

political concessions to it is worth the inevitable humiliation and subserviency involved.

The Imperial Parliament will no doubt be called upon soon to initiate some of the legislation which has been enacted in Australia for the purpose of promoting or controlling industries. This work shows that neither our Parliaments nor any other Parliament has sufficient data yet to determine clearly whether or not this legislation has benefited or injured the worker. It must be borne in mind that the regulation of factories and shops is a branch of legislation entirely distinct from the economic issues involved in the control or State regulation of industries. The former, including the suppression of sweating, is solely humanitarian; the latter is solely economic, and sooner or later must conform to the law of supply and demand, and the economic limitations of a country's resources.

In this connection, working-class readers may take note of the fact that Australian Socialism has thrown its whole weight in favour of High Tariff, a tariff in many respects prohibitive against the rest of the workers of their own race throughout the world. It also is careful to restrict all means by which his fellow-worker may be brought here to benefit by the (alleged) improvement in the conditions of the Australian worker. Australian Socialism has undoubtedly, by its action on the tariff, materially increased the cost of living to the worker. For parliamentary purposes Socialism has been made the handmaiden of Prohibition. It defends itself on the platform by alleging that its support of High Tariff is preparatory to the forcing of high direct taxation with the