



"HAVE YOU NOT HEARD HOW IT HAS GONE WITH MANY A CAUSE BEFORE NOW: FIRST, FEW MEN REED IT; NEXT, MOST MEN CONTEMN IT; LASTLY, ALL MEN ACCEPT IT—AND THE CAUSE IS WON!"

Communications invited on Social Questions. They should be written on one side of the paper, addressed to the Editors, 13 Farringdon Rd., E.C., and accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

As all articles are signed, no special significance attaches to them because of their position in these pages. None to be taken as more than in a general manner expressing the views of the League as a body, except it be so explicitly declared by the Editors.

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Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday June 15.

ENGLAND	Chicago (Ill.)—Vorbote	HOLLAND
Brotherhood	Albina (Oreg.)—Weekly Courier	Hague—Recht voor Allen
Die Autonomie	Denver (Col.) Labor Enquirer	Liege—L'Avenir
Justice	Fort Worth (Tex.)—South West	Antwerp—De Werker
Londoner Arbeiter-Zeitung	Hamamton (N.J.) Credit Foncier	SWITZERLAND
Norwich—Daylight	Troy (N.J.) Christian Pulpit	Zurich—Sozial Demokrat
INDIA	Paterson (N.J.) Labor Standard	SPAIN
Bankipore—Behar Herald	Milwaukee (Wis.)—Volksblatt	El Productor
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	New Haven (Conn.)—Work-	AUSTRIA
Melbourne—Honesty	men's Advocate	Vienna—Gleichheit
UNITED STATES	San Francisco (Cal.) The People	Brunn—Volksfreund
New York—Freiheit	Seattle (W.T.) Voice of the People	Arbeiterstimme
Truthseeker	FRANCE	ROUMANIA
Der Sozialist	Paris—Cri du Peuple (daily)	Jassy—Lupta
Volkzeitung	Le Socialiste	DENMARK
John Swinton's Paper	Le Revolte	Social-Demokraten
Herald	Guise—Le Devoir	SWEDEN
Boston—Woman's Journal	Lille—Le Travailleur	Stockholm—Social-Demokraten
Liberty	ITALY	
	Turin—Il Muratore	

NOTES.

SAID Mr. Champion, the barbarians are within and not without the so-called pale of modern civilised society. They have been engendered by it. Let the cultured and leisured classes look to it, before these barbarians rise in all the might and misery of their wrongs and with avenging hands bring red ruin and destruction to that society that has fed and fattened on their sufferings.

It may be, as was asserted, that there is much Socialism among the educated classes, but so long as it remains hidden it is of small value. Let the educated classes make their Socialism manifest in unmistakable manner, let them labour with all their might for its realisation.

To-day it is the despised street-preaching Socialist that bears the brunt of the battle, who endures persecution and suffers imprisonment for the advocacy of its cause.

If there is so much Socialism among the cultured and leisured, let them come from behind the "screen" and show it to the world. Let them take up its cross and bear it.

Socialism has too few advocates, but would soon have many did the cultured and leisured get to work and teach its principles.

Socialists are rebels against society as it is to-day; they rebel not in silence, wherever they go they declaim against it.

A cultured, leisured and silent rebel runs no risk of persecution or imprisonment; but did all the silent rebels proclaim themselves rebels, the social revolution would be nearer. H. A. B.

C A writer (anonymous) in our contemporary *Justice*, has found out a new definition of Anarchism. According to our friend Anarchism means abstention (for whatever reason) from parliamentary action. I fear this new definition is scarcely exact enough to satisfy either Anarchist or Collectivist.

Our friend also writes as if the Socialist League had made some new departure at the late Conference. He had better read again the resolution of the Conference as printed in the *Commonweal*, which will set him right in this matter, since it asserts the indisputable fact that the policy hitherto pursued by the League has been one of abstention from parliamentary action.

I must venture to call the end of his note as to the constitution of the Council of the League impertinent, since the domestic concerns of

a body with which he has nothing to do, do not concern the writer. However, it may be as well to remind our friends that while our Council sits in London we have Branches in various parts of Britain; who cannot possibly send up one of their members to sit on the Council once a-week. A real delegate Council would be impossible under such conditions, and a bogus one would not be desired by a body like the Socialist League, which has always shown what I must consider a very laudable objection to "bossing." W. M.

The Albert Medal founded 25 years ago by the Society of Arts, and presented to such men as Rowland Hill, Wheatstone, Whitworth, Siemens, Bessemer, Armstrong, Liebig, Hofman, Lesseps, Holker, Doulton, and Pasteur, is proposed to be given to the Queen in this Jubilee year. If ever there were any good object served in providing the men above-named with a circular plate of metal called a medal, that good object will be entirely eclipsed by the bestowal of that which is awarded for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce," on an old woman who has done nothing to deserve the insane, debasing, and unnecessary flattery with which she is inundated.

Personally we regard her much the same as many other women, and we have no doubt she is well informed of the Socialist movement in Germany,—she, as many a hundred of the trained men and women (with brains) who compose the thieving classes, or to put it a little milder, the predatory classes, must estimate the twaddle and fuss now made at its true value.

We know many of these people who live upon unearned profit and increment, who acknowledge that the people who provide them the means by which they live are mostly fools, and as long as they are allowed to gather in profits will do so, for the very good reason that until the workers show by united action that they will allow this system to exist no longer, it would be absurd to change the condition in which we now live, that is until an organisation of honest and true workers come forward and claim their own.

The best effort we can make, therefore, is to educate and prove our position to the masses. Labour should unite as it has never yet united to withstand the common enemy, the profit-thief. Strikes should be made no more possible, but a *strike* far-reaching and universal should be made on behalf of any section or separate trade by the whole of the workers throughout our country. When this is made possible, then the battle we are now fighting will be half won.

A.

SOCIALISM FROM THE ROOT UP.

CHAPTER XIX.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM.—CONSTANT AND VARIABLE CAPITAL.

MARX goes on to develop further the process by which the capitalist exploits the labourer under the present system of wages and capital.

We now come to the two instruments which the capitalist uses in his exploitation of labour, and which are named constant and variable capital; constant capital being the raw material and instruments of production, and variable the labour power to be employed in producing on and by means of the former.

The labourer, as we have seen, adds a value to the raw material upon which he works; but by the very act of adding a new value he preserves the old; in one character he adds new value, in another he merely preserves what already existed. He affects this by working in a particular way, e.g., by spinning, weaving, or forging, that is, he transforms things which are already utilities into new utilities proportionately greater than they were before.

"It is thus," says Marx, "that the cotton and spindle, the yarn and the loom, the iron and the anvil become constituent elements of a new use-value."

That is, in order to acquire this new value, the labour must be directed to a socially useful end, to a general end, that is, to which the general labour of society is directed, and the value added is to be measured by the average amount of labour power expended; i.e., by the duration of the average time of labour.

Marx says: "We have seen that the means of production transfer value to the new product so far only as during the labour-process they lose value in the shape of their old use-value. The maximum loss of value that they can suffer in the process is plainly limited by the amount of the original value with which they came into the process, or in other words by the labour-time necessary for their production. Therefore, the means of production can never add more value to the product than they themselves possess independently of the process in which they assist. However useful a given kind of raw material, or a machine, or other means of production may be, though it may cost £150, or say 500 days labour, yet it cannot under any circumstances