

THE COMMONWEAL

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1888.

WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

NOTES ON NEWS.

MR. MATTHEWS, in giving a well-deserved tribute to Sir Charles Warren for acting up to the heart's desire of a Coercionist, denied that the police had lost their popularity with the great mass of the people. That may well be, as it is not easy to lose that which one has never had; but we may safely assert in Mr. Matthews' teeth that there are many thousands of people who used to think nothing about the police, or looked on them as a necessary useful machine, who now look upon them with active detestation. Many a worthy citizen has had his love for law-'n'-order shaken by the "admirable courage" of Sir Charles Warren; indeed, that is the definite gain that we have got from Trafalgar Square.

The Government have driven the *Times* Protection Bill (as the *Daily News* happily calls it) through in the lump, and have thereby shown us once more, if we needed another example, how tremendously powerful the rich men who govern society are, and in what a false position those men put themselves who attack some of the consequences of this tyranny, while they are not prepared to attack the tyranny itself. This wretched Bill provides a council of three to report on the hopes and necessities of the Irish, which everybody already knows all about, with the intention of swaying public opinion to the stark reactionist side again. Of course, the three will look at any evidence which is brought before them from the purely conventional point of view. It can only be hoped that the result of the humbug will be to push the Irish Question on a stage further by exasperating both sides a little more, and making the country feel more than it now does the idiotic dead-lock which greed and jingoism have got us into.

☞ I must say that our comrade Bax's appeal to us to consider the Question of Africa is very timely. Here we have now the Pope taking the matter up, and urging the exploiters on to their task, and a Cardinal preaching on the subject to a most respectable audience aenent it; an audience who were naturally, whatever their religious differences might be, most lovingly unanimous on this point. One paper says that this task of civilising Africa is well worthy of Modern Christianity. Surely that is undeniable. Tom Turnpenny never had a better job offered to him; 20 per cent. and the Gospel (or a thousand per cent. for what I know) are tempting indeed. To save your soul and your business at one stroke is certainly making the best of two worlds.

☞ It is true that some simple people might say: Why are the English philanthropists and the Italian pietists so anxious about the interior of Africa, when the interior of London is so handy to them? Would it not be easier to deal with wage-slavery at home than chattel-slavery abroad? Would not a resolute attempt to get rid of that do away with far more misery than the abolition of the slave-trade in Africa? Is it not pretty certain that the extinction of wage-slavery would render all forms of slavery unprofitable, and therefore cut them up by the roots?

☞ Well, these are simple questions! The philanthropists, Italian and English, Catholic and Protestant, are anxious about the African chattel-slavery just because they are anxious about the English and Italian wage-slavery—that is, they are anxious that it should continue without much friction, and allow them to go on living (as an Arab slave-dealer does) on other people's misery. It is true some of them who are able with a mighty effort to bring their minds to bear upon the condition of the Interior of London, and who are not more ill-natured than other people, are shocked at the consequences of wage-slavery. But then nature will not allow us to grieve too much over other people's misery (not even the best of us) if we cannot remedy it; and since these capitalist-philanthropists are forced to see that the only remedy involves the loss of their position of idle superiority, there is to them no remedy, and they soon cease to grieve or to think of the unhappiness of London.

☞ Flatly it is much easier to deal with the African slavery than with that of London; always so long as you are prepared to make wage-slavery and its misery take the place of chattel-slavery and its misery

in Africa, as it has done in Europe, and in the process to destroy whatever compensatory pleasure exists in the ruder form of servitude. The Cardinal drew a moving picture of the sufferings of the human merchandize in transit, and we have got that well into our minds now. But how can we who live comfortably ever get into our minds the multitudinous suffering, the forms of which are too numerous to reckon up, of the millions at home whom our philanthropists cannot deliver from their slavery? Or how many new forms of suffering, of which we at home should hear nothing, would not the importation of wage-slavery into barbarous countries create?

☞ To put this matter in the fairest way possible—the present rulers of society are bound by their position to seek for new markets in order to work off the stock of wares which they go on producing by means of partly unpaid labour; they *must* do this whatever fresh suffering the process entails on the barbarous population they civilise, or the civilised population which they degrade far below barbarism. In the barbarism which they destroy they can only supplant one form of slavery by another; and in the civilisation which they uphold they are powerless to stem the flood of misery. In all this there is one element of good, that their necessities are leading gradually but swiftly to the extinction of the system which has produced all the misery and incapacity.

Mr. Balfour has further endeared himself to his countrymen and the world at large, by laughing in his seat in Parliament when he was questioned about a poor man who went mad in Limerick jail. No obligatcry words could add to the disgrace which the mere statement of this fact involves. This person afterwards said that Kennedy was treated with "great kindness." Pray, was that *before* he went mad or *afterwards*? We Socialists know pretty well what the "kindness" of English prisons is, and the public have lately heard something of the "kindness" of Irish ones. So the question is worth asking.

Mr. Wilberforce Bryant, in addressing the shareholders of his very prosperous and no doubt highly philanthropic concern, has really gone beyond the license which good-natured people are apt to allow to persons driven into a corner. As to his figures and explanations we know that every statement made can be figured and explained away, while the fact of dreary life-long torment, falsely called work, and something more than *semi*-starvation still remains, since indeed, as our comrade *Freedom* remarks, averages don't fill people's bellies. Let all that pass until Mr. Bryant chooses to explain why the 15 per cent. dividend lately declared does not go to the workers whose labour has earned it. And again, Mr. Bryant's coarse abuse of Mrs. Besant and Herbert Burrows is not difficult to bear, and no doubt our comrades look upon it as a certificate of honour, as showing that they at least have done something.

But the accusation which Mr. Bryant made against the Trades' Council, of admitting that the girls had nothing to complain of while at the same time they were supporting the strike, was a serious one; as, if it had been true, they must have been stigmatised as acting with treachery towards the workers who had trusted them, to say nothing about their humbugging the general public. Happily, in her letter to the *Pall Mall* of August 3rd, Mrs. Besant disposes of this falsehood, and Mr. Bryant must finally be set down as a kind of champion of shabbiness, really a prize animal of his kind. Meantime, there are the match-girls, and many thousands like them, not to be disposed of so easily as Mr. Bryant! How long will it last? Can anything to come be quite as bad as our present "Society"? W. M.

Hopwood, Q.C., Recorder, in charging the grand jury at the Liverpool Quarter Sessions, entered into a long defence of his lenient sentences, which have been the subject of considerable comment. "Long sentences were cruel to the prisoner and injurious to the community. The theory that long sentences would afford time for reflection, education, and reform had not worked successfully. They only made the criminal classes more violent and cruel and a source of large and an necessary expense to the taxpayers."

This is quite a portion of the same subject as that affected by the "curious return" dealt with elsewhere. There is no individual link in a chain. The Rev. Sydney Smith, in his articles on the iniquitous Game Laws, dwelt on the shameful fact that one day's sport for the lord of the manor or the squire often meant the ruin of as much food as would have kept the whole village for half the year; that this waste of crops—though nominally compensated for—seldom was really repaid to the suffering cultivator; that the high preserving naturally meant stringent punishments for any infringement by the starving of the village; often meant the breaking up of the homestead, the wife and family to the workhouse, the husband and perhaps eldest son to the county jail.

For knocking down rabbit or hare, perhaps in the man's own gateway,—jail—loss of name—of work—of home; next, and naturally, more crime (?), severer punishment, and so

"Heap heavier still the fetters, bar closer still the grate,
Patient as sheep we yield us up unto your cruel hate."

And so prisons—of both sorts—grow and grow, and so also does the debt grow which "pruputty" owes; owes, in that it is pledged for the building and supporting its jails; but owes in that more serious sense, to the mass whom they have robbed and made criminal and poor.

"Choked with the soil for which you lust
The bit of clay for whose delight
You grasp, is mortgaged, too; Death might
Foreclose the very day in dust."

T. S.

THE REVOLT OF GHENT.

(Continued from p. 243.)

FROISSART goes on to say:—

"This Saturday in the morning Philip van Artevelde ordained and commanded that every man should make him ready to God, and caused masses to be sung in divers places by certain friars that were with him; and so every man confessed him, and prayed to God for grace and mercy. And there were certain sermons made, enduring an hour and a half; and there it was shewed to people by these friars and clerks, figuring them to the people of Israel, whom King Pharaoh kept long in servitude: and how after by the grace of God they were delivered, and led into the Land of Behest by Moses and Aaron, and King Pharaoh and the Egyptians slain and taken. 'In likewise,' quoth these friars, 'ye good people, ye be kept in servitude by your lord the Earl of Flanders, and by your neighbours of Bruges, before whom now ye be come, and shall be fought with by all likelihood, for your enemies have great will to fight with you, for they fear little your puissance. But sirs, take no heed to that, for God, who knoweth and seeth all things, shall have mercy on you. Nor think nothing of that ye have left behind you, for ye may well know it is without recoverance if ye be discomfited, therefore sell your lives valiantly, and die if there be none other remedy honourably. And be not dismayed if great puissance of people issue out of Bruges against you, for victory lieth not in puissance of people, but it is all only God; and by his grace it hath been often times seen, as well by the Macabeus as by the Romans, that a small people of good will, trusting in the grace of God, hath discomfited a great number of people; and sirs, in this quarrel ye have good right and a just cause, and therefore by many reasons ye ought to be hardy and of good comfort.'

