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# The Socialist

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The Socialist Educational Union,

220 UNION ST., SEATTLE, WASH., SUNDAY, FEB. 3, 1901.

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Picture Copied from the Daily P.-I.

## CHARITY BALL 1900

MRS. Theodore Sealskin gives a dollar to Jim Shivers. Jimmy's father drives a team for Mr. Theodore Sealskin at \$1.50 a day. Mr. Sealskin makes \$3 a day out of old man Shivers, that is, Shivers earns \$1000 a year which Sealskin robs him of. Then Mrs. Sealskin piously and benevolently takes pity on the Shivers youngster, and "gives" him one of the thousand dollars his father earned but was robbed of by the Hon. Theodore Stealskin.



Shivers and Sealskin stand for wage-workers and capitalists the world over.

Workers, unite. You have nothing to lose but your poverty. You have a world (of your own) to win.

### CHARITY

Came two young children to their mothers' shelf  
(One was quite little, and the other big),  
And each in freedom calmly helped himself.  
(One was a pig.)

The food was free and plenty for them both,  
But one was rather dull and very small;  
So the big smarter brother, nothing loath,  
He took it all.

At which the little fellow raised a yell  
Which tired other's more aesthetic ears;  
He gave him here a crust, and there a shell  
To stop his tears.

He gave with pride, in manner calm and bland,  
Finding the other's hunger a delight;  
He gave with piety—his full left hand  
Hid from his right.

He gave and gave—O blessed Charity!  
How sweet and beautiful a thing it is!  
How fine to see that big boy giving free  
What is not his!

the time the session was over. The resolutions which the Congress passed were the most important of all, and show that the Trades Unions have really begun to get their eyes open to the real game at last, and if Socialists will see to it that they get into the Trades Unions, where they belong, and take hold of the proposition right, and by and by their eyes will be wide open, even if it takes to-morrow power to pry them open.

Among the resolutions are some eminently Socialistic. Principally asking for direct election of U. S. Senators, in favor of postal savings banks, in favor of the government operating agricultural lines of industry and giving settlers not only homes but employment, and lastly, but by no means least, asking every laborer

to elect one of them, who appeared for that as long as 5,000 of the workmen voted the Republican ticket and 5,000 the Democratic ticket. And they all recognized the cold, clammy truth that the employing class don't care a darn, and the erstwhile enthusiasm about the 10,000 organized workers fell like a chunk of cold jelly on a toad's back.

No, the workers recognize the truth and the necessity of Socialism, but they hate to give in that the change must come, and so they wiggle and wiggle and twist and twist to escape that which is inevitable. So it is our duty, comrades, to not greet those who differ from us with jibes and jeers and cries of "fakir" and "fraud." Treat them honestly and, courteously and do not force the truth upon them any faster than their old-

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## LABOR COLUMN.

Conducted by CHAS. L. DE MOTTE.

It must be gratifying to the old men who have served the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. to that corporation the product of a life time, to think in their old age they are to be rewarded with a munificent pension of three cents a day.

Labor gets \$7.19 for making a farm wagon that sells for \$75. The material costs \$15, leaving a profit of \$52.81. Labor receiving less than one seventh of what it produces.

Well, congress is at it again. The short, or "hold-up," session is on in full blast, the ship subsidy steal is up, and the indications are that there will be fat and juicy pickings in Washington for several weeks to come. Of course all this lobbying and legislative grinding is done in the interest of labor, though, in the long run—to make labor work!—Citizen.

Pennsylvania Steel Co., Harrisburg, Pa., slipped a 10 per cent wage reduction into the dinner pails of its 6,100 employees just for a Christmas present.—Ez.

Standard Oil trust has gobbled the oil industry of Roumania, paying \$2,000,000 for the same.

Laundry Workers have organized a national union, with headquarters at Troy, N. Y.

Philanthropists belong to that class of human beings who have accumulated large fortunes at the expense of labor. In their dotage they become egotistical and self-righteous and imagine they can regenerate social conditions, and perpetuate their names in historic marble by a liberal use of other people's money, in the erection of public libraries, baths, colleges and other institutions. Under the Co-operative Commonwealth the word philanthropist will be eliminated from the English language.

