

THE COMMONWEAL

The Official Journal of the SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

VOL. 4.—No. 134.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

NOTES ON NEWS.

THE Government have got what they wanted in the matter of the Irish Inquisition; but it is rather more than doubtful if they do not find they have got more than they know what to do with. We need not trouble ourselves as to any "revelations" concerning Mr. Parnell and other Irish members; the best that the enquiry can do for the coercionists is to show that the Irish are determined at any cost to get rid of English landlord tyranny (would that we could say of all exploiting tyranny!), and also that they have every reason for their determination. If the knowledge of this turns the public opinion of this country, all that one can say is that it is the opinion of a public of fools and wanton oppressors.

Meanwhile what has come to light about Mr. Mandeville's treatment in Tullamore Jail will put a spoke in the wheel of Balfour's lot, and deservedly so. He was tortured as far as it was thought he could bear, and his tormentors went a little too far—and killed him. Do not let us forget, however, that the point of his ill-treatment was that he was to be made to feel that he was being treated like ordinary offenders, and that this means that "ordinary offenders" are habitually tortured in our jails. With all its pretences to humanity (for our present prison system is the result of philanthropy), our modern sham society is forced to find some substitute for the rack and the thumb-screw.

Nay, it is not only "convicted felons" that are treated as no man has a right to treat another, whatever his fault may be, but people arrested by Warren's modern miracles in blue, whether they have done anything or nothing, must be taught that they had best not be suspected of wrong-doing. The committee on the accommodation provided for prisoners has let some light on a very dark place. Dark very literally. "The cells with very few exceptions imperfectly lighted, many quite dark. . . . The offices of nature must be performed under conditions of disgusting publicity. . . . Generally eight and sometimes twelve prisoners in a cell 12 ft. by 15 ft., the space not nearly so insufficient as in many cases"; and so on, and so on. In Manchester City Court, rooms 21 ft. by 15 ft., and others 15 ft. by 14 ft., as many as thirty men have been shoved into the larger rooms, and twenty women in the smaller. Hull as bad or worse; Liverpool and Sheffield as bad as the worst.

Truly "Society" is in a bad way, if it wants so much taking care of! For my part when I consider the recklessness with which charges are made against poor people, I cannot help feeling some gratitude towards Balfour and Warren, and such like fools, for now and then shutting up one of the well-to-do. One almost feels as if one would like to do a good turn to those heroes, who are both rather strong in the educational line, by giving them a little education gratis, first in the elegant waiting rooms of the police court, and next in the salubrious and cool solitude of Pentonville or Tullamore. Yet, after all, even so I doubt if one could knock remorse or consideration into such blockheads.

Luckless Italians are being swindled into emigrating to America by emigration agents, and finding themselves workless and destitute when they get there. The Italian vice-consul says that 5000 Italians have applied to his consulate this year for assistance, and that there were 2000 destitute in New York now. So it goes on; in high places as in low; for indeed I don't see much difference but hypocrisy, between the agents above-mentioned and the delicate gentlemen and ladies who are so anxious to get rid of our poor people lest they should take money of their pockets at home. Let us see your backs at any rate: if you thrive afterwards well and good; if not, your discontent will annoy and frighten us no longer.

But what's this? I read in the *Daily News* that people in the United States are extremely irritated with Colonel Ingersoll because he has stated that, "The second generations of Germans and Irish in America are thoroughly patriotic." This irritation is felt because people

are so sensitive about immigration. Heavens! this is sensitiveness so great it is hard to understand. But at any rate, you transporters of the British and Irish, you had better look out, for clearly this door is going to be shut against your troublesome people soon. How would it be if you let them earn their livings at home, as they could so easily do if it were not for your idle lives which they have to keep?
W. M.

A somewhat belated copy of the *West Cumberland Times* recently came to my hands, and among other items (of news) was a report of the usual monthly meeting of the "Wigton Union Rural Sanitary Authority." One of the chief matters to discuss was a letter from some lawyers at Carlisle, who, writing on behalf of Lord Leonfield, the lord of the manor, that all the earth thereabouts and all the minerals under the earth were "reserved to his lordship with full power to work the same"; that therefore certain arrangements made by the Board to supply a place called Fletchertown with water from a small stream flowing over the land could not be agreed to by his lordship, as the water may be required by his lordship to work the said minerals. Fletchertown might go thirsty for all his lordship cared, for in the event of the water being diverted "he will take such steps as he may be advised."

"The letter was read with scornful emphasis by the chairman, special prominence being given to the name of Lord Leonfield." Somebody called him a "glutton," but that is not very serious; but a Mr. Moore (more power to him!) made a remark which—in view of the very dangerous state of the public mind—must have attention drawn to it, for it seems almost possible that the *Times* might base another series of "_____ and Crime" articles on such a remark as Mr. Moore's, who, according to the report, said, "I wad shut seek fellows as that." Mr. J. Williamson (deprecatingly), "No." Mr. Moore, "Ah, but I wad."

Now this sort of talk is very sad. There was for just a moment a hope that the clumsy printer—printers make good scapegoats—had left out the word "up," meaning simply that the speaker would "shut up" such as the dog-in-the-manger monopolist lord, as any other wild beast would be "shut up"; but when he repeats his remark with an added emphasis which comes from the use of the word "wad," one regretfully comes to the conclusion that this sort of talk must be "noticed."

Such talk as this of "shutting" our various monopolists and exploiters is a very short step from the republishing of such works as "Killing no Murder" and "The Gospel of the Dagger," and is much to be deprecated—just now—when there are so many more potent "resources of civilisation" available to rid the world of "seek" vermin, much as they deserve "shutting" (up).

There is also a further objection in my mind against 'shutting'; it is much too merciful. When one recalls the round of agonies and tortures suffered by so many thousands of workers at the bidding of our Leonfields, the blood turns to flame to think there is a chance of such wrong never being fairly avenged, which could only be by making the monopolists and sweaters go through a few years of the same suffering.

If any reader of the *Weal* lives anywhere in the West Cumberland district, let him turn his attention to Mr. Moore or any others who talk like him of using such harsh measures to a "real live lord"; 'tis rankest blasphemy.

Something of a fleet has been got together somehow, and naturally the usual big line appears on the Contents Bills, "Ironclads in Collision." Certainly, what else are they for and what else can you expect?
T. S.

THE REVOLT OF GHENT.

(Continued from p. 234.)

Says the old chronicler:—

“When Philip van Artevelde and his company entered again into Ghent, a great number of the common people desiring nothing but peace, were right joyful of their coming, trusting to hear some good tidings; they came against him, and could not restrain, but demanded tidings, saying, ‘Ah, dear sir, Philip van Artevelde, rejoice us with some good word, let us know how ye have sped’: to which demands Philip gave none answer, but passed by, holding down his head. The more he held his peace, the more the people followed him, pressing to hear some tidings; and once or twice as he rode to his lodging ward, he said to them that followed him, ‘Sirs, return to your houses: for this day God help you, and to-morrow at nine of the clock come into the market place, and then ye shall hear the tidings that I can show you.’ Other answer could they have none of him, whereof every man was greatly abashed.

“And when Philip van Artevelde was alighted at his lodging, and such as had followed him had been at Tournay with him, and every man gone to their own lodgings, then Peter du Bois, who desired to hear some tidings, came in the evening to Philip’s house, and so then they two went together into a chamber; then Peter demanded of him how he had sped, and Philip, who would hide nothing from him, said, ‘By my faith, Peter, by that the Earl of Flanders hath answered by his council sent to Tournay, he will take no manner of person within the town of Ghent to mercy, no more one than another.’ ‘By my faith,’ quoth Peter, ‘to say the truth, he doth but right to do so: he is well counselled to be of that opinion, for they be all partakers as well one as another; now the matter is come even after mine intent, and also it was the intent of my good master John Lyon that is dead; for now the town will be so troubled, that it will be hard ever to appease it again. Now it is time to take bridle in the teeth; now it shall be seen who is sage and who is hardy in the town of Ghent. Either shortly the town of Ghent shall be the most honoured town in Christendom, or else the most desolate. At the least, if we die in this quarrel, we shall not die all alone; therefore Philip, remember yourself well this night how ye may make relation to-morrow to the people of the determination of your council holden now at Tournay, and that ye may show it in such manner that the people may be content with you: for ye have already the grace of the people, for two causes; one is, because of your name, for sometime James van Artevelde, your father, was marvellously well beloved; the other cause is, ye entreat the people meekly and sagely, as the common saying is throughout the town, whereof the people will believe you to live or die: and at the end show them your counsel, and say how ye will do thus, and they will all say the same. Therefore it behoveth you to take good advice in showing words, whereon lieth your honour.’ ‘Truly,’ quoth Philip, ‘ye say truth, and I trust so to speak and show the business of Ghent, that we who are now governors and captains shall either live or die with honour.’ So thus they departed for that night each for other: Peter du Bois went home to his house, and Philip van Artevelde abode still in his.

“Ye may well know and believe that when the day desired was come that Philip van Artevelde should generally report the effect of the council holden at Tournay, all the people of the town of Ghent drew them to the market place on a Wednesday morning; and about nine of the bell Philip van Artevelde, Peter du Bois, Peter de Nuijtre, Francis Atreman, and the other captains came thither, and entered up into the common hall. Then Philip leaned out at a window and began to speak, and said—

“O, all ye good people, it is of truth that at the desire of the right honourable lady, my lady of Brabant, and the right noble duke Albert, bailiff of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand, and of my lord the bishop of Liège, there was a council agreed and accorded to be at Tournay, and thereat to be personally the Earl of Flanders; and so he certified to these said lords, who have nobly acquitted themselves: for they sent thither right notable councillors, and knights and burgesses of good towns; and so they and we of this good town of Ghent were there at the day assigned, looking and abiding for the Earl of Flanders; who came not nor would not come; and when they saw that he came not nor was not coming, then they sent to him to Bruges three knights for the three countries, and burgesses for the good towns; and they travailed so much for our sakes, that they went to him to Bruges, and there they found him, who made them great cheer (as they said) and heard well their message: but he answered them and said, that for the honour of their lords, and for the love of his sister the lady of Brabant (he said) he would send his council to Tournay within five or six days after, so well instructed by him that they should plainly show the full of his intention and mind. Other answer could they none have, and so they returned again to us at Tournay.

