

were unorganized is true, but it will always be true so long as the army and the police are sound. There seems to have been no great manifestation of socialism in the proper sense of the word. There was an epidemic of strikes with all their disastrous consequences to trade; but strikers do not aim at the subversion of the existing order of society; they aim only at higher wages and shorter hours. However, it would be idle to deny that the antagonism between employer and employed, which these conflicts sharpen and intensify, is fraught with danger as well as with bitterness. Bismarck in an interview with a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, the report of which bears the stamp of genuineness, is made to say with cynical bluntness that this industrial war between the two classes is natural, and must go on forever; but history hardly bears him out: in the medieval guilds there was fellowship, not antagonism, between master and man. An international combination of workmen against the rest of society, such as this First of May demonstration seemed to threaten, is not much to be feared. Its magnitude would break it down. The French or German "toiler," dearly as he loves the British toiler, does not yet love him well enough not to take his gains from him if he can.

—The picture of Australian Democracy given by Sir Charles Dilke has taken the fancy of those who look for a great increase of wealth and happiness, from an extension of the functions of the State. Socialists we will not call them, because any extension of the powers of the State to matters cognate to those already within its sphere, whether wise or unwise, is not Socialism. Mr. Wiman has been led to put forth a lively little brochure, entitled, "A Paradise for Workmen," in which he comprehends with the Australian experiment the social policy of the German Emperor. If Sir Charles Dilke's account of Australia is half as optimistic and as open to criticism as his account of Canada, we had better wait to hear from Australia