The Dawson Council will consider a bill fixing miners wages at not less than \$5.00 per day and board. It must be that labor is represented in the City Council.

The Plumbers and Painters of Honolulu stood for the eight-hour workday and gained it. The Carpenters have organized, and in conjunction with the Bricklayers and Masons will demand the same hours.

English capitalist are even more callous than the American variety. Four of the largest bible printing houses in England have recently formed a trust, and put the prices up 25 per cent. Even salvation cannot escape the mighty grasp of profit getters.

## That Infamous Primary Law.

UNDER IT, you must buy your office. No man can be a candidate unless he put up two payments:—First, Ten Dollars. Second, One Per Cent. of the salary of his office.

All workmen thus excluded. A money limitation upon the suffrage, for we will not vote if we cannot have our own candidates.

Capitalists, and servants of Capitalists, name a single reason for this money qualification, if you can.

Is it to save the taxpayers the expense of this new public election? But it is a public benefit you propose, is it not? And should be borne by the public as a whole? And to save a paltry addition to the general taxes, you would disfranchise the workmen's party!

What Englishmen have fought for from Magna Charta down, for free expression of the public will, you would now destroy for fear the wage-workers should form a party of their own to contest for public power.

But go on. Go on with your tyranny. Some of our fellow workmen need that lash to arouse them. And Tyranny always breeds its counterpart, rebellion.

union in the state to take up the study of public ownership of industries. And what do you think, fellers, the last resolution passed unanimously.

It was claimed, however, that the reason they all voted for it was that they feared that the blamed Socialist from Tacoma would spring something worse. I think, though, that this explanation is a josh, for after the Congress adjourned nearly every delegate, including President Blackman and my dear friend from the Western Central, hoped the time would soon come when Socialism would be a fact. Or, as one delegate put it: "I hope the next Congress will be all Socialists." So do I, brother, but it would be a heap better for every body if the State Legislature were all Socialists, too. See? And you the workmen and women that the State of Washington got out of the begging business. Then there was the Seattle del-

tion throwing bouquets at a state official for advocating prison manufactured goods, but it was tabled so quick and so unanimously that it made the would-be labor-fakir's head swim, and he bothered my game of whist all the way home on the palatial steamer Aberdeen, asking me how I thought. Altogether, the Labor Congress did not result to the favor of either of the old parties. If anything, it marks a mile-stone in the progress that organized labor is slowly making along the road that leads ultimately to complete Socialism.

They all knew, every delegate of them, that the proposed legislation was mere makeshift, and when it was proposed to bring pressure to bear upon the legislature by dwelling upon the fact that the Congress represented 10,000 workmen, the "Socialist" from Tacoma asked them what the capitalist class cared

party-bound brain can masticate it. They are coming, whether they will or no, and a few more conventions, with a few Socialists to not let things curdle, will soon make the hosts of organized labor vote as strongly in the future for their own interests and for their own ranks as they have in the past been divided among their enemies. That resolution to study public ownership of industries—Socialism—is the only salvation for the worker. All else, all your feeble legislation, will avail as naught. Read, study, think and vote—for Socialism. Otherwise you are lost. The Labor Congress at Olympia, this January, 1900, has pointed the way. Let the labor unions take up the march to their emancipation.

That Tacoma Socialist,  
UNCLE SAM.

## The State Labor Congress And a Tacoma Socialist.

Of over 40 delegates in attendance from various labor unions and boiler inspection and proper all over the state at the Labor Congress at Olympia two weeks though none of this would be ago, there was one lone Socialist, who took occasion to advertise that fact at every possible occasion. I had the honor to be that one, and I came back with a more generous feeling for the ties" if there is but a vague mass of organized labor than I suspicion someone is going to say went down there with.

The session was conspicuous for its absence of log-rolling for any particular political party or set of office seekers, and the prevailing sentiment seemed to be an earnest desire to do something that might lift up for a moment the burden that is crushing the working class to the earth. Fifteen bills were endorsed, to be pushed before the legislature. Of the 15, but 6 can possibly be of any benefit to the workers, even if they were enacted. These

relate principally to factory, mine unions in the state, and in factories, etc., necessary were public ownership Labor unions, or rather "leaders" in the union, are the lowest and worst kind. It is the kind that compels the workers, after they have elected representatives of the capitalist class, to go down on their knees and humbly beg for a few crumbs from the rich man's table their own labor has so bountifully spread. I think that the delegates to the Labor Congress had the fact pretty well impressed upon them by

# A MIGHTY WEAPON

For the Social Democracy of Washington.

So The St. Louis Arbeiter-Zeitung Calls The Socialist---Good Words from Comrade Papers Everywhere.

The Arbeiter Zeitung and Volk with The New Light a small-awelt a German Socialist paper or Socialist paper, and in published in St. Louis, says: Up it the Social Democracy of Wash- with the Banner of Socialism! tion has a mighty weapon Every old comrade who has been Comrade Hermon F. Titus is the at least 10 years in the movement the foundation of the International- great progress" the Socialist at Social Democracy. It can thought has made among the Comrades of the American people. The older Socialist paper published comrades well remember the year 1885-86, when the S. L. P. did stands for unity in all the class not even have a single English paper! The party gained possession- The New Light has been- of The Workers' Advocate, a tradesunion paper published in New Haven, Conn., and was soon after removed to New York. Mr. Busche, a German-American, was the editor and the Socialists were highly elated over their new possession. In 1893 there were only 3 Socialist papers in the U. S., namely, "The People," "Labor" and "The Coming Nation," but today things are very much different. Socialist papers have been called into life by the dozen. We have just received The Socialist, from Seattle, enlarged and better in form and contents. It has been combined

purpose for which they were organized. They can discuss politics or anything else, but should never take any political action, direct or indirect. Whenever the Unions as such undertake political action, they go to pieces.

Socialism is the workingman in politics. Unionism is the workingman in business. Never mix your drinks.

"Why is the Socialist like a Chinaman? Eats up Rice."---The "Devil."

UNION MAN.---I see the Dis Union Record says Socialists fight the Unions. What does it lie like that for!

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.---Because it thinks you are a fool, and don't know the difference between the S. L. P. and S. D. P., between (Scab Labor Party and the (Scabs be (Diamond Party.

Comrade C. H. Leach of Orchard, is a hustler for subscriptions. Every week he grinds away and asks no premiums even. If we had 50 such, THE SOCIALIST would soon convert the whole state. We have we have so many friends as we have, that our paper has now a larger circulation than any weekly paper published in the state of Washington. Keep it up, boys!

Mother earth has suddenly made a millionaire out of Col. Jim Guffy by favoring him with an oil well that spouts 100 feet in the air and flows 25,000 barrels every twenty-four hours. No doubt it will soon be absorbed by the Rockefeller combine, as Texas people never did care to hold onto a good thing.

SLIGHTLY MIXED YOURSELF. Under the heading "Slightly Mixed," Public Ownership, Eric. P. takes The Socialist to task for two alleged errors.

First, it accuses us of calling it "Municipal Ownership." That was a slip of the midnight pen, Comrade Hermon. You are standing for more municipal Ownership. We agree heartily that Public Ownership is one of the best of our six "organs." It is a news-paper and not at all prosy. It keeps in touch with life and does not deal in abstractions.

But when you say "The Social Democratic Herald is not an authorized organ of the party," you are slightly mixed yourself.

On the last page of The Socialist, you might have seen an exact reprint of our National Constitution, adopted by referendum vote, which, under the head "Party Program," reads as follows: "Members may select one of the following papers, which they may receive in consideration of the quarterly dues."

"The Social Democratic Herald" is the second of the six named. We have never heard that the National Council has altered the list. In fact, the above quotation is from the official copy of the constitution last received from the National Committee.

But we'll forgive you, Comrade P. O., for all you said of us except this: "The only excuse that can be made for the statement by our far-away brother is the desire to carry water on both shoulders, or carelessness in reading his exchanges."

If The Socialist has earned a reputation for anything, it is for fitting straight from the shoulder. No Good-Lord-Good-Devil work for us. But we propose to tell the truth concerning opponents and friends. We trust we are not so "far away" that P. O. will not hear this gentle reminder.

Our "Union Label" still awaits the action of two unions. We are informed that it is coming in due time---as the favorable action of the Pressmen and Bookbinders is assured. Everybody admits that the Label cannot be denied us---as we have a "fair" office. And as to the other matter, it is found upon investigation that the S. L. P. stands away from the Trades Unions.

# LESSONS IN SOCIALISM

Based on Vail's Principles of Scientific Socialism---For Use in Weekly Meetings of Locals, Branches or Clubs.



CHAS. H. VAIL.

Sunday, the Workingman's day, is recommended for such meetings. Hold your meeting if only two attend. You do not need a trained speaker.

Choose one to preside, and ask the questions. Let the others answer, one by one. Let the one presiding take his own turn in answering. You will thus learn, in the best way, the Socratic way of questions and answers. You will soon find yourselves engaged in discussion and your friends and neighbors will come to hear and participate.

## LESSON I. (Read Chapter I.) THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION.

"The economic activity of man is of two kinds---isolated and social."

QUESTION. What is meant by "Economic Activity of Man?"

Suggestions: Does it mean man's work to get a living, to produce food, clothing, shelter? Is not such work the first and most essential industry for all living things? Must they not find nutriment and protection in order to continue their existence?

QUESTION. What is the difference between "Isolated" and "Social" economic activity?

Suggestions: Can one man alone produce as much food or clothing or shelter, as the same man can produce in combination with others?

Did you know that the wild men of Australia never co-operate in their economic efforts?

Can you tell the difference between barbarism and civilization?

Did you ever think that the distinction between civilized and uncivilized countries consists in their different ways of producing food, clothing and shelter?

Think of the difference between China and America.

Think of the difference between America today and America 50 years ago.

QUESTION. What is "The Industrial Evolution," or as some call it, "The Industrial Revolution"?

Suggestions: How did they make woven cloth or a pair of shoes 100 years ago? Were they mostly a product of "Isolated" or "Social" economic activity? And how are they made now?

Can a farmer nowadays raise his own cattle and sheep, has his stine, make his own shoes, weave the wool into homespun for himself and family, and eat the meat for food?

Why is the day of such isolated production gone by?

Is it not because the immense

shoe shops of Haverhill can make shoes cheaper by social production? And Armour & Co. furnish meat cheaper and better mastery from Packingtown, also by social production?

Does not this difference in methods of production constitute an Industrial Revolution?

QUESTION. What is "Capitalist Production?"

Suggestions: In the Roman Empire at the time of Christ, production of food, clothing, shelter, was effected by vast numbers of slaves, chattel slaves. Was this "Capitalist Production?"

In the Middle Ages in Europe, production was accomplished by means of serfs, men who could not leave the land which belonged to their lords. This was the Feudal system. But you could not

QUESTION. What is "Capitalist Production?"

Suggestions: "The relation between free citizens changed through the introduction of machinery. The invention of Watt's steam-engine in 1769, Crompton's mule-jenny in 1789, the powerloom in 1789 and the cotton gin in 1792 was followed everywhere by the greatest of all revolutions, "The Industrial Revolution."

"The Machine, which is the starting point of 'The Industrial Revolution,' supersedes the workman, who handles a single tool, by a mechanism operating with a number of similar tools."

Capital, taking advantage of the inventions in industry and the improvement in the means of communication and transportation brought about by these inventions, was able to extend production and to carry it on on a scale of increasing magnitude.

This production upon a vast scale, based upon a far-reaching division of labor, became essentially social production. Armies of men work together in single allied establishments, each one doing his own small part of a vast whole. Capitalist production passed out of the shop and entered the factory. The master workman gave place to the captain of industry, and journeyman and apprentices to regiments of wageearners."

Industry has passed through three well-marked stages of development:

1. The Handicraft Stage, which was the period of small production. In the latter part of this period the laborer owned the few instruments of labor, and the results of his labor were his call it, "The Industrial Revolution."

Both laborer and capitalist were combined in the same person. The GAL 3--Socialist--3.1 p. 1-1

only qualification that needs to be made is, that from the Middle Ages onward, under the regulations, a master workman might have two or three apprentices' and as many journeymen. As the journeyman worked at daily wages, the master, of course, was enabled to make a small profit out of his labor, and so perhaps, might be considered an embryonic or potential capitalist. But, where wage-labor existed it

was only a by-matter; the journeymen worked, not so much for wages, as to fit themselves for the Manufacturing Stage, which was the period of modern or grand industry. This stage which began in the last third of the eighteenth century, is marked by a remarkable series of inventions and discoveries, which completely revolutionized industry. With the incoming of the machine race of fortune and wealth began.

These periods, however, like geological epochs, overlap each other. Thus, the handicraft manufacturing industries still survive as relics of an antiquated age, but not, however, without many alterations due to the reaction of the factory system. Modern handicraft and manufacturing have been greatly affected by modern age in which they survive. They are reproduced, it were, in the background of modern industry, though they are somewhat changed in character.

The whole history of economic development, then, is marked by the downfall of the small producer. The industrial revolution has marched steadily onward leaving an ever-increasing number of propertyless proletarian in its wake. The small farm or factory has found it more and more difficult to compete with production on a large scale. The time is near at hand when all the small agriculturists and industrialists will be divorced from the means of production and will be well the proletarian class.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America now has a membership of 70,000, and an rapidly increasing.

The cheerful idot is still gratifying from one job to another offering his labor for less than standard wages. The unions of Seattle need an automatic kitchen machine or shanghai committee.

Don't Forget Our Premiums

We make it possible from this day on for any Socialist, however poor, to secure for himself what is indispensable for a Socialist, a good Socialist Library. For one subscriber, for two subscribers, for three subscribers, and so on, you can secure the best books published on the subject of Socialism. What we need, all of us, especially those who have lately joined the S. L. P. is education. We must learn, so as not to be led astray ourselves, and so as to be able to teach others.

We make it our business to read all the Socialist books published. Some are not worth much, others are good for a lifetime. We only carry those that will stand the test of the most critical. Those we offer here at prices you can depend upon.

## Notes.

The comrades at Tacoma have formed a Karl Marx Club composed of women too. Such seed will grow.

The Locals at both Seattle and Tacoma have established Debating Clubs. They awaken keenest interest and are very well attended. While the other parties are hibernating, the Socialists are as active as ever and making converts all the time.

The Single Taxers have a Sunday night meeting now in Seattle, stimulated by the activity of the Socialists. But their waning cause is shown by the attendance---while the progress of the Socialists is displayed by crowded houses for both the Social Democrats and the Socialist Labor people.

Comrade Barton, of Tacoma, has his Socialist Missionary Wagon about two-thirds done. For lack of means he has had to suspend operations. He needs \$20 to \$30 yet, and then he will go from town to town preaching the gospel of Socialism. He will need another comrade to travel with him and the wagon will provide lodging for both. It is a pity he cannot get these few dollars needed to complete the wagon. For many new Socialists and new Locals would result from such a tour as he proposes.

The Socialist-Educational Union, publisher of this paper, is now prepared to furnish Socialist books at very low rates. A large stock has already been received, and more are on the way. Locals will find that they can get books of us as cheap as in the East, and orders will of course be filled as quick as account of the

shorter distance. "The People's Marx," "Merrie England," "The Class War in Idaho," and many other favorites are now on hand.

We are also prepared to do Job Printing. Comrade Vail, the Superintendent of the Mechanical Department, is a fine workman and artistic printer. We have a fair assortment of job type already and expect to get more. Comrade Cloak has given us a small press and we hope to get a new and larger one in course of time. We begin small but keep growing. We can now do cards, letter heads, bill heads, circulars, etc., etc. Orders accompanied by copy and cash will be promptly attended to.

"I feel lonesome when I don't see The Socialist once in a while." Willard Hyde.

New Hampshire Socialists make a financial report for two years, showing \$134 expense of which Geo. Howie turns in \$112 and expends \$50 for R. R. expenses.

The committee say: "We desire to add that Comrade Geo. Howie has given in time three weeks out of each month during the first two years. Such a sacrifice is almost without a parallel in the Socialist movement."

O. no, Comrades of N. H., there are others, who think Socialism is worth more than self. But we glory in Howie of New Hampshire and all of his sort.

"Socialists are only a low down set, calamity howlers and damned foreigners." Dr. York.

The Union Record thinks post-should be introduced into the Unions, thinks the Unions should all vote together.

Socialists think politics should be kept out of the Unions, think the Unions should stick to the

# RED INK WORDS TO WORKINGMEN

Concluding Parts of Marx' "Wage-Labor and Capital"---Printed in Red Ink in Last Issue of His Suppressed Paper---"To be Continued," Marx Said ---It Was Continued 20 Years Later in "Das Kapital."

SOME readers think we are giving them "Too much Marx." We feel proud of that accusation and shall continue in our guilty course.

Karl Marx knows more about socialism than anybody we have and yet and we commend him to our milk-and-water "Socialists."

The time is coming and coming when you will have to give a reason for the faith that is in you, and nice sentiments of human brotherhood will not avail. This practical hard-headed American worker—especially the bourgeois worker—is an awful dealer in facts and figures. Sentiments don't go with him.

Now Marx is the man for facts. The facts of society, the facts of business and trade and commercialism, the facts of labor and capital, the facts of Depew and Hanna and Jim Hill and Rockefeller & Co., these are the facts that Marx knows all about. These are the facts that lie behind all politics and parties—and you can't read too many of these facts at your tongue's end if you expect to beat Capitalism with Socialism.

So, boys, get in and read Marx now in these quiet times after the election—and then you will be ready a few years hence when the great fight is on.

**Great Law—Employer's Profit and Wage-Labor in Inverse Proportion to Each Other.**

*WHAT then is the general law which determines the rise and fall of wages and profit in their reciprocal relation?*

They stand in inverse proportion to one another. The share of capital, profit, rises in the same proportion in which the share of labor, wages, sinks; and inversely. The rise in profit is exactly measured by the fall in wages and the fall in profit by the rise in wages. Thus we see that even if we confine ourselves to the relation between capital and wage-labor, the interests of capital are in direct antagonism to the interests of wage-labor.

A rapid increase of capital is equal to a rapid increase of profits. Profits can only make a rapid increase, if the exchange-value of labor—the relative wage—makes an equally rapid decline.

Relative wages may decline, although the real wages rise together with nominal wages, or the money price of labor; if only it does not rise in the same proportion as profit. For instance, if when trade is good, wages rise five per cent., and profits on the other hand thirty per cent., then the proportional or relative wage has not increased but declined.

Thus if the receipt of the laborer increases with the rapid growth of capital, yet at the same time there is a widening of the social gulf which separates the laborer from the capitalist, and also an increase in the power of capital over labor and in the dependence of labor upon capital.

**Really Better Off Yet Relatively Worse Off.**

The meaning of the statement that the laborer has an interest in the rapid increase of capital is merely this: the faster the laborer increases his master's dominion, the richer will be the crumbs that he will get from his table; and the greater the number of laborers that can be employed and called into existence, the greater will be the number of slaves dependent upon capital.

We have thus seen that even the most fortunate situation for the working class, the speediest possible increase of capital, however much it may improve the material condition of the laborer, cannot abolish the opposition between his interests and those of the bourgeois or capitalist class. Profit and wages remain just as much as ever in inverse proportion.

When capital is increasing fast, wages may rise, but the profit of capital will rise much faster. The material position of the laborer has improved, but it is at the expense of his social position. The social gulf which separates him from the capitalist has widened.

**Laborers Forge Their Own Golden Chains.**

Finally, the meaning of the most favorable condition of wage-labor, that is, the quickest possible increase of productive capital, is merely this: The faster the working classes enlarge and extend the hostile power that dominates over them the better will be the conditions under which they will be allowed to labor for the further increase of bourgeois wealth and for the wider extension of the power of capital, and thus contentedly to forge for themselves the golden chains by which the bourgeoisie drags them in its train.

**Competition Among Capitalists.**

We must inquire more closely into the effect which the increase of productive capital has upon wages.

With the general increase of the productive capital of a bourgeois society a more manifold accumulation of labor takes place. The capitalists increase in number and size. The increase in the amount of capital increases the competition among capitalists. The increased size of individual capital gives the means of leading into the industrial battle-field mightier armies of laborers furnished with more gigantic implements of war.

**Subdivision of Labor—Machinery.**

The one capitalist can only succeed in driving the other off the field and taking possession of his capital by selling his wares at a cheaper rate. In order to sell more cheaply without ruining himself he must produce more cheaply, that is, he must increase as much as possible the productiveness of labor. But the most effective way of making labor more productive is by means of a more complete division of labor, by the more extended use and continual improvement of machinery. The larger

the army of workmen, among whom the labor is divided, and the more gigantic the scale on which machinery is introduced, the more does the relative cost of production decline, and the more fruitful is the labor. Thus arises a universal rivalry among capitalists with the object of increasing the division of labor and machinery, and keeping up the utmost possible progressive rate of exploitation.

**With These, He Beats His Competitor.**

Now, if by means of a greater subdivision of labor, by the employment and improvement of new machines, or by the more skillful and profitable use of the forces of nature, a capitalist has discovered the means of producing a larger price. Starting from the new amount of commodities than his scale of production the old game begins anew. There is greater competition with the same amount of labor, more machinery, and more rapid progress

which, cancelling the periodical fluctuations of business, necessarily identifies the price of a commodity with its cost of production.

However powerful the means of production which a particular capitalist may bring into the field, competition will make their adoption general; and the moment it becomes general the sole result of the greater fruitfulness of his capital is that he must now, for the same price, offer ten, twenty, a hundred times as much as before. But as he must dispose of, perhaps, a thousand times as much in order to outweigh the decrease in the selling price by the larger amount of the products sold, since a larger sale has now become necessary, not only to gain a larger profit, but also to replace the cost of production,—and the implements of production, as we have seen, always get more expensive,

and since this larger sale has become a vital question, not only for him, but also for his rivals, the old strife continues, with all the greater violence, the more fruitful the previously discovered means of production are.

Thus the subdivision of labor and the employment of new machinery take a fresh start, and proceed with still greater rapidity.

**Competition Among Capitalists Compels Competition Among Laborers.**

But how do these circumstances, inseparable as they are from the increase of productive capital, affect the determination of the amount of wages?

The greater division of labor enables one laborer to do the work of five, ten, twenty; it therefore multiplies the competition among laborers, five, ten, or twenty times. The laborers do not only compete when one sells himself cheaper than another, they also compete when one does the work of five, ten, or twenty; and the division of labor which capital introduces and continually increases, compels the laborers to enter into this kind of competition with one another.

**Skilled Labor Supplanted.**

Further in the same proportion in which the DIVISION OF LABOR is increased the labor itself is SIMPLIFIED. The special skill of the laborer becomes worthless. It is changed into a monotonous and uniform power of production, which gives play neither to bodily nor to intellectual elasticity. His labor becomes accessible to everybody. Competitors, therefore, crowd around him from all sides; and besides, we must remember that the more simple and easily learnt the labor is, and the less it costs a man to make himself master of it, so much the lower must its wages sink, since they are determined, like the price of every other commodity, by its cost of production.

**Wages Driven Down.**

Therefore, EXACTLY AS THE

LABOR BECOMES MORE UNSATISFACTORY AND UNPLEASANT, IN THAT VERY PROPORTION COMPETITION INCREASES AND WAGES DECLINE. The laborer does his best to maintain the rate of wages by performing more labor, whether by working for a greater number of hours, or by working harder in the same time. Thus, driven by the evil consequences of the subdivision of labor. So the result is this: THE MORE HE LABORS THE LESS REWARD HE RECEIVES FOR IT; and that for the simple reason—that he competes against his fellow workmen, and thus compels them to compete against him, and to offer their labor on as wretched conditions as he does; and he thus, in the last result, competes against himself as a member of the working class.

MACHINERY has the same effect, but on a much larger scale. It supplants skilled laborers by the old strike continues, with all the greater violence, the more fruitful the previously discovered means of production are. Thus the subdivision of labor and the employment of new machinery take a fresh start, and proceed with still greater rapidity.