“And then the day assigned by therle there came from him to Tournai the lord of Ranessels, the lord of Gountris, sir John Villayns, and the provost of Harlebeke; and there they showed graciously their lord’s will, and certain arrest of this war, how the peace might be had between the Earl and the town of Ghent. First, determinally they said, the Earl will that every man in the town of Ghent, except prelates of churches and religious, all that be above the age of fifteen year and under the age of sixty, that they all in their shirts, bare headed and bare footed, with halters about their necks, avoid the town of Ghent, and so go a twelve mile thence into the plain of Burlesquans, and there they shall meet the Earl of Flanders, accompanied with such as shall

please him; and so when he seeth us in that case, holding up our hands and crying for mercy, then he shall have pity and compassion on us if it please him. But, sirs, I can not know by the relation of any of his council but that by shameful punishment of justice there shall suffer death the most part of the people that shall appear there that day. Now, sirs, consider well if ye will come to peace by this means or not.’

“When Philip van Artevelde had spoken these words, it was great pity to see men, women, and children weep, and wring their hands for love of their fathers, brethren, husbands, and neighbours. And after this tournament and noise, Philip van Artevelde began again to speak, and said, ‘Peace, sirs, peace,’ and incontinent every man was still. Then he began to speak, and said—

“Ah, ye good people of Ghent, ye be here now assembled the most part, and ye have heard what I have said. Sirs, I see none other remedy but short counsel, for ye know well what necessity we be in for lack of victual; I am sure there be thirty thousand in this town that did eat no bread this fifteen days passed. Sirs, of three things we must of necessity do the one. The first is, if ye will, let us enclose ourselves in this town, and mure up all our gates, and then confess us clean to God, and let us enter into the churches and minsters, and so let us die for famine repentant of our sins like martyrs, and such people as no man will have mercy of. Yet in this estate God shall have mercy of our souls, and it shall be said in every place where it shall be heard, that we be dead valiantly, and like true people.

“Or else, secondly, let us all, men women, and children, go with halters about our necks in our shirts, and cry mercy to my lord the Earl of Flanders: I think his heart will not be so indurate (as when he seeth us in that estate) but that his heart will mollify and take mercy on his people; and as for myself, I will be the first of all to appease his displeasure; I shall present my head and be content to die for them of Ghent.

“Or else, thirdly, let us choose out in this town five or six thousand men of the most able and best appointed, and let us go hastily and assail the Earl at Bruges, and fight with him; and if we die in this voyage, at the least it shall be honourable, and God shall have pity of us, and all the world shall say that valiantly and truly we have kept and maintained our quarrel. And in this battle, if God will have pity of us, as anciently he put his puissance into the hands of Nebuchadnezzar, duke and master of his chivalry, by whom the Assyrians were discomfited, then shall we be reputed the most honourable people that hath reigned sith the days of the Romans.

“Now, sirs, take good heed which of these three ways ye will take, for one of them must ye needs take.’

“Then such as were next him, and had heard him best, said: ‘Ah, sir, all we have our trust in you to counsel us, and sir, look as ye counsel us, so shall we follow.’

“By my faith,’ quoth Philip, ‘then I counsel you; let us go with an army of men against the Earl; we shall find him at Bruges; and as soon as he shall know of our coming he will issue out to fight with us, by the pride of them of Bruges, and of such as be about him, who night and day informeth and stirreth him to fight with us; and if God will by his grace that we have the victory, and discomfit our enemies, then shall we be recovered for ever, and the most honoured people of the world; and if we be discomfited, we shall die honourably, and God shall have pity of us, and thereby all the other people in Ghent shall escape, and the Earl will have mercy on them.’

“And therewith they all answered with one voice, ‘We will do this, we will do this, we will make none other end.’

“Then Philip answered and said, ‘Sirs, if it be your wills to do thus, then return home to your houses, and make ready your harness, for to-morrow sometime of the day I will that we depart out of Ghent and go toward Bruges, for the abiding here is nothing for us profitable; and within five days we shall know if we shall die or live with honour, and I shall send the constables of every parish from house to house, to choose out the most able and best appointed men.’

“In this estate every man departed out of the market-place, and made them ready; and this Wednesday they kept the town so close, that neither man nor woman entered nor issued out of the town till the Thursday in the morning, that every man was ready, such as should depart: and they were to the number of five thousand men, and not past, and they had with them two hundred cars of ordnance and artillery, and but seven carts of victual, five of biscuit bread, and two tun of wine, for in all they had but two tun, and left no more behind them in the town.

“This was a hard departing, and they that were left behind were hardly bested. It was pity to behold them that went forth, and they that abode behind said to them, ‘Sirs, now at your departure, ye know what ye leave behind you, but never think to come hither again without ye come with honour; for if it be otherwise, ye shall find here nothing; for as soon as we hear tidings, that ye be either slain or discomfited, we shall set the town a-fire and destroy ourselves like people despaired.’

“Then they that went forth said to comfort them, ‘Sirs, pray to God for us, for we trust he shall help us and you also, or we return again.’

“Thus these five hundred departed from Ghent with their small provision; and that Thursday they went and lay a mile without Ghent and brake not up their provision, but passed that night with such things as they found abroad in the country; and the Friday they went forth, not touching as yet their victual, for the foragers found somewhat in the country, wherewith they passed that day, and so lodged a seven mile from Bruges, and there rested and took a place of ground at their device, abiding their enemies; and before them there was a

great plash of standing water, wherewith they fortified themselves on the one part, and on the other part with their carriages. And so they passed that night.

"And when it came to the Saturday in the morning, the weather was fair and clear, and a holiday called in Bruges, for that day of custom they made processions. Then tidings came to them how the Ghentois were come thither. And then ye should have seen great murmuring in Bruges, so that at last word thereof came to the Earl and to his company, whereof the Earl had great marvel, and said, 'Behold yonder ungracious people of Ghent, I trow the devil hath brought them to their destruction; now is the time come to have an end of this war.'

"And so then his knights and squires came to him, and he received them graciously, and said to them, 'We shall go and fight with yonder unhappy people of Ghent. Yet,' quoth the Earl, 'they had rather die by the sword than by famine.'

"Then the Earl was counseled to send three men of arms into the field to see the demeanour of his enemies. And so then the marshal of Flanders appointed out three squires, valiant men of arms, to go and see the behaving of the Ghentois.

"As Lambert of Lambres, Damas of Buffey, and John of Beart; and so they three departed from Bruges, and rode toward their enemies. And in the meantime, while these three went forth, they of Bruges made them ready to issue out to go and fight with the Ghentois. Of whom I shall show somewhat of their order." WILLIAM MORRIS.

(To be continued.)

NO MASTERS IN AMERICA!—The *Pittsburgh Tribune* condemns certain dailies for employing the term "ironmasters," and asks from what monarchy do the proprietors recruit their forces, that a term "so decidedly un-American" should be admitted to their columns? "The night masters should be instructed by the chief masters to inform the city masters that masters left America with the peace of Appomattox."

A TALL STATEMENT.—The *Chicago Journal of Commerce* states that three newsboys of that city, guilty of no misdemeanour, were arrested last week at their request and sent to Bridewell. Their reason for wishing to go there, as stated to the police justice, was that they wanted to learn a trade. Under the laws of the trades unions there is almost no chance for the American boy to learn a trade in any shop or manufactory outside of a house of correction!!

LESS THAN PAUPERS.—The average earnings of all the manufacturing and mining operatives in this country is 1 dol. 2 cents per day. The average family of the working-man is five. Allow two of the family to earn the average wages, which would give to the family 2 dols. 4 cents a day, or a fraction over 40 cents a day for the support of each individual of the family. The statistics of the board of charity of the State of Illinois show the cost of supporting each pauper in the State to be 66 3-10 cents per day, 26 cents more than the labourer gets.—*Chicago Labour Enquirer*.

ANOTHER TRAMP-MAKER.—A machine has just been completed that will revolutionise the cooper trade. With this machine three men will be able to make 600 oil barrels a day. It is the invention of a woman, Mrs. Maria E. Beasley, who has been working on it for the past eight years. She has interested a number of capitalists, who are erecting a building to put the machine in operation. If the machine proves a success it will destroy the cooper trade, as the men who tend the machine need not be skilled men. The machine furnishes further proof that machinery is destined to supplant the hand-work of the toiler, and should warn the working people of the danger that threatens them. They see the course of the tide, feel the pressure of machinery that is crowding them to the wall, and stand idly by doing nothing to prevent themselves being made the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. Is it not as plain as two and two make four that, under the present system, every improvement of machinery works to the injury of the toilers? What are you doing to prevent this? Are you one of the great army which is striving to bring about a system under which the toiler will receive the benefit of the increased production, or do you content yourself with growling at your hard lot and doing nothing to better your condition? If you are, it is time you should wake up and organise.—*Independent*.