"Thus with such words and other these friars preached to the people that morning, wherewith they were well content. And three parts of the host were houselled, showing themselves to have great trust in God. And after these masses sung, then they assembled together on a little hill, and there Philip van Artevelde, by great sentence, showed them from point to point, the right that they thought they had in their quarrel; and how that often times the town of Ghent had required their lord the Earl to have mercy on them, but they could never come to no point with him, but to the great confusion and damage of the town of Ghent, and to the inhabitants thereof; also saying, how they were then come so far forth, that to recoil again they could not: and also then to return (all things considered) they could win nothing thereby, for they had left nothing behind them but poverty and heaviness; and moreover, he said, 'sirs, think neither of your wives nor children, but think of your honour.' Thus such fair words Philip van Artevelde showed among them, for he was well languaged, and could speak right well, and well it became him; and finally he said, 'Now, fair lords, let us truly and equally depart our victual each to other like brethren without any manner of outrage: for when this is spent, it must behove us to seek for new, if we think to live.'

"And so then right humbly the carts were discharged, and the bread was divided by the constables, and the two tuns of wine, the bottoms were set upward; and so there they dined with the bread and with the wine, and were content with their small repast for that time, and felt themselves better disposed, both in courage and in their members, than and they had eaten more meat.

"And when this dinner was past, then they set themselves in order, and drew themselves within their *ribauderoux*, the which were high stakes, bound with iron and sharp pointed, which they used ever to bear with them in their war; and so they set them before their battle, and closed themselves within them: and in this estate the three squires that were sent from the Earl to see their demeaning found them: for

they approached so near that they might well aview them, for they came just to their stakes; but the Ghentois never stirred for all them, but let them alone, and made semblant that they were right joyful of their coming.

"Then these courriers rode to Bruges to the Earl, and found him in his lodging, with a great number of knights and squires with him: so they came through the press to the Earl, and they spake out aloud, because the Earl would they should be heard: and so there they showed how they had ridden so near to the Ghentois, that they might have shot at them if they had list, but they suffered them to pass peaceably; and also they showed how they had seen their banners. Then the Earl demanded what number of people they were by estimation: they answered, that surely as they could descry, they passed not a five or six thousand. Then the Earl said, 'Well, let every man apparel himself, I will go fight with them: they shall not depart without battle.' And therewith the trumpets did sound through Bruges, and then every man armed him, and assembled in the market place, and set themselves in order with their banners, as was the usage. And before the Earl's lodging assembled lords, knights, and squires.

"When everything was ready, then the Earl went to the market place, and saw there great number of people well ordered and arranged, whereof he rejoiced; and so at his commandment every man drew in good order into the fields. It was great pleasure to behold them: they were a forty thousand armed men, and so, what a horseback and afoot. They came near to the place where the Ghentois were, and there they rested: and by that time that the Earl was come thither, it was past noon and the sun began to decline. Then some said to the Earl, 'Sir, ye see yonder your enemies, they be but a handful of men, as to the regard of your company, and sir, they cannot fly away; we would counsel you not to fight with them this night, let them alone till to-morrow, and sir, thereby ye shall see what they will do; they shall be feeble than they be now, for they have nothing to eat.' The Earl accorded well to that counsel, and would that it should so have been done; but they of Bruges were so hot and hasty to fight, that they would not abide, but said, set on them, they shall not long endure; and so then they of Bruges began to shoot guns at them: and then they of Ghent discharged at once three hundred guns at one shot, and so turned about the plash of water, and caused the sun to be in the eyes of them of Bruges, the which grieved them sore, and so entered in among them and cried 'Ghent'; and as soon as they of Bruges heard them cry 'Ghent' and heard so many guns come in among them, and saw how they set full front on them, like falsehearted people and of evil courage, they gave way to the Ghentois to enter in among them; and so without any defence they cast down their weapons and turned their backs: then the Ghentois, seeing well how their enemies were discomfited, kept themselves still close together, and beat down on both sides and before them, and ever went forth crying 'Ghent'; saying also, 'Follow, follow, our enemies are discomfited, and let us enter into Bruges with them; God hath regarded us this evening by his pity.' And as they said, so they did, for they pursued them of Bruges sharply; and as they overtook them they slew them, and tarried not, but kept on still their way, and ever they of Bruges fled on before: there were many slain and beaten down, for among them of Bruges there was no defence.

"I trow there was never so unhappy people, nor more recreantly maintained themselves, for all the great pride and bobance that they were of before. Some would think and suppose by imagination that there had been some treason, the which was not so; it was none other but their simple defence and evil fortune that fell on them.

"When the Earl of Flanders and the company that was about him saw the evil order and rule of them of Bruges, and saw how they were discomfited by their own folly, and could see no recoverance, for they fled away before the Ghentois, the Earl then was abashed, and all they that were about him, and so discomfited, that they fled away, every man to save himself. Of a truth, if they of Bruges would have returned again, and assailed the Ghentois with their help, they had been likely to have recovered all again; but they saw no remedy, for they fled toward Bruges as fast as they might; the father tarried not for the son, nor the son for the father.

"So then the men of arms and all brake their array, but they had no list to take the way to Bruges: the press was so great in the way toward Bruges, that it was marvel to see and to hear the clamour and cry of them that were slain and hurt; and the Ghentois following them of Bruges, crying 'Ghent, Ghent,' still going forward, and beating down of people. The most part of the men of arms would not put themselves in that peril; howbeit, the Earl was counselled to draw to Bruges, and to be one of the first that should enter, and then to close the gates, to the intent that the Ghentois should not be lords of Bruges. The Earl seeing none other remedy, nor no recoverance by abiding in the field, for he saw well every man fled, and also it was dark night, wherefore he believed the counsel that was given him, and so took the way toward Bruges, with his banner before him, and so came to the gate, and entered with the first and a forty with him. Then he set men to keep the gate, and to close it if the Ghentois did follow: then the Earl rode to his own lodging, and sent all about the town, commanding every man, on pain of death, to draw to the market place. The intention of the Earl was to recover the town by that means; but he did not, as ye shall hear after."

(To be concluded).

He who will not reason is a bigot; he who cannot is a fool; he who dare not is a slave.

TRUE ECONOMY.

WORK FOR FOOD AND FOOD FOR WORK.

It would seem madness to some of the very superior persons who are called Professors of Political Economy, to say that they had best burn their books and study Ebenezer Elliott, and yet in his works will be found some very useful matter and argument in support of a complete revolution in the matter of what is called "Poor Relief." In the preface to "The Splendid Village" is an argument which is rapidly coming home to the property owners, who are finding the realisable values being gradually eaten away by the constantly and rapidly increasing load of debt, for which local rates are pledged for many years ahead. The "Loans" which local authorities are raising on the security of the ratepayer's property is, much of it, extravagantly and corruptly expended on "Pauper Palaces," and the result of twenty-five years of such work is now beginning to be understood.

A curious return has just been presented to the City of London Poor Law Guardians. One woman had been in and out of the work-house twenty-three years and 148 days, had two children, was only twenty-seven years of age, and had already cost the ratepayers £382. Another single woman was aged thirty-four, who had three children in the schools, and who had cost £540. A third was thirty-seven years of age, and had cost the parish £750. These three single women with their ten children had cost the ratepayers over £1,600. Hurrah! So much for "our sturdy English common-sense and business capacity" of which we hear so much twaddle. Where is the business capacity after all, which drives the price of labour down and makes it up in parish doles to the mother—with the addition of a degraded pauper-bred race of starvelings?

PAUPER CHILDREN.

"Dwarfish, famish'd, and weakly stooping,
Bloodless fingers beside them drooping,
Listless, lifeless, and nothing hoping,—
Pauper babes are these:
Smileless, aged, and woe-begone,
With the prominent jaws of the skeleton,
And filmy eyes, and faces brown—
Like the face of a beast—with a horrible down—
Look on them, Landlord! look and own,
Not flesh of thy flesh, but bone of thy bone,
Stalks from the seed which thou hast sown,
Thine by thy Famine-whip, Heart of stone!

