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WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

NOTES ON NEWS.

The great case between O'Donnell and the *Times* has come to an end, with all its "startling revelations," "sensational disclosures," and the like on the posters of the daily press. Of course it was a political affair, and is to be judged accordingly; and it must be judged by all honest people who are not rabid partisans as a disgrace even to the party politics of the present day. The part of the daily press which happens to be on the Irish side has stigmatised emphatically enough the tactics of the counsel for the Government, and perhaps to us the most interesting side of the event is the example it gives us of the enormous power of a private corporation in governing us so long as it is on the reactionary side. The *Times* is rich enough and long-established enough to do what it likes, and no dog may bark if Sir Oracle says "Nay."

What it has liked to do is to rake up the whole of its charges against the Irish Parliamentary party in aid of the apparently waning popularity of the coercionists. The English Home Rule press professes to think that the attack has been unsuccessful; and of course it could not be wholly successful in the nature of things. No person who thinks about the matter could suppose that the astute, close, and formal Mr. Parnell had written the letters in question; neither could any such person doubt that the Irish Parliamentary party was more or less in sympathy with the acts of war which preceded their alliance with the Gladstonites. But that doesn't much matter; the war-path which Parnellism and crime is on, is the vote-catching road, and vote-catchers are not dealing with thoughtful intelligence, but with impressionability to cries.

The coercionists have got their opportunity for a cry, and they will use it. All they have got to do is to treat every accusation they have made against the Irish party as a fact that cannot be disputed, to ignore the defence of the accused, and to keep on pointing out that Mr. Parnell refuses to clear himself in a court of justice—that is, to attack the *Times*, the representative of the great power of modern society, to which all that is reactionary will immediately rally, and which is inexpugnable as long as our class society hangs together. All this forms quite as good a cry as is needed, or can be got to carry on the coercionist battle, and doubtless will serve its purpose.

If you do doubt it, listen to the talk of business people, both principals and clerks coming home by the underground railway; and you must admit that the coercionists have pulled themselves together to meet the consequences of their recent defeats, and that this time they have struck a stroke.

But whatever damage has thus been done to the Irish party, it must not be forgotten that they have drawn it on their own heads by their eagerness to repudiate everything but constitutional means towards their revolution. That is the line they have gone on; they have claimed the support of the English people on the grounds of that repudiation, practically disclaiming sympathy with the enthusiasm of rebels, without which they would not have been able to obtain a hearing at all, and which could not be repressed because it was forbidden "constitutional" means of expressing itself, and which will have to express itself again when the present constitutional gentlemen have made their Parliamentary revolution; unless, which is by no means likely, they cast aside all reaction and give opportunity for every Irishman to be truly free by destroying all monopoly of land and capital. And if they do that they will at once find themselves enemies of the constitution and *rebels* once more.

We have got another Zulu war on hand, which seems most likely to lead to another Boer war; this is only one of the indications of the way in which our commercial needs are pushing us on to grab what we can in Africa; other nations having their special ways. The sensational paragraphs lately published about the treatment of the Mahdi's prisoners, are doubtless an indication of that preparation of the public mind which we are so used to. Again, in the House of Lords, Lord Harrowby was very anxious about the growth of the slave-trade in Zanzibar, as interfering with "British Commerce and British Mis-

sionary Enterprise" (sweet and holy couple). We know that two of a trade are apt not to agree; that is especially true of wage-slavery v. chattel-slavery; it is worth while putting down the latter in Africa if the result will be the strengthening the former in England.

Coleman, who has been in prison for assaulting a policeman on Bloody Sunday, and White, a dock labourer, "and miserably poor," says Mr. Bradlaugh, who brought the case forward, were to be further punished for the crime of poverty by being imprisoned for not paying £10 10s., the costs of the trial which they were so rash as to undertake against the police for assaulting them; and a similar punishment was to be meted out to Feargus O'Connor for a similar crime. Mr. Bradlaugh pointed out that these costs were exceptionally high, whereas in his own experience the Treasury costs were low. Probably this apparently wanton injustice is meant in kindness to the class of the poor if not to the individuals, in order to teach them once for all that they had better not indulge in the useless luxury of law, especially when a charge of offending against Law-'n'-Order has been trumped up against them.

And after all Mr. Matthews has turned tail; the three men in question appeared in the police-court in answer to the summons, there was no one to support it and therefore the case had to be dismissed; which it must be said would certainly not have been the case if Mr. Bradlaugh had not tackled Mr. Matthews.

Meanwhile, it does seem at first sight another instance of the way in which the Great Shabbiness of the rich robbing the poor dominates every incident of our society; it struck our friend Cunninghame Graham that way. "He repeated that it gave him personally the greatest possible satisfaction that this case had come up, because it was calculated to emphasise that growing hatred between the rich and the poor, without which no true reform was possible." "It would, he hoped, serve to show that our British justice, like our Christianity and our morality, was a gigantic fraud."

His audience, since they were educated men and "gentlemen," naturally laughed at his expression of both these truths; feeling probably that the consequences of that terrible growing hatred between rich and poor, which they could scarcely deny would be long in coming, and their useless lives would have come to an end before the crisis came; and not caring for any consequences not personal to themselves of the antagonism of classes which is the foundation of the society amongst which they—stink.

Yet did they ever hear of the Welsh triad of the Three Laughters of the Fool? It is worth quoting: "The fool laughs at that which is bad, at that which is good, and that which he cannot understand." All this the gentlemen of the House of Commons have often done; there remains to them the other laughter—on the wrong side of the mouth. May we all live to see that! W. M.

THE REVOLT OF GHENT.

(Continued from p. 210.)

HAVING thus very briefly told you as to the political and social condition of the great Flemish towns, I must now get to my story, as given us by Froissart.

I have mentioned the English alliance with James van Artevelde, which took place at the very beginning of the war with France; this went on till at the siege of Tournay by Edward III., James van Artevelde sent sixty thousand men to help that king; and in the year 1346, Edward III., lying at Sluys, we find van Artevelde using his influence to get the Prince of Wales acknowledged as "Lord and Herytour" of Flanders; but the Councils of the towns hanging back on the ground that "there should no such untruth be found in them as willingly to disherite their natural lord and his issue to enheryte a stranger." But we can easily imagine that though glad enough of Edward's help against France, they may have been shy of handing themselves over to such a powerful King as the lord of England then was.

Anyhow, the negotiation came to a tragical end with the death of James van Artevelde himself. He was slain in a tumult at Ghent as a

tyrant and robber of the public treasure, after having been practically King of Flanders for nine years; and it may be supposed that there was some genuine indignation against him for pressing on the people the doing fealty to the English king, though on the whole the affair reads as if it had been the work of the French or loyalist party.

The Flemings after his death sent in terror to Edward to excuse themselves, and suggested, says Froissart, the marriage of the King's daughter to Louis the young Earl. Edward agreed to this readily enough; but Louis had another offer of marriage alliance from the Duke of Brabant, his next neighbour, which naturally he much preferred, since it would not cost him the friendship of the French king, on which, as aforesaid, it was the natural policy of the Earls of Flanders to lean. The Councils of the towns as naturally stuck to the English marriage, and urged it on the Earl who had trusted himself to Ghent. "But ever, he said, that he wolde not wed her whose father had slain his, though he might have half the whole realm of England." (His father was slain at Crecy.) The Flemings thereon put on the screw by holding him in "courteous prison." He pretended to yield, and met Edward, who was mighty civil to him; but watching his opportunity he managed to escape from his guards at a hawk-ing party and fled to the French king, by whom he was well received. This may be considered the first act of the struggle between the Earl and his subjects.

The curtain rises again on Edward, an old and worn out man, and the English Alliance dimmed by bickerings between the seafarers of both nations, ending at last in a good stiff sea fight between them off the coast of Brittany, in which the Flemings were defeated. Edward threatened regular war; but the Flemings craved for peace, and the treaty was renewed.

After this interlude Froissart settles down with great enjoyment and not a little pomp to tell us the story of the great revolt in all detail.

Says the old chronicler: "When the tribulations first began in Flanders, the country was so wealthy and so rich that it was marvel to hear; and the men of the good towns kept such estate that it was wonder to hear tell of. But these warres first began by pride and envy that the good towns in Flanders had one against another, as they of Ghent against them of Bruges and they of Bruges against them of Ghent, and other towns one against the other. But there was such resort that no war could arise among them without the Earl of Flanders their lord did consent thereto; for he was so feared and beloved that none durst displease him. . . . For always he had lived in great prosperity and peace, and had as much his pleasure as any other Christian prince had; but this war began for so light a cause and incident, that justly to consider and speak, if good will and sage advice had been in the lord, he needed not to have had any manner of war."

In short, the English Alliance had grown cold; the Earl, backed by the power of the French King, had crept into power, and was using the jealousy of the great towns, and especially of Ghent and Bruges, as an instrument of his own advancement, and by this time now felt himself very strong. The fire was only smouldering, and "the light cause and incident" was soon ready to hand to make it blaze up heavens high.

Froissart sees the cause of quarrel in the feud between two "lynages," those of John Lyon and Gilbert Matthew, both of whom belonged to the gild of the Mariners, and represented families long at feud together.

Once again, as in the case of James van Artevelde, we are coming across rich and powerful men, not belonging to the feudal aristocracy; and I feel pretty sure that whatever gild of craft they might have belonged to, they must have been families surviving from the old municipal aristocracy.

John Lyon was a favourite of the Earl, and head apparently (for Froissart is somewhat vague here) of the Mariners' Gild. Gilbert Matthew lays an elaborate plot to overthrow him; he advises the Earl to lay a new tax on the mariners. The Earl takes the bait readily; tells John Lyon, who demurs somewhat, what is toward, and calls a "Parlyment" to see to the matter. At the said Parlyment, Gilbert Matthew puts up his brothers to speak against the new tax; John Lyon backs them eagerly, for says Froissart, "he would to his true power mayntain them in their old franchises and liberties." The Earl in a rage turns out John Lyon, and puts Gilbert Matthew in his place, who get him his tax levied, but henceforth John Lyon becomes a popular leader.

The next cause of quarrel was between the towns themselves, egged on doubtless by the Earl. "The devil who never sleepeth awakened them of Bruges to dig about the river of Lys to have the easement of the course of the water, and the Earl was well accorded to them, and sent great number of pioneers and men-at-arms to assist them. Before that in time past they would have done the same, but they of Ghent by puyssance brake their purpose." Clearly the Earl setting on the Brugeois to pick up an old quarrel with Ghent.

"The tidings of these diggers increased. So it was, there was a woman that came from her pilgrimage from our lady of Bolayne (who was weary), and sat down in the market-place whereas there were divers men, and some of them demanded of her from whence she came. She answered, 'From Bolayne, and I have seen by the way the greatest mischief that ever came to the town of Ghent, for there be more than 500 pioneers that night and day worketh before the river of Lys, and if they be not let they will shortly turn the course of the water.'"

The townsmen hunt up John Lyon, who has been keeping very quiet since his quarrel with the Earl, and after the due amount of pressing he gives them the following advice: "'Sirs, if ye will adventure to

remedy this matter, it behoveth that in this town of Ghent ye renew an old ancient custom that sometime was used in this town, and that is that ye bring up again the White Hats, and that they may have a chief ruler to whom they may draw, and by him be ruled.' These words were gladly heard, and they said all with one voice, 'We will have it so, we will raise up these White Hats.' Then were there made White Hats which were given and delivered to such as loved better to have war than peace, for they had nothing to lose."

You see this points out to an earlier time in the history of the city, and the raising of a sort of emergency corps; perhaps originally a kind of bodyguard of the municipal aristocracy.

John Lyon is made Captain of the White Hoods, as we should translate to-day *Chaperons Blancs*, and their first job is to make an end of the digging of the new canal by the Brugeois and their pioneers, who "left their work and went back again to Bruges, and were never so hardy to dig there again"; but the White Hoods and their captain hold together as a regular insurrectionary force.

The next scene is the arrest by the Earl's Bailiff of a mariner at Ecloo, a town half way between Ghent and Bruges, and within the jurisdiction of Ghent. The townsmen claim their burghess back from the Bailiff, who is as high-handed as if he were Sir Charles Warren in person, and answers, "What needeth all these words for a martyr? . . . I have puyssance to arrest, but I have no power to deliver."

The Ghentmen now send an embassy to the Earl (who is lying at his manor of Male near Bruges) to claim their burghess. The Earl promises to have him released, and also to maintain their liberties,—but always on condition of the disbanding of the White Hoods. However, the prisoner is released, and the dykes of the new canal filled up; the Earl apparently trusting to the Matthews for getting the White Hoods disbanded. But when John Lyon hears of this condition, "he spake and said: 'All ye good people that be here present, ye know and have seen but late how the White Hats hath better kept your franchises than either red or black hats have done, or of any other colour. Be ye sure and say that I said it, as soon as the White Hats be laid down by the ordinance that the Earl would have, I will not give for all your franchises after, not three pence.'"

In short, the answer John Lyon makes is to set to work to organise his White Hats, and bid them be alert.

Then the Earl retorts by sending his said Bailiff, Roger Dauterne, with his banner and 200 men to Ghent to arrest John Lyon and five or six others. John Lyon acts with most praiseworthy promptitude, gathers 400 White Hoods, throws down and tears the Earl's banner, and slays the bailiff in a very orderly and peaceable manner: "they touched no man there but the Bailey; and when the Earl's men saw the Bailey dead, and the banner all to torn, they were greatly abashed, and so took their horses and voided out of the town." The Matthews flee and their houses are sacked. The White Hoods are masters of Ghent.

Then "the rich and notable merchants," very much scared, send off to the Earl twelve men to crave for peace. But meantime John Lyon, who was at the Council where this embassy was arranged, musters the White Hoods and those of the crafts who were on his side, outside Ghent in a plain called Andreghem, close beside which was a castle of the Earl's, newly built, and doubtless meant as a garrison to overawe the town. At this review this said castle is first sacked and then burned by 'an accident done on purpose': John Lyon remarking, in the true manner of a mediæval joke, "How cometh yonder fire in my Lord's house?"

The news reaches the Earl while the embassy of rich men are craving peace of him; and as he was particularly fond of this house, one almost wonders that he respected the safe conduct he had given. One can imagine the to-do there was; the embassy of course was driven out ignominiously (which of course was John Lyon's intention in allowing the fire to come into my lord's house), and the Earl declares war.

John Lyon, clearly a very able and resourceful man, immediately marches on Bruges with nine or ten thousand men, and gets in without any actual fighting, the "rich man" being cowed by the aspect of the lesser crafts; and the Brugeois enter into alliance with Ghent. Courtray has already come in, and Ypres is thought to be friendly; so that Flanders seems won from the Earl.

But just at this crisis John Lyon dies at Damme, the port of Bruges; poisoned, hints Froissart, which, considering the hatred of the rich men of Bruges, is likely enough. The Ghentmen, however, are nothing daunted, but go on organising themselves for war. They chose for captains John Pruniaux, John Bull, Rafe of Harselles, and Peter du Bois,—the last a very clever and wily captain and leader, who out-lived all the leaders of Ghent and died in England.

The Ghentmen march on Thorout and Ypres, where, through the help of the mean crafts (weavers and fullers), they win the towns, in spite of the opposition of the Earl's garrisons; and now being masters of the greater part of Flanders, the rebels besiege Oudenarde. To give you the measure of the strength of these communities of craftsmen, I must tell you that at this siege they mustered a hundred thousand strong.

The Earl finds after all that he is not strong enough to resist this union, and before the town is taken he makes peace with the towns through the means of the Duke of Burgundy. This peace may be said to end the second act of the story.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

(To be continued.)

² I take the names from Lord Berners' translation (Henry 8th) of Froissart. The two between them make a sad mess of the names of languages they do not understand.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1888.

15	Sun.	1381. John Ball murdered. 1809. P. J. Proudhon born. 1839. Chartist outbreak at Birmingham.
16	Mon.	1850. Margaret Fuller drowned. 1857. Beranger died. 1877. Seizure of Martinsburg (W. Va.) by railroad strikers. 1879. Trial of Bilshanski, Gorski, and others in Kieff. Sentences: death, 3; prison, 6; Siberia, 2.
17	Tues.	1793. Trial of Alexander Whyte for seditious libel. 1793. Trial of Paine and Waldron for publishing 'Rights of Man.' 1831. Cobbett tried for seditious libel.
18	Wed.	1770. Trial of John Miller for reprinting Junius's "Letter to the King." 1867. Attempt by Berezovski on Alexander II. while driving with Napoleon III. in Paris. 1870. Michael Davitt tried for treason felony. 1872. Benito Juarez died. 1872. Attempt on King and Queen of Spain.
19	Thur.	1348. James van Artevelde slain. 1693. Sarsfield killed at Landen. 1798. John McCann hung. 1862. N. G. Tchernichevski arrested. 1877. Strike begins on Pennsylvania R. R.
20	Fri.	1820. Trials for high treason at York and Glasgow. 1877. Fatal affray at Baltimore (Md.) between militia and populace.
21	Sat.	1683. William, Lord Russell beheaded. 1796. Robert Burns died. 1819. Great Reform meeting in Smithfield. 1877. Pennsylvania militia defeated at Pittsburgh by railroad strikers. 1884. Suffrage demonstration on Embankment and in Hyde Park.

Chartist Rising at Birmingham.—Towards the end of 1838 Law-'n'-Order became scared enough to adopt the usual methods of arresting agitation—not in attempting to cure the evils agitated against, but—by putting the leaders into prison. Matters calmed down somewhat. "The Home Secretary remained on the watch during the first half of the year, till assured by the Attorney-General that Chartism was extinct" (Martineau's 'Hist. of Thirty Years' Peace'). Just to prove this clever statesman "a haas," as Bumble says, in July the great Convention sat, and in Birmingham a series of mass meetings were held in their Trafalgar Square, the Bull Ring. Policemen made rows, then ran some in, and on the 15th the trouble came to a head in one of the biggest riots in Chartist history—heads broken, shops wrecked; and the clever people had to admit that Chartism was not quite extinct. Something very like has lately happened to a party by the name of Balfour.—T. S.

Benito Pablo Juarez.—Born in the Mexican State of Oajaca, March 24, 1806, Juarez was of the pure blood of that noble race (doubly misnamed "Indians") which endured the brutal oppressions of Cortez and Pizarro, and have been the long-suffering objects of Spanish bigotry and cupidity ever since. But, as in the case of Ireland, the kind-hearted and virtuous nations have conquered the haughty and high-handed invaders, so in the person of Juarez was the long oppression of the Aztecs historically avenged. Not a degenerate Spaniard, but a despised "Indian" was the Moses of Mexico, to lead it out of the worse than Egyptian bondage of European despotism, and by the terrible example of Maximilian to foil for ever the idea of imposing foreign puppets on Mexican soil for the benefit of Old World rapacity. It is pleasing to every social reformer to-day to recall that it is to one of this same race of liberty-loving Mexicans we owe that brave heroine of Chicago, the woman who "held up the banner the men cast down."—L. W.

The Great Railway Strikes of 1877.—The great labour revolt of 1877, which began on Saturday the 14th of July by a handful of men on the Baltimore and Ohio line, was followed on Monday the 16th by an attempt to stop all freight trains at Martinsburg in West Virginia. Like the brave defiers of tyranny in every age, from Thermopylae downwards, these bold challengers of the railway kings chose a mountain pass to hold as their vantage ground. Martinsburg is on classic ground. It is only a few miles westward of Harper's Ferry, where John Brown made his immortal attempt. These places lie between the two giant arms of the great Allegheny chain of mountains, where Dame Nature has, by the mighty agency of the Potomac River, cloven an awful passage, for puny mankind to crawl like a trembling insect from east to west along the sheltering precipices on either hand. This natural highway, free to all, has been laid violent hands on by the great monopoly kings, who demand exorbitant toll on all which passes. In 1877, their servants, driven to desperation by hard usage, proclaimed to the world that they themselves were unwilling agents in this robbery of the world, and called a halt until the power of the powerful tyrants should be questioned and either repudiated or acknowledged by the world at large. These poor railway slaves failed so far as their own selfish needs were concerned, but they will live in lasting memory for their daring and noble attempt to free the toilers of the world.—L. W.

Beheading of Russell and Murder of Essex.—All Londoners know the Rye House up the Lea, and that it was made famous by a "plot" at some time or other. More than this few care to enquire. As a fact, it is very doubtful if such a plot ever existed, save in the fertile brain of government assassins and spies. Certain it is, that the most noble victims to this concocted scheme and its sequel had no part nor lot in the Rye House or its alleged rendezvous. Most likely they had never heard of its existence previous to the proclamation of the discovery of a proposed attempt on the lives of those immortal saints the brothers Charles and James Stuart, sons of the "martyr" of 1649, on their return from Newmarket, a place then and now where the salt of the earth congregate to exhibit their superior virtue and do honour at the shrine of their chosen deities. The ever immortal hero of this infamous government conspiracy to defame and kill the best and bravest Englishmen of their age was Algernon Sidney. Two of his chief fellow martyrs were Lord Russell, son and heir of the Earl of Bedford, and Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex. William, Lord Russell was a man in his fortieth year, not a youth as often supposed, and so entitled to the credit of calm mature opinions. It may seem strange to many that the champions of liberty should look for a shining light to such an over-gorged family as the house of Bedford, bloated with the produce of robberies from the people. But it was the fortune of the Russells to really ennoble their brigand blood with infusions from some of the purest streams in England, houses which relied for eminence on activity of brain, nobility of character, and endurance of mental and bodily exertion. Thus the Bedfords are swayed between two contrary emotions, just as "Finality" John of our own days in his own person was at one time the fiercest of democrats and at another the most insolent of aristocrats. Whatever his birth, however, it is an undeniable fact that William Russell made Lincoln's Inn Fields a "pilgrim's shrine" for all lovers of liberty by there laying down his innocent life for their sacred cause on the 21st of July in the year 1683. It is futile to examine details of circumstances and conditions. There are but two contending parties in social ethics. The one seeks to rule one's fellows by force; the other seeks to give each man as much freedom of action as compatible with the rights of others. Russell's fellow victim of 1683, Arthur Capel, first Earl of Essex of the existing family, was a strange salad of contradictory characteristics,

only found in such turnabout times as those of the Commonwealth and the latter Stuarts. His father, although own cousin to the famous republican general, Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester, and an abettor at first of Pym, finally lost his head on Tower Hill for turning royalist and stubbornly defending Colchester against Cromwell's relentless cannon. The son was first a courtier and then a democrat. In England a bigotted No Popery fanatic, yet a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland avowedly risking his head by furthering the cause of religious and political equality. In fact, Arthur Capel anticipated the Gladstonians of to-day by over two centuries, holding out the offer of peace and good-will to the Irish populace. After this he became a participant in schemes of unbridled tyranny. Capel seems naturally to have been a narrow-minded aristocrat and foe of the people's cause, but he could not abide the shameless greed of the king's harlots, and turned to Algernon Sidney for guidance. Capel was thus a participant in those historic speculative discussions which led to the martyrdom of Sidney and Lord Russell, on the alleged discovery of the "Rye House Plot." On the very day the brave young Russell was brought to trial, London was horrified to be told that the Earl of Essex had killed himself in his prison. This event has been much discussed ever since, but John Evelyn, the diarist, puts the point beyond all question, showing how the King and Duke of York were in the Tower at the time, while the head of Essex was nearly severed, in a way impossible for a man to himself accomplish. As it well known that Capel was the object of virulent hatred from all the rapacious Whitehall strumpets (progenitors of those present pillars of the British Constitution, the dukes of Richmond, Grafton, Saint Albans, and Buccleuch, besides numerous lesser lights in the place-hunting peerages), there can be little wonder at the fate of the earl, and the sealing in death of lips which could have uttered astounding truths. It is curious to observe in the instance of Arthur Capel, undoubtedly a martyr to the cause of freedom, how accident places men in strange positions, and how we are all the creatures of circumstances. Less promising stock for the sons of liberty to draw heroes from than the Capel family could hardly be imagined. The family fortunes were founded by an infamous Lord Mayor of London, who left his name to appropriate lasting infamy by inventing during his mayoralty a scheme for having cages in each ward of the city to chain up the poor disinherited wanderers who had been turned adrift by Henry Tudor's gang of land plunderers at the close of the Wars of the Roses. This villain, Lord Mayor Capel, of near four centuries ago, who so well understood the necessary means for London exploiters to enforce their schemes of plunder, had a mansion and built his own tomb on the spot to-day dedicated to his memory by loving worshippers and imitators of his morality and methods—the famous Capel Court, secret and jealously guarded haunt of those universal robbers, murderers, and oppressors, the stockbrokers of the world.—L. W.

The following note was unavoidably held over from last week's Calendar:—

Death of John Elliott Cairnes.—Cairnes, John Elliott, died 8th July, 1875; Emeritus Professor of Political Economy at University College, London; author of 'The Slave Power' (1862); 'Political Essays' (1873); 'Essays in Political Economy' (1873); 'Some Leading Principles of Political Economy' (1874); and 'The Character and Logical Method of Political Economy' (1875). This distinguished economist, the last capable defender in England of the "wage fund" theory, deserves more attention from Socialists than is usually granted to him. His exposition of international values, of the laws determining relative wages in different occupations, of the economic advantages of untaxed foreign trade, and of the Ricardian Law of Rent, are all unsurpassed by any other economist; and his analysis of the economic position of a slave-owning agricultural community is a valuable instance of the application of pure economic theory to an actual and complicated case. Although still trammelled by the remnants of an individualistic and capitalist economics, he was under no delusion as to the nature and effect of the tribute of rent and interest which private ownership of the means of production necessarily creates, and he expressed his concurrence in John Stuart Mill's view of its inevitable abolition. But, being still under the thrall of the individualist politics common at the beginning of the century, he deprecated the extension of public administrative activity, and anticipated a wide expansion of voluntary industrial co-operation. His economic position as regards wages was, however, vitiated by his retention, in a modified form, of the "wages fund" theory, and as regards exchange-values, by his utter inability to appreciate the law of the limitation of demand brought forward by Jevons.—S. W.

LITERARY NOTES.

'The Place of Individualism in the Socialist System,' by J. E. Hall, is No. 9 of the New York Labour Library. (Published monthly at 5 cents, by the New York Labour News Company, 25, East 4th Street). It is a well-considered and thoughtful pamphlet, and deserves attention; putting the State-Socialist position with a commendable spirit of toleration for opponents not always displayed.

'Socialism of the Street in England,' by W. C. Crofts, is a spiteful and feebly dishonest account of the Socialist organisations, reprinted from a French periodical and issued by the L.P.D.L.

The *Christian Socialist* (Reeves, 1d.) keeps up to the high level its present editors gave it as soon as it came under their hands, and seems to be doing really good work.

Articles of interest to Socialists in July magazines:—*Nineteenth Century*: 'The New Labour Party,' H. H. Champion; 'Liberating the Slaves in Brazil,' W. J. Hammond. *Fortnightly*: 'The Boulanger Movement,' Henri Rochefort; 'Custom,' Edward Carpenter; 'The Ethics of Kant,' Herbert Spencer. *National*: 'Colonisation and Friendly Societies,' W. Greswell. *Archaeological*: 'Junior Right in Genesis,' J. Jacobs; 'Baker's Guild of York,' Miss Toulmin Smith. *Law Quarterly*: 'Public Meetings and Public Order' (the United States), E. H. Bennett; 'Early English Land Tenures,' C. J. Elton. *Atlantic Monthly*: 'Studies of Factory Life,' Lillie B. C. Wyman. S.

It is stated that the Pinkerton detective agency can centre in forty-eight hours at any spot east of the Mississippi river a larger number of its banditti than there are soldiers in the regular army of the United States.

OVERCROWDING IN A VILLAGE.—In a cottage of two rooms at Kilham, near Driffell, no less than 14 persons are living—father, mother, a 26 year old son, a daughter aged 23, and two illegitimate children, another daughter, aged 18, and one illegitimate child. The Local Government Board have, it is said, at last roused the Local Board from their lethargy, and matters are to be mended.

A COFFIN RING.—A financial ring is endeavouring to boom a project for amalgamating the whole of the coffin furniture manufacturers of the United Kingdom into one vast joint-stock concern, with a capital of £400,000 and a debenture issue of £100,000. The ordinary shareholder is promised 24 per cent. If the profits are so vast as this it is time that the workmen agitated for an advance in wages.—*Star*.



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. 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.

K. T.—Mr. Booth's paper on the "Condition and Occupation of the People of the Tower Hamlets," read before the Statistical Society May 17, 1887, will give most of what you want. It was published in June number of the society's Journal, and has been republished as a pamphlet by Stanford, Charing Cross.

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday July 11.

ENGLAND Anarchist Freedom Lancaster—Countryman Labour Tribune London—Freie Presse Our Corner Personal Rights Journal Postal Service Gazette Railway Review Telegraph Service Gazette Worker's Friend INDIA Bankipore—Behar Herald UNITED STATES New York—Der Sozialist Truthseeker Volkszeitung Jewish Volkszeitung Alarm Boston—Woman's Journal Liberty Chicago—Knights of Labor	FRANCE Paris—Cri du Peuple (daily) Le Parti Ouvrier (daily) La Revolt La Femme et l'Enfant Le Coup de Feu Lille—Le Cri du Travailleur HOLLAND Hague—Recht voor Allen BELGIUM Seraing (Ougres)—Le Reveil Ghent—Vooruit Liege—L'Avenir SWITZERLAND Zurich—Sozial Demokrat Arbeiterstimme	GENEVA—Przedswit ITALY Milan—Il Fascio Operato Rome—L'Emancipazione Marsala—La Nuova Eta Cremona—Il Democratico SPAIN El Productor Madrid—El Socialista PORTUGAL Lisbon—O Protesto Operario AUSTRIA Arbeiterstimme Wien—Gleichheit ROMANIA Jassy—Muncitorul Bucharest—Gutenber DENMARK Social-Demokraten SWEDEN Stockholm, Social-Demokraten Malmo—Arbetet
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HOW THE MONEY GOES.

ENGLISHMEN are said to live on the glorious traditions of the past. These are said to rest on the wisdom and the deeds of heroic daring of their noble ancestors, and that to these are largely due that vain and vague feeling of superiority so largely characteristic of the average Englishman of to-day. England is held to be the most exalted and the most disinterested of nations. She is the grand pioneer of a grand civilisation through all the regions of the earth; her flag floats triumphantly over every sea, and all the nations of the world recognise her claim to superiority, and bow in humble submission to her ever-wise and ever-gentle dictation. None dream of her being the great Hypocrite of Nations; all admire in her those grand attributes of humanity, dignity, and consistency.

Englishmen are said to be the most economical people in the world, even in this age of utility, and that in nothing is this more clear than in the cost of our government as compared with that of other countries; that among the most extravagant are those of France and America; and that these, as compared with England, are a condemnation of Republicanism; that in those countries all the senators and deputies are paid extravagantly, which swells the cost of government in those countries to an amount Englishmen would never submit to. As this is a matter so frequently brought forward, let us see how the matter stands, as it is not well that the wisdom of Englishmen should be kept in the dark. It should be seen by the whole world and duly appreciated.

If we take the cost of royalty, it is over one million a year. But let us confine ourselves to the following six items:—Civil List, £385,000; from Duchy of Lancaster, 1884, £45,000; Compensatory Annuity, £27,000; Annuities to Royal Family, £158,000; from Duchy of Cornwall, 1884, £64,641; Compensatory Annuity, £16,216. Six items only, £695,857. High Officers of State, or the Cabinet:—One at £20,000, one at £10,000, one at £8,000, seven at £5,000, one at £4,500, one at £4,425, one at £2,500, and eight at £2,000. These make a total of £100,425, to which add the £695,857. Total, £796,282.

Now take the government of France:—Salary of the President, £24,000; Nine Ministers at £1,600 each, £14,400. Total, £38,400. But then, we are told, there are her Senators and Deputies all receiving enormous salaries. Let us see how much:—300 Senators, 9,000 francs, or £360, a year each, £108,000; 530 Deputies, 9,000 francs, or £360, a year each, £190,800; President and Ministers, £38,400. Total, £337,200.

Great Britain and Ireland, £796,082; France, £347,200. Difference against Great Britain and Ireland, £449,082.

Take the American:—President, £20,000; Seven Ministers at £1,200, £8,400. Total, £28,400. Add 242 Senators and Representatives, each £750, £151,500. Total, £179,900.

Great Britain and Ireland, £796,282; America, £179,900. Difference against Great Britain and Ireland, £616,382.

But neither France nor America is a genuine Republic. On the other hand, if we take Switzerland, which is the nearest approach to what a republican government ought to be, we have something approaching an economical government:—Chairman of the Executive, £400; Vice-Chairman, £340; seven Ministers, each £340—£2,380. Total, £3,120. 128 Deputies, 12 francs a day each for six months, or £69 3s. each, £8,856 4s., making a grand total of £11,976 4s. But Switzerland is a small country; yes, with three millions of people. Multiply three by twelve, and you have thirty-six millions, and multiply the expenses of the executive in like manner, and it would give £143,732 8s.

It is not necessary to affirm the absence of corruption in those countries, especially in France or America. But in neither of those countries, in connection with the President's household, will you find items such as you would find in connection with the Royal household of Great Britain and Ireland.

But let us have a look at the Departments for 1882:—

	Charge of Establishment.	Super Annuities.	Total.
Privy Council Office.....	£30,077	£1,821	£31,898
Treasury Department.....	57,732	11,334	31,898
Home Office.....	91,278	10,269	101,547
Foreign „.....	72,068	9,229	81,297
Colonial „.....	13,476	13,476	52,268
India „.....	30,650	—	30,650
War „.....	222,244	—	222,244
Admiralty Office.....	180,583	337,981	518,564
Board of Works, Gt. Britain	45,765	7,519	53,184
„ Ireland	41,595	3,852	45,447
Board of Trade.....	171,933	16,848	188,781
Exchequer and Audit Dept.	59,733	17,687	77,340
Local Government Board:—			
England and Wales.....	415,173	11,717	426,890
Scotland.....	18,582	1,433	20,015
Ireland.....	134,629	4,479	138,508
Customs Department.....	843,418	134,319	977,737
Inland Revenue Department	1,659,886	213,585	1,873,471

Look at those enormous charges so characteristic of English economy. Look, too, at the items for superannuations, so characteristic of English generosity, where the wealth-producers are not concerned.

It is not pretended that there is no corruption or extravagance in connection with these departments, but then those are little defects arising from little oversights in the past, while the most commendable efforts are periodically made to purify these departments and bring them into harmony with the administrative wisdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is true in looking over the pension list you will find hundreds of names of men who have been pensioned off by the well-known process of re-organisation. But then there is nothing so thorough as English economy, in proof of which take the following:—Accountant-General's office abolished 1854, salary saved £1,500; office re-established 1861, salary £2,000; added an inspector of accounts, salary £850; and in 1868, assistant Accountant-General, salary £1,000. Since then, by re-organisations, salaries saved £14,500, but added to the pension list £8,400; and new offices, deputy-controller, salary £1,000; chief clerk, salary £850; assistant-inspector of accounts, £500; total, £10,750.

But there is nothing like the thoroughness of English economy, and as a further proof of it, and of the capacity for purification by the process of re-organisation, take the following specimen of Admiralty re-organisation, 1878-80:—Total amount saved in salaries, £15,500; paid in bonuses, £52,000. Added to the pension list, £20,000; new offices, accountant-general to Admiralty, £1,500; deputy-general to Admiralty, £1,200; two chief clerks at £900 and £700—£1,600; total, £24,300. In 1877 the permanent secretaryship abolished, saved £1,500 a-year. The poor fellow retired to the pension list on £678 a-year. In 1882 the office was re-established with a salary of £2,000 a-year; by re-organisation in 1878-80, saved in salaries, £4,300; added to pension list, £7,338; with bonuses, £11,000.

Take the medical staff of the army:—In 1887, staff reduced from 699 to 675; saved thereby, £5,980. Added to the pension list, £22,000. In 1888, 32 retired, which has added another £9,000 a-year. In the army estimates the charge for the medical staff is £674,314, of which the item for pensions is £182,574.

All these are evidences of the superior wisdom of the English nation, and of the thoroughness of English economy. Only the un-official mind of the uneducated masses does not understand them.

There are also some people who ever and anon complain of our want of wisdom from a national point of view. They assume that the country is in danger, that even our fortifications are worthless. But who would believe them, when in a few years we have spent on our fortifications over £5,300,000, and Englishmen never do anything in vain. Then, again, they tell us that our navy is altogether insufficient, and that many of the ships we have have no guns. But here again they must be wrong, because in the last eight years we have spent on ships and their armament no less than £30,681,000. In 1883-4 we spent on ships £4,445,000, and in 1887-8 £6,611,000. On the army and navy we spend £30,000,000 a-year, and yet we are in danger from invasion.

But to be serious. Look at this mass of extravagance, this worse than waste, and then wonder if you can why the workers are poor.

Fathom, if you can, the depths of corruption everywhere prevailing, and then think, if you can without a blush, of the boasted wisdom of Englishmen. Think of the slavery, the degradation, the want and misery of the toiling millions, and then ask: Is this the England of old? Where, oh where are the glorious traditions of this England of ours, its boasted freedom, its lofty wisdom, its daring in the cause of right—where? Fled to other and more genial shores, leaving none to tread her soil but tyrants and slaves! Yet this England must not perish; must not be numbered with the nations that have been; must not yet be left to the New Zealander. But what shall save her, what can regenerate her, what can give her new life, new energy, holier aspirations, more lofty aims, a purer morality? What can lead her ever onward, raise her ever upward, and fill the bosoms of her sons and daughters with Faith, Energy, and Devotion—the sacred flame of Liberty and Love!

J. SKETCHLEY.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

In my last letter I described to you the gradual breaking up of all trades-union organisations on their present basis. I specially emphasise on their present basis, as in my opinion they will be immediately reconstructed on a revolutionary basis, because trades unionism is the most natural mode of organisation. The society which all revolutionists are aiming at is a society composed of trades unions federated on an international plan.

The "Knights of Labour" organisation is practically ruined; all the different district assemblies have been reduced to about one-fifth of their previous strength. In Chicago, District Assembly No. 24, which had three years ago a membership of about 25,000 Knights, now only counts about 500 members of good standing. District Assembly 49, once one of the strongest assemblies in the Order, is torn up by fractional strife, not for the sake of principles, but on account of personal rivalries. T. V. Powderly, next to Henry George the most unscrupulous scoundrel in the American movement (by the way, Henry George, who but a few years ago did not possess enough money to support himself and family, is now considered worth about 500,000 dollars—verily a fine career for a prophet!), intends to resign his position as General Master Workman of the Knights of Labour, to be able to run for Congress as a democrat. More likely the exchequer of the order is empty, and T. V. is on the look-out for new boodles.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has not as yet recovered from its last defeat on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. Mr. Arthur, the Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, another specimen of the "honest American labour leader," funks criticism, and in order to quiet the strikers he declares the strike in prime condition, maintains that the company cannot hold out for more than two months, and calls upon all the members of the Brotherhood to support the "out of work" men of the "Q" road. A meeting of delegates from the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers, of locomotive firemen, and of smiths, was held in New York last Sunday, and the delegates resolved to support the men by voluntary contributions of five dollars from each member of the three organisations. It is hoped that 200,000 dollars (£40,000) can be raised that way each month.

During the strike of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road, the officers of the different railway workers' organisations were absolute masters of the United States. It must be stated here that Mr. Arthur, the Grand Chief of the Locomotive Engineers, or Mr. Sargent, the Grand Chief of the Locomotive Firemen, have more authority over the members of their respective organisations than the Tsar of all the Russias has over his people. If the two men had called out each locomotive engineer and each locomotive fireman on the roads between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans, the capitalists themselves would have been the first to cry out for the nationalisation of the railroads. The Eastern States, the so-called New England States, are entirely dependent for their food supply on the West—so much so that the non-arrival of produce trains from the west for only three days would have reduced the eastern cities, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the rest, to starvation. You will see from this what an enormous power labour leaders like Powderly, Arthur, Sargent, and such like, possess, and you will also see how well worth it is for capital to buy these men at almost any price.

A labour organisation which can collect almost £40,000 a-month by voluntary contributions ought to be able under able and honest leadership to settle the social question, but the money, the boodle, is the curse of the labour movement in America.

In No. 127 of the *Weal* Thomas Shore, jun., moans over the poverty of the Socialist League. The only salvation of the Socialist League is in its extreme poverty. The members of the League are put on their own resources, and nobody can go a-fishing for a job. Of all the labour movements the most pure, the most healthy, is the English Socialist movement, because there is no money in it.

Look to Chicago! Once, but a short time ago, Chicago used to be called, and rightly so, the Paris of America. And now! The labour movement in Chicago can to-day rival, as regards corruption, even the labour movement in New York. The trial, the long imprisonment of our strangled martyrs, has brought to Chicago from all parts of the globe large quantities of money; and men before the 4th of May, honest, active, and energetic in the revolutionary cause are corrupt and unworthy to-day. Everybody is trying to make money, and all propaganda for principles is almost forgotten. If a revolutionist dares to speak his mind, dares to preach the principles for which five men have been strangled, he is more persecuted by men who once called themselves revolutionists, and who are to-day in possession of all the means of propaganda, than by the police or any other authority. The *Alarm*, the sacred inheritance of our dear comrade Parsons, had to suspend publication on account of the open and secret hostility it met with from the managers of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. The *Alarm* was too revolutionary, and a too revolutionary paper might bring the *Arbeiter Zeitung* into trouble, and then good-bye to the fine opportunity for a gang of leeches who now grow fat through exploiting enterprises developed by the heart-blood of five of our best men. At the time when the *Arbeiter Zeitung* was constantly on the point of bankruptcy, but when it was conducted by honest, well-meaning revolutionists, the management of the paper could afford to assist the *Alarm* with some 3,000 dollars; but to-day the management could only afford to help the *Alarm* with 26 dollars and this only after much pressure; and yet the *Arbeiter*

Zeitung is so rich to-day that, for a labour paper, it has almost unlimited resources. The movement in Chicago is too rich, and that's the cause of it.

The Federation of Trades' Unions, now the largest labour organisation, numbering about 700,000 members, has met its first large defeat—the defeat of the brewers. It is true that organised capital would, under the present state of affairs, have defeated the brewers in any case; but organised labour might have made a better show, anyhow.

However, the contributions from other labour organisations came in very slowly, and the boycott against June beer met with a miserable failure. Organised capital now knows that it is very easy, under present conditions, to attack and ruin the labour organisations, and as soon as the Presidential campaign is ended we may expect a general onslaught on organised labour.

This is a Presidential year, and that means that corruption will be extended *ad infinitum*. The Republican and the Democratic wire-pullers have met and also chosen their champions. Fat Grover Cleveland, the husband of his wife, the man who declared that no honest man could run a second time for President, has accepted the nomination of the democratic party to run for President; and, of course, the personal attractions of Mrs. Cleveland will be largely utilised to pull through the fat king in a swallow-tail coat. As vice-President the democrats got the so-called "old Roman" Thrumman. Thrumman may be less corrupt than the average American politician, but his record shows that he always could be used to defend the interests of large corporations of capital. The republican candidates are, of course, of the same calibre. The spectacle of the Republican Convention in Chicago must have pleased his majesty, King Bacchus, immensely. Drinking, fighting, rowdying, howling like mad Indians, are terms which describe but mildly the proceedings of the Grand Party. The old fox, James G. Blaine, was absent in England, engaged in a coaching tour with his friend Andrew Carnegie, that most hypocritical exploiter of labour, but his spirit reigned supreme in Chicago. The dead-lock lasted for eight days. At last Ben Harrison was chosen to run in the republican interest. This is what a working-man says of Mr. Harrison:—

"No, sir, it is not," emphatically replied Mr. Gould. "Aside from his bad record in the Senate he is the attorney for numerous railways and telegraph companies. As an indication of his loyalty to railroad companies in times of emergency, it is only necessary to refer to his course pending the railroad strike of 1877, on which occasion he implored the Governor to order out the troops and shoot down the strikers. Governor Williams stoutly resisted his influence, claiming that the men were peaceable and that there was no necessity for such action. At this he mustered up a company of his own and drilled the men, so as to have them in readiness in case of an emergency. Upon the same occasion he made a speech, from which the following is verbatim and substantiated by affidavits:—

"Where I the Governor I'd force those men back to work or shoot them down on the spot."

"And upon another occasion during the same trouble he declared in a speech that 'A dollar a day and two meals are enough for any working-man.'"

Levi T. Morton, formerly a partner in one of the largest banking firms of New York and London, obtained the nomination as vice-President, as Harrison is not a man of enormous means, Morton, the arch millionaire, was chosen to defray the principal expense of the campaign. Such are the gods of the two political parties.

HENRY F. CHARLES.

Newark, N.J., June 29, 1888.

Labour doesn't want the earth. All labour wants, is to sit on the fence and witness the efforts of capital to get along without labour.—*Buffalo Truth*.

HOW THE POOR—DIE!—At Manchester, on the 6th, an inquest was held on the body of John Roach, labourer, aged fifty-four. It was shown in evidence that the house in which lived the deceased, his wife, their daughter-in-law, and four children, consisted of only two small rooms, and that the atmosphere was vitiated by poisonous gas. Deceased died of typhoid fever, and close to where the corpse was lying a child was found eating crumbs from the table.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers relieved in the fourth week of the past month was 91,724, of whom 54,686 were indoor and 37,038 outdoor paupers. The total number relieved shows an increase of 3,104 over the corresponding week of last year, 4,583 over 1886, and 7,154 over 1885. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 975, of whom 774 were men, 175 women, and 26 children under sixteen.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—The *Warren Ledger* reminds its readers that Russian leather is made in Connecticut; Bordeaux wine is manufactured in California; Italian marble is quarried in Kentucky; French lace is woven in N.Y.; Marseilles linen is produced in Massachusetts; English cassimere is made in New Hampshire; Persian art work comes from a shop in Boston; Spanish mackerel are caught on the New Jersey coast, and Havana cigars are rolled by the million in Chicago.—*Providence (R. I.) Independent Citizen*.

AN ACCIDENTAL CONSPIRATOR.—There died last week in Newcastle, at the age of fifty-seven years, Henry Alexander Watt, chief engineer of the steamer *Cagliari*, which in the year 1857 sailed from Genoa to the aid of the political prisoners of King Bomba of Naples, having on board Pisacane and Nicotera, two daring friends of Mazzini, Miss Jessie Meriton White (now Madame White Mario), and others. The vessel, whose destination was the island of Ponza, where the prisoners were, left Genoa on July 5, 1857, and successfully accomplished the mission upon which the adventurers had set out. But on returning it was captured by a Neapolitan war vessel, and its occupants, including Watt and the second engineer, Charles Park, were taken to Naples and imprisoned. They suffered severely, and Watt temporarily lost his reason. The news of the imprisonment of the two Englishmen, who were ignorant of the conspiracy, presently reached the London newspapers, and the British Government was compelled to take steps in the matter, with the result that after having been imprisoned for seven months the two men were released. Their detention being deemed illegal, the British Government demanded compensation for them from the Minister of the King of Naples, and this having received an unsatisfactory answer, a second despatch was forwarded threatening to place an embargo on Neapolitan vessels if the demand were not acceded to. This had the desired effect, and the two engineers received substantial compensation. Seven of the leaders and crew forming the enterprise were sentenced to death, but this sentence was afterwards commuted. Watt suffered greatly, both in mind and body, from his long imprisonment, and was never able to work again.

THE LABOUR STRUGGLE.

BRITAIN.

IMPORTANT COLLIERY PROSECUTION BY THE HOME SECRETARY.—PAYING THE MINERS BY MEASURE INSTEAD OF BY WEIGHT.—On Thursday (5th), at Burnley, Robert Handsley was summoned, as agent to the executors of Colonel Hargreaves, extensive colliery owners, for paying the miners by measure instead of weight as provided in the Act. The prosecution has been instituted by the Home Secretary, who was recently questioned in the House of Commons on the subject by Mr. Bradlaugh. The case, which is exciting widespread interest, as it will affect all the collieries in the Burnley district, was adjourned.

WEST-END SWEATING.—The tailors of the West-end are just now wondering if they will be allowed to have their say before the Lords' Committee on Sweating. It has been stated that the committee will not accept West-end evidence, since they have not been empowered to do so, but nevertheless the tailors are hopeful that this is not accurate. The men assert that with one solitary exception the West-end tailoring houses are supplied by the sweating system, and that the foremen are subsidised to keep the matter quiet and aid the masters in hoodwinking customers into the belief that every article is made on the premises.

REPORT OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES TRADES' FEDERATION.—The report of the work of this society for the year ending May 12th has now been issued. The balance sheet shows a total income of £283 7s. 2½d. and an expenditure of £153 11s. 11d., leaving a balance in hand, as stated last week, of £129 15s. 3½d. The items of expenditure include £30, voted to the secretary for his services for the year, £57 11s. expended in strike pay, £14 12s. 6d. to defray the costs of mass meetings, £11 18s. in deputations to employers and meeting other societies, etc. The society can boast of having effected some very useful work during the year, for instance, it is stated that the stud and peg makers have secured an advance of 20 per cent. on their previous miserably low wage; the rivet makers in the same district are reported to have secured an advance of 15 per cent. by means of the Federation. A gain of 15 per cent. has also been obtained for the miners at Rowley Hall Colliery by the same means. Other similar successes have been secured, and the officials speak hopefully of the work of the Federation in the future.

SOUTH COAST SQUALOR.—There are no districts in England where the position of the industrial classes is more ill-defined, where the living is more precarious, or where there is more complete absence of trade unions than on the south coast. The largest town on the coast is Brighton. The condition of the industrial population may be cited as a sample of all the other watering-places. That condition is simply deplorable. The legitimate trades best represented there are painters and house-decorators. Half the year these men are out of work. When the spring contracts for painting are issued, the masters are swamped with applications for work. The labouring classes are in even worse plight. Every winter now relief works have to be undertaken by the guardians. The ill-fed, ill-clothed denizens of the back streets of this town are living in squalid misery, while what is known as "the season" is in full swing with the hotels and lodging-houses. When vitality sinks to zero among them a little stone-breaking, for which they trudge two or three miles through the snow and slush is afforded. A short time ago an endeavour was made to start a co-operative society among a few of the more frugal of the labourers and artisans.—*Star*.

RAILWAY WAGES.—We have heard a good deal recently, says the *Star*, about the long hours of railway servants. Their pay, however, is not at all commensurate with their hours. At a meeting of the North-Eastern railway men this week a list of wages was drawn up, and, considering the long hours and dangerous nature of the work, and heavy dividends which holders of railway stock draw, the demands are very reasonable. The following are the rates agreed on:—Engine-drivers, first year, 5s. 6d.; third year, 6s.; fourth year, 6s. 6d.; fifth year, 7s.; and tenth year, 7s. 6d. Firemen: First year, 3s.; second year, 3s. 6d.; fourth year, 4s.; and after ten years, 5s. Guards to commence at 23s. per week, and rise 1s. per year up to 30s., and after ten years' service, 32s. per week. Under-guards and ordinary shunters to commence at 22s. per week, and rise 1s. per year up to 25s., and, when acting as guards, not less than 26s. per week. Signalmen to commence at 21s. per week, and rise on a service basis 1s. per week per year up to 30s. Relief signalmen to be paid 32s. Assistant signalmen to work the same hours as the signalmen they assist, to commence at 10s. per week, and advance 1s. per week per year up to 16s. No assistant to take charge of a cabin. The platelayers should commence at 19s., and rise 1s. per year up to 26s., all tools to be found by the company. Porters to commence at 19s., and rise 1s. per week per year up to 22s.

STRIKE OF MATCHMAKER'S.

We published in another column last week an appeal from Mrs. Besant and H. Burrows on behalf of three girls who had been thrown out by Bryant and May for revealing the secrets of their sweating-den. As we went to press, a letter appeared from the secretary of the firm denying everything; but in the denial was unmistakable confirmation of the charge. On the Thursday (5th) Mrs. Besant again repeated her accusation, strengthened it, and dared the whining Whig sweaters to "take legal action." The same day some 1,400 of the girls came out on strike against the system of fines and other extortions they had been working under, and against being compelled to sign a paper saying they were well paid and contented. They held meetings and demonstrations, and were, of course, interviewed by the indefatigable reporter, who found that all that had been said came short of the truth. They earned, they told him, from 5s. to 9s. a week, and never got all they earned, being fined for various causes, not being always told what for, and were even made to pay for the brushes with which the factory floors were swept. Girls who earned 10s. were glad to take 8s. 6d., and so on in proportion. "They call it a per cent.," said a girl, "but we want our money." The firm again came forward and denied everything; prated about their benevolent love of the girls and care for their welfare; talked of there being only "lazy" girls discontented; and, in short, ran through the whole scale of the usual capitalist lies, winding up with an instructive comment on their own philanthropic professions by loudly threatening to import girls from Glasgow, or remove the works to Sweden. The S. D. F. and S. L. have already taken steps to look after Glasgow, and our Swedish comrades will prepare the ground over there. On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday meetings were

held by Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Hicks, Stewart Headlam, J. L. Mahon, Herbert Burrows, and others on behalf of the girls, at which meetings the "Labour" M.P.'s were denounced for not taking up the affair in Parliament, the girls were advised to organise, and all were urged to help on the boycott on Bryant and May's matches. On Monday afternoon a deputation of 100 girls waited on Mrs. Besant, at her offices in Bouverie Street, for the purpose of laying before her their grievances and soliciting her counsel, but only two or three were admitted, the rest, in consequence of the block caused to the traffic, being relegated to the Thames Embankment during the interview. Mrs. Besant did not oppose the return of the "wax hands" to their work, as it was by no means so open to objection as that by which the wooden match makers gained their living. The most unfortunate feature of the strike is that the girls have absolutely no organisation and no funds with which to carry on their effort, and to relieve themselves from what some of them allege to be a system of tyranny. A fund has, however, now been started to help those who remain out to pay their rent, etc., during the time no money is coming to them, and collections to this end have been started in most of the trades' union shops. It is probable that no particular steps will be taken before Saturday, when the fund will be distributed among those interested, to draw public attention to the subject. Of course the "reptile press" has been protesting against the slurs thrown on the character of the sweaters, and also against the "degradation of the girls by begging on their behalf." It is wonderful how deaf and dumb and blind the "able editor" can be until the pockets of his patrons are touched, and then how much he can see and how much he can shout! Meanwhile, however the strike goes, great good may be done by boycotting Bryant and May's matches. There is a firm (Wilson and Palmer) which treats its girls decently; ask your grocer to get you their matches instead. Subscriptions on behalf of the girls should be sent to Mrs. Besant, 34, Bouverie Street.

With reference to subscriptions, we have received the following letter:— "Up to noon to-day (Tuesday) we have received £60 for the match girls. A regular strike fund has been formed, which we hope will be supported by the London trade unionists. It is imperative that a hundred and fifty pounds be collected this week, as we must pay the girls' rent if we do nothing else. A register of the girls on strike has been opened at the East-end, and the first strike payment to them will be made on Saturday July 14. —Fraternally yours, ANNIE BESANT, HERBERT BURROWS."

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Thirteen employers have now signed the wages scale demanded by the ironworkers on strike. The fact of these few employers having given in does not affect the general situation, as there are 71 firms of the Western Association who are determined to resist the demands of the strikers. The number of men employed by the firms who have signed the wages scale is 12,000.

Farm hands at Chalk, N. C., receive from 7 dols. to 9 dols. per month; women 25 cents per day. Tenants get one-third of the crops they raise.

A carload of Italians were imported the other day to work on the Steubenville, O., street railroad. The *Gazette* says there are plenty of men in town out of work.

According to the Newark *Arbeiter-Zeitung* the "slaves of the cordage works" in Elizabeth are compelled to work overtime at present. The paper says that seven young girls and children had to work 13½ hours on several days of the week. It is alleged that 29 girls were discharged simply because they refused to work longer hours than the working day fixed by law.

TORONTO, June 23.—The cigar-makers here have struck for an advance of a dollar a thousand on mould work and two dollars on hand work. There are 122 of them.

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS LOST IN STRIKES IN AMERICA.—WHO LOST IT?—M. Max Hoffman has laid before the Statistical Society of Paris an elaborate and carefully-prepared statement concerning strikes and lock-outs in the United States. His conclusion is that the American Republic has, in the space of six years, lost by strikes of one kind or another 400 million francs, that is, £18,800,000. This means, of course, that the capitalists came out so much short on their estimated profits. They form the only "American Republic" M. Hoffman thinks of.

KILLED BY COERCION.—John Mandeville, one of the best-known Nationalists in the south of Ireland, who was William O'Brien's fellow-prisoner in Tullamore Gaol, died at Mitchelstown on Sunday evening. He was thirty-eight years of age. He was ill only three days, suffering from a throat affection, which was engendered in Tullamore Gaol. He was one of the first imprisoned under the Crimes Act.

WHICH IS THE PAUPER?—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. per day, or a fraction over 40 cents per 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 that State to be sixty-six and three-tenths cents per day, twenty-six cents per day more than the labourer gets. G. H. GALE in *Labour's Stage*.

WANTED, A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN FOR LONDON.—Mr. Knox, a tenant on Lord Portman's estate, living at 17 Gloucester Place, gave evidence at the Town Holdings Committee on Tuesday 3rd, with regard to the terms which were offered to his mother and himself by Mr. Hunt, Lord Portman's agent, in response to their request for a renewal of the lease. There was a rental of £180 a-year. It was 7, 14, or 21 years' lease renewable at those periods at the option of the lessee, the last term expiring at Christmas 1887. In 1879 they purchased the lease. He opened negotiations with Mr. Hunt for the renewal of the lease. The latter offered terms equivalent to a payment of £2,000 minus the discount to the end of the lease, on the condition that they should build an extra story on the house. If they did this he would grant a new lease for 40 years at a rent of £70 a-year, and a fine of £1,500 and to carry out certain works upon the premises. These terms also were declined as exorbitant. In the spring of 1877 they made a final attempt to obtain renewal. A term of 25 years was offered, with a fine of £1,650, and the other conditions about the same as before. In the course of the negotiations Mr. Hunt told him that if the terms were not accepted they would be liable for dilapidations, which would probably be heavy. He considered that in consequence of this threat as to dilapidations and of the cost of removal they were not free agents. The terms were ultimately accepted with a reduction of the fine to £1,600.

YE POOR OF WEALTHY ENGLAND.

AIR—"Ye Mariners of England."

Ye poor of wealthy England,
Who starve and sweat and freeze,
By labour sore to fill the store
Of those who live at ease;
'Tis time to know your real friends,
To face your real foe,
And fight for your right
Till ye lay your masters low;
Small hope for you of better days
Till ye lay your masters low.

A tangled web in sooth it is,
Yet here we have the clue:
The tools whereby the many live
Are mastered by a few;
You workers to those gentlemen
With cap in hand must go,
And your toil they will spoil,
Till ye lay your masters low;
But to rob them of the power to rob
Will lay your masters low.

Ye fools, who from your hunger
For them such riches pile,
Who rear their lordly palaces,
Yet herd in hovels vile,—
Come, shake the leeches from your veins,
Come, bid the vampires go,
And Nay who shall say
When ye lay your masters low?
And earn ye then the name of men,
And lay your masters low.

Ye poor of wealthy England,
Cut off these cunning bands,
If ye would eat in quietness
The labour of your hands;
Behold, how righteous is the Cause,
How feeble is the foe!
Then, Hey for the day
When we lay our masters low;
We bid good-bye to waste and want
When we lay our masters low.

C. W. BECKETT.

MONOPOLY.

MONOPOLY'S now the grand rub,
And from it less harm would ensue,
If those who monopolise grub
Would monopolise appetites too!

May Britons each other befriend,
For Unity's England's best hope,
And may every monopolist's end
Be joined to the end of a rope!

(From "The Monopolizers," written by C. Dibden, jun., and "sung before the King at Weymouth by Mr. Quick.")

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

ITALY.

TORTURE IN ITALIAN PRISONS.—In the house of detention in Catania there has been lately a somewhat serious mutiny among the prisoners, in consequence, says a local paper, of the brutal conduct of some of the gaolers towards one of their number. The poor wretch was shut up in a cell with four gaolers, who inflicted serious injuries upon him and even endangered his life. This is not the first time that the prisoners have been brutally assaulted, we understand, and indeed several years ago a man actually died of injuries received in this way.

BOLOGNA.—The bakers here threaten a general strike in consequence of heavy work and low wages. The masters and local authorities have named a committee to try to arrange some sort of conciliation.

VENICE.—The Socialist paper *ottantano* will shortly appear in the court of justice, and the editor of the same will have to defend himself and answer seven heads of accusations—i.e., "Offence against inviolability of the right of property; Provocation of class-hatred; Defence of crimes and offences in the penal code; menaces against the monarchical government"; etc., etc.

MILAN.—A strike is declared among the weavers of the establishment known as "L'Elvetica" at Milan, the reason being that with no rise of wages the working day has been increased from 12 to 14 hours.

MILAN.—A strike of basket-workers has taken place here, and holds out, although the union or society of this industry is in want of funds, and the individual striker consequently finds it hard to hold out. Some of them talk of leaving the city and seeking work elsewhere rather than give way to the masters who take every advantage of their straitened circumstances. The cause of the strike is the same wearisome story; their weekly wage is 11 to 12 lire, and they demand at least 15 or 16 lire. Before striking they sent round a circular to the masters, who answered it unfavourably. M. M.

CIGARMAKING IN AMERICA.

THE following appeared in the columns of the *Sunday Call*, Newark, N. J., June 10, 1888:—

"The cigar-making industry is being seriously injured by the general stagnation of trade. Thousands of cigarmakers, and others, in all branches of the craft, are idle, while many are on the verge of destitution. The prospects for future employment are not bright either. A manufacturer recently told a committee of employes who waited upon him, it was his opinion that within three months the bunch-making and rolling machines would almost eliminate manual labour from the trade. Inventive genius in the way of labour-saving machinery is rapidly displacing even skilled cigarmakers. The bunch-making machine was developed under the pressure of continental strikes, and is more than any other device reducing mechanics to penury. Before bunch-making machines were introduced, a bunch-maker was paid 2 dollars and 2 dollars 80 c. for a thousand scrap bunches. The machine, which supersedes them, works longer and faster and costs less to work. It is called the 'Iron Scab' among cigar-makers. One girl is all that is necessary to operate it, and it produces from 24,000 to 25,000 bunches a-week. The operator gets 29 cents for every thousand, and can earn on an average 7 dollars a-week. The manufacturer pays the inventor a royalty of 4 dollars, and makes a big profit. Some 400 such machines are reported in use. Last week a machine was introduced in New York called a roller, which rolls cheroots. A human roller formerly received 4 dollars per thousand, and was able to earn 15 dollars a-week. The man who works the rolling machine gets from 1 dollar 50 c. to 2 dollars 50 c. for a thousand cheroots. A human roller now earns 5 dollars and 6 dollars in a week of ten hours a-day. The machine has been tried for making cigars, and is reported a success. The owner says it will do work which formerly only a skilled journeyman could perform."

Some doubt has been expressed, both in this country and America, as to the truth of the report that a machine has been introduced that will answer the needs of the employers; those who still have any doubt would do well to look up the *Workman's Advocate* for June 16, in which this question is ably dealt with from a Socialist point of view. The writer also quotes the terms of the advertisement, taken from a New York paper, respecting the new machine, which I reproduce here:—

"I beg to announce that my latest invention, the single and duplex cigar rolling machine, will be ready for the market after the 15th inst. I have lately added such improvements to the machine that it will supersede anything ever invented in this line. The machine rolls up absolutely perfect and finishes the head better and more uniform than can be done by the most skillful cigar-maker. Capacity from 1,000 to 1,200 a-day. Can be learned by girl labour in a few hours. Absolute perfection attained in three days. Any shape, any style, any length. Wrappers cut by a simple, perfect machine. No steam power required."

Similar machines are advertised in the *Tobacco Trade Review* in this country.

Cigar manufacturers have for years been trying to introduce machinery in this trade, but they have not hitherto succeeded to any great extent. Of late, however, several machines have been introduced, which bid fair to achieve their long deferred hopes. When they succeed, cigarmakers will be compelled to take a lesson in the "Effects of machinery under capitalism."

H. DAVIS.

THE SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

OFFICES: 13 FARRINGDON 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.

"COMMONWEAL" PRINTING FUND.

Hammersmith Branch, 5s. 8d.; C. J. F., 2s. 6d.; P. W., 6d.; Langley, 2s.; K. F., 1s.

REPORTS.

FULHAM.—Tuesday evening, opposite the Liberal Club, Catterson Smith and Grosor spoke. Sunday morning, Tarleton and Morris spoke. Fair sale of *Weal*. In evening, Fry spoke outside our rooms, and F. Verinder (Guild of St. Matthew) afterwards lectured on "The Bible and the Land Question" to excellent audience. *Weal* sold out; 4s. 3d. collected during the day.—S. B. G.

GLASGOW.—Sunday mid-day, Gilray (of Edinburgh) and Glasier addressed meeting at Jail Square. At 5 o'clock, Glasier and Pollock had large audience at Paisley Road. In evening in rooms, Soussen described his adventures with the police in Germany. Several revolutionary songs were also sung.—G.

NORWICH.—Meetings held during week at Yarmouth by Mowbray and Morley, and St. Catharine's Plain by Poynts and Mowbray. On Sunday good meeting at St. Faith's, commenced with "England Arise" by Parker (London), Adams, and others; at Wymondham by Darley and Morley; and St. Martin's Plain by Mowbray. In afternoon in Market Place by Parker and Mowbray, meeting very enthusiastic, begun and finished with revolutionary songs. In evening large meetings at Agricultural Hall Plain and Market Place, by Morley, Mowbray, and Parker; 16s. collected for propaganda, and 8s. 6d. worth of *Weal* sold besides other literature. After meetings, a "social" was held in Gordon Hall, Mowbray, Parker, Moore, Stone, and others taking part. Parker gave short address. On Monday, July 16th, all comrades and friends interested in our Co-operative movement are requested to attend a meeting at the Gordon Hall at 8.30 p.m.

WALSALL.—Monday, Sanders debated with Mr. Davies (Birmingham) on "Is Socialism Practicable?" Unfortunately, opponent was only very partially acquainted with subject, so result was not what it might have been. Good attendance, meeting-room completely filled. Saturday, Sanders spoke on *The Bridge*, and Sunday on West Bromwich Road. Good sale of literature.—J. T. D.

LABOUR UNION.—Meetings on Sunday at Regent's Park, Hyde Park, Hoxton, and Woolwich, Donald, Mahon, Chambers, Banner, and Cunningham Graham spoke. Hyde Park Sunday afternoon at pub's demonstration, meeting held and resolution passed in favour of inserting clauses in Local Government Bill empowering local authorities to take over liquor traffic. At Woolwich much literature sold, and £1 4s. 0d. collected.—J. L. M.

LECTURE DIARY.

LONDON.

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

Clerkenwell.—Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Rd., E.C. Sunday July 15, at 8 p.m., a Social Evening by Members and Friends. Tea on table at 6.30 p.m. Songs, Recitations, etc., after tea. Wednesday July 18th, at 8.30 p.m., A Lecture.

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

Hackney.—The next meeting of members will be held at 26 Cawley Road, Victoria Park, Sunday July 29, at 4 p.m. Enquiries communications, etc., to E. Lefevre, Secretary, 28 Percy Terrace, Victoria Rd., Hackney Wick.

Hammersmith.—Kelmescott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday July 15, at 8 p.m., George Bernard Shaw (Fabian Society), "The so-called Period of Apathy, 1851-70."

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

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

North London.—The business meetings will be held on Friday evenings at the Autonomic Club, Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, after the open-air meeting at Ossulton Street. All members are asked to attend at Ossulton Street at 8 o'clock. Secy., Nelly Parker, 109 Cavendish Buildings, opposite Holborn Town Hall.

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.

Coventry (Scot. Sec).—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).—In Oddfellows' Hall, Thursdays at 8 p.m., meetings for Discussion. Letters and communications to 35 George IV. Bridge.

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.

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, at 8.30, Members' Meeting. Wed. at 8.30, Dramatic Class. Saturday, 8 until 10.30, Co-operative Clothing Association. On August 12th and 13th a great Socialist Demonstration will be held; Annie Besant, Mrs. Schack, Herbert Burrows, S. Mainwaring, and others, will take part.

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 15.

11 ...Acton GreenThe Branch
11.30...Latimer Road Station.....The Branch
11.30...Mitcham Fair Green.....The Branch
11.30...Regent's Park...Mrs. Schack, Blundell, Samuels
11.30...Walham GreenFulham Branch
3.30...Hyde ParkHammersmith Branch
7 ...Clerkenwell GreenThe Branch
7 ...Weltje Road, opposite Ravenscourt Park
.....Hammersmith Branch

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

Friday.
7.30...Euston Rd.—Ossulton St.N. London Boh.

EAST END.

SUNDAY 15.

Mile-end Waste ... 11 ...Brooks & Cores.
"Salmon and Ball" ... 11 ...Mainwaring.
Leman Street, Shadwell ... 11 ...Hicks & Rochmann
Gibraltar Walk, Bethnal 7 ...Brooks, Mnwaring
Green Road.
Well Street, Hackney... 11.45...Parker.
Kingsland Green ... 11.30...Davis.
Victoria Park ... 3.15...Lane, Charles,
Mainwaring, etc.
Triangle, Hackney Road 8 ...Brooks, Mnwaring
Lea Bridge Road ... 11.30...Lane & Charles.
Stamford Hill ... 7.30...Lane & Charles.
High Street, Plaistow... 7.45...Parker.

TUESDAY.

Mile-end Waste ... 8.30...Mainwaring, Lane.

WEDNESDAY.

Broadway, London Fields 8.30...Lane, Charles,
and Cores.

THURSDAY.

Packington St., Essex Road 8.30...Cores, Davis, and
Marsh.

FRIDAY.

Philpot St., Commercial Rd. 8.30...Parker, Lane, and
Mainwaring.

SATURDAY.

Mile-end Waste ... 8 ...Davis & Cores.

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen.—Saturday: Castle Street, at 8 p.m. Sunday: Duthie Park, Waterside Gate, 3 p.m.

Glasgow.—Sunday: Jail's Square, at 12.30; Paisley Road Toll, at 5 o'clock.

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: St. Martin's Plain, at 10 a.m.; Market Place, at 3 and 7.30; Crostwick Common, at 3; St. Faiths, at 11.30.

Wyndham, every alternate Sunday.
Thorpe Village, Monday at 8 p.m.
Opposite Town Hall, Thursday at 7.30.
St Catharine's Plain, Friday at 8.15 p.m.

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

At the Farringdon Hall, 13 Farringdon Road, on Friday July 13th, a Free Discussion will be opened by P. Kropotkin—subject, "The Moral Justice and Injustice of the Wage-System"; at 8.30.

LABOUR UNION.—Notices for Sunday.—Hoxton Church, Pitfield Street, at 11.30, J. L. Mahon; at 6.30, J. H. Pope. Regent's Park, at 11.30, H. A. Barker. Hyde Park (Reformers' Tree), at 3.30, J. L. Mahon. Woolwich, Arsenal Gates, at 6.30, W. C. Wade and R. Banner.

SHEFFIELD SOCIALISTS.—The Sheffield Socialists, in conjunction with the Chesterfield and Nottingham friends, have arranged to have a Picnic at Ambergate on Sunday the 15th. The Sheffield contingent will leave the Midland Station by the 9.5 a.m. train.—The Sheffield Socialists have secured the St. James's Assembly Rooms for their meetings, and meet for lectures and discussions every Monday night.

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 Rd., E., on Saturday evening at 10 o'clock. All who can assist us by speaking at our various stations, and especially those who can aid us either on Sunday or any time during the week by distributing literature from house to house are earnestly invited to attend, to enable us to extend our field of work.

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Advocate of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
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Chants for Socialists. By William Morris. . 1d.
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The Aims of Art. By Wm. Morris. Bijou edition, 3d.; Large paper, 6d.
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