

Eight Years of the Russian Duma

The Russian revolution has often been compared to the Prussian revolution of 1848. But now it appears that in Russia the reaction has been granted a shorter lease of life than that of the Prussian. The ice of the social reaction is breaking, the waves of the revolutionary movement are beginning to roll high again after eight years.

The main support of the Russian reaction was the nobility. At its instigation the numerous acts of treachery of the Czar were carried out; in accordance with its desire the electoral law was changed. The nobility marched at the head of the Black Hundreds, that reactionary organization called into being at the demand of the Czar for the protection of the throne and formed by the nobles. "We call upon all well-disposed subjects to organize in order to root out rebellion from our land." Thus spoke the Czar on February 18, 1905, and a flood of pogroms engulfed Russia.

Czar, the higher officials, and the leaders of the organization of nobles have all this time been members of these criminal bands and have supported them financially. Even the trial of Beilis is to be attributed to the animus of the Czar. But this very trial has proved a boomerang for the Czar and his army. The whole world has been made aware of the Czar's crimes. Where Tschernobaj, Singajewski and other common criminals, who even today are playing the chief part in the organization of the "real Russian people." Pogroms were arranged for in the case of Tschernobaj, where Justschinski murdered.

fact the reaction is obliged to find its support among these elements. The nobility is melting like the snow before the spring sun. They have been disposing of their estates to such an extent that many regions are left free of the nobility. In many places noble landowners participated in the pogroms there were deputies to be elected.

Realizing this unceasing process of decay of the Russian nobility the government sought a new support in the well to do farmer class.

The rich farmer will surely disappoint hopes of the reaction as he did in the first Duma. The farmer cannot and does not become a support for the feudalistic autocratic system. Even the farmer elected to the fourth Duma by the winning more and more to the

significant is the change in the increase of population in the Russian population amounts today to 1906 there were only 1,419,000,000, and in 1910 there were 1,557,000,000, a capital of 3,700,000,000 capital is far more powerful as eight years ago, and is in the hands of the government.

has also raised its voice in the resurrection of medicine in the dissemination of the murder, the government is its policy. But in the case it has been playing with a tremendous movement even the most faithful government.

the Kishenev pogrom of will arouse the elements battle, will form the epoch of social struggle.

eight years the class considerably. The strong even numerics available, to illustrate this era to

The Socialization of Society

By August Bebel.

Labor, organized on a basis of complete freedom and democratic equality, with one for all and all for one, will call forth a rivalry and a desire to create that are nowhere met with under the present system; and this joy of creation will enhance the productivity of labor.

Since all work for one another, they are interested in having all objects well made and with as little waste of time and strength as possible, be it to save labor, or to gain time for the manufacture of new products destined to satisfy higher demands. This common interest will cause all to seek to improve, simplify and hasten the process of work. The ambition to discover and invent will be stimulated to the highest degree and people will endeavor to outdo each other in new ideas and suggestions. So the opposite of what is claimed by the opponents of Socialism will be true.

How many discoverers and inventors perish in bourgeois society! How many are exploited and cast aside! If intelligence and talent were to hold the foremost place in bourgeois society, instead of property, the greater part of the employers would have to make way for their working-men, foremen, mechanics, engineers, chemists, etc. These are the men who, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, have made the discoveries, inventions, and improvements that are applied by the man with the full purse.

How many thousands of discoverers and inventors have failed because they could not find a man who would furnish the money to carry out their discoveries and inventions; and how many meritorious discoverers and inventors are crushed by the social misery of life, is quite beyond our calculation. Not the person endowed with a quick intelligence and a clear brain are the masters of the world, but those endowed with ample means, which does not imply that a clear brain and a full purse cannot belong to the same person.

Everyone engaged in practical life knows with how much suspicion the workmen regard every improvement, every new invention that is introduced today; and their suspicion is entirely justified. For, as a rule, not the WORKERS, but the EMPLOYERS are the only ones to derive any advantage from it. The worker must fear that the new machine, or the improvement, will make him superfluous and turn him out in the street. Instead of joyfully acclaiming a new invention that is a credit to humanity and ought to be a boon to him, he curses it. Many an improvement in the process of production, invented by workmen, has never been introduced. The inventor keeps his invention to himself, because he fears that it will harm him, instead of benefiting him. Such are the natural results of conflicting interests.

In Socialistic society the conflict of interests will be removed. Everyone will develop his abilities to serve himself and will thereby serve society. At present, satisfaction of personal egotism and service of society usually are extremes that exclude each other. In the new society the extremes will not exist. Satisfaction of personal egotism and service of society will be harmonious; they will coincide.

In a number of other very essential points the Socialistic co-operative system will differ from the bourgeois individualistic system. The cheap and poor goods that make up a large portion of bourgeois production, necessarily must make up a large portion of it, because a majority of the customers can afford to purchase only cheap goods that wear out quickly will be eliminated. Only the best will be produced, that will last long and will not have to be renewed as often.