"A FACTORY ACT WANTED FOR INDIA."—It can hardly be denied, asserts the *Indian Spectator*, that the cotton and other mills in Bombay have retrograded. In the case of the former the stoppages of the machinery twice a day for half an hour each have become a thing of the past. The mills now only stop at twelve noon for ten minutes for oiling the engines, and in some mills they pride themselves upon having such good engines that they run from sunrise to sunset without once stopping. Further, they used to stop every other Sunday for cleaning the boilers. But now the mills have extra boilers, so that a stoppage for this purpose is not necessary. This we look upon as little short of slavery, and a law alone, we fear, can stop it. It is true the hands get a few of their native holidays in most of the mills, but, as is pointed out, they have to attend without pay for half the day, for the purpose of cleaning up. They commence work in this hot weather at 5.30 and work till 6.30—thirteen hours, probably thirteen hours and a-half. They have to walk three miles to their homes in the evening and three miles back in the morning, so that 15 to 15½ hours are daily consumed in work, and the remaining 8½ to 9 hours at home, not in sleep, for the morning meal has to be cooked before they leave, and the evening meal after they return. The officials themselves and the agents would all be glad, we are told, for the Government to step in, and pass a 10 hours law for all hands, men, women, and children, also enforce stoppage on every half-Saturday for cleaning up, and on every Sunday—not because it is Sunday, but because it gives one day's rest in seven, and allows the hands time to do their marketing in the larger and cheaper markets, and time to wash their clothes, and also allows the officials a little rest. The hands used to sleep during the two half-hours, and it was a sight to see the wretched people lying all over the mill floors like an array of dead bodies. Such rest is impossible now. Our comment upon all which is that though there is very much more than a "Factory Act" needed, it is a cheering sign to see such a respectable bourgeois paper as the *Spectator* going as far as it does. Seeing that the press follows public opinion rather than makes it, this means that there is in India as elsewhere a large section who are for "going further."

DYING IN HARNESS.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

ONLY a fallen horse stretched out there on the road,
Stretched in the broken shafts and crushed by the heavy load;
Only a fallen horse, and a circle of wondering eyes
Watching the frightened teamster goading the beast to rise.

Hold! for his toil is over—no more labour for him;
See the poor neck outstretched, and the patient eyes grow dim;
See on the friendly stones how patiently rests the head—
Thinking, if dumb beasts think, how good it is to be dead;
After the weary journey, how restful it is to lie
With the broken shafts and the cruel load—waiting only to die.

Watchers! he died in harness—died in the shafts and straps—
Fell and the burden killed him: one of the day's mishaps—
One of the passing wonders marking the city road—
A toiler dying in harness, heedless of call or goad.

Passers! crowding the pathway, staying your steps awhile,
What is the symbol? Only death—why should we cease to smile
At death for a beast of burden? On, through the busy street
That is ever and ever echoing the tread of the hurrying feet.

What was the sign? A symbol to touch the tireless will?
Does he who taught in parables speak in parable still?
The seed on the rock is wasted—on heedless hearts of men,
That gather and sow, and grasp and lose—labour and sleep—and then—
Then for the prize!—A crowd in the street of ever-echoing tread—
The toiler, crushed by the heavy load, is there in his harness—dead!

(From 'Songs, Legends, and Ballads,' Boston, 1878.)

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11, 1888.

5	Sun.	1642. Portsmouth surrenders to the Parliament. 1885. Miners' riots at Ilkeston. 1887. Midland Railway strike (midnight 4—5).
6	Mon.	1775. Daniel O'Connell born. 1839. Lovett and Collins imprisoned for Chartism. 1887. Antonio Carra died.
7	Tues.	1830. The Bourbons finally deposed from the throne of France. 1834. Watson arrested for selling unstamped papers. 1860. C. Southwell died.
8	Wed.	1815. Napoleon banished to St. Helena. 1855. Riot in Hyde Park. 1877. W. Lovett died. 1884. Stellmacher hung at Vienna.
9	Thur.	1853. Michael Schwab born. 1882. Thomas Walsh sentenced for treason-felony.
10	Fri.	1643. Siege of Gloucester, causing the march of London tradebands and forming of Cromwell's Ironsides. 1646. John Lilburne sent to Newgate for libelling the Cromwellians. 1782. Trial of David Tyrie for high treason. 1792. Attack on the Tuilleries and flight of the king. Foundation of the Commune of Paris and the French Republic.
11	Sat.	1549. Ket's rebellion in Norfolk. 1868. Students' demonstration at Paris.

Lovett and Collins.—The trial of William Lovett, Secretary to the General Convention of the Working Classes, on the charge of publishing a seditious libel, took place before Mr. Justice Littledale at the Assizes, Warwick, on Tuesday, August 6th, 1839. John Collins, a working cutler, who had been very successful in a lecturing tour, was put on trial the day before on the same charge as Lovett, which charged them with having on July 4, at Birmingham, with 10,000 people, unlawfully assembled armed with divers offensive weapons, . . . to the great terror and alarm of the peaceable subjects of our lady the Queen. Lovett most ably defended himself; and although the whole of the proceedings were legal and orderly until the police made the trouble, "property" had had a bad scare, and the jury after a three minutes' consultation returned a verdict of "Guilty," and Lovett and Collins were each sentenced to be imprisoned in the common goal of the county for one year. While in prison they were of course shamefully treated, but by keeping up an active agitation they secured in time some valuable concessions, which improved not only their own position but of all the other prisoners. While in prison Lovett wrote a work which on their release was published in their joint names under the title 'Chartism, or a New Organisation of the People.'—T. S.

Lilburne's imprisonment.—It is impossible to over estimate or too much admire the extraordinary omnipresence of "glorious John Lilburne." Whether it is London, combatting with good round English epithets the self-seeking apostles of greed and tyranny, or in the field flashing a never-failing sword in behalf of the English republic, John Lilburne is the finest figure of the hour. He was the first of the honest democrats who found out and denounced the parliamentary plunderers. He was the last to leave the field where a Stuart's partisan was to be met. Goaded and abused by the rich cowards in London town, he was their shield and buckler even as late as 1651, when he smote James Stanley, Earl of Derby, at Wigan, and laid the gigantic form of the King's bosom friend, Lord Witherington, in the dust.—L. W.

AND SHALL JOHN DILLON DIE?—The *Freeman's Journal* said last week the public will be concerned to learn that imprisonment is visibly telling on the health of Mr. Dillon. If anything were to happen to John Dillon (says the *Freeman*), we don't know who could stand between the people and those responsible.

FACILITIES FOR TRUNCHEON WORK.—Warren's wolves no longer carry their truncheons suspended in a leathern case from their waist-belt. The fact that they were seen without their truncheons gave rise to the foolish rumor that the use of them had been abolished by the Chief Commissioner. There is no need to say that this is not so. Tailoring arrangements have been made by which a long pocket for the truncheon is provided at the right-hand side of the uniform trousers, and inside, much after the fashion of the pocket in which carpenters and joiners carry their rules. The truncheon can now be more readily got at!



HAVE YOU NOT HEARD HOW IT HAS GONE WITH MANY A CAUSE BEFORE NOW? FIRST, FEW MEN KNEW 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.

Rejected MSS. only returned if a stamped directed envelope is forwarded with them.

Subscriptions.—For Europe and United States, including postage, per year, 6s. six months, 3s.; three months, 1s. 6d.

Business communications to be addressed to Manager of the COMMONWEAL, 13 Farringdon Road, E. C. Remittances in Postal Orders or halfpenny stamps.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.—Will be used: J. S. (Birmingham); W. D. (Edinburgh); J. B. L., T. S., and H. S. S. Unsuitable: H. B. T. S.

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday August 1.

ENGLAND Bristol Mercury Die Autonomie Justice Labour Tribune London—Freie Presse Norwich—Daylight Postal Service Gazette Railway Review Worker's Friend	FRANCE Paris—Cri du Peuple (daily) Le Parti Ouvrier (daily) La Revolte Lille—Le Cri du Travailleur	GERMANY Marsala—La Nuova Eta Cremona—Il Democratico Gazetta Operaia Turin—Il Muratore Madrid—El Socialista Barcelona—Tierra y Libertad
INDIA Madras—People's Friend UNITED STATES New York—Der Sozialist Freiheit Truthseeker Volkszeitung Jewish Volkszeitung Alarm Workmen's Advocate Boston—Woman's Journal Buffalo—Arbeiter-Zeitung Chicago—Labor Enquirer Detroit—Der Arme Teufel	HOLLAND Hague—Recht voor Allen BELGIUM Seraing (Ougree)—Le Revell Ghent—Vooruit Liege—L'Avenir Antwerp—De Werker	GERMANY Berlin—Volks Tribune AUSTRIA Wien—Gleichheit Brunn—Volksfreund ROMANIA Jassy—Munctorial DENMARK Social-Demokraten SWEDEN Stockholm, Social-Demokraten Malmo—Arbetet NORWAY Kristiania—Social-Democraten
	SWITZERLAND Bulletin Continental Zurich—Sozial Demokrat Arbeiterstimme ITALY Milan—Il Fascio Operaio Rome—L'Emancipazione	

SHAM CLERGYMEN—AND OTHERS.

AN edifying instance of the meanness of spirit engendered by the hypocrisy of the present social system may be seen in the strange interest and delight with which our "Respectables" gloat over the disgrace and suffering of any unfortunate "criminal," who, not being careful to qualify himself for practising his predatory habits in the orthodox and approved fashion, is brought within the grasp of that very partial instrument which is called "justice." It ministers immensely to the complacent self-satisfaction of Bumble to be able, from time to time, to raise hue and cry after some "unprincipled adventurer" or some "escaped convict," for by dwelling on the details of a fellow-creature's errors and misfortunes, he realises the better the solidity of his own position, and is encouraged to thank God that he is not as other men are. The latest example of this moral scape-goat on which Bumble can pour the vials of his virtuous indignation, is the "sham clergyman" who has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for the awful crime of solemnising matrimony according to the rites of the Church of England without being in holy orders, and for forging a signature to letters of ordination. The *Daily News*, perhaps the most eloquent mouthpiece of Bumbleism, expatiated lately on the career of this "sham clergyman" in an article of the well-known respectable type. The "Rev." George Ellis was, it appears, "an adventurer of the purest water." He had the impudence to begin life as "the illegitimate child of a woman in Lincolnshire," who afterwards was low enough to marry "a dealer in rabbit-skins." Being thus steeped in illegality from the outset, it is no wonder that Ellis grew up to be an artful dissembler, and had the hardihood to become an assistant teacher in a Roman Catholic school, "though it is not stated that he was brought up in that faith." Not content with this outrage on decency and religion, he proceeded after a time to obtain admission into the Church of England—that very heart and hobbed of respectability and Bumbleism. "To have gone so far," says the *Daily News*, aghast in pious amazement, "his respectability, to all outward seeming, must have been without a flaw." But this scheming step-son of a dealer in rabbit-skins was bent on a still greater insult to the sacredness of social order, for he actually had the temerity to make himself an English clergyman, and—as a necessary adjunct—to marry into a respectable family. He came into possession of a living worth £800 a-year, which he held, says the *Daily News*, "for five fat years." It is fearful to contemplate, from the respectable point of view, what deeds were enacted during that quinquennial period. "Nobody could have seemed more solidly established, more unquestionable. He no doubt received the neighbouring gentry, dined with the squire,

visited the sick, took the chair at the village concert, banked the pennies of the poor, and dispensed the local charities in coal and blankets at the Christmas season." He thus, it will be seen, trespassed beyond forgiveness on the province of Bumble, whose special pleasure (and profit) it is to discharge the duties just enumerated—especially that of banking the pennies of the poor. Religion had also her grievance against this most hardened of impostors, for he actually "joined man and woman at the altar, and pronounced the nuptial benediction in the approved form." The horror which Respectability feels at this crowning outrage, this wound inflicted on its tenderest feelings, is fortunately mitigated by the conviction that "the law recognises all these acts as lawfully done, so that none of the persons have suffered any injury." Indeed, the only person who seems to have suffered in the sequel is the "sham clergyman" himself, who has been sentenced to what even the *Daily News* denounces as a "monstrous penalty."

