERNATIONAL
SOCIALIST LECTURES.

WINSTON HALL,
393 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Scott Bennett

LECTURES

Subject: Shelley, the Poet of Revolt.

NEXT SUNDAY EVG.

Musical Programme.

Children and Socialism.

THE German Socialists have begun at the right end—that is to say, with the child. They are now recommending that the children of Socialists shall not be given toy cannon, tin soldiers and wooden guns. They would not have the little ones familiarized in their infancy with the notion of legalized murder. Thus they will stop the spirit of militarism at its very source.

The Socialists of Germany are wise. Socialists make a grave mistake in not teaching their children the spirit of Socialism in their earliest years.

This, of course, does not mean that the little ones' heads should be stuffed with phrases about "surplus value" and "class-consciousness." No childish brain can comprehend the abstract idea of the collective ownership of the means of life. But Socialism is something more than a theory. It is—or at least will be—a form of living society. It will be a new and better era. And the beautiful spirit of universal brotherhood, of humanity, of equality, of freedom—can be taught to the youngest child.

What a cruel dwarfing and distorting of the child's conscience is constantly going on in our public schools! It is systematically poisoned with jingoism and snobbery, with false standards and sordid aims. The little child is early trained to be a selfish individualist. The "captain of industry" is held up as the hero for him to imitate. And the natural result follows. Our nation is rapidly growing more and more money-loving, ve-

nal and corrupt. How could it be otherwise?

The hint our German comrades have given us is good. As far as possible the children of the Socialists should be guarded, not only from the spirit of militarism, but from all the base and corrupting tendencies of the times.

And since the best of parents cannot do this individually for their own children alone, Socialists should use their utmost efforts to organise Socialist Sunday schools, Socialist summer schools, and take it into their own hands to save the children so that the foundation of the coming generation will be saved to us.—"Appeal to Reason."

Wages of 20,000 cotton mill operatives in Lowell, Mass., U.S.A., who are still employed, were cut 10 per cent on March 30th. It is understood that the cut will be universal all through the New England districts. About 165,000 people are now employed there in the textile industry.

If hunger had no other effect than to drive unemployed workmen to suicide, our capitalists could bear it with Christian resignation, but when it drives them to Socialism also, then it's a subject for righteous indignation instead.—"Wilshire's Magazine."

Red Flag Post Cards in 6d. packets.

Lords of the Commonweal.

By ROBERT HOGG, in the "Commonweal."

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

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