

articles under the heads of Administration, Education, Public Monopolies, Services, Labour, Social and miscellaneous, which latter includes the dis-establishment and disendowment of all state churches, the abolition of standing armies and the substitution of National Citizen forces."

"The people to decide on peace or war."

"The establishment of International Courts of Arbitration and the abolition of Courts martial—all offences against discipline to be transferred to the jurisdiction of Civil Courts."

It will be well to note here that these reforms are merely preliminary, and for the purpose of insuring greater moral and material facilities to the working class to organize itself and to carry on the class of war which will be inevitable. The leading writers for this Party are Belford Bax, Hyndman and Quelch. It supports a journal styled "Justice" (?) and a monthly magazine called "The Social Democrat."

It is agreed by the best authorities on this subject that the S. D. F. is the most extreme revolutionary Socialist Society in England today. It absorbs from time to time many members of the I. L. P., who, having passed through their novitiate, are able to stomach stronger meat.

Its branches are to be found in most parts of the United Kingdom and its meetings are held everywhere. It is now known as the Social Democratic Party—this change in name is suggestive of its greater and graver aggressiveness.

As the Socialist Party of Great Britain—the last of the parties of the list, subscribes to much the same doctrines as the S. D. P., the last referred to—I will not detain the reader by any recapitulation of its tenets.

These extracts, which have all been taken from the declared and published objects and principles of the various Socialist organizations in England, will serve to freshen the memory regarding their doctrines, even for those who are more or less familiar with the literature of Socialism and workingmen's clubs. Throughout all their documents you will notice great stress is laid on the term Social Democracy. From this it is evident that one central idea predominates the whole framework of all these separate associations, and that is to encourage war on the part of the laboring class against other classes, either social, political or industrial.

The revolutionary nature of Socialism as a whole is shown plainly by their own published declarations—no matter how much they may try to minimize its prominence by talk of evolutionary Socialism—which is Socialism in its transition stage, it is but a step to the higher order of the more advanced, aggressive and Revolutionary type.

Before proceeding to draw conclusions or venturing on anything like a critical review, I propose to quote brief passages, opinions and expressions pertinent to the matter in hand, from leading writers and historians, bearing on both sides of the question. Like most other questions, Socialism has more than one side. To view it directly from the Socialist point alone, or from the Anti-Socialist standpoint, would not be judicial. It is most likely prejudicial. To render these quotations as brief as pos-