The final reflection which the *Daily News* makes on Ellis's career is concerned with the "mystery of crime," since "with but half the application he devoted to the manufacture of sham orders, he might have obtained real ones." There is no accounting for the diversity of human tastes, and perhaps it is odd that Ellis, who was apparently a man of considerable cleverness, should have preferred the dangerous road to the safe one. It is possible, however, that he found a zest in the very humour of the situation, and that a sense of his perilous position as a ravening wolf within the blatant fold of Bumbleism lent a charm to those ministerial duties, the performance of which would perhaps have otherwise been too irksome and monotonous for so active a mind. Anyhow, it is odd that the *Daily News* should not see that a deliberate and conscious imposture, such as that of which Ellis was guilty, is not the only or the worst kind that exists in modern society. "His whole life," it says, "was an elaborately acted lie. To have maintained the imposture so long he must have played up to his assumed character by a thousand acts of propriety and of virtue. He must have seemed temperate, charitable, God-fearing, and of devout and decent life." But this is an exact description of the conduct of a large percentage of the true Respectables, both in the church and the other honourable professions—the only difference being that Ellis *knew* that he was acting a lie, while they are ignorant of it or ignore it. Now a knave is a dangerous person, and one with whom the State must be prepared to deal; but he is not so dangerous as the fool who acts a life-long lie without being himself aware of it. And therefore I think we should feel some pity for the "sham clergyman" who has gone to penal servitude for seven years, while so many "real clergymen" are left at large to feather their own nests in a manner not less selfish, though happening to meet with the approval and sanction of Bumble.

NOTES.

THE "Match Strike" is over, and the poor white slaves for once have the advantage in points; the advantage is very small as an entity, but compared with the immediate past is not to be despised. It may be relied upon, however, from the bluffing tone taken in all letters to the press by the capitalists, that every such victory has to be paid for; very soon they find some new scheme to rob the worker and be revenged for the blow struck for freedom. The only way is to work for the elimination of the exploiter; to contrive a scheme where, as Des Cartes said of the other almighty, there is no room for him. Next to that, perhaps the best thing is only to use goods made by better paid and better treated labour. I have it on really reliable authority that we can do good work by recommending the goods of Martin Harris and Co., Stratford. They are not very widely known in London, but deserve to be from the way the worker is treated. Another firm whose goods should be asked for, from the same reason, is "Daniels, Stratford." These advertisements are not paid for, but it is quite useless to say don't use Sweater Robber Saint and Co.'s matches without, where possible, advising those to use when we can get reliable information that the workers are fairly treated.

Cunningham Graham in a speech the other night, urged that "attention to minutiae" was really the secret of the power wielded by the great robbers of to-day. This has been most strongly brought out in the papers of late before the Sweating Commission and elsewhere. The question arises seeing the amount of material which has to be provided by the worker at the cost of the worker, why should not this system be extended? As well as providing paint, paste, string, stamps, brushes, etc., etc., why not the wood and the brimstone and the wax? As well as finding thread, buttons, needles, etc., etc., why not also the cloth? Echo says, "Why not?"

The Queen of England now carries her hatred of the English to the extent of having Indian servants, and so the slaves of this country are being put to the expense of fitting up special quarters to accommodate more imported slaves. A Mr. William Digby once wrote a book entitled "India for the Indians—and the English". In the event of a new edition, perhaps he will add "England for the English—and the Indians" (as well as the Germans).

According to the *Star*, the Swiss are still moving. Zurich, Basil, and Aargau have gone in for free burying as well as free schooling. Parish burial, here considered a disgrace, is there obligatory on rich and poor alike. "A labourer serves his country with his spade just as

a man in the middle ranks of life serves it with sword, pen, or lancet. . . . And it ought to be quite as natural and straightforward a matter for a labourer to take his pension from his parish, because he has deserved well of his parish, as for a man in higher rank to take his pension from his country, because he has deserved well of his country."—Ruskin. And one public burial should be no more dishonourable than the other; the parish crematorium for the mechanic no worse than Westminster Abbey for the general.

By the way can any reader give me any details about the new cremation departure made in Manchester? Cremation is worth the attention of Socialists, to prevent it becoming a new monopoly and source of exploitation, as the orthodox burying business has become.

T. S.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

The following extracts from letters written by John F. Ingalls, President of the Senate, will give you an idea how corrupt our politicians are:—"Depew's connection with railroads and corporations would be a heavy load, especially in the agricultural States. We might as well nominate Gould or Vanderbilt at once." And "We enter the race seriously handicapped. Harrison has demonstrated an incapacity to carry his own State, besides his unfortunate Chinese record; and as Morton was not sufficiently lavish with his money to buy the Senatorship from the New York Legislature, it is improbable that he will be liberal enough to purchase the venal Irish vote of New York city."

The great lock-out of Iron and Steel workers west of the Alleghany mountains is nearly over. Before the end of the week it is expected that all the manufacturers will have accepted the workers' scale based on last year's wages. This lock-out has been a cleverly managed dodge on the bosses' part. They are pocketing snug profits every year, and were afraid the workers might this year demand an increase in wages. So they concluded to take the wind out of the sails of their men, and declared that they were unable to pay last year's wages any longer. The workers took fright, and simply demanded the continuance of last year's scale. After the farce of locking out their men for about three weeks, the bosses have now mostly conceded this point. This was one of the biggest lock-outs ever inaugurated in the United States, 10,000 men were involved, and yet strange to say no one ever looked upon the matter seriously.

George Matzinger, an Austrian revolutionist, who, under Spies' editorship, wrote in the Chicago *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the brilliantly conceived articles about "Revolutionary Warfare" died last Sunday week in the Jefferson Lunatic Asylum, Illinois. As no one claimed his body it was turned over to the College of Physicians and Surgeons for anatomical purposes. Through the use of opium the once brilliant writer and orator had become a physical wreck. However in his time he did sterling good work.

The business of the alleged dynamite conspiracy in Chicago is of a serious nature. To give a clear idea of it I had better give you a report from day to day:—

July 6th.—The principal event to-day is the arrest of S. A. Bauereisen, deputy-auditor of the Aurora division of the Locomotive Engineers Brotherhood, charged with complicity in the dynamite plot against the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad. Bauereisen denies that he is guilty; he was arraigned before Commissioner Koyné, who fixed his bail at 5000 dols., which was furnished by a Chicago merchant. Chairman Hoge, of the Burlington Grievance Committee, says he knows Brodrich and Bowles slightly. The third man, Wilson, is a stranger to him.

July 7th.—As passenger train No. 17 on the "Q" road was leaving Chicago this evening, a stone was thrown through the cab window of the engine, narrowly missing the scab engineer and fireman. At Riverside, and again at Napierville, the engine was bombarded. The fireman was struck on the head, inflicting a slight scalp wound. It is said that five attempts in all have been made to wreck trains with dynamite. The excitement had somewhat subsided when it was renewed by the arrest of Alexander Smith, at Aurora, Illinois, one of the striking firemen charged with complicity in the plot.

July 9th.—Whether Smith, Bowles, or any other of those arrested as suspects "confessed" is still unsettled. The arrest of George Gooding, a striking Brotherhood man, at Aurora, this afternoon, says United States Marshal Marsh, completes the arrests it is intended to make at present. Gooding is a popular man among the Brotherhood members. He was brought from Aurora to Chicago on a special train closely watched by Pinkertons.

July 10th.—Chairman Hoge, of the Grievance Committee of the Locomotive Engineers, and Chairman Murphy, of the Grievance Committee of the Firemen, were arrested this morning. Both were taken completely by surprise. They were brought to police headquarters and locked up on charges of conspiracy. The much talked-of circular, in which Hoge is said to have asked Brotherhood men to hire themselves secretly to the "Q" road, and then disable the engines, is said to be the basis of the charge against him. Murphy is charged with being an accomplice. Both were released on bail for 1500 dols. each. Hoge's two clerks, Kelly and Mc Gilvary were also arrested.

July 11th.—Attorney Collier, of the "Q" road, says the two clerks, Kelly and Mc Gilvary, turned informers, and have confessed that Hoge sent the circular advising Brotherhood engineers to fire out for the "Q" disable engines, and then quit in a body. Both men have put their story in writing, and though they are still at the Desplaines Street station, they can go when they please, but they don't want to go. "You couldn't drive these two fellows away with a club," said a bobby, "they want protection, and so propose to stick close to the police."

July 12th.—Inspector Bonfield, one of the murderers of our Chicago comrades, took to-day the confiscated dynamite to be analysed. It is what is known as 30 per cent. grade. It is but little stronger than gunpowder.