Thus the capitalists find themselves relatively in the same position in which they stood before the introduction of the new means of production; and if they are by these means enabled to offer twice the amount of products for the same price, they now find themselves compelled to offer double the amount for less than the old price. Starting from the new amount of commodities than his scale of production the old game begins anew. There is greater competition with the same amount of labor, more machinery, and more rapid progress

which, cancelling the periodical fluctuations of business, necessarily identifies the price of a commodity with its cost of production.

However powerful the means of production which a particular capitalist may bring into the field, competition will make their adoption general; and the moment it becomes general the sole result of the greater fruitfulness of his capital is that he must now, for the same price, offer ten, twenty, a hundred times as much as before. But as he must dispose of, perhaps, a thousand times as much in order to outweigh the decrease in the selling price by the larger amount of the products sold, since a larger sale has now become necessary, not only to gain a larger profit, but also to replace the cost of production,—and the implements of production, as we have seen, always get more expensive,

and since this larger sale has become a vital question, not only for him, but also for his rivals, the old strife continues, with all the greater violence, the more fruitful the previously discovered means of production are.

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**Competition Among Capitalists Compels Competition Among Laborers.**

But how do these circumstances, inseparable as they are from the increase of productive capital, affect the determination of the amount of wages?

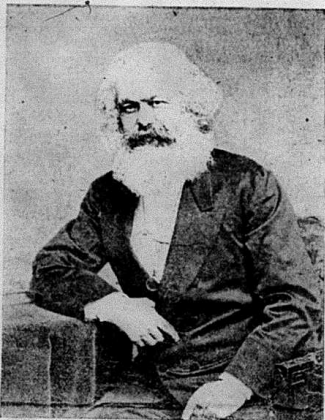
The greater division of labor enables one laborer to do the work of five, ten, twenty; it therefore multiplies the competition among laborers, five, ten, or twenty times. The laborers do not only compete when one sells himself cheaper than another, they also compete when one does the work of five, ten, or twenty; and the division of labor which capital introduces and continually increases, compels the laborers to enter into this kind of competition with one another.

**Skilled Labor Supplanted.**

Further in the same proportion in which the DIVISION OF LABOR is increased the labor itself is SIMPLIFIED. The special skill of the laborer becomes worthless. It is changed into a monotonous and uniform power of production, which gives play neither to bodily nor to intellectual elasticity. His labor becomes accessible to everybody. Competitors, therefore, crowd around him from all sides; and besides, we must remember that the more simple and easily learnt the labor is, and the less it costs a man to make himself master of it, so much the lower must its wages sink, since they are determined, like the price of every other commodity, by its cost of production.

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KARL MARX, Scientific Prophet.

*Marx was one of those profound thinkers and tireless workers who write for thinkers and patient investigators rather than for the multitude. To him men of strong intellectual grasp \* \* \* have come as philosophers during the last 2000 years have gone to Plato; nor have they gone away unsatisfied. We are only beginning faintly to realize the influence that Marx is even thus early wielding upon civilization.—Arena, Dec., 1900.*

stance, spin a complete yard in the exploitation of both cotton in the time which it takes Whereupon competition brings his competitors to spin half a yard about the same reaction against—how will this capitalist proceed this result.

**Inexorable Law.**

Thus we see how the mode and means of production are continually transformed and revolutionized, and how the DIVISION OF LABOR NECESSARILY BRINGS IN ITS TRAIN A GREATER DIVISION OF LABOR; THE INTRODUCTION OF MACHINERY A STILL LARGER INTRODUCTION; and production on a large scale—production on a still larger scale.

This is the law which continually drives bourgeois production out of its old track, and compels capital to intensify the productive powers of labor for the very reason that it has already intensified them—the law that allows it no rest, but for ever whispers in its ear the words "Quick march!"

**His Competitor Does the Same.**

But our capitalist does not find his privilege very lasting. Other

rival capitalists introduce, with more or less rapidity, the same machines and the same division of labor on the same or even more extended scale; and this introduction becomes general, until the price of the yard of cloth is reduced, not only below its old, but below its NEW COST OF PRODUCTION.

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