

Europe and America (where its doctrines are expounded by the I. W. W., or Industrial Workers of the World), and its influence was felt in French, Belgian, Swedish, British, Irish and American strike movements of an unusual revolutionary type, in the past few years.

*Force has been abandoned in all but backward states. Political action has had a large measure of success but at the expense of compromise and violence. Socialism, it still seems, radical policy thereof as the socialists' pursuit in many countries.*

In the United Kingdom the growth of socialism has been hindered by relative prosperity, political freedom, racial love of compromise, and the bidding of other parties for workingmen's votes. The strictly Marxian Social Democratic Party, the able group of Fabians, including Sidney Webb, Bernard Shaw, Sir Sydney Olivier, and Graham Wallas, and the Independent Labor Party, represent different phases of the English movement. The Labor party, an organization of trade unionists seeking political power, is practically a left wing of the Liberals. All have influenced, none have dominated English politics.

In the United States organized socialism has found it even more difficult to obtain a footing than in the United Kingdom. Until of late years few of the economic and political conditions existed which have bred socialism in the older world. With half of a virgin continent to exploit, dazzling prizes were assured for the few and a high average of comfort for the many. Frontier conditions and the natural selection of immigrants developed individualism to the full. The mobility of labor hindered the formation of class ties. The free land of the West assured alternative employment and high wages. The great preponderance of farmers, for the most part owners of the land they worked, made radicalism possible but collectivism incredible. A universal public-school system assured a fairly even start in the race.

Even when discontent arose, its organization and expression were extremely difficult. The size of the country made against nation-wide agitation. Racial diversity and jealousy prevented the development of a common class consciousness. The negro danger in the South solidified the white population and silenced social discussion. The political environment was equally unfavorable. Universal suffrage and freedom of speech and association gave disaffection ready outlet, but prevented it attaining the explosive force that follows repression.