July 12th.—Two photographers went out yesterday with a Burlington employé to "take" the wrecked train which was derailed by strikers on Wednesday night at the corner of Western Avenue and Indiana Street. They were not interfered with while making their negatives, but strikers surrounded them when they had left the yards, and demanded the negatives. This being refused, the three young men got a thrashing. They finally got away, however, with the negatives, leaving everything else behind them. On request of the Burlington-road, policemen have once more been

detailed to accompany each switching crew day and night. A force of police will also patrol the "Q" yards.

The case against Broderick, Wilson, Bowles, Bauereisen, Godin, and Smith was opened to-day. Hoge and Murphy will be tried separately, as they are accused by the "people of Illinois" under the Merritt law, and not by "the people of the United States." U. S. District Attorney Ewing, in his outline of the case, said the Government has nearly one hundred witnesses against the accused. Hoge knew all about the handling of the dynamite. Bowles and Smith (the two informers) put a dynamite cartridge on the Burlington track at Eola, near Aurora, May 29 last. Smith exploded another cartridge on the track at South Aurora on the 14th June. Bowles and Hoge had talked together about the dynamite in Hoge's room before the Eola explosion, while Bauereisen met Smith shortly after that and asked him if he had "set off any of the stuff yet." The Eola explosion partially wrecked the engine of the train. The South Aurora explosion was comparatively harmless.

The first witness, Sam. J. Madden, said the cartridges taken from the prisoners contained 30 per cent. nitro-glycerine. The fulminating caps found on Broderick were designed to explode dynamite. John J. Kelly (another informer), clerk to Hoge, testified that Bowles opened a package marked "Hercules" in the presence of Hoge at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Bowles spoke of "working it" on the Fulton branch of the "Q." He told witness that he laid the cartridge on the track, using a sheet of lead to keep it on the rail, and the caps for exploding it. He had four cartridges and a half dozen caps.

The switchmen in Kansas city, Mo., held a stormy meeting last night, which resulted in the lifting of the boycott on Burlington freight.

July 15th.—Bowles, the man against whom the most conclusive testimony was given yesterday, has made a "full confession." He was closeted all the afternoon with Attorney Ewing, General Manager Stone, Inspector Bonfield, and Marshal Marsh. He came into court and took a seat with the prosecuting attorney and opposite his colleagues, who flashed contemptuous looks at him. He was visibly agitated, and moved restlessly in his seat, keeping his eyes bent on the floor. He got up and waived examination. Then was a scene in court, and the defending attorney was nearly chucked out.

The officials of the "Q" road at Nebraska claim to have unearthed a plot to blow up with dynamite the new bridge over the Missouri River.

July 16th.—It has been decided not to arrest chairman Hodge and others on the U. S. warrants, as the conclusion was reached that a close surveillance was all sufficient.

The "Q" men maintain that Bowles and Kelly are members of the secret order of Pinkertons, of which Inspector Bonfield is also a member.

Alexander Smith, who turned informer, was the first witness to-day. He confirmed what Attorney Ewing had said on the first day of the trial.

Bowles, since "confessing," has been kept in the U. S. Marshal's office and allowed to sleep there, as he is afraid of meeting his former comrades.

Newark, N.J., July 17, 1888.

HENRY F. CHARLES.

SOCIALISM IN LEICESTER.

On Sunday, July 1st, Robson lectured on "Interest and Profit;" and we had plenty of discussion, mostly from Co-operators, our only persistent opponents, urging that doctrine as practical, and that the masses could, if they only practised thrift, wrest the capital from the proprietors. Sunday, 8th, Robson and I gave them battle, and soon convinced the bulk of audience that the power of Co-operation was all right for those who could supply capital, as the present system is, but no good to any others. Same day discussion turned on Trade Unionism, and Robson gave a clear exposition of the "Iron Law of Wages" with modern instances in our own district. Sunday, 15th, a debate between Slater and Barclay, at Secular Hall, "Individualism a preferable means of elevating the masses to Socialism." Audience joined heartily in discussion at the close. The keenest relish is shown for our addresses and discussions in Russell Square, and we know we are getting a great many to understand and desire Socialism; but in spite of all the lectures at the Secular Hall, in spite of the discussions in open air and at the clubs, we can get no additional members, and no better organisation. Even our own members, who pay regularly, will not come up to meetings indoor or out of door; and Robson and myself, after the first and second Sunday in the Square, have had no support. Sunday last, 22nd, we again met in the Square, our 8th Sunday, and had an audience of from 60 to 100, and a general discussion maintained with spirit on Henry Georgism, Value, and First Principles; but none of our own members turned up save one, who came when it was late. We thought of accepting William Morris's offer to come to Leicester to address us, but under the circumstances fear it would be throwing away energy. Our town is given up to Teetotalism, Religion, and Horse-racing; and Radical as it is considered to be, puts the boycott on Socialism wherever possible without appearing tyrannical. Sunday, 20th, Barclay spoke in Russell Square, on Co-operation. Lively discussion at close. Warner and Evans supported. Our secretary, Gorrie, is enthusiastic and energetic, but unfortunately cannot attend the open-air meetings. In evening, Thomas Slater (late of Bury) a strong Bradlaughite, Co-operator, and anti-Socialist, lectured at Secular Hall, on "Remedies for Poverty." He advocated Malthusianism, Co-operation, and Land Nationalisation, and pooch-pooched Socialism. He had no idea how Land Nationalisation was to be brought about. Robson and myself criticised him severely, Robson dealing with the Population Humbug, and I with Land Nationalisation mainly; quoting the Fabian tract "Land and Capital" so as to convince many among audience that Land Nationalisation would not ultimately be any remedy, and was Socialism as far as it went.

T. BARCLAY.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers relieved in the third week of last month was 90,239, of whom 54,274 were indoor and 35,965 outdoor paupers. The total number relieved shows an increase of 3,103 over the corresponding week of last year, 4,441 over 1886, and 6,425 over 1885. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 875, of whom 669 were men, 183 women, and 23 children under sixteen.

PITY THE PAUPERS.—Recently the soup distributed in the sick wards of the Wandsworth Union was of such a mysterious and questionable character that the patients refused to eat it. One old woman described it as appearing like "chopped worms." H.M. Inspector also "inspected" the lockers of the sick, and made them turn out any scraps, or bread and butter, and cleared them away. Now these poor old women at the least get barely sufficient to eat, and if they like to save a bit against they feel hungry, why should H.M.I. rob them of a portion of their small parish allowance? I wonder if he cleared his own cupboard out when he got home, and went hungry the rest of the day? I rather think he did not. Remember, ye guardians, cooks, and inspectors, that "what is good for the goose is good for the gander" in this "Christian" land.—E. R.

THE LABOUR STRUGGLE. BRITAIN.

GREENOCK HOPEBORERS' STRIKE.—The hopeborers in the employment of Russell and Co., shipbuilders, Greenock, have struck work for an increase of wages.

A strike has occurred at the Central Marine Engine Works, West Hartlepool, throwing nearly 700 men idle. The cause of the strike is the introduction of new rules.

NUT AND BOLT STRIKE.—A meeting of nut and bolt makers on strike was held on 27th, at Darlaston, when it was resolved to continue the strike at factories where employers refuse to pay list prices.

The labourers employed in the erection of the new Midland Station and Hotel at Bradford have turned out on strike. The grievance appears to be a dispute about the employment of some non-society labourers.

CABLE-CHAIN STRIKE.—At a meeting of cable chainmakers at the Star Inn, Primrose Hill, it was stated that several employers still refused to concede an advance, and it was decided to continue the strike at their works.

BOOT MANUFACTURERS BOYCOTTED.—A Northampton correspondent states that there are prospects of a great shoe trade dispute. The Northampton Trades' Union have passed a resolution boycotting eight local manufacturers.

LIVERPOOL DOCK-LABOURERS.—The strike of dock-labourers in the employ of Papayanni and Co., against the use of elevators, concluded Monday 30th, when nearly all the men, who had been out for three days, resumed work on the old terms.

DUBLIN.—At a public meeting held at 2 Catherine Street, July 24th, the "Labour Union of Ireland," an association having for its object the organisation of all classes of workers, was inaugurated. Addresses setting forth the necessity of combination, etc., were delivered by the chairman, Mr. T. Kinlin, P. Doran, T.C., Mahon, Ellis, and others. A great number of members joined.

CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO.—The Cigarette-makers and Tobacco-cutters' Co-operative Manufacturing Society, 157 Houndsditch, has issued its second quarterly balance-sheet. It shows 48 members, an increase of 8 in the quarter; sales £2,233, increase £1,206; balance carried forward £27 10s. 9½d. The society is receiving very encouraging support, but would not grumble if given some more.

RHONDDA VALLEY MINERS.—The Ocean Company's underground hauliers, numbering about 800, who struck in consequence of a dispute as to an advance of 1s. 6d. in the pound, resolved at a mass meeting held on the 25th ult. to accept the 5 per cent. advance offered by the masters, and to give six months' notice to terminate the sliding scale, which has regulated their wages for the past nine years. About 6,000 miners were idle for three days owing to the dispute.

THREATENED STRIKE IN SMALL CHAIN TRADE.—The fortnight's notice for a return to the 4s. list of prices in the small chain trade in the Cradley Heath and adjoining districts terminated Saturday. Some of the employers are in favour of list prices being maintained, and efforts will be made to avert a strike. The prices paid at some of the factories are exceptionally low, and there is every probability that a strike will be declared at these factories in the event of the employers refusing to pay the list prices.

STRIKE OF NAVVIES.—The whole of the navvies employed on the railway now in course of construction in the Lambourn Valley, between the towns of Newbury and Lambourn, struck work on the 26th, with little prospect of success. They had been receiving 16s. 6d. per week, and demanded an advance of 3s. The contractor refused to comply, and paid off the men. The works are at a temporary standstill, but fresh gangs are being engaged, there being no organisation to prevent it, and work will soon be resumed.

