thousands laid down their lives. If we take Russia her annual income is
less in proportion to her population than any of the European States.
In 1882, her total income was £750,000,000, only equal to £29 p.a.
per head of population. But her taxation, £106,522,000, was nearly seven
of her income.
Let us take another view of the matter. In England, with an in-
come equal to £35 2s. 6d. per head, and taxation £10 2s. 4d. per
head, it is equal to 8 per cent of the national income. But as the
matter stands in the other States referred to above. In France it
is £21 16s. 10d.; in Germany 16s. 1d.; in Austria-Hungary £41 2s.
6d. in Russia £50 2s. 4d. It is not a question of taxation heavy in
England, what must it be in the States of the Continent?
Look, too, at the enormous increase of taxation as compared to the
increase of population, taking the years 1810 to 1882. This is a mat-
ter that should always be kept in view. In England, the increase of
taxation from £14,600,000 in 1810 to £130,567,000 in 1882, or
£115,967,000, has been more than two and a half times the in-
come of the whole population of the United Kingdom, and the in-
come of the State is £180,000,000. But in France the increase is from
£6,931,000 in 1810 to £81,544,000 in 1882, or £74,613,000, or
more than twice the income of the whole French population, and the in-
come of the State is £140,000,000. In Germany it is from £2,711,000
in 1810 to £42,961,000 in 1882, or £39,310,000, or more than
twice the income of the whole German population, and the income
of the State is £60,000,000. In Russia it is from £2,27,000 in 1810
to £35,760,000 in 1882, or £33,490,000, or more than twice the in-
come of the whole Russian population, and the income of the State is
£50,000,000.

Returning to the subject of the coming wars, and taking the five
great Powers—Russia, Austria, Germany, France, and Italy, we
find the total cost of their peace establishments in 1882 was £237,879,700.
The average annual cost per soldier was Russian, £35; Austrian, £31;
German, £43; French, £46; and Italian, £60. Placing their armies
on a war footing, without the recent augmentations, and taking as
the basis of comparison all armaments, we may say, without fear of
error, that each European State has, through the wars and the tem-
da of the horrors and massacres during revolutionary periods, but while
the revolutionary movements of 1848 only caused a loss of £10,000,000
and six hundred men, the wars of 1859 and 1870 cost £1,291,000,000,
£25,240,000, and 1,600,000 men. The Crimean War cost £205,000,000,
and the slaughter of 48,500 men. And taking the thirteen years from 1793 to 1815, we have a total cost of £275,523,000, or £4,100,000
per annum, only for the direct cost and the direct slaughter. If we take
the waste and the destruction of property of every kind, with the loss of
trade and production, especially in those countries which were the seats
of those wars, and if we add the loss to the nations by the slaughter
of men in the prime of life, it is too fearful to contemplate.
Look, too, at the enormous increase of the war debts of the above
Powers from 1802 to 1882. That of Russia rose from £93,500,000 to £237,879,700; of the other States:—Austria, from £2,700,000 to
£158,000,000; German States from £5,200,000 to £271,000,000; the
French debt rose from £22,000,000 to £912,000,000, and the Italian
from £6,300,000 to £312,000,000. Powers rose in 31 years from
£58,000,000 to £2,517,000,000. In 1882, the total European debts had risen to £4,223,416,000, with a yearly charge of £220,000,000. Add the cost of the peace establish-
ments of all the Powers and we have £5,000,000,000, and we know well
that the cost of war in Russia was £553,000,000. £458,000,000.

SOCIALISM FROM THE ROOT UP...: CHAP. XIV. SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM—KARL MARX.

The foregoing chapters on modern Socialists may be regarded as lead-
ing up to the full development of the complete Socialistic theory, or as
it is sometimes called, "scientific" Socialism. The great exponent of
this theory is the author of "Das Kapital," the most comprehensive
of the capitalist systems of production, is the late Dr. Karl Marx.

He was born in 1818 at Treves, his father being a baptized Jew
holding an official position in that city. He studied for the law in
the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, and in 1841 became a professor
of philosophy at the University of Berlin. In 1843 he married Jenny von Westphalen, sister of the well-
known Prussian statesman of that name. Philosophy and political
activity with his special references to this stage, were his special studies on leaving the university. These studies
led him towards Socialism, the result of which was that he felt com-
pelled to decline the offer of an important government post. About
this time he left Treves for Paris, where he became co-editor with
Arnold Ruge of the Deutsch-Französischen Jahrbücher; and he also
edited the Socialist journal Völskische. But in less than a twelvemonth
he sailed to leave France for Brussels. In March 1848 he
was driven from Belgium and fled to Cologne, where the revolution
ferment was at its height. He at once undertook the editorship of the
Rheinische Zeitung, the leading revolutionary journal, which was sup-
ported by the revolutionaries. But he should mention that in 1847, in conjunction with his life-long
friend, Frederic Engels, he put forward the celebrated "Communist Manifesto," which subsequently served as the basis of the
International Association.