Begetter of miseries!
Lo! where body and soul starvation,
Idiot grinning Emaciation,
Is nursing the youth of the nation
but what carest thou?
Landed Cain, with the branded brow,
Who rivest the heart with famine's plough,
Strewing wild hate where grain should grow.
Curse him loudly! but tremble too,
For the curse returneth again to you,
Whose wrath stood by while your fellow slew:
Murder's Accomplice the whole week through!
Hypocrite, on thy knees,
Grumbling that time will make all things even,
Mumbling profitless one day in seven,
"Of such is the kingdom of heaven!"

"The curse is returning," and some of the ratepayers are beginning to see it; a few more returns of the cost of hereditary pauperism will possibly breed a few more ratepayers to the extravagance of the pauper-breeding-capitalist-competitive-system. To take one case out of many. Not long since some £120,000 was spent for a new "work" house for St. Saviour's, not the largest parish in London. I am dealing here, so far as possible, with cold-blooded facts and figures, but yet can hardly help calling to aid some of the invective poured by Carlyle on that Pest House the Poor House. Pest House in the truest sense of the term, for it is proved now that these immense pauper barracks are centres of a constantly increasing contagion; are in no possible manner a remedy but the very reverse. The above curious return is only one proof of many. Pauper mothers have pauper children by pauper fathers, and bred up as paupers, started in life as paupers, many, if not most, grow up as paupers, and return to their early home to finish in a pauper's grave.

Instead of spending £120,000 in such a pauper-breeding cage, had the money been spent in a manner which would give an opportunity for reproductive labour for the benefit of the absolute labourer, instead of for a vast gang of highly-paid swindling officials (*vide* Eastern Hospitals Inquiry and Metropolitan Board of Works Inquiry), pauperism would be killed and not cultivated.

The one greatest preventive is the land monopolist, and this is constantly being shown in the fact that in every suggestion made to deal extensively with the question of the unemployed, the first look is towards the land and food production. Rev. Herbert V. Mills' very second-hand "Poverty and the State," is one recent work in this direction; and during the last three or four days there have been three or four different and distinct meetings and conferences on precisely the same lines. A festival in aid of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Redhill, was held at Willis's Rooms, with an earl presiding. At Westminster Palace Hotel a meeting of the Society for Promoting Industrial Villages. In the report of the proceedings it is stated, with considerable truth I think: "It was by no means so necessary to the working-classes that they should secure the greatest possible cheapness in the articles they wanted to purchase, as that they

should have the means of purchasing at all," and further, that good food and occupation could be secured even here in England if only "the best use was made of the land."

Closer still in connection with the report on the expensive pauper mothers, was a Conference of Metropolitan Poor Law Guardians, when Rev. S. A. Barnett (Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel) read a paper urging the employment on the land of the unskilled labourers in our poor-houses. Workless Workers for Unworked Land is also to be carefully considered by a special Committee of the Mansion House Fund, and is plainly one of the first points to attack. Before any great progress is made, however, one or two serious breaches will be made in orthodox teachings. "Agriculture don't pay" is a term which has become a fetish; that it don't pay because some idler wants two ears of corn out of every three, is left aside.

Now that "curious returns" are proving we are fast returning to the state of 1833, when whole parishes were thrown up as valueless by reason of the Poor Rate being more than the value, perhaps property owners will reconsider.

THOS. SHORE, jun.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1888.

12	Sun.	1793. Peart and Belcher convicted of selling Paine.
13	Mon.	1845. Labour Riot at Dunfermline. 1881. E. J. Trelawney died. 1882. W. S. Jevons drowned.
14	Tues.	1794. Trial of Robert Watt for high treason. 1884. Nihilist explosion at Kazan. 1886. French workmen delegates in London.
15	Wed.	1797. Trial of John Binns for seditious words. 1839. Trial of Rev. J. R. Stephens for inciting to riot. 1843. Great Repeal Demonstration on the Hill of Tara. 1886. Socialist demonstration in Brussels.
16	Thur.	1678. Andrew Marvell died. 1819. Peterloo Massacre. 1851. Lopez garotted. 1886. Workmen's Party Congress at Mons.
17	Fri.	1842. "Seditious" placard issued by Chartists at Manchester.
18	Sat.	1746. Lords Balmerino and Kilmarnock beheaded for rebellion. 1789. Declaration of Rights of Man at Versailles. 1839. Chartist church parades.

Death of W. Stanley Jevons.—This distinguished political economist ensured his immortality in the history of the science by discovering, and compelling the economic world to accept, what is now universally regarded as the true theory of exchange value. His other contributions to economics were of temporary or secondary importance, although these, with the rest of his works, all contain striking ideas, applied with vigour, wide knowledge of facts, and patient common-sense. But his principle that normal value is the ratio between the relative "final" utilities of the commodities (that is, between the estimated nett utility to the person in question of the last item of each commodity) has now definitely succeeded the crude form of its rival, the Smith-Ricardo-Marx "labour cost" theory. The two theories are, however, seen to harmonise, upon a proper recognition of the "law of diminishing return," and normal value may therefore now be stated indifferently as a ratio either between final (marginal) utilities, or between the respective costs of production of the most costly item of the contemporary supply of each commodity, according as the psychical or the industrial point of view is the more apposite. Jevons hit upon this idea of "final utility" as a youth, and communicated it to the world at a British Association meeting in 1860; although he had been anticipated by Walras, Cournot, and other foreign economists, it made no impression until the publication in 1871 of his "Theory of Political Economy," a work otherwise remarkable as the revival of an attempt to treat economics mathematically (2nd edition, enlarged, 1879). His work on "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange" (1875), remains the best exposition of matters of currency; but Socialists will be more interested in "The State in Relation to Labour" (1882), in which he definitely discarded the principle of *laissez faire*. His other chief works were "Pure Logic" (1864), "The Coal Question" (1865), "The Substitution of Similars" (1869), "The Principles of Science" (1874), "Studies in Deductive Logic" (1880), "Investigations in Currency and Finance" (1884, edited by Professor H. S. Foxwell), and innumerable economic and social essays. His shilling "Primer of Political Economy" is the cheapest good book on the subject. His work in economics is essentially that of a transition period. Though revolting against the individualism of Ricardo and Mill's earlier manner, he never completely realised the idea of social organism, and he failed accordingly to determine the relation between aggregate social utility and the "final utility" of the "catalactic atoms" which did duty to him for man. His last work shows, however, a great advance in this respect, and his premature drowning by accident when bathing cut short what would probably have been a life of increasing usefulness in these days of economic ignorance in high places.—S. W.

Andrew Marvell.—Among all the black crimes of that crafty, heartless, super-sensual despot, Charles Stuart the younger, facetiously called the "Merry Monarch," and blesser of his country with so many royal graces to-day, no crime can compare in black-hearted wantonness with the secret assassination of Andrew Marvell. Marvell never professed to be an enemy of royalty, but he was an enemy of sham and dishonesty of all kinds. In a glaringly rotten age, he might almost be called the one honest man in England. Priestcraft, kingcraft, statecraft, and every other craft, had in turn assailed his true metal, and tried to leave a smirch, but all in vain. That superlative corrupter of a whole nation, Charles the Second, could not abide that one honest eye should spy upon his career, or that one honest tongue should remain to tell the shameful tale. After trying all manner of bribes to corrupt the member for Hull, nothing remained but to remove Marvell by secret poison. It is a notorious example of the tenacious sycophancy of royal lick-spittles that the church custodians of St. Giles-in-the-Field, where the bones of the incorruptible patriot repose, refuse to have any inscription placed there to his memory. It is also worthy of note, as a sample of the impudent ignorance of that party in the country proclaiming themselves as "conservative" *par excellence*, that Marvell, the brightest example of an honest legislator, was the last to receive from his constituents the time-honoured payment of the day when men went to Westminster to defend the rights of their constituents, not to arrange stock-jobbing thievery for themselves.—L. W.

¹ *I.e.*, by the Jevonian wing of the "orthodox" economists.—W. M.



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

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J. B. G.—Have no knowledge of person you name.

"England's Hold on India" is unavoidably crowded out. It is in type, and will appear next week.

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday August 8.