BROXBURN SHALE MINERS.—A largely attended meeting was held on Thursday, 26th ult. It was said that contracts for coming season compared with those of last were a halfpenny per gallon better for burning oil, which for twenty million gallons—yearly output—was something like £41,000 more to the shareholders. If the employers would give the miners an advance of 2d. per ton over an output of 1,600,000 tons of shale, it would but amount to £13,000, or less than a third of the extra profit. Nothing, however, was said about demanding it.

ABERDEEN COTTON STRIKE.—Strike among the reelers at Banner Mill still continues. After being out a week they were asked to go back on the old terms, but are holding out for a 5 per cent. rise. There are 600 out. The Trades Council has taken up the matter, and there is talk of arbitration and a compromise. One of the officials of the firm said as to the low wages of the girls that they would "just need to make the more at night"—i.e., on the streets. In another mill in these parts, Richard and Co., there are over 2,000 girls employed at wages just as low as at Banner Mill. Our local comrades are doing some good work in connection with the strike.

ANOTHER MATCH GIRLS' STRIKE.—The women employed at "Pace's Factory," Bromley—a branch of Bryant and May's—turned out on strike on Tuesday, 24th ult., to the number of about one hundred. Most of them are box-makers, and work in their own homes. Six or seven girls had been brought from Glasgow, and it was alleged that they were being paid 1½d. per gross of boxes instead of 2½d., paste and hemp, however, being provided in addition to the wage. The English women struck against the importation of outside labour, and appealed to Mrs. Besant for aid. On investigation it was found that the "Scotchies" had been brought to teach a new way of working, and were then to return, so the girls were easily persuaded to treat them as friends. The organisation of the Match Girls' Union has been satisfactorily effected.

EBBW VALE MINERS.—Week before last we recorded a short but successful strike against the dismissal of three workman, discharged for refusing to clear away rubbish free. The men demanded (1) that certain discharged workmen be re-instated; (2) that all ripping top be paid for by the employers, and not by sub-contractors, and at the same price as that paid at the company's pits in the valley; (3) that all contractors shall no longer have any authority in the stall roads. The first request was granted, and a little time asked for to make arrangements for settlement of the other questions, answer to be given on the first Monday in August. The prices claimed for the different thicknesses were—for the first ripping 11d., second 7d., and the third 5d., or 1s. 11d. for 2 feet and up to 2 feet 6 inches, all over 2 feet 6 inches to be paid extra. The men are looking forward to their next monthly meeting with considerable interest. In the event of their claim not being conceded, a suspension of all work will ensue.

TOBACCO TRADE.—Six hundred girls in Clark and Son's tobacco factory, Liverpool, struck Monday against a reduction of wages, and were taken on on the old terms pending the decision of the proprietors, who are at present out of town.

About a month ago the London cigarette makers, both male and female, started a Society, and comrade Rochman, who was appointed secretary, organised it on a Socialistic basis. Since its formation it has done several things; first, the employes of the Salonica Company struck against a reduction of 18½ per cent., which we are glad to say they gained. Last Thursday a strike took place at the Egyptian Cigarette Company for an increase of 18 per cent., and Monday the secretary had an interview with the manager, who agreed to pay an increase, but refused to take back the men that struck. The strike therefore still continues, those who are out holding together wonderfully. The Union numbers 250, and expects shortly to include all cigarette makers.

CHAINMAKERS.—A large meeting of small chainmakers, of Cradley Heath and district, was held last week. T. Homer, who presided, said when they turned out on strike the bulk of the operatives would be with them. They had a better prospect before them than ever of gaining the advance. When they "turned out" two years ago, things were not so favourable as now. In many instances the men had been reduced from sixty to seventy per cent. below the 4s. list. They had now two powerful factors on their side—smallness of the employers' stocks and improved trade—which augured well for their success. It was an utter impossibility to get an advance of wages without resorting to a strike; therefore, they had to turn out to recover what had been taken from them. Notices had been sent to the employers intimating that work will cease on 30th inst. unless advance is granted. The cable-chainmakers are still idle, but one or two employers have consented to pay the advance, and their hands have been allowed to resume work. The other men express their determination to remain out until the employers give way.

"SIGNS OF BAD TRADE."—The following are extracts from the balance sheets of public companies published during June.—St. Katherine's Engineer Works, Edinburgh, average dividend for the past eight years is stated in the prospectus to have been 18½ per cent. Davy Brothers (Limited), earned £3,295 clear profits on the working of the year, Guiseley and Yeadon Coal Company (Limited), earned a profit in *six months* of £1,149, Lochore and Capeldrae Canal Coal Company (Limited) only earned a profit of £220, owing to strikes and other troubles, Niddrie and Benhar Coal Company (Limited), admitted a profit on the year of 8792, Tredegar Iron Company (Limited), have for the 12 months, "notwithstanding depression of trade and competition," says the report, a gross profit of £2,917, Ebbw Vale Steel, Coal, and Iron Company (Limited), "although the continued keen competition, both home and foreign, has kept profits at a very low level," the gross profits for the year are £65,577, John Brown and Company (Limited)—"The collieries have worked steadily, but owing to the low price of coal the result has not been so satisfactory as was anticipated, the net profit on the year's trading is £45,539," Bristol Waggon Works—During the year the net profits of the Company had been £7604, Darlington Steel and Iron Company (Limited)—Owing to an accident the profits *only* amounted to £9,462. These are a few samples, and are fairly typical of the stock. Besides the profits each director has a salary ranging from £250 in small concerns to £2000 a year in large, and these salaries have to be paid before dividends are spoken of. It is often urged that, suppose the profits were divided amongst the workmen, the share coming to each would be so small as to be unappreciable. This is so much more humbug, as it frequently amounts to several pounds per annum. Take the case of the Bristol Waggon Works quoted above. The sum is not a large one as compared with some of the others. And yet divided amongst the workmen it would have given each man £7 10s. That may be a small sum to the capitalist, but it is much to the poor man.—*Miner.*

AMERICA.—July 17.

Quiet prevails at the Burlington Yards in Kansas City, Mo. The work goes on as usual, and there has as yet been no collision between the police and the striking switchmen.

C. A. Russ and Co., granite contractors, at Green's Landing, M.E., rather shut down than accede to the demands of the working-men for a monthly pay-day and a scale of wages.

The Conference of the wage committee of window-glass workers and manufacturers at Pittsburg, adjourned on the 13th of July after practically confirming the wages of last year.

The Conference at Pittsburg of the wage committee of window glass workers and manufacturers adjourned on the 13th of July, after practically confirming the wages of last year.

At the Iron Moulders' Convention at St. Louis, Secretary Fox made a report showing receipts in general fund, 66,326 dols. 76 cents.; disbursements, 62,379 dols. 69 cents.; balance cash on hand, 3,947 dols. 7 cents.

The weavers employed by the Glasgow Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of dress goods at South Hadley Falls, Mass., struck yesterday for an increase of pay. The company employs 350 hands and pays 10,000 dols. monthly in wages.

A mass meeting of working-men held at Montreal, Canada, on the 14th of July, condemned the landing in Canada of undesirable immigrants, and called upon the Government to put a stop to the practice by imposing a fine of 1,000 dols. for each offence upon any steamship bringing such people to Canada.

Up to the beginning of July the special educational fund of the Knights of Labour, recently called for by General Master Workman Powderly, aggregated over 6,500 dols. As soon as Mr. Powderly feels that the fund will sustain the work in hand, it is understood he will send lecturers out to all the fields of labour.

About two hundred men and women employed by the Hatters' Fur-cutting Company, of Park Avenue and Walworth Street, Brooklyn, are on strike against low wages. The men claim that some of them are able to earn only 5 dols. a week, while some of the women earn only 2 dols. 50 cents. The Executive Board of D. A. 49, to which the strikers are attached, has been asked to try to settle the matter. It is believed that such a settlement will be made.

The employes of the Norway Iron and Steel Works at Boston, Mass., met on the 15th July to consider a 5 to 20 per cent. cut down. The speakers believed the superintendent had reduced wages without the knowledge of the proprietors to cover 25,000 dols. expenditure resulting from mismanagement and for the benefit of his brother, a contractor. Knights of Labour officials advised the appointment of a committee to lay the grievance before the proprietors.

The Flint Glass Workers' Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, has concluded its labours. The wage scale was slightly increased. The glass packers' application to be admitted into the union was refused.

Eighty employes at the Columbia Iron Works, at Hainesport, Burlington County, near here, struck on the 13th of July. They demanded the restoration of 10 per cent. which was taken from their wages last winter, and weekly instead of bi-weekly payments. The owners of the works refused to accede to the demands of the men, and the latter quit work at once.

The journeymen plumbers will hold a Convention in Boston on July 30th. Within the past year a number of locals have been added to the National District, two having recently been formed in Washington. A circular has been issued inviting the International Plumbers' Union to participate. The International Plumbers' Union is almost as strong in point of membership as the National District, and if it should decide to send delegates to the Convention an amalgamation of the two organisations would be looked for.

Lodge No. 1 of the United Order of Carpenters and Joiners has obtained an injunction in the Supreme Court of New York to prevent the proposed consolidation of the United Order with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. General Secretary P. J. McGuire, of the latter organisation, pronounced it "a big bluff to scare members of the United Order who are afraid of the law." Mr. McGuire said the opposition was only an effort of a very small minority to defeat the will of the majority. The "kickers" had been called upon time and again for an account of their finances, under the laws of the State, and had refused to give it. "But the milk in the cocoa-nut," said Mr. McGuire, "is that the walking delegates and salaried officers of the kicking lodges are afraid of losing a job when the amalgamation takes place. The salaried officers are all against the scheme."

H. F. C.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

ITALY.