After 1849 he went to Paris again, where he remained but a short
time, and then left France for London, remaining there with brief
interruptions till his death, which took place in the spring of 1883.

The principal part he took in political action during his sojourn in
England was the organization of the International Association.

The most important among his works besides "Das Kapital" are
"Das Heilige Schrift," written in cooperation with G. W. F. Hegel,
the 'Misere de la Philosophie,' the answer to Proudhon mentioned
in our last article; '18 Brumaire,' an anti-Napoleonic pamphlet;
and 'Zur Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie,' which laid the foundation
for his later writings, "Das Kapital." "Das Kapital" is a
commodity to another or to all others. The ultimate issue of the various
values of Value is the money form:—but in the words of Marx, the
money form is really a form "commodities, exchangeability, and
direct and universal exchangeability—in other words, that the universal
equivalent form—has now by social custom become identified with
the substance gold." The second chapter deals with Exchange. Exchange, says Marx,
possesses or owners of commodities, since these cannot go
to market of themselves. A commodity possesses for the owner no
value where he seeks to exchange it: if it did, he would not seek
exchange for the same. All commodities, for their owners and use
values for their non-owners. Consequently they must all change hands. But this change of hands is what consti-
tutes the essence, that latter gets them in relation to others, and
realises them as values. Hence commodities must be realised as values before they can be realised as use-values.

Commodities, then, their universal value represented by one commodity from another, which has in itself no use-value unless it be that of representing or of symbolising the abstract quality of value.

Chapter III. deals with the circulation of commodities under the conditions of modern society. Marx shows that there are all commodities as values are realised human labour, and therefore
comprehensible, that their values can be measured by one and the same
special commodity, and the latter be converted into the common
value of all other commodities. The value of value is the phenom-
nal form that must of necessity be assumed by that measure of value which is immanent in commodities, labour
time. 1

1 We must remind the reader that we do not profess to offer more than some hints to the student of Marx. Anything approaching to an abstract of "Das Kapital" would take up space far beyond the limits of the present little work.
This long and important chapter proceeds to discuss the theory of circulating money, or of currency, in a considerable length and in great detail. The subject is one of such importance and with respect to which so many fallacies are float, that we propose to devote our next article to an exposition of its leading features.

E. DOLPH BAX AND W. MORRIS.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES OF THE FUTURE.
A RETROSPECT AND A PROSPECT.

(Concluded from p. 23.)

It was ludicrous in the extreme to witness the impotent rage of the "respectables" as they were one after the other passed from the Court on to scenes of really useful labour or condemned to the same penal degradations which they triumphed over their fellow-creatures. One or two_languid souls whose speech had hitherto been made up of painfully aspired "satchets," said that, "really you know, there is a working class." And in the midst of the rapid levelling that was going on, the evidence of the well-to-do of the old days seemed to be entirely cut off from their old haunts. It was also curious to see the unbounded indignation of titled and untitled persons whose precious dignity was injured by the "low fellows" who had charge of them. Scandalous! Infamous! they exclaimed. There was in truth wallowing and weeping over the tasks they had sentenced others to but now had to perform themselves.

Our present position has this tremendous virtue of being to these handlers of other people's rights and possessions, yet it had been mercifully adopted as an alternative to a policy of extirpation advocated by the more enraged of the revolutionists.

The idea of a national revolution was not displayed in these acts, but was a policy imposed upon it as a matter of self-preservation. It had, however, the effect of softening many who with loud-mouthed persistency had under the old regime advocated these forms of punishment for the poor. The fellow-feeling which Shakspeare has said makes us wondrous kind, was born of the actual experience of the lot to which so many thousands of the now emancipated labourers had been condemned.

Many gave in their adhesion to the new order, and were at once set free to take part in the reorganisation going on outside. A large number of working-class persons, who, as a consequence of the previous nefarious occupations were left to them, all forms of usury and profit-mongering were abolished. The land had long since been declared common property, and was being cultivated by the free commune owners, in the hands of the workers, both in England, Wales, and Ireland. These ci-devant stockjobbers, landlords, rent-mongers, and usurers, formed, in short, the army of useless mouths in the new order of things.

No recruits came from this quarter to the literary, cultured class; but from the ranks of labour, freed from the bennuism of their process of rent and profit getting, were reverent students of the knowledge through whom the brain-worker, no longer content to sell his work in a commercial market, met with full recognition at the hands of the communities to whose refinement and pleasure he contributed. For a long time the population of the world, by reason of the great increase in the cost of living, could not be shown to exist an excessive tribute from the communities because of varied or singular capacity.

Inventions from practical workmen were also applied to the most labour-saving and reorganising tasks; and this class of labour, whilst being equally rewarded, was reduced to a minimum.