The fads and follies of fashion that only favor extravagance and bad taste will disappear. Doubtless our wearing apparel will be better suited to its purpose and more tasteful than today—for the fashions of the last century, especially those of the men, have been conspicuous by their bad taste—but new fashions will no longer be introduced every few months. The present follies of fashion are caused, on the one hand, by the competition of women among themselves, and on the other by conceit and ostentation, and the desire to play one's wealth. Moreover, a great many of them depend upon the follies of fashion to which it is to their interest to encourage and stimulate them.

With the follies of fashion in dress, the idleness of fashion in the style of dwelling will disappear. Here eccentricity is rampant. Styles that have required centuries to become evolved among various nations, Chinese, etc.—are used up in a day and set aside. Persons engaged in arts hardly know what to do with signs and models. They have barely learned themselves to one new style, trusting their expenses, when a new style at necessitates further sacrifices of money and of physical and mental health, and from one style to another the change of our age is vividly reflected. It is this rush and haste, or that it is regarded as a healthful state of society

will give greater stability to the society. It will make rest and enjoyment and will liberate us from the anxiety and excitement. Nervousness, our age, will disappear. It will be made as agreeable as possible. In this, the places where production will be furnished practically very means will be resorted to may be eliminated, and that evil, etc., and all unpleasant and harmful will be done away with.

A new society will produce with production taken over from the But these are insufficient. They are scattered and are not properly furnished, and tools and machines cannot come up to the demands of a number of persons employed and for safety and comfort. To create a large, light, airy, well-equipped and becomes an imminent necessity. and crafts, genius and skill, are given a vast realm of activity. All of machine manufacture and the of tools, the building trades and of interior decoration find opportunity for occupation. Whatever the human is able to invent in the way of convenient and agreeable buildings, appropriate ventilation, lighting and heating, and technical mechanical improvements, will be instituted.

to save motor-power, light and heat, as well as time and labor, and to insure the comfort of the workers, it will become desirable to concentrate the workshops in definite places. The dwellings will be separated from the workshops and freed from the unpleasantness of industrial activity; and the unpleasantness will be diminished and finally abolished by all sorts of institutions and ap-

pliances. Even the present status of technical knowledge gives us sufficient means to deprive the dangerous occupations, like mining, the chemical trades, etc., of their dangers entirely. The future places of production, wherever they may be, below the earth or above, will differ most favorably from the present ones. In private industry improved appliances are mainly a question of money. If they PAY they will be established. If they do not PAY THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF THE WORKINGMAN ARE OF NO CONCERN.

In Socialistic society the question of profits will have ceased to exist. This society will recognize no other consideration but the welfare of its members. What is to their advantage must be established. What is likely to harm them must be refrained from. No one will be compelled to enter into dangerous undertakings. If tasks are undertaken that entail dangers, one may be assured that there will be many volunteers, all the more so because the undertakings will not serve destruction, but the advancement of civilization.

Madame Defarge's Daughter

Writing of the great mass meeting in London demanding the release of the Dublin agitator, Larkin, the London Daily Herald quotes the following from the Daily Sketch, which shows that tempers are rising to the danger point in the world's metropolis.

You remember Mme. Defarge, whose husband kept a little wine shop in the back streets of Paris? She was very industrious, and she knitted all the time. She knitted into her socks a register of all the tyrants of France. And when the revolution broke out the tyrants were hanged by Mme. La Guillotine and their heads were stuck on the pikes with straw between their teeth. Mme. Defarge's knitting was their sentence of death.

I want to tell you that I have seen Mme. Defarge's daughter in London. She was at the Albert Hall on Saturday night, wearing the little red cap of the revolution. There were scores of her, possibly hundreds, and as the little red caps bobbed about among the seething crowd of rebels it seemed to me like the red lights on the tops of the buoys that mark out dangerous sea. That little red cap is the symbol of peril at your doors.

Mme. Defarge's daughter had a sweet face and a red sand. Sometimes she had a red bandage round her arm. That bandage on the white sleeve seems awful to me. It reminded me somehow of democracy in the trenches and society at bay. It made me think of Mme. La Guillotine.

Fiercely talk of murder and hanging made no impression on Mme. Defarge's daughter. The anger and rivalry of the gallery were lost on her. Pethick Lawrence avowed his belief in God. "Who's He?" he demanded a rude voice above. The sweet face under the red cap betrayed no feeling of revulsion. She may not have sympathized with the rude voice, but at least she understood. She is steeling her conscience for the final overthrow of things as they are. She had no illusions about the dread meaning of her little red cap.

I have seen many a turbulent crowd in times of industrial strife, but never a crowd in such an ugly temper as that which seemed to surge about me when moving pictures of the Rand strike were being shown. Every charge of the mounted soldiers, every blow struck by a policeman's baton roused the devil in the breasts of those thousands of rebels. Mme. Defarge's daughter was thrilled to the depths of her being.

If Lord Gladstone had been in the Albert Hall on Saturday night his life would not have been worth a minute's purchase. I was glad the police were out of sight—a hundred of them, covering in the darkness of a stable yard away behind the back of the hall.

There were hisses for the King, by the way, at this rebel rally, and cheers for King Larkin. When next you tell your friends at the club how you would manhandle the suffragists if you were Mr. McKenna, just think of Miss Defarge, of Bow and Bromley. She's done a lot of knitting. Her little red cap is a danger lamp. Take heed!

Larkin, as every one knows, has been released, but the knitting goes on. There is need for it in the future.

Peace Millions

Millions for dreadnoughts, nothing for poverty.

Millions for slavery, nothing for slaves.

To princeling exploiter, surrender earth's property.

Millions for nothing, to sink in the waves.

Halt not to reason why, yield up your treasures.

Reason would break the spell binding you fast.

Jingoes call for blood, offer hell's pleasures.

Give your life, give your all, give to the last.

Turn from the paths of peace, think of war's glory.

Widows and orphans to weep for the slain.

Ignorant feuds shall need bayonets gory.

Plutocrats urge it—your loss is their gain.

Millions for dreadnoughts, nothing for poverty.

Millions for Moloch, for Christ but a cent.

Heed not a praying world, license its robbery.

In the whirlwind of nations find time to repent.

—Ben Corman.

In the days of the wild and woolly west there was always enough to eat. Civilization came along and capitalized everything, and the tame and starving west would be a fitter appellation these days. The Regina Leader had the following ad recently in its columns: For sale or hire, a man, university degrees, languages, office experience; on brink of starvation; will accept any work, any living wage, town or country. Box—. There are many thousands in the west who have not the price to pay for an ad., and are out of employment and destitute. They voted for Laurier and Borden, who care not how many workers starve so long as they are enabled to take trips all over the world and enjoy life to its fullest.

The sweated conditions of Britain's female workers was brought to light recently in London. It was discovered that thousands of sweated women averaged from two to four cents an hour, and are unable with the inhuman hours to take out more than \$2 a week, and often less. One woman gave evidence who had worked fifty-two years in a chain factory; another who had worked twenty years in a candy factory had never earned more than \$2 a week. "Britons never, never will be slaves."

A good sign of the times is that many workers are throwing the trash of their bookshelves and filling the space with Socialist literature. Such workers intend to keep abreast of the times, and be ready for the co-operative commonwealth.

Opportunities for Young people

By J. A. Rogers, Jr.

What future have you young men and women of the working class who are just entering upon the real work of life? What preparation have you had for the big work which lays before you?

Though father, and perhaps mother also, labored all their life piling up wealth so that the children of others might live in mansions, you boys and girls of the working class were forced to live in the poorest of homes. Sometimes the places in which you lived could hardly be called homes.

While father was grinding out dollars for some idle capitalist to clothe his children in furs and silks, his own little ones had barely enough to cover their bodies.

When father toiled from early morn till late at night providing the children of the wealthy with the best of foods the stomachs of his own children were empty.

Because the children of the few were thus being supported by father, you had to suffer. Because you lacked the proper home surrounding you had no place and no incentive to study. What you learned you had to grasp while in school. Because you were not properly clothed you had to stay away from school much of the time. Because your stomachs are empty your brain did not have the strength necessary to stand the strain of study. You were taken from school at the earliest possible moment and sent into the mines, the mills, and the factories to help in securing enough to keep the family barely alive.

But the children of those whom had given the best part of his life had private nurses, governesses and tutors. They were sent to private boarding schools and taught by the best of teachers. After they had finished their preparatory training they entered the colleges and universities. They never worried about where the next meal would come from and never felt the snow coming through the bottom of their shoes. They were given every opportunity to develop all their faculties. They had the best kind of training.

Do you think you were given a fair start in entering life's race with such a competitor? Do you think it right to enter a hundred yard dash and give your opponent fifty yards lead? Why shouldn't you have all the training necessary to fit you for life's work, just as the children of the capitalist now has? Why should you labor so that another may have all the ease and luxuries of life, while you are forced to do without necessities, just as your father has done? Don't you think it time that a system of society ought to be abolished which makes such a condition possible?

Rebel against such conditions. Rebel in the way in which it will do the most good. Join the Socialist movement and fight with your working class brothers and sisters to forever end such conditions. Get into the struggle for a new society where every youth will have the same opportunities, where poverty, vice and ignorance will be things of the past and life will blossom forth in all its beauty.

In the Young People's Socialist League you will be given an opportunity to secure the education which has been denied you. In these leagues you will associate with those who are inspired by the loftiest ideals. In these leagues you will be able to enjoy yourself in a social way with other young folk of the working class. The future lays with you. You can make of it what you will. Get into the Socialist movement.

India's Slaves in South

When the European miners on the Rand were shot down by the British troops because they dared to protest against the murderous conditions under which they worked, we printed a message from Olive Schreiner in which she asked, "if they shoot us down in this way the moment white laborers strike, what will it be when the natives move?" The Indian workers in South Africa, classed with natives by reason of their color, have moved. And the answer to Olive Schreiner's question is given in the following cablegram which has been received from the Natal Indian Association:

J.W. Cross (Dundee) and D.G. Giles (Newcastle), magistrates, warned Indians refusing work that they will be starved, and thereafter mercilessly flogged, under gaol regulations, into submission, and forcibly driven underground with the lash. Hundreds of Indians at the Ballengeich and Navigation and Cambrian mines systematically flogged and shot at. Two wounded. Magistrates refuse protection. Indians leaving the mines to complain to magistrates will be shot as escaping prisoners. Passive resisters in the Coast district are being assaulted by military armed with sticks. Are we no more British subjects?

The Indians who are being treated in this brutal and savage manner are not employees of the mines in which they are being starved and flogged. The mines have been converted by the authorities into temporary gaols, and all Indians who are taking part in the passive resistance movement against the annual tax of £3 which is levied on unindentured Indians—men, women, and children alike—are being imprisoned within the mine compounds. Our Liberal Government endorsed the murder of the Rand miners. Does it endorse this barbarism? If so, it may expect a vigorous protest not only from the Labor movement at home, but from its "subjects" in the Indian Empire too.—British Labor Leader.

Eggs are high in price. The cold storage people declare that this is due to the scarcity and that there is an egg-famine. What eggs are now in cold storage were put in at a low price. If we had production and distribution for use instead of for profit, the eggs would not be held at high prices, no matter how scarce they might be. They would be sold simply at their value—at the summer prices plus a reasonable charge to cover the cost of cold storage, and when they were gone, no one would be able to get eggs. No doubt the egg supply would be husbanded till hens began to lay again, but the eggs distributed would be at a reasonable price.

It is reported that Sir Richard McBride intends giving Mackenzie and Mann a little Christmas present of \$25,000,000. The natural resources of British Columbia have about all passed into the hands of the master class through the foolishness of McBride; now he sees Borden and goes him a few millions better, handing out the real yellow backs in the bushel. In the game of capitalist politics McBride is a real artist.

A budding young legal light says that it is forgery for anyone to date a document signed by another, as in the case of pre-election resignation signed by Socialist candidates. How about the thousands of bank cheques signed by business men every day, and dated and filled in by their subordinates when needed?

Mother Goose Rhymes

(Corrected to Date)

C. P. Cullford, Beachville, Ont.

Little Miss Muffet, purchased a buffet,
On the instalment plan;
When the bills came due,
The dealer did sue,
And Miss Muffet to Halifax ran.

A worker who toiled in a mine,
On brown bread and herrin's did dine;
But his boss lived on steak, lamb chop and cake,
Which he washed down with strong sherry wine.

Little sheets of Cotton's, little drops of ink,
Reaches many wage-slugs, and causes them to think
Of blighted hopes, and shattered lives,
To support a ruling class.
When will the workers know as much
As the common four-legged ass?

Ding dong bell, worker's life is hell;
Why is it so? Capitalists know;
When will his joys increase?
When profits all shall cease.

See saw, Marjory Daw,
Soon she will not have a master;
She will be free, and so will her pa,
And not have to work any faster.

Your early to bed, and your early to rise,
Keeps your boss healthy, wealthy and wise.

Jack and Jill went down the hill,
A mile a minute or faster;
A punctured tire, some smoke and fire;
Two slaves without a master.

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DOMINION Executive Committee, Social Democratic Party of Canada meets every first and third Monday at 55 King St. East. H. Martin, sec., 61 Weber St. East, Berlin, Ont.—265.

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PORT ARTHUR Local S.D.P., meets in Labor Temple, Bay St., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p.m., for business, and 1st and 3rd Wednesdays to discuss matters of interest to every worker. Workers unite and run Port Arthur for the benefit of the workers. Herbert Barker, 147 Pine St., Sec.—252.

SOUTH PORCUPINE Local No. 32, S.D.P. of C., holds business and propaganda meetings every Sunday at 3 p.m. in the Miner's Union Hall, South Porcupine. Tom Meyers, Sec., Box 521.—252.

HAMILTON Local No. 61, S.D.P. of C., meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday evening of the month, at 7 o'clock, in Swales Hall, (cor. Barton & Kinrade). This is an invitation to attend. J. Alexander, Sec., 41 Fraser Ave.—274.

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