ROLESINE (VENETIA).—The peasants of the southern district of the Venetian province are about as badly off to-day as they were this time five years ago at the time of their great strike for wages. They earn from 25 to 40 centesimi (2½. to 4d.) in the winter season, and in summer 80c. (8d.) a-day. It is only during the ten or twelve days of harvest that by labouring fourteen hours in the parched and burning fields that they manage to make from 60 c. to 70 c. a-day. It may be remembered by some that the strike in question was repressed by the military, and with much brutality, and that some of those imprisoned for leading the movement were kept in jail for a year before being tried and set free as innocent.

GENOVA.—Here is another nice little item of usury in Italy. While the *Democratico* of Cremona complains of the high rates of usury there, in Genoa money is lent on articles at the rate of 10 per cent a month, 120 per cent per annum, and if after the month the articles are not redeemed the rate is doubled.

VERCELLI.—At a certain small button-factory here fraudulent proceedings on the part of the master have been going on for nearly two years without being discovered. The scales in which the work of the employes was tested weekly were loaded so as to falsify the weight of what each worker brought, and in this simple fashion each man was defrauded of a small portion of his weekly wage. Italian exploiters certainly bring their minds to bear on the smallest details of labour: there is no foolish pride about them!

MILAN.—The basket-makers on strike have succeeded in obtaining their modest demands of a few hours less work and a franc or two more weekly wages. They have received all the help possible from their fellow-workers and friends, needy themselves.

NEW JOURNALS.—*Il Nuovo Combattiamo* (Genoa), *Il Muratore* (Turin), *La Spira* (Naples), all Communist-Anarchist papers, are making their appearance in the world of Socialist journalism. We wish them success.

SANTAFIORA.—The workers in the mercury-mines near here being exposed to continual dangers owing to want of proper arrangements in the mines, have demanded a rise in wages. Far from their demand being even taken into consideration, they have been dismissed at once. The innocents thereupon turned to Crispi for advice and help against the proprietor!

"SOCIALISTS ALL!"—The same Crispi who in the Italian Parliament the other day wound up a speech about poverty and begging in the large cities, and society providing for the wants of the starving and so forth, by declaring that "he was in favour of the greatest possible freedom for one and all—always within the limits of constitutionalism." Bravo, Crispi! we are "all Socialists," are we not?

M. M.

At last Amilcare Cipriani has been amnestied by the Italian Government, and as soon as it became known that our friend was again to come amidst the living, everywhere in democratic and revolutionary Italy the Socialists began to feast the good tidings. At Reggio d'Emilia fifteen hundred persons, headed by brass bands, walked along the streets, shouting "Viva, Cipriani! Abasso la Camorro! Abasso i calunniatori!" (Down with the informer and the calumniators!). At Ravenna all the revolutionary circles have been very animated by the same event. But after all, Cipriani had not been set free. King Umberto had remitted the twenty-five years' hard labour he had got from corrupt judges, who sentenced him contrary to all law. Immediately afterwards he was again apprehended, because at the time of his service in the regular army he abandoned the colours of Savoy in order to follow Garibaldi to Aspromonte. He was tried by court-martial at Milan on Saturday 28th, and (for a wonder) acquitted; being thereupon set at liberty. We hope this is not to be followed once more by an arrest on a trumped-up charge, but that our heroic comrade has been really rendered back to his friends and to the cause of the Social Revolution.

V. D.

SPAIN.

LINARES.—A Socialist society has lately been inaugurated in this town at a meeting which was numerously attended and enthusiastic in feeling.

MADRID.—The National Union of Workers in Iron and other metals will celebrate their usual Congress in September next.

SAN JUAN DE LAS ABADESAS.—The machinists of the railroad to these mines have declared themselves on strike, on account of ill-treatment.

BARCELONA.—A strike initiated in one shoe-factory here has extended to one-half of the workers in this trade. The capitalists recognise the movement as serious, and seven or eight of them are combining against the demands of the strikers.

BILBAO.—200 navvies have struck for a 10½ hours working day, instead of the 13 which the contractors impose upon them. Their attitude is at present firm and quiet, and they expect to win.

M. M.

DENMARK.

Our comrade Axel Danielson, the editor of *Arbetet* (Labour) who some weeks ago was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, has again been found "guilty" by the bourgeois magistrate of his land and sentenced to ten months' more solitary confinement. But at the same time we are glad to say that the Socialist movement there seems to increase in proportion to the persecutions of those who devote their energies to the cause of labour emancipation.

V. D.

STRIKE OF NAVVIES IN PARIS.

PARIS.—There has been going on for several days past a great strike of navvies in Paris, which threatens to assume very important and threatening proportions. The accounts of it given by the ordinary press are wholly untrustworthy, but we are arranging for a full and accurate report next week.

S.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

ONE of the most amusing incidents that has occurred lately, and which has caused much merriment in Socialist circles, is the recent action of the Metropolitan Board of Works. It will be remembered that this body—which has lately been in such bad odour, owing to the swindling carried on by the surveyors, architects, and other agents employed by them—had the impudence to make a bye-law last December, which had for its object the prevention of collections being made in the parks, commons, etc., under their control, no doubt with the object of crippling our propaganda; but when our comrades commenced the open-air meetings this season, it was agreed that we should defy this decree, which had been endorsed by the Home Secretary and by Act of Parliament had become law. Very large meetings were held at Victoria Park, and our income rose from a few shillings weekly to over £2 one week, and nearly the same amount the next. During this time the names of our comrades S. Mainwaring, W. B. Parker, and F. Charles were taken, as also the name of our indefatigable friend Annie Besant, with a view to summonses being issued. But at the last they seem to have funked it, because they knew perfectly well, in the words of the Home Secretary, that the forcing of the bye-law would cause more trouble and irritation than by dropping it; but in order that the Board might not appear to have lost its dignity they have made a brand new bye-law, forbidding collections where nobody has ever wanted to make them, and where there is no one likely to give anything—viz., in the parts of the parks, commons, etc., where no meetings are held! What fools these fellows are.

P.

THE women of the dives are not immoral by nature. They are women and daughters of women, with human passions, human appetites, and human desires. Nine out of ten would give up their lives of shame were any avenue of comfortable existence open to them. They are the effects, not the causes of sin. Some few may have become what they are by excess of natural passions in early life, but it does not take long for their course to develop into a hum-drum business that they would gladly exchange for a better. But drink and abandon and the curses of Pharisees soon lead them to believe that there is nothing else for them in the world. Moralists and reformers, begin your work in another direction.—*Baltimore Critic*.

THE SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

OFFICES: 13 FARRINGTON ROAD, E.C.

The Offices of the Socialist League will be open for the sale of *Commonweal* and all other Socialist publications from 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day except Sunday. The Secretary will be in attendance from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily.

Executive.—Monday, August 6th, being Bank Holiday, the Council meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 7th, 1888.

London Members' Meeting.—The next monthly meeting of members will take place on Monday, August 13, 1888, at 13 Farringdon Road, at 9 o'clock.

"COMMONWEAL" PRINTING FUND.

Langley, 2s.; P. W., 6d.; C. J. F., 2s. 6d.; K. F., 1s.; A. W. Jalfow, 1s.

REPORTS.

FULHAM.—Tuesday evening, opposite Liberal Club, Bullock and Groser spoke to fair audience. Sunday morning Tarleton addressed capital meeting. Fair sale *Weal*, and another member made. Owing to bad weather no evening meeting held.—S. B. G.

MERTON AND MITCHAM.—Last Sunday morning good meeting on Fair Green, addressed by Kitz, D. Nicoll, and Eden. Good sale of *Commonweal*. Collection local propaganda 1s. 2½d. In the evening social gathering at Merton Club room.

ABERDEEN.—At Castle Street, Saturday night, Aiken presiding, Leatham addressed large and sympathetic crowd on the Banner Mill shareholders' treatment of their employes (who are on strike just now) and on the Labour problem in general. Questions answered at close. At Sunday night branch meeting indoors, Leatham read lecture on "War" to good audience.—J. L.

GLASGOW.—We had excellent assistance from Smith and Davidson, of Edinburgh, this week, who were here on a holiday. Saturday evening, despite rain, Smith, Downie, and Glasier spoke on Jail Square. Sunday mid-day, Smith, Davidson, and Glasier spoke to large appreciative audience. At Paisley Road, evening, Smith, Gilbert, and Glasier spoke, while Pollock, Adams, and McCulloch pushed literature. *Commonweal* sold out.—J. B. G.

NORWICH.—Tuesday last a debate began in Gordon Hall between Mowbray, who opened, and Mr. Scurl, who replied, each taking an hour. The hall was quite full; debate adjourned for a week. Thursday, good meeting at Yarmouth, held by Poynts and Mowbray. The authorities have passed a bye-law, not to allow any meetings there, as there have been several complaints about our meetings; we intend carrying on meetings in Yarmouth, if not at that spot, then at another; Friday night, good meeting on St. Catharine's Plain, by Mowbray and Morley. Sunday morning meeting held at St. Faith's. In afternoon large meeting in Market Place, and another in evening addressed by Mowbray; fair sale papers and good collections.—A. T. S.

WALSLEY.—Indoor meeting Monday, addressed by Deakin, Sanders, and Guillemard. Sanders held open-air meeting, Sunday, on West Bromwich Road. Large audience and good sale literature. No outdoor meeting on Saturday owing to wet.—J. T. D.

LECTURE DIARY.

LONDON.

Acton.—Any information from Secretary Harnett, 7 Redmore Road, Hammersmith.

Clerkenwell.—Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Rd., E.C.

Fulham.—8 Effie Road, Walham Green. Sunday at 8 p.m.

Hackney.—Enquiries, communications, etc., to E. Lefevre, Secretary, 28 Percy Terrace, Victoria Rd., Hackney Wick.

Hammersmith.—Kelmescott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday August 5, at 8 p.m.

Merton.—Club-house, 3 Clare Villas, Merton Road, Singlegate.

Mile-end and Bethnal Green.—95 Boston St., Hackney Road.

North London.—Secretary, Nelly Parker, 143 Cavendish Buildings, opposite Holborn Town Hall. The business meetings will be held on Friday evenings at 6 Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, after the open-air meeting at Ossulton Street. All members are asked to attend at Ossulton St. at 8 o'clock. On Friday evening, August 10, a Social Evening will be given. Refreshments provided. Members of other branches welcomed; free admission.

