The Passing Show

Judge Hanford and Socialist Citizenship.

Judge Hanford has resigned. While the Congressional Committee was busy digging up the backyard of his unsavory reputation, covering 23 years on the job, he quit. Among other unfailing evidence of corruption theprobante unearthed a recipe for a fancy drink, known to Seattle tipplers as "The Hanford cocktail." With this damming discovery the old man passed up. For he knew very well that Congress would stand for most anything except a cocktail it hadn't tasted.

Now you may not know, especially if you are a reader of the Socialist press, that the downfall of this arrogant cocktail inventor was initiated by the one real congressman in the whole conglomerate bunch, known to a few of us insiders as Victor L. Berger. I don't say Berger had an inside tip on the cocktail. It was quite another matter that induced him to crawl out from the shadows and move the mighty motion.

One Olsen, a Socialist, had been refused citizenship by Hanford on the grounds that he was a Socialist; not dreaming that such foolishness would cost him his job. He evidently had not heard of the lone Congressman on the Potomac.

Now, if the Socialist press can only be induced to take this matter up and herald it far and wide, observing, incidentally, that the one Congressman moved the motion, the end of judicial usurpation will be at hand. But I know that nothing short of a profound sense of public duty will ever overcome the dignified silence the Socialist press has maintained with reference to Berger's achievements since his election.

Knowing the fate of Hanford, what judge will ever again refuse citizenship to a Socialist or invent a cocktail?

I am with Hanford on the cocktail. If a man cannot drink a cocktail and hold a job, public or private, I say let him strike. The tyranny that will dictate to the individual what he shall not drink deserves the worst that can befall it.

Hanford is no friend of freedom, as his utterances on various occasions fully proved. He may be a tool of the corporations, as most politicians are. Still that should not prevent us from giving him credit where he is right; and in my judgment he was absolutely right in the Olsen matter. I see no flaw in his reasoning on the case. Olsen is either a Socialist or he is not. If he is a Socialist, he must be opposed to the present form of government. This is the one he was called upon to swear allegiance to. The law presumes that his oath carries with it his innermost sentiments; in other words, that he is honest. It has no way of determining this except by his actions and association, which is the very best evidence. If it finds that he is agitating for another system and for the overthrow of the present one, it is logically justified in presuming that, between his actions and his oath, the former represent his true sentiments.

That he may be in favor of a "peaceful overthrow" is mere subterfuge, and has no standing. He must be in accord with the present system, and as a perjurer who takes the oath of citizenship. Hanford was right. He had the goods on Olsen.

The Transport Workers' Strike

The Transport workers of the Atlantic coast are on strike against King Morgan, who is boss of the shipping interests. These men are putting up a fine fight. They are no spring chickens in the labor war, either. They have learned a few things from life. One of them is solidarity.

There is no trade or calling among them now. There is no craftsmanship running foolishly around looking for a place to hide its hydra heads from the shafts of scorn hurled at it by the Syndicalists. There are no sailors, fitters, firemen, cooks, etc.; they are Transport Workers, with a common cause, a common enemy, and they are making a common fight. These Transport Workers publish a fine revolutionary weekly, "Labor Culture," very ably edited by Comrade P. Ester.

It is common among strikers now to have some of their number murdered by the masters' watchdogs. These Transport Workers have lost their man already. Comrade Rodriquez, an able and active worker, was shot dead on the sidewalk by a policeman. The shooting was cold-blooded and without provocation. But that matters not. There is no redress anyway and they, perhaps, would not want redress if they could get it. How could a murdered comrade be redressed? Only by exposing the murder and the cause of it. This these workers did.

As a sign of the oneness of the comrade-ship that is theirs, and must become that of the intelligent minority of wage workers before final victory and freedom will be won, these common men of the sea carried the remains of their martyred comrade on their shoulders through the streets of New York, and marched in mournful bands, disdaining carriages and hearses.

The masters' guns may roar, but they cannot avail against the true force of human brotherhood, wailing up in the heart of toil, only a glimpse of which we see in that funeral procession.

War in West Virginia

From the coal mining camps of West Virginia comes the news of war. Striking is war. Every strike is a miniature Revolution—a sample of what is coming in the not far distant future.

The workers are beginning to realize the truth of this and, through the knowledge, becoming better strikers. They have all the physical strength necessary to strike a cut coal freighter in the West Virginian area and, while the concentrated blow that would rid them finally and for all time of the tyranny that is perched upon their backs.

What they need is mental power; and this mental power can be a Socialist as much in casting out the babbling of the new breed as in taking in truth. Labor in the past has allowed the priest and politician to do his thinking. Only now is he beginning to realize what a consummate pair of soundbys these fellows are. He is going even further in this analysis. He is beginning to think that if his own men have proxies in his own ranks, in the follow he elevates to leadership and follows.

That is the healthiest and most valuable kind of knowledge. This army business must be discarded by labor. It is a slave system, and people from the masters' ranks will discard it as a toy of youthful ignorance. It is not so much one big union as one big idea the workers want.

Every man who thinks is himself a complete organization, with leader and follower equally balanced. A confederation of such organizations is what we want.

The West Virginia miners have tasted of oppression. They have tasted of knowledge. They have rebelled. Let society take the consequences.

Rome's Rotten Record Unreadable

Tom Watson, editor of The Jeffersonian, has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on the charge of "sending obscene matter through the mails." The offensive matter consists in a historical exposition of the Roman Church. The wily old harlot is extremely touchy on her past. Her record of crime is so black that I wonder if even it can be read. I cannot see how an adequate idea of her daft record can be conveyed to the minds of others without the use of language offensive to the prudish ears of our modern Mother Grundies.

How else can it be? When one speaks of must he use the language of mud.

But the important consideration here is not that Watson published Rome's rotten record, but the readiness with which the government came to her rescue. And still, why should we wonder at it! Isn't Taft the creative of Rome? Isn't he the author of the Filipinos affair? Isn't Watson's tiger-testiness Rome's game? Isn't the Republican party in the grip of Rome? Didn't one of her priests open the convention with prayer—the mockery of it! Isn't Rome a powerful machine with a high degree of shrewd intelligence? Double-dealing and blind fanaticism below. Should we wonder, then, that it gets Tom Watson indicted?

What's to be done? Follow Watson. Throw the flashlighet of reason upon its blackness. Expose itsupidity.

When strikers kill a few watchdogs and get killed while doing it, the hypocrites and fools, knaves and know-nothings, unite their voices in one great howler of protest against the "brutality and barbarism" of strikes and urge their speedy suppression by the civilized weapons called bullets and bayonets. But, when once or two hundred miners are killed in a mine through the absolute carelessness of the owners, it's "a deplorable misfortune" and nothing more.

A special from Lobster Bay says that Barko the Monk is busy with tooth and fang modelling a mission platform for de taird party.

Knowledge and oppression form a dangerous explosive, far more potent than dynamite.

JAY POX.
THE AGITATOR

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SYNDICALISM IN FRANCE

This is the first and only complete history of the great French labor organization, and we are glad to present it to our readers in a clear, concise, and detailed manner. The book is well-organized and easy to follow, providing a comprehensive understanding of the French syndicalism movement.

The book covers the history of the movement, from its origins in the late 19th century to its peak in the early 20th century. It includes information on the role of the SFIO (Socialist Party of France) and the CGT (Confédération Générale du Travail), the most important organizations in the movement.

The book also discusses the impact of syndicalism on French society and politics, and how it influenced the development of trade unions and workers' rights. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of labor movement or social history.

The book is available in both hardcover and paperback formats. It is highly recommended for anyone interested in the history of labor movement or social history.