ENGLAND		FRANCE		GERMANY	
Freedom	Newark—Arbeiter-Zeitung	Paris—Cri du Peuple (daily)	Cremona—Il Democratico	Spain	El Productor
Labour Tribune	Paterson (N. J.) Labor Standard	Le Parti Ouvrier (daily)	Madrid—El Socialista	Portugal	Liabon—O Protesto Operario
London—Freie Presse	St. Louis (Mo.)—Die Parole	La Revolte	Porto—A Revolucao Social	Germany	Berlin—Volks Tribune
Norwich—Daylight	Coast Seamen's Journal	Le Coup de Feu	Austria	Arbeiterstimme	Wien—Gleichheit
Railway Review	Worker's Friend	Lille—Le Cri du Travailleur	Denmark	Social-Demokraten	Stockholm, Social-Demokraten
Telegraph Service Gazette	INDIA	Holland	Norway	Kristiania—Social-Democraten	West Indies
Bankipore—Behar Herald	Madras—People's Friend	Hague—Recht voor Allen	Cuba—El Productor		
New York—Der Socialist	Freiheit	Belgium			
Truthseeker	Jewish Volkszeitung	Seraing (Ougree)—Le Revell			
Alarm	Boston—Woman's Journal	Ghent—Vooruit			
Liberty	Buffalo—Arbeiter-Zeitung	Liege—L'Avenir			
Chicago—Labor Enquirer	Vorbote	Antwerp—De Werker			
Detroit—Der Arme Teufel	Fort Worth (Tex.)—South West	Switzerland			
Milwaukee—National Reformer		Zurich—Social Demokrat			
		Arbeiterstimme			
		Milan—Il Fascio Operaio			
		Rome—L'Emancipazione			
		Marsala—La Nuova Eta			

WILLIAM LOVETT.

WILLIAM LOVETT, the original draughtsman and penman of the People's Charter, was born May 8, 1800, in the little fishing village of Newlyn, about a mile westward of Penzance, Cornwall. His mother was a West-country woman, his father a Hull man, trading as captain of a small vessel calling at Falmouth. He was drowned before William was born, and Mrs. Lovett and the child were taken care of by her brother, a ropemaker; who, however, dying early, again left Mrs. Lovett to the rough battle of life, and she gained a living for herself, her boy, and aged mother by selling fish in Penzance market. Mrs. Lovett seems to have made somewhat of a struggle to give the boy some education, but in his "Life and Struggles in Pursuit of Bread, Knowledge, and Freedom" (Trubner, 1876), Lovett says he was possessed of a greater love of play than learning. He reports of one school which he attended that he saw a boy hung up by his thumbs, his toes only just touching the ground; the next school he went to had a bit of a wag and possibly a Republican for master. One day Lovett having to set his own writing copy, wrote "All kings have long heads"; opposite to this the master wrote "All horses have longer heads." It may be this had some effect on Lovett's thinking later on. Lovett was apprenticed to the rope-making, and after serving his time and passing through various changes of fortune by slackness of trade, was at last induced to leave his native place and journey to London, that universal refuge; left home June 23rd, 1823, travelling by water, and arrived a total stranger with the large sum of 30s. to commence a new life with. While serving his time as a rope-maker, he had always been much inclined to carpentering and cabinet work in his spare hours, and failing now in London to get work at rope-making got a job as carpenter, later on developing into a skilled cabinet maker and working at that trade for some years.

In his "Life" he gives some interesting details of "Mapleism" in the cabinet-making trade of sixty years ago. By means of the Mechanic's Institute he was adding to his mental stores.

After getting married he invested some small savings in a small general shop in May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane, which was not a success. He was next invited to take the situation of storekeeper to the "First London Association," one of the first co-operative stores started in the southern part of England. This early identified him with the co-operative movement, and entailed some sacrifice, as the salary was less than he would have earned at his other trade, but this loss was a small thing to Lovett, who all through his life went for social progress and good of his fellows rather than any personal gains.

In his account of his work in the co-operative movement he gives a picture of Robert Owen, which is not a very pleasing one.

In 1831 he had some trouble with the authorities, because he refused either to serve in the militia or pay for a substitute. For this his goods were seized. He started a Plan of Campaign based on "No Vote, No Musket." He suffered much loss, but he broke down a shameful system then in vogue. In this year was started "The National Union of the Working-classes and others, its objects being the Protection of Working-men, the Free Disposal of the Produce of Labour, Effectual Reform of the Commons House of Parliament, Repeal of all Bad Laws, and to collect and organise a peaceful expression of public opinion."

Agitation now occupied a very large portion of his time, and as fast as one society or association failed, another took its place; the failures were not few. One of the main sources of this failure was the infamous spy system, which was worked by the authorities to the very fullest extent. By this means a society was soon weakened by doubt among the members, and then broken up by being hurried to some vain show of strength, or more often still by lying informations leading to illegal breaking up of meetings, and still more illegal arrests and imprisonments of each set of leaders.

Lovett naturally came often into collision with the authorities in these matters; and, though never giving any sanction to the physical force party, making in fact some violent enemies among that party by his persistent stand for moral force, yet he was not always able to come out unscathed when opposed by perjured Crown spies and witnesses.

In 1832, the Government ordered a general fast as an appeal to God to remove cholera. Lovett and his co-workers believed a "feast" to his class would be of more good. A subscription was started to provide by help of those who could afford it, a dinner for those who could not. The dinner to be preceded by a procession, but no public meetings. There was an immense gathering, a hundred thousand people, said one report, assembled in Finsbury Square. Lovett, James Watson, and Henry Hetherington headed the procession, and attempted to take a walk through the Strand, Piccadilly, Hyde Park, Oxford Street, and Holborn. They were treated as we were treated on Bloody Sunday, November 13, 1887. At Temple Bar the road was blocked by police armed with truncheons and drawn cutlasses "admirably adapted for fighting in a crowd," said one of the organs of law-'n'-order. Going by Chancery Lane to Holborn another body of police blocked the way; twisting and turning to avoid these, they found themselves in Tottenham Court Road, when some lost patience and forced a passage, when staves came into play, and further trouble was prevented by turning into North Crescent and with a few words dismissing the crowd to dinner. After such an earnest effort by the police to provoke a great riot, some one had to suffer even though no riot took place, and Lovett, Watson, and Benbow were arrested, and on May 16, 1832, charged at Clerkenwell Sessions House with being "disaffected and ill-disposed persons, who with force and arms had made a great riot, tumult, and disturbance," and "with having for the space of five hours caused great terror and alarm to all the liege subjects of the King." The trial was worthy of a Crimes Court in Ireland, and to point the comparison a Mr. Roach was chairman. The jury acquitted. In the following May, the Calthorpe Street Riot took place, when the police, remembering their previous failure, got to work much sharper, and very speedily had a crowd of dangerously wounded men, women, and children. One policeman was killed, and at the inquest a verdict was brought in of Justifiable Homicide; and when a man named George Fursey was put on trial for killing a policeman named Brook, the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal, which was received with immense applause. Lovett was not at this meeting, not being much in favour of it, and also having promised to complete some dining-tables he was making; but for this he would have been in a bad fix, for a police spy named Popay seems to have laid a complete plan to finally deliver Lovett to the enemy.

In 1836, Lovett was appointed to draw up an Act for the regulation of Friendly Societies; and about the same time he drafted a telling petition against land monopoly, which was extensively signed and then presented by Cobbett to the Commons, and by Lord King to the House of Lords.

The war against stamped newspapers helped to keep Lovett busy, and brought him in contact with many of the widest known names in the history of cheaper information—a movement sometimes called the "Fight for a Free Press."

"The London Working-men's Association," started in this year, issued a very attractive address and programme, and made one of the very earliest efforts towards Internationalism between the working-classes in an "Address to the Working-classes of Belgium," called forth by a Government prosecution of Jacob Kats, who was fined and imprisoned for calling a meeting of fellow labourers. This was answered in an eloquent address from the working-men of Belgium; for inserting this the *Journal du Peuple* was prosecuted.

In 1837, a petition to the Queen was prepared by Lovett and his co-workers, and on desiring to present it personally they were informed that it could be done by the deputation, which must attend in Court dress at the next *levée*. They didn't do so, but let Lord John Russell present it.

THOS. SHORE, jun.

(To be concluded.)

Another labor paper, the *Labor Globe*, of Knoxville, Tenn., has died for lack of support. It should have given a column or two to sporting affairs.—Pittsburg *Labor Tribune*.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

The big iron and steel workers' strike in the west of the Allegheny Mountains is completely over. There was a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association on the 18th July. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the conference committee of manufacturers be dissolved and that all members of the Association of Manufacturers of Iron, Steel, and Nails who have not signed the Amalgamated scale be absolved from all pledges, written or otherwise, and are authorised to act in their individual capacity regarding the starting of their work." Most of the firms have signed the wage scale drawn up by the workers' committee. There may be a few idiots who may try to run their shops with non-union men, but they will soon be worsted under the present conditions.

The defeat of the bosses will most assuredly lead to the formation of a trust—that is, to the formation of a union of such manufacturers as will not only pledge themselves not to act independently, but who will all place themselves liable to a heavy forfeit in case of breaking faith. Half a dozen men worth a good many millions are taking the lead. This plan will also contemplate the taking care of weak firms who have contracts and who cannot stand a long strike. The success of the other trusts as against workmen and the public in general has led to this plan.