Plaistow.—A branch has been formed here and is commencing a vigorous propaganda in this district. All communications to be addressed to A. Barker, 4 Osborne Terrace, Leyton, E.

St. Georges in the East.—A meeting of the members of this branch will be held at 23 Princes Square, on Sunday morning after the meeting at Leman Street. Rochmann, secretary.

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen (Scottish Section).—Secretary, J. Leatham, 15 St Nicholas Street. Sunday night meetings, Baker Street Hall, 6.30. Choir practice at 46 Marischal Street on Thursday evenings at 8.

Bradford.—Read's Coffee Tavern, Ivegate. Meets Tuesdays at 8.

Carnoustie (Scottish Section: Forfarshire).—Meeting every Tuesday, at 8 p.m., in the Carnoustie Restaurant. H. M'Cluskey, Millar Street, Secy.

Dundee (Scott. Sect.).—Meetings every Sunday in the Trades Hall, opposite Tay Bridge Station.

Edinburgh (Scottish Land and Labour League).—35 George IV. Bridge. Meetings for Discussion, Thursdays at 8 p.m.

Galashiels (Scott Sect.).—J. Walker, 6 Victoria St., sec. **Gallatown and Dysart** (Scottish Section: Fife).—Meet every Tuesday at 7 p.m. in Gallatown Public School. Secretary, A. Paterson, 152 Rosslyn St.

Glasgow.—84 John St. Reading-room open 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily. Discussion every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. On Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Leeds.—Clarendon Buildings, Victoria Rd. and Front Row. Open every evening. Business meeting Saturdays at 8 p.m. communications to T. Paylor, 11 Sheldon Street, Holbeck, Leeds.

Leicester.—Hosiery Union, Horsefair St. Fridays at 8.

Lochgelly (Scottish Section: Fife).—Secs. (*pro tem.*), John Greig and Hugh Conway, The Square.

Norwich.—Monday, at 8, Debate in Gordon Hall between C. W. Mowbray and Mr. Scurl. Tuesday, 8.30, Members' Meeting. Wednesday, at 8.30, Choir Practice. Saturday, 8 until 10.30, Co-operative Clothing Association.

Oxford.—Temperance Hall, 25½ Pembroke Street. Wednesdays, at 8.30 p.m.

Walsall.—Lecture Room, back of Temperance Hall. Mondays at 8 p.m.

West Calder (Scottish Section).—Sec., Robert Lindsay, West Calder.

OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

SUNDAY 5.

10.30...Starch GreenHammersmith Branch
11.30...Latimer Road Station ...Hammersmith Branch
11.30...Mitcham Fair GreenThe Branch
11.30...Regent's ParkJames, Brooks, & Cores
11.30...Walham GreenFulham Branch
11.30...Hyde ParkBrooks
7 ...Clerkenwell GreenJames
7 ...Weltje Road, opposite Ravenscourt Park
.....Hammersmith Branch

Tuesday.

8.30...Fulham—opposite Liberal Club.....Fulham Bh.

Friday.

7.30...Euston Rd.—Ossulton Street ...James & Fuller

EAST END.

SUNDAY 5.

Mile-end Waste ... 11 ...Mrs. Schack.
"Salmon and Ball" ... 11 ...Nicoll.
Leman Street, Shadwell ... 11 ...Parker.
Gibraltar Walk, Bethnal Green Road. ... 7 ...Parker.
Kingsland Green ... 11.30...Mainwaring.
Victoria Park ... 3.15...Parker.
Triangle, Hackney Road ... 8 ...Parker.
Stanford Hill ... 7.30 ...Brooks, M'waring

TUESDAY.
Mile-end Waste ... 8.30...Cores, M'waring.

WEDNESDAY.
Broadway, London Fields 8.30...Cores, M'waring.

THURSDAY.
Packington St., Essex Road 8.30...Nicoll & Fuller.

FRIDAY.
Philpot St., Commercial Rd. 8.30...Cores, Parker, and Mainwaring.

SATURDAY.
Mile-end Waste ... 8 ...Parker & Cores.

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen.—Saturday: Castle Street, at 8 p.m.

Leeds.—Sunday: Hunslet Moor, at 11 a.m.; Vicar's Croft, at 7 p.m.

Leicester.—Sunday: Russel Square, at 11 a.m.

Norwich.—Sunday: Market Place, at 3 and 7.30.

North Walsham, Sunday at 11.
Wymondham, Sunday at 11.
St. Faiths, Sunday at 11.30.
Crostwick Common, Sunday at 3.
Thorpe, Sunday at 8 p.m.
Yarmouth, opposite Town Hall, Thursday at 7.30.
St Catharine's Plain, Friday at 8.15 p.m.
Stump Cross, Saturday at 8.15.

Hoxton.—Persons wishing to join this branch, which is in process of formation, should communicate with H. D. Morgan, 22 Nicholas Street, Hoxton.

EAST-END PROPAGANDA.—A meeting of all interested in the Socialist propaganda in the East-end of London will be held at the Berner Street International Club, Commercial Road, E., on Saturday evening at 10.

THE LABOUR UNION.—WOOLWICH.—Arsenal Gates (open-air), Sunday August 5th, George Bernard Shaw. Aug. 12, A. K. Donald.

NORWICH.—On August 12th and 13th a great Socialist Demonstration will be held. Speakers: William Morris, Annie Besant, C. J. Faulkner, Mrs. Schack, S. Mainwaring, W. Ogden (Oxford Branch), Herbert Burrows, C. W. Mowbray, and others.

ZUKERTORT CHESS CLUB, 217 City Road, E.C.—This Club asks us to notify our readers of its existence; that it is well fitted up; and that a first-class man has been secured who gives three hours' instruction every evening.

SOCIALIST LEAGUE LITERATURE.

Chants for Socialists. By William Morris. . 1d.
Organised Labour: The Duty of the Trades' Unions in Relation to Socialism. By Thomas Binning (London Society of Compositors). . 1d.

The Commune of Paris. By E. Belfort Bax, Victor Dave, and William Morris. . 2d.

The Aims of Art. By Wm. Morris. Biju edition, 3d.; Large paper, 6d.

The Rights of Labour according to John Ruskin. By Thomas Barclay. . 1d

The Tables Turned; or, Nupkins Awakened. A Socialist Interlude. By William Morris. In Wrapper . 4d.

The Manifesto of the Socialist League. Annotated by E. Belfort Bax and William Morris. An exposition of the principles on which the League is founded. . 1d.

Useful Work v. Useless Toil. By William Morris. . 1d.

"All for the Cause!" Song. Words by William Morris; Music by E. Belfort Bax. 4to, 4 pp. 6d. per dozen, 4s. 6d

Mrs. Grundy (Cartoon). By Walter Crane. Fine hand-made large paper. . 6d.

The Chicago Martyrs:

Containing the Speeches of the Men, an Abstract of the Record of the Trial, and a Brief Introduction. With Portraits. Price 6d., post free 7½d.

Apply for Copies at *Commonweal* Office, 13 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

A. R. PARSONS'

BOOK ON

ANARCHISM:

Its Philosophy and Scientific Basis.

English and German Editions now ready.

PRICES: Handsomely Bound in Cloth and Gilt, 5s. Paper Covers, 2s.—post free.

Order the Book from your bookseller, or from MRS. A. R. PARSONS, Publisher, 735 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.

UNITED SOCIALIST EXCURSION.

AN EXCURSION of the LONDON SOCIALISTS will take place on

BANK HOLIDAY
(AUGUST 6TH, 1888)

to PETERSHAM PARK,

Organised by the Socialist League and foreign sections.

PETERSHAM PARK is adjacent to Richmond Park, and is beautifully situated close to the River Thames.

A SELECT BAND HAS BEEN ENGAGED. A QUADRILLE PARTY WILL BE PRESIDED OVER BY EFFICIENT M.C.'S.

All the Old English Sports. Boating on the River.

Refreshments provided for Members only, for which tickets must be secured.

Fares there and back, 1s. 3d.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Waterloo at 8.30 a.m., but all trains throughout the day to Richmond are available. Ticket-holders can also return by any train, but a special will be run about 9 p.m.

TICKETS can be had at Office of Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road; Autonomie Club, 6 Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road; Communist Club, 49, Tottenham Street, W.; International Clubs, Berner Street and Princes Square; Detloff, 18 Sun Street, Finsbury.

J. LANE, Treas.
W. B. PARKER, Sec.

No. 6 of "The Socialist Platform"

JUST PUBLISHED, 24pp., 1d.

TRUE AND FALSE SOCIETY.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

Price 1d.; post free, 1½d. Usual price to Branches or the trade.

Commonweal Office, 13 Farringdon Rd., London, E.C.

SPECIAL PRICES

FOR REMAINDERS.

ALL FOR THE CAUSE.

By W. MORRIS, with Music by E. B. BAX.

Threepence.

AIMS OF ART.

By W. MORRIS. On good paper.

Twopence.

The above will be sent on receipt of stamps by Secretary, *Commonweal* Office, 13 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

Labour Emancipation League

CLUB AND INSTITUTE,

1 Hoxton Square, E.

CONCERT AND SOCIAL EVENING

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, at 8.30.

Admission by Programme, Twopence.

IRISH MINSTRELSY:

Being a selection of

IRISH SONGS, LYRICS, AND BALLADS.

Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by

H. HALLIDAY SPARLING.

Enlarged and Revised Edition, with Cover designed by MAY MORRIS.

Royal 8vo, 516 pp., cloth, 3s. 6d.

Walter Scott, Warwick Lane, E.C.

Just Published, post 8vo, 202 pp., 4s. 6d.

SIGNS OF CHANGE.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

Being seven Lectures, delivered on various occasions for the Socialist League.

Reeves & Turner, 193 Strand; or *Commonweal* Office.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM MORRIS and JOSEPH LANE at 13 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON