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WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FESTIVAL AND THE SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION.

"INSIST more on the points of agreement, don't make so much of the points of difference," says a friend of mine whenever I am urging that Co-operation, after forty years of earnest labour, has done but little towards the real emancipation of the worker. Co-operators look upon Socialists as rebels and robbers; Socialists in return look upon Co-operators as reactionaries and robbers. The points of difference are many, so are the points of agreement. Saturday, August 25, 1888, may some day be looked upon with a considerable amount of agreement. Co-operator and Socialist alike may come to agree that it was a very important day; that it marked the beginning of a new era.

On that day was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, a National Co-operative Festival, consisting of a Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Show; Co-operative Productive Exhibition; Co-operative Home Industries Exhibition, and two Co-operative Demonstrations, addressed by various well-known Co-operative leaders and other public men. In addition to this serious work there was a concert of 4,000 voices, an important item in the programme being an ode by Lewis Morris (no connection with any other Morris), "The Triumph of Labour," several band performances, a balloon ascent, a fairy ballet, and other items too numerous to mention.

The Flower and Fruit Show was contributed to by some 400 members of Co-operative Societies, sending about 3,500 entries, which were set out on tables extending the whole length of the Palace. The prize list was a most liberal one, special prizes being offered for honey exhibits.

The Co-operative Productive Exhibition was set out in the Large Concert Room, and consisted of the goods manufactured by forty-two Co-operative Societies; forty-one in reality, for "The Co-operative Wholesale" is too much a joint-stock employer society to come under the true definition of a Co-operative Productive Society, *i.e.*, profit-sharing with the workers.

The goods of these forty-one societies consisted of clothing in cotton, silk, and wool; boots and shoes; locks, chains, pails, and general hardware; printing; bags and portmanteaus, watches and jewellery, tobacco, cigars, etc.; house decorations, cocoa and chocolate. Three French societies and one Italian society also exhibited.

The Home Industries Exhibition, set out in the west corridor, consisted of about 1,000 exhibits, the labour of some 600 men, women, and children, amateur and professional. Some beautiful bits of work were shown in this department, proving the existence even yet of workers with love for their work; Huntingdon Shaw or even Tubal Cain would have been proud of some of the hammered iron work.

The whole of the exhibits throughout were excellent; the prizes and general arrangements were on an exceedingly liberal scale; excursions were run from very distant parts of the kingdom; and, altogether, there was some reason for the Co-operator being a bit "cock-a-hoop." Some of them filled the bill too, at least until the demonstration in the evening.

It had been estimated that the attendance would be up to about 40,000, perhaps 50,000 said the sanguine. The day's programme was well deserving of the greater number, but the turn-tables reported 27,169. It had been arranged that there should be two or four platforms; one was found quite sufficient from which to address the 1,500 or 1,600 who stayed to listen to the gospel of Co-operative salvation.

This National Co-operative Festival has been the idea and work of the best men in the Co-operative movement; men who have immense faith in Co-operation as the means of social reform, but who are much out of gear with the great co-operative machine because of loud protest against the profit-hunting, which has become too general.

For years there has been a constantly increasing strain between two distinct varieties of genus Co-operator, the "Distributionist" and the "Productionist." The first regards the question wholly from the "consumer's" point of view, whose *summum bonum* is to spend a

shilling and get back fourpence; to whom "high divi" is a motto of sweet solace. The Productionist regards the question from the standpoint of the absolute worker, the producer.

The immense difference was strongly drawn out in a paper by J. M. Ludlow, read before the Co-operative Congress at Newcastle, April, 1873. He protested against the amount of consideration paid to the consumer. "All are consumers!" Yes; but out of six, "five are pure consumers, one is a child, one a madman, one a beggar, one a thief, one a murderer, and the last is a decent fellow, able and ready to work, in other words a producer. Now the only consideration which, I maintain, is due to the five consumers is this—that the one producer should obtain mastery over them all; that he should exercise authority over the child in order that he may learn to make himself useful; so deal with the madman as to prevent his doing mischief to himself or to others, and, if possible, to enable him to recover his wits; to coerce the beggar and the thief so as to compel them to earn their bread; and, finally, to hang the murderer to the nearest convenient tree branch." And so as to leave not a leg for the Distributionist to stand upon, Ludlow insists that it is no matter whether the consumer be rich or poor: "It is because they are mere consumers, who either cannot or will not restore to production what they take from it, that they have *absolutely no right*, though five to one, to exercise any control over the producer."

Few Socialists will be found, I think, who will cavil at this, for it maintains the Socialist position almost exactly. It is by a man who for some forty years has taken great interest in social matters, and supports the statement that true Co-operation is very like Socialism, and further still, it is an answer to the suggestion that Socialists are borrowing from Co-operators.

In a letter of apology to the Committee of the Festival, Mr. Ludlow remarks that the conflict of claims between production and consumption which has unfolded, was seen by him at a very early period.

Every Congress has seen a keener conflict, until, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (May 23, 1888), dealing with the Dewsbury Congress, "Slowly but surely the Co-operative movement in this country has come to a final parting of the ways, and according to the path now chosen will depend whether its future is for good or for evil. . . Profit-sharing or profit-mongering. . . The profit-mongering plan is that which has gradually been growing in favour; and if the process is continued then the last state of the working classes will be no whit better than the first."

"The longest heads in the Co-operative camp are all of one way of thinking in the matter." These same long heads are responsible for the Festival, which is the evidence of a revolt against the growing domination of the consumer, represented in the main by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the hydra-monopolist of the movement. It is quite in accordance with the eternal spirit of "compromise" which runs through the English mind, that while the official Handbook and Catalogue gives a list of "forty-two" Co-operative productive societies, the whole show was a sort of strike of forty-one societies against the forty-second, the biggest and greediest. This will seem strange to some and will be denied by others, but is absolutely true, no matter how much the spirit of "loyalty to the Wholesale" may cause some to protest.

The Co-operative Wholesale for 1887 reported sales £5,702,235; bank turn-over, £9,374,962; share capital, £300,954; loan capital, £579,817; reserve fund, £132,021; land, buildings, shop, fixtures, nett, £365,731. It is formed of a federation of co-operative societies, comprising 604,800 individual co-operators. A society of such magnitude could wield an immense power for good of the worker, and could, "an it would," in but a year or two effect a revolution in the conditions of labour. How far it doesn't do, it may be judged by an extract from 'Distribution Reform,' by Thomas Illingworth of Bradford, a man competent to give an opinion: "It [the Wholesale] has a turnover of £4,675,371, and is the proprietor of four productive societies, doing a business of £162,149 in 1884, and making a nett profit thereon of £5,675, but it does not divide a single farthing of these profits among its workers. It is a sham to represent these societies as co-operative. The Co-operative Wholesale is a gigantic middleman; in its workshops it pays the worst of competition wages; in the language of one of the workers in one of the shoe factories, 'the workmen have to work for

what they can get; they know there is no true Co-operation.' In its transactions with other producers it pays the lowest of competition prices; the profits made out of the retail prices are distributed amongst the members; labour is depressed. In short, it is as far from displaying a single feature of real Co-operation as is any private trader who uses the weapons of competition and capitalism for his personal ends, regardless of the interests of others." (P. 90.)

Such is the Co-operative Wholesale; and the record has to be borne in mind when reading the great claims made on behalf of Co-operation as a whole. In the official Handbook the Wholesale is numbered 17; it had no right in the book at all, unless the details given with entry No. 23 be a constructive libel. No. 23—Leicester Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Society. This society arose out of a strike among the workers in the employ of the Co-operative Wholesale. The strike was the final protest against continued ill-treatment; it was decided to found a society "in which the essential principle of Co-operative production—viz., the participation of the worker in profits—should be recognised." The society commenced with a capital of £220, mostly contributed by the men themselves. The first quarterly balance-sheet showed a loss of £15, the second a profit of £43; with this the previous deficit was wiped out, and the remainder became the foundation of a reserve fund. The next quarterly balance-sheet showed that while only £400 of share capital had been employed, a trade had been done of £2,000 and a profit made of £189 0s. 10d. The method in which this was divided is worth quoting: "Share capital, 5 per cent. (a first charge), £5 10s. 8d.; depreciation of fixed stock, £4; Neale Scholarship Fund, £1; District Association Fund, 5s.; Labour Association Fund, 5s.; Joining Co-operative Federation, £2; Reserve Account, £26 0s. 2d. The remainder in accordance with special rule as follows: To workers (1s. 6d. in £ on wages), £60; to committee, £18; to Social and Educational Fund, £7 10s.; to Provident Fund, £15; for special service, £4 10s. 0d.; share capital (dividend), £15; customers, £30. All the profits divided in accordance with special rule are allotted in shares, and have been left in the society, which is thus acquiring added capital and facilities for business. The trade is now about £200 per week, and advancing. Altogether the society affords an admirable example of what well-directed and unselfish labour association may effect."

One is glad to learn from the latest report to hand that this society has been remarkably well supported at Sydenham. The manner in which this £180 odd of profits was cut up, £60 returning to workers as addition to wages, besides the various small sums to kindred associations, and for social and educational purposes, should shame some who claim to be co-operators while they are really only money-lenders.

The details of this society, besides containing useful suggestions of how to use profits when made, convey a really startling lesson as to rapidity of the growth of capital, and the fearful power which is left in the capitalist's hands. Capital £220, at the end of six months had allowed to the contributors to the capital better wages than under the old capitalist employer and cleared £28; at the end of only nine months £400 of capital had earned a profit of £189, besides the better conditions of the worker. Can there be given a plainer proof of the robbery which goes on every day under the wage system?

It is essential to keep these details in mind in order to fairly estimate the full value of the Crystal Palace show and the speeches made, at the meetings held during the day. These speeches, made by leading Co-operators, on the occasion of a general review of the Co-operative movement, contain some points of special interest to Socialists in view of the new departure made by the Socialist Co-operative Federation, the first general meeting of which was being held on the same evening. In my next I will endeavour to connect the two events, and also answer the critic who writes in the *Co-operative News* of August 18th.

ANARCHARIS.

(To be concluded).

A TRADE PAPER ON COMPETITION.—It is generally believed that competition is good, says a writer in the *Shoe and Leather Record*, and so, no doubt, it is when competitors are vying with each other to do something that is good or useful, or where competition breaks up monopolies and prevents undue profits. But when trade competition is manifestly and intentionally a life-and-death struggle, then it has reached a level that is at once deplorable and disgraceful. Yet such is the spirit rampant in some quarters. I called in a shop, in a part of London which I will not specify, where the goods were marked at most remarkably low prices. In the course of conversation the assistant said that they had been doing a good trade, but another firm, having some thirty retail shops, had lately opened two shops, one on each side of them, and only a few doors removed. "But," said he, smiling, "they can't do us; we can make cheaper than they can buy." Of course, I went to interview the manager of one of these establishments, and found him standing at the door waiting for customers. We entered into conversation upon general trade topics, which quickly turned upon the "cutting" trade. I ventured the opinion that he was acting in a foolish and suicidal way, when he said somewhat warmly, "I don't think so. The man who wants to live nowadays must be prepared to undersell his neighbour. The man with the biggest purse will win, and the man who is short of cash must go to the wall. There is Mr. — higher up; he takes advantage of his customers; none of his goods are marked plainly. Well, we have opened a shop both sides of him, and we mean to do him up. There is no lack of money in our family." Ostensibly here the excuse for opening the two shops was to protect the public. I repeat, ostensibly. A far more sensible kind of competition is that of another proprietor of a boot shop in the same vicinity. Here the manager referred to the stupid and culpable competition of his neighbours, but he said, "They do us no harm. We are competing with them too, but we make it a point to supply our customers with stylish and sound reliable goods while they are cutting one another's throats and disgusting the people with cheap rubbish."

THE MODERN MOLOCH.

It is a sad thing when the comfortable beliefs and fancies of our young days have to be cast aside, and the sweet soothing-syrup of self-congratulation ceases to have effect on our maturer constitutions. I used to be marvellously content with the beauty and excellence of the system under which we live, and to think that nothing could be more fortunate than to be a "happy English child" in the glorious nineteenth century, during the beneficent reign of Good Queen Victoria. Correspondingly, I imagined that nothing could be at the same time more wicked and more stupid than to believe in the "false gods" of the "heathen"; nothing more dull than their "vain repetitions" of prayer, or more ineffectual for good to the persons who spent their time that way; and above all, nothing more atrociously and wantonly cruel than the barbarous rites in the worship of these gods—Moloch, or Juggernaut, for instance: the latter of whom, for some unexplained cause, had a peculiar fascination for me, so happily born in the free and enlightened land of progress.

Alas! all that sweet content is gone from me, probably for lack of faith. At any rate, I must confess that in the worship of that great god of civilisation, named Commerce, the dullness of the prayers offered to him (in those daily litanies called "newspapers"), and the cruelty of the sacrifices made in his service, are scarcely to be surpassed—nay, in the frequency of their occurrence and the generality of their practice they are not to be equalled—in any superstition that I have ever heard of.

It was the perusal of one of those morning litanies that led me into these considerations. Columns of actual prayer to Commerce (called "trade advertisements"), consisting often of the same words or phrases repeated an untold number of times, or again the same formula with slight variations from countless suppliants "seeking employment" at the hands of Commerce; curious hieroglyphs called "trade marks," and the like; these, with the daily list headed "Money Market" (apparently some regulations as to ritual, with whose meaning, however, I am imperfectly acquainted); the chronicles of the acts of the chief votaries of Commerce, and their speeches about him; inspired commentaries on all this, called "Articles,"—these and similar matters make up one vast inky flood of dullness, which seems to deaden the souls of the faithful, and renders them incapable of any other worship.

And perhaps of the whole series the dullest of all is that which goes by the name of the *Standard*. Seldom can I bring myself to read more than ten following lines of this remarkable production; I cannot remember ever reading more than two of those parts called Articles (which are the most readable) entirely through. One of these was issued on the 30th of last January, the other saw the light on the 4th of the present month; and I have saved both of them, since they, with the attendant *News*, throw considerable light on the character of the great god, and the relations between him and mankind at the present day.

For cruelty he seems to have combined the characters of Moloch and Juggernaut, with an added touch of ironical justice or compassion which is all his own. Here, for instance, on the 4th of August is something to compare with the ancient rite of passing children through the fire to Moloch. A factory for the manufacture of paper caps for toy pistols. For this service girls are mostly used. These girls are deprived of their leisure from early childhood, their natural girlish faculties for enjoyment of life are starved, all womanly beauty, all health of body and nobility of soul are sacrificed if need be to Commerce—who doesn't want them, and destroys them. A few years of the misery of blighted hopeless life, and they become skilful "hands," useful to Commerce—and nothing more. There are plenty of them; thousands ready to fill their place, if— Well, what *did* happen, in this happy England, on the 3rd of August 1888 (the year of some former god, superseded by Commerce)? "A terrific explosion"; "two sisters . . . were lying dead, their bodies being mangled almost beyond recognition. Pieces of flesh had been torn from their bodies, and their blackened faces presented a shocking spectacle," etc., etc. The mother "was wandering about in an apparently demented condition." And then of course, *afterwards*, inspectors, etc.

Or here again: "At an inquest held at Sheffield upon Thomas Howard, . . . a witness said deceased, who was sixty-three 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 wheel-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 fourteen blades to the dozen." The wheel of Juggernaut's car would pass over *once*, and there an end: but here was the horrible protracted agony of having the life slowly crushed out during years of prolonged suffering—for the glory of Commerce. And what irony, too, in the verdict. Were not Juggernaut's victims self-condemned? Well, who was to blame but this man, for his sacrifice to Commerce? "The coroner said the deceased was a free agent, and if he liked to work" (*liked* to, indeed!) "at such low wages, was at liberty to do so. . . . The jury brought in a verdict of death from apoplexy." How grateful this man should have been to Commerce for such "liberty"; and yet what an influence the god must have had over him, to make him "like to" die under the slow-crushing wheel of commercial progress!

And now from the "article" in the same issue dealing with the general subject of sweating, we learn the immense importance of this divinity, compared to whom the welfare of mankind (in the eyes of his votaries) is a quite secondary consideration. We are told that "the

checks and trammels we should have to impose" in order to ameliorate the lot of the wretched victims of Commerce, "would in all probability do more to cripple and impede our commerce than the diminution even of the sweating scandals would justify." Of course; if Commerce will have his victims, the sacrifice must be made. For what is a man, and who cares for his life or death or degradation? The victims must be found, even, if necessary, at the cost of foregoing that show of freedom of sacrifice. If Commerce should require it, "it is the bounden duty of the State to . . . compel the industrial classes to acquire that skill and knowledge in which lies our only chance of safety" (*Standard*, Jan. 30). So then we gather that Commerce is "our" god—i.e., the god of the non-industrial or exploiting classes; and to gain his favour "we," the said classes, must be prepared to compel the industrial classes (from whose ranks the victims are chosen) to sacrifice themselves to him for "our" exclusive welfare.

Truly, an instructive glimpse into the religion of the idle or exploiting classes! If the industrial classes will consider it, they will see that to them Commerce is, like fire, possibly a good servant, but decidedly a bad master, and that, exalted into a divinity, he "walketh about seeking whom he may devour." A divinity against whom revolt is justifiable and desirable; whose very anger (should they try to cast off his yoke) can hardly be more cruel than his bondage. And learning this they may also learn from Socialism of that far mightier divinity whose dwelling is in every man's heart, whose name is Comradeship, and who requires no other service than the happy lives of healthy and noble-hearted men and women. Commerce is great and powerful; but that combination of free men united by comradeship which Socialists desire, will enable us to make a servant of commerce, and to live a life in which all such fearful sacrifices will be avoided, and from which, amongst other secondary advantages, the cloudy dulness of the daily papers will have passed away. G. STURT.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

2	Sun.	1685. Alice Lisle beheaded. 1793. Meeting of the London Corresponding Society at Lewis's Auction Room, Oxford Street. 1803. Trial of James Byrne for high treason. 1830. Riots at Leipzig. 1867. 2nd General Congress of the International at Lausanne (2nd-8th). 1870. Badinguet surrenders at Sedan. 1871. Courbet tried for destruction of Vendome Column. 1872. 5th General Congress of the International at the Hague.
3	Mon.	1650. Battle of Dunbar. 1651. Battle of Worcester. 1658. Oliver Cromwell died. 1794. Watt and Downie tried at Edinburgh for high treason. 1803. Trial of John Begg for high treason. 1866. 1st General Conference of the International (3rd-10th) at Geneva. 1877. Adolphe Thiers died.
4	Tues.	1870. Proclamation of 3rd French Republic.
5	Wed.	1794. Trial of David Downie for high treason. 1803. Trial of Walter Clare for high treason. 1842. Trial of 150 "rioters" at York. 1850. Haynan horsewhipped at Barclay and Perkins' Brewery. 1857. Aug. Comte died. 1868. Cab strike in London. 1869. 4th General Congress of the International (5th-12th) at Basle. 1887. Trades Union Congress at Swansea.
6	Thur.	1798. Oliver Bond died. 1803. Trial of Felix Rourke for high treason. 1863. Flight of the King (Bomba) of Naples. 1868. 3rd General Congress of the International (6th-11th) at Brussels.
7	Fri.	1794. Second trial of David Downie for high treason. 1803. Trial of John Killen and John M'Cann for high treason. 1860. Garibaldi enters Naples. 1886. Trades Union Congress at Hull.
8	Sat.	1882. Arabi declared a rebel.

Attack on General Haynan.—This "distinguished officer," whose brutalities in Hungary had even caused his recall by the Austrian Government, visited England in 1850. On the 5th September, a little before 12 o'clock, three foreigners "of distinguished appearance," called at Barclay and Perkins' brewery and asked to be allowed to go over the establishment. This was readily granted, and they signed their names in the visitors' book and they crossed the yard with one of the clerks. One of the remaining clerks looked at the signature in the book, and in less than two minutes, say eye-witnesses, the whisper had passed to the remotest corner of the brewery, and by a spontaneous movement the whole of the workers were out in the yard which the general had not yet crossed. He was soon covered with dirt, and as he ran howling to and fro was turned back on all sides by the horse-whips of the draymen. As the memory of his woman-whipping exploits began to revive among the crowd, they were speedily becoming roused to the pitch of tearing him limb from limb. At last, in a very panic of fear, he burst through them and ran frantically along Bankside to the "George" public-house, where he was put on board a police-galley and rowed up to Somerset House. He had had enough of England, and immediately left it. No steps were taken either by the firm or the Government to find out or punish the "perpetrators of this indignity," as some of the papers called it. The safety with which certain illustrious people move about among us, shows that during the intervening years English workers have increased their regard for Law'n-Order beyond the standard of 1850!—S.

"History, looking back over this France through long times . . . confesses mournfully that there is no period to be met with in which the general twenty-five millions of France suffered less than in this period which they name the Reign of Terror. But it was not the dumb millions that suffered here, it was the speaking thousands and units; who shrieked and published, and made the world ring with their wail, as they could and should; that is the grand peculiarity. The frightfullest births of Time are never the loud speaking ones, for these soon die; they are the silent ones, which can live from century to century!"—*Carlyle's 'French Revolution.'*

POVERTY AND WEALTH.

JOHN BEDFORD LENO.

You see that 'ere fine row o' mansions,
Wi' gardens that stretch right away;
Now, who do yer think, Jack, has built 'em?
You don't know the cove, I dessay?
Well, I does; it's that chap a-coming,
A-riding that smart looking cob;
He was born, I have heered, in a workus,
And started to trade with a bob!

"All fair"? not a bit of it, Johnny—
To plunder without fear or shame;
He went up to town quite a younker,
And started the swindling game.
He fust made a book on the races,
Laid odds on the horses that run,
And cheated the poor flats who backed 'em
By welshing the lot if they won.

After that, just by way of divarsion,
He took to what folks call the 'Change,
When he did summat queer, and they cut him—
Which sounds, well, a leetle bit strange;
For it must have been summat outrageous,
To startle them chaps, that be clear;
I expects he was up to a swindle
And some on 'em hadn't a share!

Then he turns to what I calls a spider,
An' spun a great web on the sly;
An' sent out what folks call a 'spectus—
All sugar, and treacle, and lie;
And the poor silly dupes they were tempted,
And so, by his falsehoods and snares,
He cleaned 'em all out in a jiffy,
An' left 'em to starve on his shares.

Then, at length, that 'ere company busted,
When he started another, I'm told,
To buy up the City Road scrapings,
An' turn 'em to real solid gold.
He used up his printing as ground bait,
Which brought all the fish to one spot;
When, his hooks being artfully kivered,
He caught a fair share of the lot.

The most that he caught were poor widders,
Whose husbands had left 'em a bit
To keep 'em outside o' the workus,
An' folks wi' more money than wit;
As for pity, lord love yer, that's pisen
To such chaps as he, you can bet;
They cast their barbed hooks in the river
And stick to the swag they can get.

Then he married a real parson's darter,
And that gave him station, yer see,
An' that's how it be he's looked up to
By folks who would shun you and me.
And when he put up for the county
You see he wos bound to get in,
For there's nuffin on earth that men worship
So much as a cartload of tin.

It was "two to one bar none" he licked 'em,
For there's nothing that wealth cannot reach;
The parson, in course, didn't forget him
Whenever he chanced for to preach.
He pictured the rogue as a hangel,
Called God to confirm what he'd done,
An' offered up prayers in the pulpit
As soon as the 'lection was won.

You and I, Jack, have spent our lives workin',
In turnin' o' muck into gold;
But we ain't got a steever between us,
Our wealth has stuck fast in the mold!
You ain't got a brick as I knows on,
You ain't got a shovel o' dirt,
An', as for your wife, Jack, God bless her!
She's misery wrapped in a skirt.

THE TRAITOR TO THE COMMUNE GONE MAD.—Jules Ducatel, the miserable hound who enabled the Versailles troops to take Paris from the Communist insurgents in 1871, has now felt the revenge of fate. For his services he received a present from the Thiers Government of 300,000 francs, and with the *Figaro* subscription he became the possessor of another sum of 200,000 francs. The bourgeois enthusiasm in favour of Ducatel was so great that the Opera Comique and other theatres inscribed his name on their free lists for life. Ducatel was also named chief tax-collector at Méun, but embezzled freely. On Thursday 23rd Ducatel was found to be quite mad, and was taken to the asylum of St. Anne, where he occupies the cell adjoining that of Aubertin, who "shot" at Jules Ferry.



HAVE YOU NOT HEARD HOW IT HAS GONE WITH MANY A CAUSE BEFORE NOW? FIRST, FEW MEN NEED 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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Business communications to be addressed to Manager of the COMMONWEAL, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C. Remittances in Postal Orders or halfpenny stamps.

F. K.—Poem used next week. Book at office. Will be used—R. U.

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday August 29.

ENGLAND Die Autonomie Justice Labour Tribune London—Freie Presse Norwich—Daylight Our Corner Ploughshare Postal Service Gazette Radical Leader Railway Review Worker's Friend	FRANCE Paris—Cri du Peuple (daily) Le Parti Ouvrier (daily) La Revolte La Femme et L'Enfant Le Coup de Feu Lille—Le Cri du Travailleur	ITALY Gazetta Operaia Rome—L'Emancipazione Cremona—Il Democratico
INDIA Bankipore—Behar Herald Madras—People's Friend	HOLLAND Hague—Recht voor Allen	SPAIN El Productor Madrid—El Socialista Saville—La Solidaridad
UNITED STATES New York—Freiheit Der Sozialist Truthseeker Volkszeitung Albany Workmen's Advocate Boston—Woman's Journal Chicago—Labor Enquirer Vorbote	GERMANY Berlin—Volks Tribune Wien—Gleichheit	PORTUGAL Lisbon—O Protesto Operario
	BEELGIUM Seraing (Ougree)—Le Reveil Ghent—Vooruit Liege—L'Avenir Antwerp—De Werker	GERMANY Austria Wien—Gleichheit
	SWITZERLAND Zurich—Sozial Demokrat Arbeiterstimme	ROMANIA Jassy—Municipalul
		DENMARK Social-Demokraten
		SWEDEN Stockholm, Social-Demokraten Malmo—Arbetet
		WEST INDIES Cuba—El Productor

NOTES.

LOOKING over, though with no careful scrutiny, the mass of matter wherewith industrious letter-writers have been aiding the big dailies during the dull time, one is struck even there by the progress that is being made. Fully one per cent. of the writers in the *Telegraph* on the marriage question, for instance, have given evidence of some glimmering of knowledge on the real nature of the evil. Hard and fast, legally enforced monogamy is being widely recognised an impossible ideal, and an undesirable one at that, so long as men and women are as they are. But woman is economically helpless in society as it is, and so long as that lasts, the present form of marriage is indispensable for her protection. Here then is a beautiful dilemma for the advocate of the existing heaven-sent arrangement!

Here and there among the letter-writers there was one who obviously had some dim idea that private property was not necessarily an eternal thing, and that legal enforcement of "conjugal rights" was a revolting anomaly. This is a good deal for *Telegraph* readers.

In the *Chronicle*, among other things, "Sunday fares in tramcars" has been touched on, and the tramway companies have been, nearly all, convicted of doubling their fares on Sundays. When so many abuses exist it is hard to choose fit words for any one of them, but surely one of the meanest and most barefaced thefts is that which waits for the poor worker on a Sunday trip, the one day of his week, and filches an extra penny or twopenny from his scanty pocket. On the West London lines I knew they were swindled thus, but did not know till now how widespread the system is. If someone will furnish the names of the shareholders, amount of dividends, and wages paid, of one of the companies doing this, a little wholesome publicity might do good.

This year the harvest is bad, and farmers grumble, and labourers are counting the days to the workhouse or the grave. But the landlords will still have their rent, and capitalists profit by enhanced prices and popular misery. Playing the pleasant game of "Heads I win, and tails you lose," the capitalist is unaffected by the goodness or badness of harvest, save that if there be any difference between them for him, the bad ones are the best.

The same weather which has made the crop of grain scant, has made plentiful the unemployed. For the past week their flag has been regularly raised in Hyde Park, and large groups of miserable men have gathered round it, speaking on and discussing their situation. The "unemployed agitation," which has been chronic in London of late winters, is with us earlier than usual, but looks as if it had come to stay. Few of the papers have noticed it; among those that have the *Pall Mall* signalled itself by a facing-both-ways, sit-on-the-fence-till-we-see-how-the-wind-blows kind of an article.

A few days later the *Pall Mall* did much towards retrieving its position when dealing with the "Lords and the Unemployed." Criticising the Report of the Lord's Committee on the Relief of the Poor in times of exceptional distress, the *Pall Mall* says: "It is written throughout in the spirit of a high-and-dry official optimist, a hide bound pedant of the old school of political economy. It may be taken to represent the high water-mark of the dominant doctrine."

It is no wonder that the *Pall Mall* should cry out upon this monstrous report, for the Noble Idlers who are wise only by their birth and rich only by inheritance or robbery, come out more openly than anyone dare who depends on votes for his place in Parliament. They find fault with Poor Law guardians for opening stoneyards, reprove charitable people for starting relief works, condemn industrial villages; and in short say in a cloud of words to the out-of-work, "Oh, you go starve, and be damned to you!" S.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.

THE rogues and vagabonds must be restored to the position of honour which under the present order of society they are entitled to occupy. Too often they are treated with disrespect, sometimes with absolute contumely, though it is evident that under competition this important class of consumers should command from all but Socialists, admiration and gratitude. Oh! for a forty-parson power to chant their praise, or shall we commend the task to some of the smart writers of the Liberty and Property Defence League, a labour of love it should be, of reinstating them in their proper position in society? The author of "An Enconium upon Rogues and Vagabonds" might be forthcoming in the writer of a leading article which appeared in the *Standard* about two years ago, wherein the sapient scribbler proved to his own satisfaction that better times might be anticipated, since signs were abundant that the then coming harvest would prove a partial failure. This was a consummation, he assured us, devoutly to be wished, since it would avert the disasters which follow over-production. We admire candour, whether in friend or foe, and when one of the leading lights of the capitalist press frankly avows that the whole duty of men is, in its opinion, to produce commodities to be trafficked in by their masters, and tells them plainly that when they produce more than their masters know how to handle to a profit, they must pay the penalty of excessive industry in complete abstinence from the enjoyment of any of the good things their labour has produced, we exclaim, "Oh, wise man, who revealest to us things hidden from common-sense!"

Certainly, if *Te Deums* are to be chanted for a bad harvest, and from the profit-monger's point of view it is right that at such a time his praises should ascend, he should spare some of the laudation he lavishes upon "bad harvests," so styled, for "bad men," so-called. It is not difficult to prove that they have an equal claim to his gratitude.

To begin with, there is the idle vagrant—the unemployed are generally categorised by the press under this title, "who wouldn't work if he had the opportunity." This is reproached against him as though it were a vicious trait in his character, whereas it testifies to the nobility of his soul and the tenderness of his heart. Has not our old nobility, whom we could ill-spare, the same aversion to work? To brace his breeches his lordship needs a valet, to tie her garter her ladyship summons a maid. The tenderness of his heart is evident in his unwillingness to deprive a fellow-being of the work which the capitalist class provides for some but not for all; in sort, that every man in work must reproach himself that he is keeping some one else out of a job. This, by the way, I urged upon my stockbroking friend who, converted to Socialism, took up with cabinet making. No! an injustice has been done by the well-to-do to the noble army of ragamuffins, as they call them, which Earl Pembroke must set himself to repair. The English, who dearly love a lord, if he but give the word, will bow the knee where once they voided their saliva. Yet for sake of the candour we admire in others, we must confess that among the unemployed, with whom we have a wide acquaintance, there are numbers who are mean enough to beg for the work—to beg for it with tears in their voices—which they can get only by underselling the labour of their fellow-workers and throwing them out of employment. Alas for human nature! They find their excuse, a poor one perhaps, in the wives and children who clamour for bread. It is more pleasant to turn one's attention from them to the noble vagabond, who will be no master's man. After a careful study of bourgeois political economy he has recognised the suicidal tendency of Capitalism, and has resolved to check it. Capitalist society for this owes him much thanks. He means to gain its tardy applause of his efforts to adjust the balance between production and consumption. He sees that capital is in a constant conspiracy to cut down wages, when if it rightly understood its own interests it would conspire to keep them up. The worker is

satisfied if in return for his labour he receives a wage which enables him to purchase a modicum of what his labour produces, leaving the enjoyment of the rest to the landlord, the profit-monger, and the usurer. But they conspire to take away from him that purchasing power, and so conspire, in their blundering stupidity, to limit his ability to minister to their wants. Like the old woman in the nursery tale, they kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The vagabond by refraining from entering the labour-market, prevents the still further lowering of wages, the loss of customers for the capitalist which that means, and so delays the fall of Capitalism. By the exercise of the art of mendicancy, so extolled and so assiduously practised by all religious teachers, not unaided by theft, example of which he finds in the great ones of the earth, he gains as honest a livelihood as theirs without entering into the degrading competition for wages, whose ultimate result will be the overthrow of wagedom. Weigh well these facts Baron Bullion, Duke Broadacres, and scorn no more your vagabond allies!

The vagrant Christy minstrel, the organ-grinder, the itinerant vendor of groundsel or other unconsidered trifles, even the sturdy pedlar who, under pretext of hawking laces, lightens your laundry lines, all these, though less deserving your esteem than he who makes no pretence to work, but like you stands proudly aloof from toil, have claims upon your kindly consideration. As non-producers making shift to be consumers, they do what lies in their power to extricate you from the difficulties in which over-production has involved you. Unlike the mistakenly honest but spiritless workman, who when denied by you the opportunity to produce, ceases,—himself, his wife, and his children,—to consume, the rogue or vagabond manages by hook or by crook—in your case we say by the exercise of intelligence and ingenuity—to continue an effective consumer.

"What we want is a good war," says Mr. Bagman. Quite right, sir, anything that turns wealth into smoke after it has yielded you a profit leaves room for the creation of more wealth and more profit. But a large accession to the ranks of the rogues and vagabonds would serve the same purpose, for their stomachs are as capacious as cannon bellies, and would consume as much, and continued accessions to their numbers will enable them in time to counteract the mistaken efforts of the policeman to limit the sphere of their activity.

But we have thrown out enough hints on what lines a very instructive essay might be penned by any competent individualist. We will conclude with a few words to those Socialists who feel sore at the reproach being constantly levelled at us that all the "rag-tag and bob-tail" of society are in our following; who are concerned that we do not win more 'respectable persons' to our Cause. We are not so much averse to respectability that we would make it a disqualification for membership of our organisation, but the respectable people who put principle before respectability will not allow this reproach to deter them from enlisting under the red flag, and for the rest let their respectability choke them, as it is like to do. At our outdoor meetings I have seen some of the most forlorn castaways of society drop the copper into the collecting-box, which would have saved them from a night's lodging "under the stars." These, too, are our brethren. They will do good service in our fighting regiment—in our Turco contingent. It is not amiss when deputations from the unemployed wait upon hide-bound, stupid officials, to pray that at least the children in board schools be fed, that at least healthy dwellings be constructed to take the place of rack-rented hovels, that behind the small deputation stands a larger one, which is careless whether it enters by the doorway or the window. Courage, "rogues and vagabonds!" the day is not distant when you shall have the opportunity denied you to-day, of leading useful lives in a community in which happiness will be the need of honesty, from which the only outcasts will be the dishonest, not by circumstance but of choice.

J. HUNTER WATTS.

THE FREE SPEECH FIGHT AT YARMOUTH.

THERE seems to have been some delay in serving Reynolds with a summons for speaking here, probably owing to the fact that the ground on which meetings are now being held (and on which Poynts spoke) is apparently under the control of a Market Corporation, and toll had unknown to our comrades been paid for the standing by a Yarmouth friend (Mr. Leach). This made our comrades think the authorities had made a muddle of the whole business, and were acting illegally in attempting to prevent meetings on this spot. But Reynolds has now been duly summoned, and his case came on last Wednesday; while Cores and Mowbray have already had their names taken, and are awaiting summonses.

The captain of the Salvation Army has also been summoned, as the authorities probably recognised it was otherwise a too flagrant case of persecution for opinion's sake merely; and as our comrades intend whatever happens to fight the question out, and the Salvation Army as usual have no intention of being behindhand in the matter, we may expect a good stand will be made in defence of the right of Free Speech.

As Poynts has an aged mother depending upon him for support, and it was thought by the members of the Norwich branch that he was being illegally detained, they have paid the fine and costs, amounting to £3 12s. 6d., in his case intending, if possible, to test the case as one of false imprisonment.

A good meeting was addressed there last Thursday by Cores, the only approach to obstruction being caused by the action of the "moral miracles in blue," who got at loggerheads with the Company's toll-keepers.

A mass meeting will be held on the spot next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, at which it is hoped all the friends of Free Speech in the neighbourhood will attend and help us.

F. C.

If every worker would promptly and cheerfully subscribe to his local labour paper, and urge others to do the same, his interests would be well looked after, and the quality of the labour press would rapidly improve, but so long as the workers spend more money to support the opposition press than they do for their own, the labour press will have a hard road to travel. Send in your dollar and sustain your own paper.—*Labour's Stage*.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

THE *Omaha Herald* published the following item:—"Judge Gary, of Chicago, the once brilliant lawyer who conducted the Anarchist trial, passed through here last night with the inter-State express of the Union Pacific going west. He was in company of a Chicago physician, who accompanied the judge to the Pacific Coast. A reporter of the *Herald* saw the once celebrated judge, and was astonished to find a physical and mental wreck, which had to be carefully watched by a nurse in the person of a young physician. His life, as far as it can be of use, seems to be ended, and the remainder of his existence will probably be very miserable." As the *Omaha Herald* is a capitalistic paper, the truth of the statement cannot be doubted.

On July 30th, Chleboun, the informer, has been released in Chicago against bail. The next day Rudolph Sevic was able to procure bail for himself to the amount of 16,000 dols. On the motion of Inspector Bonfield, the indictment against Chleboun has been withdrawn. The trial will be during the September sessions.

On the 30th of July, Bauereisen, Goding, and Koegel, three of the men charged with the Chicago Burlington and Quincy conspiracy, had another hearing in the Court at Aurora, Ills. The only new evidence Bowles gave was that Bauereisen purchased some ammonia and several packages of blue-vitriol at a drug store, and gave it to him with instructions to go to Mendota and put it in the tanks of several locomotives. He (Bowles) went to Mendota, but the engines were so closely watched that he had no opportunity to use the stuff. The prisoners were held to bail, Bauereisen in 9,000 dols. on three charges of conspiracy, malicious mischief, and unlawful handling of dynamite; Goding in 6,000 dols. on two charges of conspiracy and handling dynamite, and Koegel in 3,000 dols. on charge of handling dynamite.

The managers of the "Q" road are circulating the following rumour:—"Within the last ten days the Burlington has re-employed quite a number of the striking engineers." Of course this is a perversion of the real condition. All the strikers are unanimously in favour of continuing the strike.

On the 10th of August, delegates from the different grievance committees of the Locomotive Engineers met in secret convention in St. Louis. Very little is known of the business transacted, but one thing is certain, the revival element is gaining ground daily, and the conservative element of Chief Arthur and his clique has been broken. It is also believed that a plan for the amalgamation of the four great railway organisations has been drawn up, discussed, and accepted, in spite of the opposition of Chief Arthur.

At present there is very little heard about either of the two alleged dynamite conspiracies. A good many policemen in Chicago even candidly admit that as regards the "Anarchist conspiracy" it was nothing but a put-up job by Bonfield, and that he was the only conspirator. Brutal Captain Schaack, the unscrupulous tool of the Citizen's Association, is of the same opinion. He admitted to a friend, who also happened to be a friend of a Socialist, that the police had to say the least of it made a cruel mistake. The reptile press hardly talks about either of the cases, which have apparently gone up like a rocket and come down like a stick.

I do not believe that in the alleged Burlington conspiracy Bonfield was the sole, leading motive, but rather the Pinkerton detective agency fixed that case. This agency receives every year from the Burlington people the sum of 50,000 dollars for "services rendered." Last year the Pinkerton's did not "discover" anything but the defalcations of an assistant cashier amounting in all to about 5,000 dols. Naturally "discoveries" of that kind are not worth 50,000 dols., and so the honourable Pinkerton had to manufacture an "important discovery." The strike broke out. During the progress of the strike a good many strikers became dissatisfied with the conservative policy of Chief Arthur, and wanted more radical steps taken. But having little experience in either radical tactics or a radical policy, some of the men at last, exasperated, permitted themselves to be entrapped by the cunningness of the Pinkerton scoundrels. More than three-fourths of the originally accused men have turned out to be directly in the pay of the detective agency, and about the honesty of at least one-half of those that remain opinion is decidedly divided. Perhaps three originally indicted are honest, but novices in revolutionary warfare. The Burlington conspiracy is a failure from every point of view, but the Pinkertons have done us, the revolutionists, a great service, which a hundred years of "parliamentary propaganda twaddle" would never have done to us: they have broken the conservative spirit of a good many American workmen, and we are thankful to them for this achievement. In the words of Parsons: "Those who once cried loudest for the Merritt laws now cry loudest for the repeal of these laws."

A great tie-up has happened in Brooklyn. About 400 men, the whole staff of the Erie Basin and Crosstown Street Railway Company of Brooklyn went, on August 4th morning at 4 o'clock, on strike. The company operates 100 cars and has 600 horses in their stables. On July 31st morning a car was sent out with Frank Demange as driver and Con. Sheehan as the conductor. It returned to the depot four minutes ahead of regulation time. William Bray, the starter, reported the matter to superintendent Sullivan, and on August 1st last week Demange was discharged and Sheehan suspended for four days. A committee of the Knights of Labour, to which organisation the employés of the road belonged, called on the superintendent, but without effect. The consequence was a strike. On August 4th the company tried to start some cars manned with the high officials of the road. But some of these new-fashioned drivers and conductors got a thrashing, and at last the attempt to run the cars as usual was given up. On August 5th morning another attempt was made. At 7 o'clock five cars left the Erie Basin stable and started for Greenpoint. The cars were coupled together like a railway train. In front of the first car was a police patrol wagon. Then a section of mounted police rode on either side of the cars. Each car carried about a dozen policemen riding inside as passengers. The horses were handled by superintendent Sullivan, his nephew Daniel Sullivan, foreman Cruise, day starter William Bray, and inspector Downey. On the way stones were thrown from the roofs of houses and from the sidewalks. Several attempts were made to obstruct the cars. Railroad ties, old wagons, and cobble-stones were also placed on the tracks in the worst positions of the city through which the cars run. The company at last had to declare itself beaten, and did not continue to run the cars any longer. During the day a committee of the Executive Committee of the local assembly of the Knights of Labour, F. F. Donovan, member of the State Board of Arbitration, and superintendent Sullivan of the road, effected a compromise. Demange was reinstated as driver, and the strikers gave up their demand about dismissal of starter Bray.

Newark, N.J., August 14, 1888.

HENRY F. CHARLES.

THE LABOUR STRUGGLE.

BRITAIN.

WAGES ADVANCE IN IRON TRADE.—The boilermakers, fitters, and angle-iron-smiths in Victoria Works, Dukinfield, have been granted the advance of 10 per cent. in the wages asked for a week or two ago. This is the first firm in the Ashton-under-Lyne district to grant the advance.

WEAVERS' STRIKE.—On Monday 20th the weavers of Moss Street Mill, Blackburn, again struck on account of extra work. The weavers of Nova Scotia Mill also struck on Monday, on the grounds of extra work and excessive use of steam. About 2,000 looms are idle at the two sheds.

LONG HOURS ON THE RAILWAY.—A correspondent writes to the *Railway Review* stating that the engine-drivers and firemen of the L. C. and D. Railway work from twelve to fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen hours per day, and are called out again after having only four or five hours' rest off the footplate.

SPIKE NAILMAKERS.—Monday 20th, a meeting of spike nailmakers, who are agitating for an advance of 25 per cent., was held in the Hasbury Reading Room. A resolution was unanimously carried demanding an advance of 25 per cent. The last time the men asked for an advance they only received 10 per cent.

MATTENING REVIVED.—On Sunday morning 26th it was found that the chain-shop owned by Joseph Fowkes, Beehive Street, Cradley Heath, had been forcibly entered during the night and nine pairs of bellows slit with a knife. The damage is estimated at £20, and is laid to the charge of some of the workers who are on strike. The strike leaders, however, emphatically deny this.

THE ABERDEEN STRIKE.—The ironworkers now on strike in Aberdeen maintain their determination not to yield in their demands. The news that a 10 per cent. advance has been granted to the employees of an iron firm near Ashton-under-Lyne has strengthened their resolve. The men are receiving the customary relief from their Trade Union funds, the payment for the first week, received on Thursday 22nd, being 12s. to the older and 10s. to the younger members.

MORE REDUCTIONS IN CAB HIRE.—About 150 drivers of the London Improved Cab Company resigned their whips on Tuesday 21st, and demanded a reduction on the rates paid for their vehicles. Of these men 100 ply from the Midland Railway Station and 50 from the Great Northern. Their being out would not have suited the convenience of the masters, so they agreed to knock 1s. off, and now the hansom men pay only 11s., while their brethren of the four wheeler get off for the half sovereign.

TAILORS AND THE SWEATING SYSTEM.—On Wednesday 22nd the triennial conference of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors concluded its deliberations in Belfast. A resolution was passed that one of the direct causes of the sweating system was the non-provision of workshop accommodation by employers, and the Conference urged that legislation was required whereby employers of labour should have to provide workshops for their workpeople. It was arranged to hold the next Conference in Liverpool. The head office of the Society will be in Manchester for the next three years.

SHIPBUILDING STRIKE AT BELFAST.—The strike at Harland and Wolff's still continues. Many workmen belonging to various sections of the shipbuilding trade, have left for England and Scotland; but the great bulk of the 5,000 men and boys out of employment continue to hang about the streets and docks, some showing no anxiety about the state of affairs, and boasting that they could do without work for months, while others manifest anxiety to arrive at an understanding with the employers. It is reported that the foremen of the several departments had a conference, at which overtures were drawn up for presentation to the management of the firm.

NUT AND BOLT MAKERS.—On Wednesday 22nd, a meeting of the Darlaston nut and bolt makers was held at the Cross Guns Inn, with reference to the strike in the trade. It was unanimously agreed, "That this meeting tenders its best thanks to those workmen in other trades and to the public generally for the kind assistance they have already given, and requests a continuance of their support through the present struggle." The question of a general strike was also mooted, and, after some conversation, a resolution was unanimously passed that the meeting recommended the men employed in the various works to consider the advisability of a general strike, and report next week.

MINERS' STRIKE.—The Featherstone Haigh Moor Pit, near Castleford, has been set down for a week; the miners state that they have no intention of resuming work on the conditions suggested by the management, against which nearly 400 men have struck. The men state that they have had several interviews with the management, without result. The main objection the men raise to the terms offered by the company is that these deprive them of the perquisites they previously received for "ripping and packing," which was paid for at the rate of 7s. 6d. per yard. In addition to this, the price they receive for tonnage is very low, and under the new conditions they would not be able to earn sufficient to maintain themselves and their families.

GUNLOCK FILERS.—The Darlaston store gunlock filers have issued an appeal for aid, in which they state that for many years past they have been unable to earn the barest living, their average wages, when fully employed, after paying for pins, files, oil, shop-rent, etc., not exceeding 1s. 2d. per day of fourteen or fifteen hours. Now, in consequence of an improvement of trade, they have made application for an advance of 2d. per lock, and, the application not having been responded to, they have turned out on strike. Even at the advanced price they would not be able to earn more than from 10s. to 11s. per week. They earnestly appeal to the workmen engaged in other trades for generous assistance that they may be able to improve their wretched condition.

A SWEATED TAILOR.—In a five-shillings-a-week stuffy little room in Whitechapel the other day a *Star* reporter discovered a poor worn-looking tailor hard at work on a postman's tunic, for which he would get 2s. for making it in his own home, but only 1s. 6d. if he worked inside. But inside the machine and thread would be provided, so it is much the same thing in the end. He had a daughter working in a factory who the week before last earned 3s. 10d., and out of that there was 6d. stopped for reels. She finished three greatcoats for postmen at 5d. each, and six blouses for telegraph men for 5d. each in the week. The sweater paid 1s. 2d. for the making of a greatcoat. It included working five buttonholes and pressing. The buttonholes and pressing are now done separately by women who only get 3d. The truth of some statements made before the Sweating Commission were urgently denied. "He says women outside the firm were never em-

ployed to finish trousers at 7s. per dozen. Well, I made trousers, turned them out finished and all, for 8d. a pair. So how could he give women for finishing 7s. a dozen? He also said it cost them 18s. a dozen to finish trousers, and a quick woman would finish one pair in an hour. That's what was said in the papers, and if that was the case a smart woman working 12 hours a-day could make £5s. 8s. a week. There are plenty, sir, as bad as I am, and I'll bring them over to see you at the *Star*."

STRIKE OF SPINNERS.—The strike at the Padiham Co-operative Mill still continues, though the matters in dispute are now very small. There is no change to report in the dispute at the Victoria Spinning Mill, the hands being still out and the mill stopped. During past week the mill has been started twice, but with no better success than on the first occasion, only two spinners putting in an appearance. Another interview has taken place between representatives of the spinners and the company, but no agreement was arrived at. The amount paid last week to the hands on strike was about £14, and the committee declare that they are in a position to maintain the struggle for months if necessary, and are taking steps to secure support to those who are not members as well.

CHAIN TRADE.—The majority of the operatives in the South Staffordshire district, who recently struck for an advance, have resumed work, some at an advanced and others at the former rate. A good number of the men have resumed work in consequence of there being no funds to support them.

An effort is being made to induce the Royal Commission on Sweating to visit Dudley and Cradley Heath to inquire into the alleged sweating in the chain trade. A memorial on the subject has been forwarded to the chairman of the Commission, the Earl of Dunraven.

The rivet makers in the Blackheath and Rowley districts are again agitating for an advance. Some time ago circulars were sent round to the operatives to ascertain whether they were willing to co-operate with the committee with the view of securing an advance of wages. To this appeal only about one-half responded. An attempt is being made to induce all the workmen to join in the movement, and if this can be accomplished it is expected that early steps will be taken to secure an increase in prices.

GOODS GUARDS.—An agitation is proceeding among the goods guards on the G. W. R. Co. as to the long hours they have to work. It is complained that what is known as "booked time" has in some cases been stopped, and that the guards and brakemen are worse off than what they would be under the "trip" system. It is further averred by the men that, the trains being booked in an unreasonable way, no attention appears to be paid to the trains keeping time. The goods guards have resolved that arrangements shall be made for their delegates to meet the directors at an early date, and lay before them the grievances of which they complain.

A representation has just been made to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants that the engine-drivers and firemen of the L. C. and D. R. are being kept at work from twelve, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen hours per day, and that they are often called out to work again after only four or five hours' rest off the footplate. A movement to bring the facts on which this complaint is founded before the directors is being promoted, and the men believe that when the startling figures are brought to the directors' knowledge a remedy will be at once applied to their grievance.

THE COAL OUTPUT.—Some striking facts, says the *Labour Tribune*, were brought out at the meeting held at Oldbury in connection with the proposed formation of a Wages Board for the coal trade. The fact that the same number of men should have raised 32 million tons more coal in 1887 than in 1874 certainly offers food for reflection, and shows that after every allowance has been made for improved methods and accelerated speed in mechanical appliances, "the screw has been put on" with considerable pressure.

The strike of the colliers at Ebbw Vale still continues, masters and men being equally determined not to yield. The horses are being raised out of the pits, while orders for the colliery are sent elsewhere. Workmen are leaving the district by scores.

A well attended meeting of delegates from most of the principal collieries in Derbyshire has been held at Chesterfield, for the purpose of considering the movement made by several other counties in favour of a general advance of 10 per cent. in wages. Reports were presented from many of the collieries, and after these had been discussed at some length a resolution was unanimously carried, expressing approval of the proposal to seek the advance mentioned, and pledging those present to do all in their power to secure it.

A well attended meeting of miners of Blackheath, Old Hill, Rowley, and surrounding districts, held at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, Halesowen Street, Blackheath, decided to support the miners of Caunock Chase who are on strike. A resolution was also passed to join other districts in an effort to obtain an advance in wages during the coming winter.

The South-East Lancashire colliers on the 24th decided to claim an advance of 10 per cent.

AMERICA.—August 14.

About a hundred men have been discharged by a Sheffield (Pa.) firm for belonging to the Knights of Labour.

The annual meeting of the State Federation of Trades in Indianapolis denounced the Republicans and endorsed the Democrats.

Delegates have been elected by Local Assembly No. 300 Knights of Labour to attend the International Congress of Window Glass Workers, to be held in France one week hence.

The French Canadian Society of Stonecutters of Montreal is enforcing the rule in practice in some of our cities, making stonecutters from Great Britain pay 50 dols. for initiation to the Union.

Of the 10,000 piano-makers in this country, about 5,000 live in New York. Each one makes about 18 dols. a week, and belongs to an organisation which takes care of its members when sick or out of work.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labour, says that the condition of labour legislation in Washington is satisfactory. Of course Sammy knows all about it; he is in the swim.

Becoming disgusted at the condition of affairs in D. A. 49 in New York, the silk workers assembly of Yonkers, N. Y., with a membership of over one thousand, have left the Knights of Labour and organised an independent society.

The shoedealers held a Convention at Rochester last week, and adopted a uniform measurement. It was also decided to mark shoes with letters instead of figures. Samuels, of Hartford, Conn., was elected President of the Association.

The Tenth Annual Congress of the New Jersey Federation of Trades will meet in the State House, Trenton, on Monday, August 20th. The per capita tax is five cents per year for every member represented—a sum altogether inadequate. Every *bona fide* organisation is entitled to send three delegates for 100 or less members, and one delegate for every additional 100 members.

Work in the building trade is unusually dull in New York and vicinity at present. As a consequence dozens of carpenters, plasterers, and masons may be seen coming in to Newark on the trains every morning and leaving again in the evening.

A meeting of the Union and the United Labour Party was held in Cincinnati on the 5th of August, at which a hundred of the leading spirits of both parties were present. A resolution was adopted and signed by all present whereby the United Labour Party of Ohio is consolidated with the National Union Labour Party.

Coal is going up. There is no scarcity of coal, no trouble in the mining regions, the freight of coal is as cheap, if not cheaper than it has been for years, the miners are only working on half time in order to prevent the market from being overstocked; and yet coal is going up. The barons have decided to raise the price, and of course their decision is stronger than even the decision of a law court.

Representative White of Indiana has introduced into Congress the following bill: That every male citizen or alien over twenty-one years of age who may be employed as a labourer in any capacity shall be entitled to and shall be paid not less than 1 dol. 50 c. (6s.) per day of ten hours; every woman of over eighteen years of age shall be paid not less than 1 dol. (4s.); and every minor over fourteen and under eighteen shall be paid not less than 75 c. (3s.) a-day.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting on Saturday, the miners of the fourth pool in Pittsburgh on the 31st of July, demanded an advance in wages of twenty-five cents per 100 bushels. The advance has been refused by all the operators who have been heard from. When this news reached the mines all the employes at once gathered up their tools and went home. They have been getting two and three-fourth cents per bushel, and propose now to stand firm for the three-cent basis. H. F. C.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.—NEW YORK, August 27.—All the trains on the Mackay system have ceased running, owing to a strike of the employes, including the engineers, firemen, and switchmen.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

ITALY.

RAVENNA.—Cipriani arrived at Ravenna last week, and was received by a large and enthusiastic crowd who were waiting for him at the station, with bands playing and banners flying. The ex-convict of Portogone was greeted with hurrahs and cries of "Viva la Commune!" "Viva la Rivoluzione Sociale!" The demonstrators thence proceeded to the Alighieri Theatre, where a crowded meeting was held. Cipriani addressed his friends and electors at very short length, excusing himself from speaking longer by blaming the Government which had robbed him of his voice in prison.

Ludovico Marini, of the Republican party, died at Rome last week. He was an indefatigable fighter in the Italian struggles for independence, taking active part in the Venetian defence in '48 and '49, and by Trentino in '66 and at Mentana in '67. He had lately settled down in Rome, after his wandering and varied life, as a prominent member of the Italian Republican party. M. M.

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., July 4.—An interesting sign of the effect which is following the work of the Australian Socialist League is given by the fact that at a meeting of the Hebrew Literary and Debating Society last Thursday, P. J. Marks, B.A., read a most interesting paper on "Socialism." Starting with the apparent paradox, that as a nation increases in wealth and power, so do the poorer classes become more miserable and degraded, till at length they can scarcely earn enough to keep body and soul together, he stated that it was to remedy this unequal distribution of wealth that Socialists propounded their doctrines. He proceeded to trace the growth of the doctrine from the earliest times down to the present, and treated of it in its relation to history, political economy, and practical legislation; concluding by criticising the leading points of all Socialist platforms, with special reference to land nationalisation. The paper was warmly discussed, and may lead to further developments.

There is a great labour dispute going on here; nearly a thousand men are camped on Doorama station, consisting principally of Union shearers. The men are there because the shearing started with scab shearers. It is feared a disturbance will take place. A detachment of police are starting for the scene. There has been considerable activity amongst Union men and their agents during the last two weeks. The agents state that they are prepared to form strong camps for resistance, and to supply rations for the men holding out.

In Melbourne the printers are having trouble. Yesterday morning, in compliance with a resolution passed by the Typographical Society, the chapels and members of the job-printing offices submitted to the employers an enquiry as to whether they would accept the society terms. These terms are, that "stab" hands be paid £3 per week of 48 hours, and piece hands 1s. 2d. per thousand ens from ruby to pica, inclusive. The majority of the masters declined; the employes in every such case gave a week's notice of their intention to quit their employment.

SYDNEY, August 25.—The attempts at mediation between the masters and miners in the Newcastle coal district regarding the dispute on the question of hewing rates having failed, the men have now gone out on strike, and all the mines are closed. The seamen, whose relations with the shipowners at Newcastle have lately become strained, are not involved in the movement at present.

MELBOURNE, August 25.—The Trades' Council has resolved to support the miners on strike in the Newcastle coal trade. Owing to the scarcity of stocks apprehensions are entertained of a coal famine, which would affect many factories and the supply of gas to this city.

In the coal mines, the miners, no matter if born in this country or abroad, were American citizens almost to a man, and they demanded wages fit for the support of themselves and families in the way to which they had become accustomed. The owners of capital—the "American labour" of the bosses—baffled this by curtailing the output, and thus reducing the gross amount of annual earnings. But they were not satisfied with that, and imported alien labourers, who would work at lower wages until they became acquainted with what natural wages should be. Protection to the American working-man! The protection the wolf gives the lamb.—Mount Holly Dispatch.

A SOCIALIST FUNERAL AT ST. PANCRAS CEMETERY.

Last Sunday afternoon, a large number of comrades assembled in order to pay their last respects to the remains of comrade Hillebrecht, who was for many years porter at the Communist Club in Tottenham Street. The deceased had been in ill-health for some time, but owing to his lowly position was forced to go into the infirmary, where he died last Tuesday, August 21, and was buried in a paupers grave. His friends of the club therefore chose Sunday as the most convenient time for leave-taking. The speakers were Parker (on behalf of the English comrades), and Rackow, who spoke in German. After the speeches, Goethe's anthem, composed just before that great poet died, was sung, as well as "Rosa Freiheit." A number of bouquets and an illuminated tablet stating name and age of our late comrade, and by whom presented, were placed on the grave. The proceedings were considerably interfered with by the bad weather, but on our return it brightened up, and enabled our comrades to distribute thousands of leaflets and back numbers of the *Commonweal* to the crowds who were taking their Sunday evening walk to Highgate Woods. W. B. P.

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.

London Members' Meeting.—The next monthly meeting of members will take place on Monday, Sept. 3, 1888, at 13 Farringdon Road, at 9 o'clock sharp. As some very special business will be brought forward, it is hoped all members of the League who can possibly attend will make a special effort to be present.

East-end Propaganda Fund.—Collected at Berners Street Club, August 26, 6s. 4d. J. LANE, Treasurer.

FREE SPEECH FUND.

Received—Walter Crane, £2; F. S., 2s. 6d.; G. S., 2s. 6d. Total, £2 5s.

COUNTRY PROPAGANDA FUND.

Already acknowledged—£1 9s. 8d. Received—P. C. Walkden, 2s. 6d. F. CHARLES, Sec., 13, Farringdon Road, E.C.

REPORTS.

CLERKENWELL.—On Sunday, August 26th, W. Blundell read Kropotkin's 'Law and Authority.' Much discussion followed as to "artificial" and "natural" laws. Some expression of fear and distrust of mankind as to violence to one another was pointed out by some, thus necessitating a law of protection, but this was proved to be unnecessary when men had no commercial or selfish interests, and were united in a bond of international brotherhood.—B.

FULHAM.—On Tuesday evening, opposite Liberal Club, Bullock, Mordant, and Beasley addressed a fair meeting; some opposition and slight disturbances, but all ended satisfactorily. Sunday morning, Maughan and Samuels addressed good meeting. *Commonweal* sold well, and 1s. 9d. collected. In the evening, Tochetti spoke to a capital audience; 1s. 3d. collected.—S. B. G.

HAMMERSMITH.—Usual meeting at Latimer Road last Sunday morning; comrades Fox, Dean, Bullock, and Tochetti were the speakers 16 *Commonweals* sold. At Welfe Road, Sunday evening, a very good meeting was held, Maughan, Tarleton, Bullock, and Tochetti being the speakers, and were well received. Good sale of *Commonweal*.—J. T.

HYDE PARK.—Mrs. Schack, Cantwell, Mrs. Lahr, and Curmack and Underwood held a good meeting here last Sunday afternoon.

MERTON.—Sunday morning Eden held good meeting on Fair Green; Edes and Dalchow in the evening also. In Club-house, at 8.30, Dalchow opened debate on "Anarchism v. Social Democracy." He gave an exhaustive review of Capitalism in various countries, and insisted strongly that Social Democracy would remove all its evils, deprecating Anarchist tactics, especially the policy of "deed." E. Kitz said that Authoritative Socialism may or may not be a prelude to a higher state; but he contended that the aim of the Socialist Anarchist to rest the state of man to man upon free association and fraternity is a worthy ideal to uphold. Barry, Eden, Curtis, Fowler, and Gregory took part in the debate.—F. K.

REGENT'S PARK.—Good meeting on Sunday morning held by Cantwell, Mrs. Schaack, Parker, and Lindé. Opposition of the usual character was offered by Wayland, who seemed a Socialist in disguise who was helping the movement by putting weak and ridiculous questions. 6s. 6d. collected.—P.

ABERDEEN.—At weekly indoor meeting, on 20th, Leatham lectured on "The Evolution of Society" to unusually good audience. Discussion by Slater, Russell, Aiken, Duncan, and Leatham. Uproariously enthusiastic meeting at Castle Street on Saturday night, when Aiken presided and Leatham lectured on "The Sweating System," answering questions and opposition at close. Rev. comrade Forrest, of Kilmarnock Branch, lectured on "Social Salvation" in Unitarian Church here to a crowded assemblage, drawing a round of applause at the close of his capital lecture.—J. L.

EDINBURGH.—In Queen's Park on Sunday afternoon Smith, Davidson, Noble, and Gilray spoke to a most interested and sympathetic audience. Some opposition; among others, from a man who informed us he had had to do with taking the Duke of Argyll's crofters out to Canada. Audience seemed to be of opinion that it was pretty much one whether the labour problem was fought out here or in Canada.—J. G.

GLASGOW.—On Sunday, stormy weather prevented all out-door meetings. A common effort is being made by all the Socialist groups to welcome the delegation of French workmen on their forthcoming visit to Glasgow.

NORWICH.—Good meetings Friday last on St. Catharine's Plain; Saturday morning, at Wymondham, by Cores and Mowbray; St. Faiths, by Poynter and Adams. Sunday afternoon, good meeting in the Market Place, addressed by Cores (London), Mowbray, and Poynter—the latter speaker making special reference to his late conviction at Yarmouth. Mr. Burgess, proprietor of *Daylight*, also spoke upon free speech, and has offered to support us on this question. In the evening another large meeting was held, which lasted over two hours, and was addressed by Cores, Mowbray, and Morley. Audiences very enthusiastic and attentive. Fair sale of *Commonweal*. 9s. 5d. collected towards Defence Fund.—A. T. S.

DUBLIN.—At the Trinity Ward Branch of the Irish National League, on Thursday August 23, the subject for debate was "Nationalisation the True Solution of the Land Question," all the speakers proclaiming themselves in favour of nationalisation. O'Toole and Kelly argued that the social question would still be unsettled until capital, etc., became also nationalised.

EAST END PROPAGANDA.

An excellent meeting on last Saturday evening at the International Club, Berners Street. In the course of the formal business it was decided that the request of our Norwich friends should be complied with, namely, that a speaker should be sent from London to Yarmouth next Sunday to take part in a great Free Speech Demonstration, and Parker was appointed. A debate was then opened by W. Power, on "How to Spread Revolutionary Socialism in East London," followed by Parker, Freeman, Robinson, Davis, Leech, Cantwell, Wess, and others; 6s. 4d. was collected for the East London Propaganda Fund. The hall was crowded. These gatherings will be held fortnightly.—W. B. P.

LECTURE DIARY.

LONDON:

Artenuel.—Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Rd., E.C. Wednesday September 5, at 8.30, Turner, a lecture.
Fulham.—8 Effie Road, Walham Green. The members of this branch are striving to form a Library and Reading Room, and earnestly request all comrades who can aid by sending books and magazines to Mrs. Groser, 8 Effie Road, Walham Green, or Mrs. Tochatti, 4 Railway Approach, Hammersmith, who will be pleased to receive them.
Hackney.—Enquiries, communications, etc., to E. Lefevre, Secretary, 28 Percy Terrace, Victoria Rd., Hackney Wick.
Hammersmith.—Kelmecott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday September 2, at 8 p.m., Walter Crane, "The Educational Value of Art."
Merton.—Club-house, 3 Clare Villas, Merton Road, Singlegate. Lecture on Sunday evening.
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.
Plaitovc.—A branch has been formed here and is commencing a vigorous propaganda in this district.
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. 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.
Dandenbath (Scot. Sec).—J. Duncan, 30 Arthur Pl., sec.
Dumdee (Scot. Sect.).—Meetings every Sunday in the Trades Hall, opposite Sky 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 Street. Reading-room (Draughts, Chess, etc.) open 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily. On Thursday evening at 8, Choir Practice: all musical members invited.
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 Offices, 11a Millstone Lane. Fridays at 8 p.m.
Lochgelly (Scottish Section: Fife).—Secs. (pro tem.), John Greig and Hugh Conway, The Square.
Norwich.—Monday, at 8.30, Members' Meeting. Tuesday, at 8.30, Meeting in Gordon Hall. Wednesday, at 8.30, Choir Practice. Saturday, 8 until 10.30, Co-operative Clothing Association.
Oxford.—Temperance Hall, 25½ Pembroke Street. Wednesdays, at 8.30 p.m.
Walsall.—Lecture Room, back of Temperance Hall. Mondays at 8 p.m.
West Calder (Scottish Section).—Sec., Robert Lindsay, West Calder.

All persons who sympathise with the views of the Socialist League are earnestly invited to communicate with the above addresses, and if possible help us in preparing for the birth of a true society, based on equality, brotherhood, and freedom for all.

OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

SUNDAY 2.

11.30...Latimer Road Station...Hammersmith Branch
 11.30...Mitcham Fair Green.....J. Macdonald
 11.30...Regent's Park.....Nicoll
 11.30...Walham Green, opp. Station...J. R. Macdonald
 3.30...Hyde Park.....Nicoll
 7...Weltje Road, opposite Ravenscourt Park
 ...Hammersmith Branch

Tuesday.

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

Friday.

7.30...Euston Rd.—Ossulton Street.....Parker

EAST END.

SUNDAY 2.

Mile-end Waste ... 11 ...Mrs. Schack.
 Leman Street, Shadwell ... 11 ...Mainwaring.
 Victoria Park ... 3.15...Mainwaring.
 Warner Place ... 8 ...Brooks.

TUESDAY.

London Fields ... 8.30...Mainwaring.
 Mile-end Waste ... 8.30...Davis.

WEDNESDAY.

Broadway, London Fields 8.30...M'nwaring, Nicoll

FRIDAY.

Philpot St., Commercial Rd. 8.30...Mrs. Schack.

SATURDAY.

Mile-end Waste ... 8 ...Lane.

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen.—Saturday: Castle Street, at 8 p.m.
Edinburgh.—Queen's Park, every Sunday, at 3 p.m.
Glasgow.—Sunday: Jail's Square, at 12.30; Paisley Road at 5; Green, near Nelson's Monument, at 7.
Ipswich.—Sproughton, Wednesday evening.
 Westerfield, Thursday evening.
 Neeham Market, Sunday morning and evening.
Leeds.—Sunday: Hunslet Moor, at 11 a.m.; Vicar's Croft, at 7 p.m.
Leicester.—Sunday: Russel Square, at 11 a.m.
Norwich.—Sunday: Market Place, at 3 and 7.30. North Walsham, Sunday at 11. Diss, Sunday at 11. Crostwick Common, Sunday at 3. Yarmouth, Church Plain, Thursday at 7.30. St Catharine's Plain, Friday at 8.15 p.m.

BLOOMSBURY SOCIALIST SOCIETY.—On Thursday August 30th, G. B. Shaw will lecture on "The So-called Period of Apaty," at the Communist Club, 49 Tottenham Street. Commence at 8.30.

THE SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION.—The Committee will meet at the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road, on Saturday September 1st, at 7.30 p.m. Subscriptions received and members enrolled at 9 p.m.

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 September 8th, at 8 p.m. The second of a series of fortnightly debates will be held, the subject for discussion being "Is a Peaceful Revolution Possible?"

YARMOOUTH.—Sunday next, a great Free Speech Demonstration will be held at Yarmouth, Church Plain, at 3 p.m. Several Norwich comrades will be present and take part, and we also expect one of our London comrades will be present. We ask for the co-operation of all local bodies interested in this question of Free Speech, and help us to make the meeting a success.

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. Bijn edition, 3d.; Large paper, 6d.
- The Rights of Labour according to John Ruskin.** By Thomas Barclay. . 1d
- The Tables Turned; or, Napkins 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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