Of the few persons now left in Chicago who dare to think independently and who are also not afraid to speak their minds, Mrs. Lucy Parsons is one. When told of the recent arrests made in Chicago, she told a reporter: "They haven't murdered any Anarchists since November last, and they seem to be thirsting for more blood. I don't believe there was a conspiracy only in the hellish imagination of Bonfield and his minions. If Grinnell and Gary are not killed very soon, I will kill them myself, and you can rest assured I will not make a botch of it. Pointing to her ten-year-old boy, Albert, she continued: "What do you suppose I am raising him for? I shall teach him that his father was murdered, and by whom! Those red-handed butchers had better look out."

One dynamite scare was not sufficient for Mr. Bonfield, so he had to discover another conspiracy. "If you are to be the saviour of society, well, do it well," seems to be the motto of the Chicago ruffian. Last week, on the 27th of July, we were startled to read the following news in our capitalistic press: Bonfield, who believes in the iron hand and is not in favour of leniency toward those who make it a business (mark the phrase!) to overturn the existing order of things, has of late been diligently at work in Chicago, and of course he discovered some time ago evidence of a dynamite plot to murder several people obnoxious to the Anarchists and destroy any amount of property. So far our C. P. Well, what did Bonfield do? With a large force of club-swingers and revolver-shooters, he went to the house of three Bohemian workmen, John Hronek, Frank Chlebowa, and Frank Chapak, and he—the mighty Bonfield—discovered there a dagger, poisoned of course—you never read a penny-horrible without a poisoned dagger—a revolver—fancy that!—and several bombs, loaded and not loaded—oh my! Now this conspiracy was got up to remove Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell, Captain Schack, and Inspector Bonfield. The State of Illinois, the U.S. and all surrounding villages, were to be blown up—so Bonfield maintains. About the dynamite found in his house Hronek is said to have given the following explanation: "Just after the Haymarket affair a friend of mine, whose name is Frank Karafiat, came to me and said he had some dynamite he wanted me to keep for him, as he was afraid to have it around him. He had to go out of town, and I let him put it in the house. I got afraid, and threw some of it in the river, but the rest I couldn't dispose of, because I was afraid I'd meet a policeman who would arrest me. I meant to throw it all in the river, but didn't get a chance; but I haven't been in any conspiracy." Bonfield says Chlebowa has split and told the following story: "He begins with his first meeting with Hronek and Chappak, and describes how Hronek told about a bomb which he had invented. It was no bigger than a base-ball, but unusually destructive. It was filled with dynamite and broken glass. These bombs were to be used against the two judges, the inspector, and Captain Schack. Chlebowa was particularly assigned to the captain and the inspector. Hronek was to give the signal and to tell just what they were to do in the way of avenging the martyrs. About July 1 he was visited by Hronek, who brought him two bombs of the broken glass variety, and two sticks of dynamite from which he was to make bombs of gaspipe after the usual pattern. The other two men were also supplied with bombs and dynamite. He had the stuff in the house for about a week and then grew so afraid that it would be discovered that he made away with it by throwing it in a privy vault."

However, the statement of Bonfield about Chlebowa's confession has as yet not been confirmed. A fourth man, also a Bohemian, has been arrested, but I have not been able as yet to ascertain his name. Both Chlebowa and Chapak have been released against 5,000 dols. bail each. Hronek is still in jail. The case will be prepared for the grand jury, who meet this week.

The latest news is this: It is still uncertain whether the police had a confession from one of the three Anarchists first imprisoned. The impression, after careful investigation by the local papers, points decidedly against the existence of any statement made by either of the prisoners.

The truth of the whole story may be this. Hronek had some stuff in his house since the Haymarket affair, of which he could not dispose. A friend of his who knew about it, and with whom he had a row, denounced him to the police, and Bonfield for the purpose of his own glorification constructed the whole conspiracy.

THE BURLINGTON CASE.

July 16th.—A Conference was held this afternoon at the office of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Road, at which the strikers were represented (?) by Chief P. M. Arthur, of the locomotive engineers, and Chief F. P. Sargent, of the firemen. Hoge and Murphy were also present. The officials of the two Brotherhoods at once assured the railroad men that they had no sympathy with dynamiters, nor lawlessness in any form. All agreed that it would be well if the strike could be ended.

The trial was resumed this morning. The testimony of informer Smith was in the same line as that of Bowles.

July 17th.—"We will use all our influence to have the strike declared off," said Mr. Arthur this morning. "The Brotherhood has no pity nor respect for men who will proceed to such damnable deeds. There is no sympathy for them."

July 18th.—The biggest sensation yet in connection with the "Q" case was that which McGinn, of Pinkerton's detective agency, sprung on the public to-day. McGinn admitted to-day that Wilson, one of the accused men, was a Pinkerton man. Wilson arose, left the accused men, and took a seat near the prosecuting attorney, Ewing. There are four informers now,

viz., Bowles, Wilson, Smith, and Kelly. Bowles was on the stand to-day. He produced the following letter:—

"Peoria, Ill., June 27, 1888.

"To J. A. Bowles:—

"Dear Sir and Brother,—If you think that that man you speak of is watching you, don't do anything that would make you suspicious. I think you could give him the slip easy at night by taking a walk to the next town, and if the ——— should follow you shoot him, for I would not have any meroxy on any ——— that would follow me.

"S. A. BAUREISEN."

Bowles was hissed by the audience in the Court-room.

July 19.—The impression is gaining ground among the strikers that chairman Hoge, of the Locomotive Grievance Committee, is a Pinkerton detective.

Much curiosity was expressed to-day as to what the defence would be. The lawyer of the defence said simply: "We rest our case and are prepared to discuss proofs." Commissioner Hoyne said: "The prosecution has presented a good probable case against the prisoners, and I should not be performing my duty unless I referred the charges against all the prisoners to the Grand Jury. It is for the Grand Jury to pass upon the men's guilt or innocence."

The Court ordered that the amount of bail should remain as already fixed, 5,000 dols. each. The three prisoners, Broderick, Bauereisen, and Goding, were not allowed their liberty on bail.

July 20th.—The two chairmen, Hoge and Murphy, are travelling round the country to induce the strikers to end the strike, but everywhere the strikers declare they desire the strike to continue. The Radicals have obtained a complete ascendancy on all the Western and several of the Eastern roads.

A peculiar state of affairs was developed to-day, when the case of conspiracy against chairman Hoge and Murphy of the Burlington strikers was called in court. Neither of the accused was present, and Frank Collier, attorney for the Burlington Company, and representing the prosecution, surprised everybody by a request that the case be continued. He explained his reason for this strange action by saying: "Hoge and Murphy are now out of the city on an extensive tour, doing virtually the company's work." Counsel for the defence made no objection to a continuance, and the Court granted a postponement of one week.

July 21st.—Ex-Engineer Aug. Keogel, a prominent Brotherhood man in Aurora, Ill., was arrested on a charge of assisting Bauereisen. Keogel furnished bonds for his appearance on Wednesday next.

July 22nd.—Nothing new.

July 23rd.—A Committee of Strikers has been formed to agitate for the repeal of the Merritt laws. So Parson's word comes true: "The same men who cried loudest for the adoption of the Merritt laws now cry loudest for the repeal."

Newark, N.J., July 24, 1888.

HENRY F. CHARLES.

NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR 1851.

(Taken from "Voices from the Workshop on the Exhibition of 1851," a 1d. broadsheet, printed by the "Working Printers, 4A, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street," and sold at S, George Street, Euston Square.)

God save the working-man,
The skillful artisan,
The son of toil,—
To him thy aid impart,
Strengthen his hands and heart,
Bid all his foes depart
From British soil.

With mighty power come down,
Hurl Mammon from his throne,
Bid slavery cease;
Give industry its own,
Genius with honour crown,
Let Britain win renown,
By acts of peace.

Shine forth celestial light,
Let might give way to right,
Let tyrants fall;
Confound their policy,
Expose their trickery,
Destroy their usury,
Disperse them all.

Clothe idleness with shame,
Give vice its proper name,
However drest;
Give knowledge liberty,
Wisdom authority,
That Labour's sons may be
By Justice blest!

CORRESPONDENCE.

An "English Churchman and reader of the *Commonweal*" writes to us as follows:—"The Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." A tiny incident shows that the Christians of a highly respectable London suburb are still proving Christianity to be true by illustrating this state of things very practically. Respectability bids the black-coated, top-hatted pietics who monopolise the parish church of this suburb (they don't care a rap for an old but savage letter written by an ex-fisherman and clergyman of their own persuasion named James, because they call it "inspired,"—meaning—evacuating formula!). Well, R. bids them have their "services" choral; Competition bids them do things on a fine scale; so they have a solo-boy, all the way from fifteen miles the other side of London. Convenience places the boy at school in the suburb: no difficulty till the summer holidays: school closes: boy comes up on Sundays: then, to the mingling of laughter and deep pain of every man who looks at Fact, not Formula; Thing, not Wrapping, not a soul can be found to offer him—a dinner! Ears tickled, the inanities stalk home: this small bright human being has no corner at any dining table! What a mess of snobbism, selfishness, and insouciance! Priests and Levites of the Parable, ye are not in it!"

A WORD TO WIVES.—We tell our children that if they are but shrewd and industrious and economical enough they may some day become as rich as Vanderbilt or Gould. Not only do ambitious parents thus give their children a wrong start in life, but in too many homes you will find an ambitious wife, who loves money and distinction, urging on her husband to the acquisition of these things, not infrequently to his and her financial and social ruin.—*Revd. Hugh O. Pentecost.*

THE LABOUR STRUGGLE.

BRITAIN.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING.—Monday afternoon, 5th, 100 men were thrown idle in the shipbuilding yard of Napier and Sons, Glasgow, owing to a dispute amongst the heaters of rivets.

CABLE CHAIN STRIKE.—The strike in the South Staffordshire cable chain trade practically terminated on Monday, 6th, it being announced at a meeting of the operatives at Cradley Heath, that, with the exception of one small employer, all the masters had granted an advance, and the men would resume work immediately.

CABINET MAKERS COMBINE.—A well-attended meeting was held at Shore-ditch Town Hall on the 1st, for the purpose of strengthening the Trade Societies. Several M.P.'s were there and spoke, Stuart and Pickersgill doing their usual respectable platitudes, with which those present were however quite content, promptly shutting up the one speaker who dared to be more advanced.

CARDROOM STRIKE.—The strike of card and blowing-room operatives at Brickhouse Mill, Bury and Elton, still continues. The local Card and Blowing-room Hands' Association has for the second week paid to its members and also non-members out on strike the sum of £8, 4s. 4d., the rate of payment being 5s. per week for females, and 10s. per week for males, with 1s. per head for children under ten years of age in the latter case.

LONDON COMPOSITORS.—At the one hundred and sixty-second quarterly delegate meeting, held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on Wednesday, 1st, a highly satisfactory report was submitted by the secretary. This is now the largest centralised trade union in the United Kingdom, numbering 7,300 members, and having an invested capital of £23,000. Delegates were elected to represent the society at the forthcoming Trade Union Congress at Bradford, and the meeting adjourned until the 15th inst.

NUT AND BOLT STRIKE.—On Thursday, 2nd, a meeting of nut and bolt makers was held at Darlaston, to consider advisability of calling out those men who are employed in the small works where notice has not yet been given demanding wages in accordance with the list of 1881. Resolutions were passed in favour of the operatives continuing to "play on" at the factories where the employers refuse to pay the advance; also in favour of the workmen giving notice at the small factories for the payment of list prices.

STRIKE IN THE NORTHAMPTON BOOT TRADE.—The boot and shoe riveters and finishers employed at the Northampton factory of Messrs. Joseph Dawson and Sons, of Northampton and London-wall, E.C., resolved on Friday, 3rd, to come out on strike on the wages question. The dispute may affect a number of manufactories in town, as the men's union decided last week to insist on special wages being paid by all metropolitan manufacturers with factories in Northampton. Messrs. Dawson and Sons have refused to pay Northampton current wages, let alone as high as London manufacturers; hence the strike.

THREATENED STRIKE AT BLACKBURN.—A mass meeting of the cardroom hands of Blackburn and district was held Friday, 3rd, to take into consideration the wages question. Some time ago the cardroom hands of North-East Lancashire applied for an advance in wages of 10 per cent. for men and 5 per cent. for women. The employers offered 5 per cent. all round, but this the operatives refused. At Friday's meeting it was stated that the operatives in North-East Lancashire were underpaid compared with those in the south of the county, and it was unanimously resolved to give notice on Tuesday unless an advance was granted; this notice has been given.

SPINNERS' GRIEVANCES.—For several weeks the spinners at Victoria Mill Padilham, have complained about extra work and lessened earnings. The matter was brought before the Spinners' Association, who decided that the hands should cease work unless something extra was allowed. Interviews have taken place between the hands and the company, but no satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at. No notice being required at the mill, the spinners are now virtually on strike, and will not resume work till a settlement is effected, as the matter is now in the hands of the Committee. There are other mills in the town where the same complaints are rife, and unless an improvement shortly takes place they will also be brought to a standstill.

OCEAN COLLIERS AND THE SLIDING SCALE.—In accordance with the resolution recently passed to terminate the sliding-scale which has regulated their wages for the past nine years, the employes of the various pits have forwarded to their employers a six months' notice terminating the scale six months from August 1st, 1888. At a mass meeting, the timbering dispute, and the recent decision of the Pontypridd stipendiary, that colliers had no discretion in the selection of timber, was the subject of a lengthy discussion, and a resolution was passed that the men, as heretofore, should decline to place flat timbers except only when under a clod. The men maintain that, after ripping, the use of notched round timbers is essential to secure them from danger.

SWEATING IN THE CUTLERY TRADE.—At an inquest held on 3rd, at Sheffield on a pen-blade grinder, evidence was given which showed that he was in receipt of a miserable wage. A witness said deceased, who was 63 years of age, worked for a sweater, and he believed he died from want. Although he worked every day he did not earn more than 9s. per week, out of which he had to pay 2s. 6d. per week rent, 1s. per week for the hut in which he lived, and 1s. 6d. for grinding-stones and tools. His work was grinding and glazing of "fied" penknife blades, for which he was paid at the rate of 1s. per gross, reckoning 14 blades to the dozen. The coroner said "the deceased was a free agent, and if he liked to work at such low wages was at liberty to do so." The jury, acting upon the medical evidence, found a verdict of death from apoplexy.

YORKSHIRE MINERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE PROPOSED ADVANCE OF WAGES.—On Tuesday 31st a largely attended meeting of the Council of the Yorkshire Miners' Association was held at Barnsley. The chief question discussed was the movement amongst the lodges for an advance of 10 per cent., to be demanded on the first of October next. It was resolved not to take any active steps until the opinions of other districts are obtained. It was further resolved that the Association officials write to other trades-union officials connected with mining districts where the counties are free from sliding scales, soliciting their opinion on the desirability or otherwise of demanding an advance, and asking if they would attend a conference to discuss and pass resolutions, saying what action should be taken, and whether such conference should be held early in September. It was agreed that when the replies were received the same should be laid before the district.

TRADE UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATION.—The Trade Union M.P.'s have issued a letter "recommending to the attention and good help of our fellow Trade Unionists the National Co-operative Festival, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace on the 18th August. This festival of labor is especially designed to make prominent that branch of the co-operative movement which most interests us as Trade Unionists, viz., the reconciliation of capital and labor, by giving to the worker a share in the profits of industry and in the management of the workshop. . . . It is hoped that the Festival and Exhibition, as a whole, will demonstrate the capacity of our workers, and advance their claims to larger social rights and consideration. For these reasons we again ask you to give what aid you can." The office of the Festival Committee is 1, Norfolk Street, Strand.

OUR MINERS' "BUTCHERS' BILL."—It seems to be inevitable that every year we must pay in human life for so many tons of mineral wrought, but it is perfectly clear that very much more is now paid in that way than there need be. In 1887 there was a death for every 173,919 tons wrought as compared with 178,391 tons in the preceding year. As there were just over 173 million tons wrought the deaths totalled up to 1,051. There is some satisfaction in knowing that the coal miner's occupation is now fully twice as safe as it was thirty years ago, the ratio being then one death among 245 persons employed, and for the present year one in 529. If this can be done under capitalism, what could not be done if the mines were controlled and worked by associations of free workmen? The number of persons employed in and about the whole of the mines in the United Kingdom amounts to 568,026, of whom 5,725 are females above ground.

BURNLEY COTTON SPINNERS.—The master cotton-spinners of Burnley apparently have a desire, says the *Star*, to see male and female workpeople on an equal footing. They are willing to give a 5 per cent. advance to both sexes alike. This has already been touched upon in the *Star*, but may be told again, seeing that, if this equality is insisted upon, the mill-hands are next Wednesday to give a week's notice. The card-room (male) hands of Preston and district earn about £1 a week—some less—the Oldham hands 5s. a week more. The female card-room hands of Preston earn 10s. or 11s. a week, and in rare cases 16s. It is the card-room and "blowing-room" hands in the north-eastern district that stand out for the 5 per cent. further advance to males than females, and it is against this favor to the men that the mill-owners object, and upon which the strikers (if they do come out) will receive the support of the Amalgamated Society of Operative Cotton Spinners of the county palatine.

AMERICA.—July 24.

The Union Labour Party of Connecticut will have a national ticket in the field.

There are at least 250,000 women in Massachusetts alone who are earning a living by industrial occupations.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will celebrate its quarter of a century of existence on August 17th, at Detroit.

A co-operative broom factory has been started at Harrisburg, Oregon, by the members of Knights of Labour Assembly 5371.

The Hat Finishers' National Association are furnishing their union labels to the trade at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 a month.

The Wage Conference of prescription glass manufacturers and workmen has resulted in an amicable settlement, and the factories will all resume on August 17th.

The United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners have prepared a bill to be presented to the Legislature prohibiting pawnbrokers from making loans on mechanics' tools.

A machine has just been completed that will revolutionise the cooper trade. With it three men will be able to make 600 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.

The women employed in the shoe factory at Carlisle, Pa., have struck on the 16th July because of the re-instatement of Abram Keiter, the foreman who was accused of immoral and cruel conduct to the women in the factory last year. The men also threaten to strike.

President James Campbell, of the Universal Federation of Window-glass Workers, Patrick Cleary, and John Phillips, all of Pittsburg, sailed on July 21st for Europe as delegates from this country to the Biennial Convention of their organisation at Charleroi, Belgium.

Mr. Robertson, of the Pittsburg brass-workers, will be in New York this week to make arrangements for holding on October 13th a Convention of Brass-workers. It is the intention to form one large organisation and obtain a national district charter from the Knights of Labour.

The first English issue of an organ devoted to the interests of the bakers of North America made its appearance last week. It is known as the *Bakers' Journal*. It will be issued weekly at Paterson, and edited by J. P. McDonnell. The first number gives promise of a healthy and prosperous life.

Master Workman Monaghan, of the Switchmen's Union, arrived here on the 19th of July, and has been for two days investigating the recent strike in the Wabash yards. He has concluded that the strike was uncalled for and has declared it off. Monaghan says the trouble was insignificant and could have been amicably settled.

The following official figures show the condition of the membership of the Knights of Labour:—July 1, 1886—Membership, 729,677; in bad standing, 26,753; number of local assemblies, 5,892; number of assemblies lapsed, 117. July 1, 1887—Membership, 548,239; in bad standing, 36,888; number of local assemblies formed, 2,358; number lapsed, 598. July 1, 1888—Membership, 348,672; in bad standing, 76,366; number of locals formed, 376; number of lapses reported, 1,355. H. F. C.

MUST DRAW THE LINE AT POLICEMEN.—Notices have been posted on the chapel gate at Broadford, county Limerick, denouncing a schoolmistress and some young girls for having sat to be photographed with policemen. One of the latter has made himself specially obnoxious by giving evidence in the prosecution of a clergyman under the Crimes Act.

HIGHLAND LAND LEAGUE.—At a meeting in London, on the 24th, it was unanimously decided to hold the annual conference at Inverness on the 19th of September. The Irish and Welsh Land Leaguers have promised to be influentially represented, and John Morley, M.P., is expected to be the chief speaker at the demonstration which usually follows the conference. A proposal to invite Mr. Gladstone and the other Liberal leaders to visit the Highlands in order to acquaint themselves with the condition of the crofters and cottars was unanimously agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

As our readers are aware, an important strike of several thousand navvies has suddenly broken out at Paris, and at the present moment is rather increasing than diminishing in numbers and also in energy. The utter impossibility of living with their miserable wages is the only reason which has led the toilers to come to the serious decision of stopping work altogether. This absolute impossibility has been acknowledged even by the Paris Municipal Council, which lately decided that in all the city works the price given for one hour's work would henceforth be sixty centimes—say fivepence halfpenny—and that the day's work would be reduced to nine hours. The wages now paid to the navvies are thirty, thirty-five, and forty centimes (from 2½d. to 3½d.). The navvies on strike claim from their private exploiters the same conditions and terms which the Paris Municipality have considered to be essential, since they have prescribed them to their own contractors. It was thus to be hoped that the municipal councillors would at once have helped and relieved those who did but appropriate to themselves the very decisions which the former had rightly come to. Instead of acting in that way, the only logical course which they could have followed, the famous Radicals of that "representative" body hurried themselves in condemning the strikers and their revindications. Two Socialist councillors, comrades Vaillant and Chauvière, having asked a sum of 20,000 francs for the relief of the wives and children of these poor and exploited men, a large majority of the Council—the first municipality of the world, as they call themselves—met this fair demand with a plain and distinct refusal. This much for the Municipal Council; but the government of Floquet and Co., supported by Clémenceau and the whole *fine fleur* of Radicalism, and even by large numbers of so-called parliamentary Socialists, have gone much farther than that, and their conduct deserves to be remembered by the proletariat of France and elsewhere. For the first time, the government have ordered not only their police, but their infantry and their cavalry and their gendarmerie to be set on foot against the most peaceful strikers that ever were met anywhere. The wood and stone yards have been occupied by military force, and soon afterwards a real war has begun between the workers and the supporters of bourgeois exploitation. At a few yards' distance from the Place de la République, on the bridge over the river Oise, a wholesale massacre of toilers has been perpetrated, the soldiers of "republican" France seeming to be delighted at the opportunity of sabring through the workers' chests and carrying a bloody victory over unarmed men at the point of their bayonets. We hope that such a savage blood-letting of the proletariat, ordered by the first "extra-Radical" ministry that ever has been in office, will not remain unremembered, as a forlorn lesson, by those who, until now, have laboured under the illusion that "democratic" governments are of any avail for the settling of the people's interests and rights.

Continuing in that savage and reactionary way, the Government have decided to at once expel from the French territory all those strikers who happen to have been born on the other side of the boundaries of the bourgeois republic. In the world of the *haute pègre* (upper crust), financial and industrial, the wolves and the lynxes of all nationalities combine to their heart's content, and in a business-like fashion, for the exploitation and the robbing of the toilers, and the police never interferes with that "international" society of thieves and plunderers; but poor workers, happening to be Italians, or Swiss, or Belgians, or Germans, are not allowed to combine and to meet with their French comrades and to show their spirit of solidarity towards their fellow workmen. That piece of infamy of Floquet's government also ought to be carefully registered for the time when all these "Radicals" will have to tender their accounts to the people's justiciaries.

In spite of all bloodshed, and arrests, and expulsions, the strike goes on steadily and with increased energy. The ten thousand navvies have already been joined by the carmen, and the cabbies are likely to follow suit; further, the "Chambre Syndicale" of the cabinetmakers of the Seine Department, in addressing to the strikers a sum of money for their relief fund, have announced that in a few days they also will join the march, so that the movement initiated by the navvies may become the prelude of a general strike of all the Parisian workers.

We may say in conclusion that several masters have informed the committee of the strike, which holds its daily meetings at the "Bourse du Travail" (the Workers' Exchange), that they are prepared to agree with the terms laid down by the navvies, but the latter, in acknowledging their good will, have decided to stand firm until all masters have come to recognise the righteousness of the toilers' revindications.

Emile Eudes, the former member and general of the Commune of Paris, died suddenly at Paris from an apoplectic fit while speaking at a meeting of the navvies. Next week we will give a brief summary of his political career.

GERMANY.

At Munich, the police have succeeded in getting up a fresh case of secret conspiracy, in which twelve Socialists are concerned, among them being Ignaz Auer, the former member of the Reichstag, comrades Birk, father and son, and an old woman of sixty-five, who seems to have particularly endangered the security of the German empire. This will be the fourth trial for conspiracy at Munich, since the year 1882.

At Berlin, Hamburg-Altona, Elberfeld, and several other places, similar cases of secret conspiracy are also to come forward, and it is a curious thing to note that, since the accession of William the Second to the throne of his "ancestors," most of the Socialists prosecutions are cases of "secret conspiracy." Our comrades there keep *secretly* the forbidden papers, as *Freiheit, der Sozial Demokrat*, etc., and the police argue that, by keeping these papers, they really are *conspiring* against the German Empire. But we earnestly hope that the time is ripening, when our comrades of the German lands will make up their minds for a real and gigantic conspiracy, which will put an end to the despotic rule of Bismarck and his *coets*.

The strike of the Hamburg cabinetmakers is likely to end with the complete victory of the workers. Three firms have resolved not to accept the terms of the strikers, but it is pretty sure that they will soon be obliged to come to an agreement. At any rate, those who already have won their case, show a great deal of solidarity with their fellow comrades. The strike, up to the present moment, has been carried through successfully, but at a cost of over 80,000 marcs, and 2000 marcs more are wanted weekly to support the workers and their families.

At Hamburg, the police have suppressed the special organ of the painters and decorators, "*der Korrespondent*," which had only gone through fourteen numbers, and was a very ably written paper of that particular trade. At

Munich, they confiscated the whole edition of a pamphlet dealing with the "judicial murders" that have occurred in Bavaria.

The German tailors will hold their annual conference at Erfurt, from the 5th to the 8th of this month, and the engineers of the same country will have their annual meeting at Marburg on the 12th inst. Both these trades having particularly suffered in their interests during the last year, the discussions in connection therewith are likely to be of great importance.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

At Brunn, Reichenberg, and in other parts of the northern districts of Bohemia, a number of over 20,000 weavers have just gone to strike. The weavers have to work 12 hours a day for the miserable sum of from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. a week. And yet these starving men only ask to be allowed to work 11 hours daily, with an increase of 20 per cent. on their wages. But the exigency of the times, which are very hard indeed for the "poor" capitalists, do not allow the latter to agree to the "exorbitant" claims of the workers. If the weavers did get hold of the machines and the factories altogether, and they have a better right to them than the exploiters have, what then?

V. D.

EXCURSION TO PETERSHAM PARK.

LAST Monday an excursion took place to Petersham Park, organized by the Socialist League and foreign sections. Although the weather was somewhat unsettled, a very pleasant day was enjoyed. The returns are not yet to hand, so the number present is not known; but by the afternoon there was a numerous gathering.

LOCAL SWINDLING.—Knowing how swindlers of all sorts hate publicity, we are proposing to deal with some of those robberies, which, petty in themselves, make up that immense aggregate which means wealth to a few and misery to a many. As a sample of what we mean, we are informed that in Abingdon bread is sold almost invariably without being weighed, and that coals are likewise almost invariably sent out without any means of the consumer knowing how many hundredweight make a ton. Now, as to each of these articles there are Acts of Parliament of a stringent nature, and what is of some moment, reasonably plain and simple, which insist that the bread shall be weighed on delivery, and that a weighing machine shall be easily available to check the coals, and in the case of the coals none are to be sent out without a ticket recounting these details. We shall be glad to learn from any Abingdon reader, or failing that, will ask some Oxford reader to inquire as to the truth of this. The reason for this action is plainly as follows: There is a want of solicitude for the common-weal which to-day has come to be as much a crime as any of the offences usually called crimes. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, is much too often the cause of suffering; in small country places, however, there are several reasons which prevent any action which might do good, simply because the "good" seems distant, remote, small and problematical, and the "bad" to the initiator is immediate and often severe, a very small effort for improvement perhaps meaning absolute ruin to the unhappy agitator. We propose to try and stir up trouble from a distance; if supported in this action we will try and remove some of these small evils which in the mass make up the sum total of human misery. To do this one of the first things is to be in possession of the exactest facts, and we ask for local newspapers and reports such as can be relied upon, so that at least light can be let into some of the dark corners, and the paths of the evil doers made as uneasy as possible.

"If before his duty man
With listless spirit stands,
Ere long the great avenger takes
The work from out his hands."

—T. S.

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.

REPORTS.

FULHAM.—Sunday morning Maughan, Mrs. Taylor, Samuels and McCormack (S.D.F.) spoke to good meeting. *Commonweal* sold well, and 1s. 6d. collected. In evening Groszer, Samuels, and Tochatti addressed capital audience. Some opposition, which Tochatti replied to.—S. B. G.

ABERDEEN.—Unusually large meeting held in Castle Street, Saturday evening, Duncan presiding, and delivering good opening speech. Leatham thereafter spoke for an hour and three-quarters, criticising the Archbishop of York's Address on the social problem. The speech was frequently applauded, and a cheer was accorded to the speaker at the close.—J. L.

GLASGOW.—Very successful meetings this week. On Saturday Downie and Glasier addressed a prolonged meeting on Jail Square, at the conclusion of which several questions were answered. On Sunday at mid-day Glasier and Downie again spoke at the same place to a good audience which manifested great interest in our comrades speeches. In the evening our usual meeting at Paisley Road was held by Pollock, Glasier, and Gilbert. There was a large and very sympathetic audience.

NORWICH.—Tuesday, debate continued between Mr. Scurl and Mowbray. Hall packed. Thursday, notwithstanding threats from authorities at Yarmouth, Poynts and several comrades commenced meeting on the Quay, and afterwards adjourned to Church Plain. Very large attendance. Police, as usual, were most brutal in conduct, pushing and stamping upon our comrades; the crowd continually calling for groans for the police, and urging our comrade to go on. Finally Poynts name was taken, and a summons has been issued against him for obstruction under the Act of 1849. He has to appear on Wednesday next. This being the first case the Branch have had in connection with the right of free speech, they are determined to carry on the propaganda in spite of prosecution. Large number of the people are with us; if we give in here, the law-and-order folk will very soon try it on in Norwich. Friday, good meeting at St. Catharine's Plain by Poynts, Morley, and Mowbray. Sunday morning, good meetings at North Walsham and Wymondham by Mowbray, Morley, Darley and Poynts, and in the Market Place afternoon and evening. In Gordon Hall, Mowbray lectured, Poynts in chair.—A. T. S.

WALSALL.—Monday, Deakin lectured on "Leclaire and Godin." Saturday evening, Sanders held open-air meeting on the Bridge, and despite rain, kept good audience together for an hour. Meeting on West Bromwich Road, Sunday, addressed by Carless. Good attendance.—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 12, 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. Night and place of meeting have had to be changed in consequence of Sabatarian prejudice of landlords. Branch meets in Oddfellows' Hall on Monday nights at 8. 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.

Cowdenbeath (Scot. Sect.).—J. Duncan, 30 Arthur Pl., sec Dundee (Scot. 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 (Scot Sect.).—J. Walker, 6 Victoria St., sec. Gallatoun and Dysart (Scottish Section: Fife).—Meet every Tuesday at 7 p.m. in Gallatoun 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. Special Business Meeting on Sunday evening, 19th.

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.—Tuesday, Debate between Mr. Scurl and C. W. Mowbray. Wednesday, Members' Meeting at 8.30. Saturday, Co-operative Clothing Association, 8 until 10. Saturday next, at 8.30, a Social Meeting for comrades and friends will be held in the Gordon Hall, when our London and Oxford comrades will be present.

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 12.

10.30...Starch GreenHammersmith Branch
 11.30...Latimer Road StationHammersmith Branch
 11.30...Mitcham Fair GreenThe Branch
 11.30...Regent's ParkCantwell
 11.30...Walham GreenFulham Branch
 7...Weltje Road, opposite Ravenscourt Park
Hammersmith Branch

Tuesday.

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

Friday.

7.30...Euston Rd.—Ossulton StreetThe Branch

EAST END.

SUNDAY 12.

Mile-end Waste ... 11 ...Parker.
 "Salmon and Ball" ... 11 ...Nicoll.
 Leman Street, Shadwell ... 11 ...Lane.
 Gibraltar Walk, Bethnal ... 7 ...Parker.
 Green Road.
 Kingsland Green ... 11.30...
 Victoria Park ... 3.15...Parker.
 Triangle, Hackney Road ... 8 ...Parker.
 Stamford Hill ... 7.30...Lane, Mainwaring

TUESDAY.

Mile-end Waste ... 8.30...Cores, M'nwaring.

WEDNESDAY.

Broadway, London Fields 8.30...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.—
 Yarmouth, Church Plain, Thursday at 7.30.
 St Catharine's Plain, Friday at 8.15 p.m.
 Stump Cross, Saturday at 8.15.

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

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 at 10 p.m. *prompt.*

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.

LAW AND LIBERTY LEAGUE.—The monthly meeting of the General Council will be held at 34 Bouverie Street, at 7 p.m. on August 11th. *Agenda:* Report of Executive; Report of Treasurer; Metropolitan Bye-law on Collections; The Right of Procession; Interference of the Police with Public Meetings; Test Questions for Parliamentary Candidates.

THE SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION.—This Society is now registered. The first General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C., on Saturday August 19th, at 8 p.m., for the election of the Committee and for any other business. All members are particularly requested to attend, and to bring their subscription cards for audit. Non-members who wish to attend can become members on payment of the entrance fee, 1s., in the Hall.

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. Bijou 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.
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NORWICH BRANCH.

A GREAT

DEMONSTRATION

will be held in the MARKET PLACE, on Sunday next, August 12th, at 2.30 and 7 p.m.

Addresses will be delivered by comrades William Morris, S. Mainwaring, Mrs. Schack, C. J. Faulkner, W. Ogden, C. W. Mowbray (Socialist League); Annie Besant (Fabian Society); Herbert Burrows (Social Democratic Federation). Meetings will be held same day, Market Place at 11; St Catharines Plain at 11; Wymondham at 11; Yarmouth (Church Plain) at 11; St Faith's Green at 11.30.

Lecture by William Morris at 8 p.m. in Gordon Hall—subject, "Monopoly." Admission 3d.

Monday meetings will be held Market Place at 1 p.m. and 6.30; Carrow, 1.30. At 8 p.m., lecture by Annie Besant, at St Augustine's Boys' School—subject, "Socialism the only Hope of the Workers." Admission 3d.

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