The marvellous changes wrought in the capital completely transformed its industrious suburbs, the houses of the snug legal classes, disappeared and gave place to pleasure resorts. In the centre, the monuments of cast and greed, the monstrous barricades erected by five-cent. philanthropists in which to hurl a hundred, rank-rented populations, were levelled amid general acclamation. It is reported that an old, very old man, by name Alderman Lowwater, stood by and wrenched his hands at the overthrow of his pet schemes for regenerating manhood and pocketing a profit as well.

The monuments of monuments and sounderies that obstructed and disfigured the public places were removed, with other road rubbish, and in their stead arose monuments to the heroes and heroines whose labour and sacrifice had led the workers to their liberation. Out of the wreckage of communes and of the abortive and obstructed was built the way for the glorious and beneficial change. Applied mechanical science reduced the working day for necessities to the limits assigned it by Holydays some centuries before—viz., 11 hours per day. Labour rendered attractive by free selection and pleasant environment, with utility as its sole impetus, produced marvellous results, that stood out in bold contrast to the deadly goods thrown upon the markets by half-starved workers driven by the fear of the pestilence of hunger, of the want of nourishment, and the way to exhausting toil. No less remarkable was the change wrought in the features and comportment of the people. Freed from eunerating care and the fear of tomorrow's provision, their manners and habits became more in accord with their happy and free state, but the marks of the fall system so recently destroyed would take a long time to finally obliterate. As time went on, the younger children came into the colleges and academies; they listened, discussed, and debated. In their times all were rewarded with wealth and honours, whilst the producers endured cold, hunger, and insult; so that they had rattled their own chains and been pleased with the magic, and in short the sublimes of their masters; how wholesale butchers of their kind were belauded and decorated, whilst merit and invention served only to increase the gains of low cunning commercial magnates, and moreover allowed that every additional power over the forces of nature tended to increase their misery. With a view of models and diagrams the fifth, equal, and crime of the past was illustrated to their satisfaction; and, whilst they uttered their joyous thanks to the benefactor who was cast on pleasant lines, where neither thief, pauper, idler, or prostitute existed, they gave a mental tribute of praise to those who had laboured for the Cause "ere the toil of strife and battles traverse the curse of Gold."

F. KITZ.

LITERARY NOTICES.

'Aneurin' (Eau Claire Book Co, Eau Claire, Wis., U.S., post-paid 25 cents) is an admirable pamphlet, by C. L. James, the "Socialist Alderman," son of E. L. James the novelist. It spans wide, reaching into the condition of the subject, and is worth careful perusal.

In New Longman's Gazette, Mr. John Gostling has an admiring letter on "the growth of Socialism," with an account, also, of the Henry George contest in New York. This is a concession by an important journal to growing interests.

Articles of interest to Socialists:—Nineteenth Century: "Notes and Queries on the Irish Question," by W. E. Gladstone; "Scientific and Pseudo-Scientific Men Instead of the Rapid" by Professor L Texture; "The Scientific Bases and Propaganda of Kropotkin."'are.

The Irish National League Leaders (Irish Parliamentary Offices, Palace Chambers, S.W.) have appeared more or less regular in the Register, well worth of circulation among people who are ignorant of the "reasoned enthusiasm" that animates the Irish people in their struggle for freedom.

An Irish Judge on the Irish Question (Irish Press Agency, 25, Parliament Street, Liffey) is a report of a debate between Barron Fletcher of Liffey and M. P. Kavanagh, on the Irish question, in the Irish Call. It is not exactly a historical account of the evolution of the Irish Parliament, but a résumé of the arguments, and the strain of the speeches, of the discussion. It will have been found to be one of the most remarkable exposures on record of the infamous oppression to which the mass of the people of Ireland have been subjected to the Union, by the manipulation of the members of the property order. From the same Agency may be procured also the following pamphlets at 1s. each, all of which are worth perusal: 'The Home Rule Question' by Mr. Sexton, M.P.; 'Facts for Mr. Parrella's Bill' by John Dillon, M.P.; 'The Treatment of Minorities in Ireland' by Charles Dawson, Ex-Member of Dublin Corporation; 'The Irish Question': 'The Economic Problem of the Unemployed' is a pamphlet by William Westgarth, Member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, which traces the whole of the whole of the series, either national or local, of the Irish Parliament, and shows the relative influence of employment, to the "approval of gold," and also lays down a plan of municipal improvements to be carried out with the assistance from the National Parliament. If Mr. Westgarth's theory is right, the subject further he will find that, by the medium what it may, commercial and legislative exchanges, his individuality and the trade of the Irishman, and the use of "natural" increment would swiftly lead to social usefulness of much else, were his suggestion capable of being carried out under the present system—"it is not!—S.

To those who read French and are interested in the genuine Anarchist view of the future Society, we recommend a series of articles by J. B. Martin, published in various Revolutions for the past year. These papers, which deal with questions which will arise after the Revolution, must be highly interesting to all Socialists, although who may not agree with the writer in every matter. It is very difficult to meet the economic difficulties which will face us (or our descendants) in the future. Still the writer's views are very suggestive, and will show to exact an excessive tribute of the commonwealths because of varied or singular capacity.

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