THE LAWS AMONG US FALL DISCREDIT

They teach us how to plot, to steal, to hate, with false oracles, false hearsay.

The Judges who on Mammon ever call

AMUL-AI, Arabian Poet, tenth century.

FUNCTIONS OF BOUQUES

Organization and Propaganda: The Bouquets organize by the hour and minute the syndicalist propaganda and interests. Once a Bouquet is founded in a locality there is no limit to its growth, until all the workers in its locality are organized. These syndicates organize in order to fight for the workers' interests, to craft and craft industries. The Bouquets thus do organizing work that would be next to impossible for the Federation.

Bouquets are peculiarly well fitted to organize local general strikes. A recent strike of this character was the one day general strike in Havana, as a protest against the sentencing to death of Durand; secretary of the Coal Heavers' Union. The Bouquets are veritable hotbeds of Syndicalist propaganda.

Employment Bureau: The Bouquets are the employment bureaus of the Federation. They keep the most complete statistics on the labor supply and demand to be had. All jobs are free. The Bouquets are widely patronized by employers and workers alike.

Vieillim: This is a system for materially aiding travaillers (some bosses also aid non-members) to stay in town a day or two to search for work. All bosses have the system and give free meals and alcohol, others money. The Paris bouquet gives 50c a day for two days. Many national federations have the system. In the United States one can secure, besides food and shelter, $40 a year from the bouquets alone. A C. G. T. card, grace to the vieillim, legally exempts its bearer from vagrancy charges. The "vieillim" is a favorite institution of French bosses.

Sous du Soldat: Literally, "The Soldier's Cent." Members in good standing contributed to do compulsory military service (two years) are allowed, usually $1.00 every three months. The government pays the workers one cent a day as wages to kill workers and the bosses, or some other speculator or financier pays the one and one ninth cents a day not to do so. This institution is crotchetically hated by the government and has been made the butt of many politicians to pal.

Judical Comité: The Paris Bouquet has a permanent judicial council composed of six doctors, six lawyers, six syndicalists, and six lawyers.

Trade Schools: Many Bouquets have trade schools in which expert mechanics are employed to teach trades to boys. The "job contract" is not popular among French workers.

Cooperatives: Many Bouquets have cooperatives in productive and material enterprises, usually from the regular undertakings. To acquire property under capitalism is not one of the ideals of the Bouquets. During severe strikes the local Bouquets take charge of the local strikers' children and portions them out to neighboring bourses, where they are taken care of while the strike lasts. The Bouquets have strike funds, death and out-of-work benefits, "sous-communes," (common table during strikes) etc. Many of these have libraries and are regarded in the same light as the American union libraries.

The Bouquets are the pride of French rebels. They are the source from which Syndicalism spread and sparged to the rest of the labor world. They are not so well known in the United States.

The C. G. T.

The federations and bouquets are united nationally (colonies included) under the constitution of the C. G. T.; C. G. T. is composed of two sections: 1st: Section of Federations—the national alliance of all the federations. 2nd: Section of Bourses—the national alliance of all the Bouquets. The C. G. T. is, however, independent of the national association of all the industries. The Section of Bourses is the national organization of all the industries. The national organization of all the industries are known as the Federal, and Bouquet Committees, respectively. See diagram in lat. article.

The Federal Committee located at Paris, is composed of one delegate from each federation. It has a "bureau" at present it numbers about 140 members. Its "bureau" consists of the combined "bureaux" of the Federal and Bouquet Committees. The secretary of the Federal Committee, Leon Jouhaux, is also secretary of the Confederational Committee; also, in the case of the C. G. T., no increase in salary. The treasurer of the Comité Concentrateurs (chief of all the Bouquets) is Charles Pettit; he is usually given $50 a month, or a salary of $50. Services of all other members are free except in cases of special business. The "bureau" is elected by the members of each committee. Officers may succeed themselves. No nominations required at meetings. Comité Concentration meets regularly every three months, or on call of its "bureaux." It elects from its ranks three committees of each twelve; six from each section. These are: Auditing, Official Journal, and Criminal and Civil ("Le Voix du Peuple"). As the C. G. T. takes a non-political stand, there are no parliamentary committees nor lobbyists. Political work in the Comité Concentration is prohibited.

The C. G. T. is the central point in the French labor movement; the most active and prosperous of its kind. All its official publications are free and have a complete class expression. It is united, on the other hand, the national alliance of organized national industries (Section of Federations), and on the other, the national alliance of organized localities (Section of Bouquets). The Comité Concentration is the executive arm of the代表大会 of the decisions of the C. G. T. Conventions, the head arbiter between the various affiliated organizations. It is the only legal body of the C. G. T. national association. Its functions are those of a propaganda, solidarity and advisory nature. It is not in the least legislative, and the humblest syndic has the right to ignore its "orders."

As before, the Comité Concentration occupies itself mainly with legal questions; the Congress, as closely the laws, related to be in the interest of the workman, to wage a most vigorous campaign of agitation against them. It is a vital host in the anti-militaristic propaganda. In 1903 it organized a national-wide campaign against the private employment offices, which resulted very largely in their suppression. In 1904 the C. G. T. convention decided to carry on a campaign for the establishment of the five hours day on May 1st 1906. The task of organizing this colossal issue naturally fell to the Comité Concentration. The agitation was so intense and wide-spread that the ruling class feared for its sup- position. The agitation of the C. G. T. is a thing of the past and does not apply today as well as before.

"Their Manifesto."

A dozen reform socialists, all Congressmen and Councillors, receiving salaries of $15,000, and $5000 a year, respectively, have now given birth to a manifesto. "With other erts, they certainly have the one of holding power.

They acknowledge their reformism. They proclaim themselves exclusive patrons of legal reform and elimination of the "amoral law." At last all is clear!

How many other politicians, those elected by the Socialists for the working classes, are to be saved, have the same honor for the coming revolution?"

"Social Revolution."

"... Since we have the ballot as the means to make our ideas peacefully triumphant as soon as we have the majority!"

"And they give us this foolishness without laughing. If you will wait until you are the majority before applying the collectivist or communist system, you will wait for the majority!"

"Majority!"

"Do you not know then, that the opinion of the majority is in the hands of the bankers and industrial barons?"

"Under a Monarchy or Republican, with the capitalist system, France can be saved. Only if wesocialize the farms and Socialize Finance, will we have the same honor for the coming revolution?"

"Trade unions; Finance governs."

"To show us the glory of parliamentarianism and the beauty of a peaceful and legal transformation, these deplorable men and women who construct the proletariat in general and the socialists in particular, as a flock of geese!"

"They have to repeat and repeat! The emancipation of the proletariat will not come thru the ballot, which can, at most, pension old workers and nationalize the railroad, but thru a general strikes."

"Herve mocking the poor devils now, and does he intend to raise himself to comfort and fortune on their shoulders, like all politicians? JULES SCARPEREAU.
THE SOLDIER'S CREED
"Captain, what do you think," I asked,
"Of the part your soldiers play?"
But the captain answered, "I do not think; I am too busy now to consider it.
"Do you think you should shoot a patriot down,
Or help a tyrant slay?"
But the captain answered, "I do not think; I am too busy now to consider it.
"Then if this is your soldier's creed," I cried,
"You're a meanly unmnan crew.
And I'll tell you all: they're faithless and base,
And I am more of a man than you.
For whatever my place in life may be,
And whether I swim or sink,
I will say what I think, and not obey;
And I do not obey, I think.
"-HERNUT CROSSY.

OUR VANISHING FREE SPEECH
Is freedom of speech and press an unquestioned, absolute fact in the United States? Is it true that everyone, making no difference who, is allowed to speak whatever he wishes, and make his opinions known without restriction or penalty? Is it not evident that the "impossible right" guaranteed by our Constitution? These are questions I am asking of myself, for I am persuade by truth, however things that has transpired in this nation, that it is so.

Undoubtedly the casual observer, the unthinking, the uninformed, are still amazed at our incredible freedom and demand corroboration of it. I shall, therefore set forth an array of indisputable facts of speech-pertaining events, pick at random from an extended list.

Before the civil war broke forth, a number of men, like Lovejoy, Garrison and Thayer, were forced to the conflict in their own way, under the guise of tongue and pen, and, consequently, suffered violence. Then Moses Homer, who was the pioneer in America of the Republican movement, which is now attracting the serious attention of sociologists and reformers throughout the world, was thrown into prison for no other reason than for printing what was alleged to be "obscene literature", which was not so.

Next John Most was jolted just because he reprinted an article which had been written fifty years before and published a number of times without being interfered with by our government. Then Jay Fox, editor of The Agitator, was convicted for "encouraging disrespect for law". At present San Diego is seething with war for free speech. Repeatedly from 10 to 50 men have been beaten, forced to sing patriotic songs kiss the flag, the gauntlet and suffer other cruelties, and were let go in a desert and warned never to return under penalty of death. The power of the United States to attack at a distance with words like these: "I come here not to break the law, but to defend it", and was clubbed andhumiliated, as without any doubt, has been turned, and feathered after being torn out into the outskirts of San Diego. Emma Goldman was forced to leave the city.

I will now show one strange inconsistency about the "constitutional right of free speech", which is typically common. I quote what a certain magazine printed:
"When Carden Hall, discounting upon the law of necessity before well fed gentlemen, seated around the banquet table, said: 'A starving man has a natural right to his neighbor's bread' his comment is graciously applauded by the well-fed ones. When Emma Goldman advocates the same in her pamphlet, "Free Speech and Speech"
"If they don't give you work ask for bread; if they don't give bread take bread", the brass-buttoned hilights of the well-fed banqueters clap her in jail for inciting to riot, and there was no riot.

The first amendment to our constitution reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law concerning the free exercise of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble. Now it is supposed the Constitution is "the supreme law throughout the United States"; and as we speak for free speech, we are forced by the strength of truth to view the Constitution as a noise and nothing more. The club of our fettered press is always there, and a liberal critic can write Herbert Spencer wrote: "Paper constitutions raise smiles on the faces of those who have observed their results.

Now we liberty-lovers can no longer speak of free speech in the present tense; on the contrary we are compelled to refer to it in the past. The more enshrined

THELETTERBOX
B. M., Pittsburg, Pa.—Kindly send us your old address. Some time ago you gave an old dress together with the new when requesting a Q. Chicago, Ill.—Thanks for the clipping. We are always glad to receive newspaper and other clippings relating to matters of general interest to the labor movement.
 J. F. Portland, Ore.—Our prayer is lacking in the one thing that makes The Agitator articles attractive to you—purpose. When one begins to write he believes he has some object in view, and is not only ready to present to his readers. Your "prayer" seems to be without a point, and, therefore, not acceptable. But if this is the case, I cannot help it. Rather let it be a stimulus to renewed effort.

THE THE EDITOR'S DEFENCE
The Editor of this paper has been convicted on the charge of "encouraging disrespect for the law." If this verdict is allowed to stand every radical paper in the State will be at the absolute mercy of the prosecutors, and may be thrown into jail at any moment.

The greatest threat of free speech defense in this case will be appealed, and we urge that you subscribe to this fund, The Free Speech League, NATHAN LIVIN, Tres., Home, Lakeview, Wash.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO WORK

Tom Mann, on his release from prison, wrote: "Now is the time for us to enter upon the cam- paign for the direct control by the workers them- selves over the industries they are employers of. If people as this statement may appear, it is really the most far-reaching of any proposal ever seriously entertained or carried with the ending of poverty. It will ensure every child, woman, and man being continuously provided with the means of living comfortably and healthily. It will empty the prisons, the workhouses, and lunatic asylums; for these places, particularly the two first-named, are filled by the poor in consequence of them being poor.

When the Trade Unions fully realize the pow- er and grandeur of this glorious crusade they will enter into it with the necessary vigor and capacity.

The struggle for liberty has been a long one and a hard one, and the people are putting into practice principles of autonomy in every direction of human activity. I quite agree with the French and Italian Syndicalists in denouncing as anti-progressive and anti-revolutionary the syndi- calist policy of a centralized and authoritarian Unionism. With my comrades of the Continent I am for autonomy. I believe every degree of the scale of labor organization, but also for the individual autonomy of each Unionist himself. But especially those of Great Britain do not entirely voluntary discipline is not absolutely imperative in order to realize effective efficient co-operation and organization. To make all this is not to paralyze, but to encourage initia- tive.

The Unions, as well as their members, must have the possibility of asserting themselves, of develop- ing in an atmosphere of freedom, so that the power of labor, of the intelligence of the workers, is properly grasped by a sufficient number of the workers.

OUR IMMEDIATE DUTY is to carry on a vigor- ous and extensive educational campaign. The Trade Unions generally, and the Trades Councils particularly, will yet prove to be the real service- able agencies by which we shall achieve our eman- cipation.

Meanwhile we must arrange a series of Syndi- cally-organized meetings, both in the industrial centres, and one will be held in London as early as possible. This work will be done by the various groups of the Trade Unions, and we ought to have such a group in every industrial district. Our comrades, Guy Bowman, will gladly give in- formation, and we shall be glad to work together. Remember, we mean business; we are Direct Ac- tionists; we are not to quarrel with any, but we are out to achieve something substantial for the workers.

We need a thousand speakers at once, who will, as members of the Trade Unions, carry on the campaign of the capitalist class, and not because the workers cannot produce a sufficiency for all. There is no want, if only we organize ourselves to regulate their labor and the results thereof, and this can be done and will, if the workers organize themselves to do it, be properly grasped by a sufficient number of the workers.

INTERVENTION NEAR

Very, very soon the United States will intervene in Mexico. Assuredly the judgement of the editors of "Re- generation" is not, infallible, but necessarily they are compelled to strike such developments closely, and they have doubt about it.

All of our information is that foreign governments, and especially those of Great Britain and Germany, are pressing for payment of claims that run into many mil- lions, and that they themselves have kept their hands off, in deference to the Mexican government, only because they have been assured that the United States will act as their collection agent. It is needless to say that the latter al- so has claims amounting to many, many millions. The editor of this section wrote, last January, in his pamph- let on the Mexican Revolution: "There are foreign in- vestments in Mexico of thousands of millions of dollars; and two thousand million dollars—for nothing of the even richer pickings in sight—can exercise tremendous power.

Unquestionably, as also then he wrote, the United States, and all the other capitalist Powers, have hoped against hope that Mexican government will restore order and enable them to collect their claims and rest secure in the possession of their annexation, without restoring to the expenses of such a fearful war. That hope is now practically dead. The farce has played itself out. Madero's troops can do no- thing except scatter the forces of Duro, Rulles, Zapata, Sal- gado and other rebel leaders. Scattered they are more formidable than ever. Their program becomes contin- uously more of a matter of mere financial expropriation, but not into effect over a continuously widening area. What is the United States government going to do? What are those to do with the power and the power, that property must be protected and preserved at any cost? It is understood, of course, that they refuse to admit the evils of land monopoly and alienated land ownership; alto every intelligent person in civil- ized country recognizes them as gigantic evils. They stand pat. They refuse to consider anything except that cer- tain title exists. Into the question of how by they were suspected they refuse to enter.

By no possible means will the farce Madero meet the claims about to be presented. . . . In reality he is plunging his country into vastly greater debt; for, so strong is the sentiment for the Mexican landlords that he has been forced to commit his government to the pur- chase of huge tracts on which the disinterested may find no food. Naturally enough, there is no cash; all, since the price is to be paid, that price must come finally out of the pockets of the very people who have been robbed. Plutocracy, thus what still professes to be the people's
government of the United States, is about to act. It will dispatch its ships to seize the port of Mexico, and con- tribute to the expense. Doubtless it will send its troops across the border. In a word, it will levy war. —W. C. Owen, in "Regeneration."

SPECIAL FROM AUSTRALIA

Dear Comrade:—The Federal Parliament has com- menced the annual sitting. An attack was made on the Labor Government for not sending the trained muck- sitters to the Senate. Prime Minister Fisher, in answer stated he would have sent them if, they had been required, but it would have put militiamen back 50 years in Australia he said. He went on to Queensland—clearly proving the Labor Prime Minister is ready to or, des the military to fire on the Workers, should they in- fringe the law. Thus demonstrating Authority and Equality are not synonymous. Equality indeed! Fisher grabbing $100,000 a year, voted himself $10, a day extra for travelling expenses, and, to catch the Women's vote, has thrown them a bone promising every Woman $8 for the birth of every child, chloriforming the dupe, who will he bias the state cause, and for this thebool Gov- ernments are like the Exploiters. They will do anything for the poor, but get off their backs.

Malcolm's death occurred on the 25th of June. We have heard that the Labor Prime Minister of New South Wales recently had eight unemployed speakers arrested for "riotous behav- iour" while addressing the unemployed in Sydney. They have been in jail for 24 hours imprisonment. What, Hol Labor Government jailing starving unemployed, save us from our friends, "Work- ers, that's what it is!" The unemployed is rapidly increasing through Austral- is. I addressed a large meeting in the Richmond Town Hall and was informed of an advanced as the unemployed become winemakers rather than endure hunger, One pleasing sign is the Federation of the labour's un- ion against Australia on the lines of the I.W.W., Dis- actio and Revolt. Jamin Powell visitted Melbourne, but was such a from, that, like the Arab, he silently struck. J. W. Flemming.

NEW BOOKS

Monopolies and Trusts.—By Richard T. Ely, (The Macmillan Standard Library, $1.) This is a reprint of Prof. Ely's years-studious work first published in 1909 The book goes to the root cause of our modern trusts and taxes, and shows them to be the inevitable outcome of the growth of industry and the accumulation of capital. But we cannot accept his remedies. Government regu- lation is not a remedy. At best it can only relieve the situation; and we have grave doubts if it can even do that.

If government was really something apart from the monopoles and trusts, a second-best in a matter of the people, the people might be inclined to consider the proposition of government regulation as a palliative. But we consider that government regulation has been a complete economic anachronistic— the mother of monopolies—how can we be induced to believe that it will treat us any better than the monopolies. The people have shown conclusively that no government should have power over the people and no doubt he does; but what can a man do who wants to cross the river and is afraid to trust himself in the fer- ry boat?

Essentials of Socialism.—By Ira B. Cross, Ph. D. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.) This is an attempt to give in brief an outline of socialism in all its different phases, in an imperial manner, and the author has suc- ceeded, quite well in his efforts.

Among other data it gives a very complete list of so- cialist and anarchist books in the English language. As a book of reference it is quite handy.

PAMPILHOS RECEIVED


"The Solution to the Labor Problem" by Jena, C. Peterson, Butte, Montana. 10c.

HENDRICKS BAY ROUTE—Steamer Tyconda leaves Commercial Dock, Tacoma, for all points on Hender-icks Bay, including the Bitter Root, every 20 hours, returning next morning. Sunday at 8 a. m., return- ing same day.

Wanted—To correspond with radical woman.—Henry C. Bixenman, Home, (Ishakpa F.O.) Win.