

lantia than with the men of a different social caste in his own city.

The man convicted of sedition has been charged with advising idle and destitute workmen to steal. A few years ago a distinguished prelate gave similar advice with wider publicity, and challenged the thought of the day with the declaration that property had no rights which hunger was bound to respect. His prominent position and the more indefinite nature of his pronouncement averted the possibility of prosecution. The convicted man is a leader of the Workmen of the World, an organization with aims similar to those of the Knights of Labor, but depending more on the resourcefulness of modern industrial warfare than on the religious enthusiasm and altruistic impulses which dominated the former organization. Modern questioning of codes as to property, duty, fidelity to contracts made under duress, and the divine authority of the powers that be, has a ruling influence in the new movement.

There is a noteworthy change in the journalistic attitude. The K. of L. was given undue prominence by excessive attention, while there has been what might be called excessive silence regarding the I. W. W. Educational investigation cannot, as a rule, keep pace with journalistic intrepidity, but at least one book was published on American Syndicalism before the newspapers revealed any serious consciousness of its existence. Its leaders have been subjected to personal violence both in Canada and the United States, and they have been accused of promoting or countenancing violence by their followers. One has now been convicted in Calgary of urging his followers to satisfy their wants by a predatory raid. These are but the preliminaries of the new movement, or of a new form of the ancient struggle. As class antagonism grows, national and racial antagonisms weaken. Armament promoted ostensibly for defence against foreign aggression is not without support from misgivings regarding class dissensions at home. The new wine is fermenting in the old bottle. Will organized society's leaders allow the bottles to break?

SEDITION AT CALGARY.

Canada's first trial for sedition has grown not out of any betrayal to a foreign enemy or out of any attempt to usurp Governmental authority, but out of the social cleavage that is becoming more marked and more momentous than national antagonisms. The workman now finds that he is much more closely allied in sympathy, personal interest, and human fellowship with men of his own class in another nation, even though that nation be antagonistic and menacing, than he is with the employing or creditor classes in his own country. A generation ago a British landed proprietor was pleased to gather his tenants about him and give them cheering words and good advice. Inculcating the idea that they lived by his bounty, and keeping away from the fact that he lived on their simplicity, were merely incidental, for he really enjoyed it, and they all revelled in an imagined sense of superiority over Frenchmen, Germans, Russians, and other foreigners. Now he has learned to prefer the society of foreigners of his own class, and leave the tenants to fight it out with the agent. The trades unionist sees strikebreakers brought freely and indiscriminately from cities in his own country and from foreign cities, the only difference being the necessity of dodging alien labor laws in the latter case. He feels more sympathy with the trades unionist on the other side of the At-