

THE COMMONWEAL

The Official Journal of the SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. 5.—No. 166.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1889.

WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

CELEBRATION OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

THE Celebration of the Eighteenth Anniversary of the Paris Commune (convened by the Socialist League and the Social Democratic Federation) will be held on

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16th, at Eight prompt,

AT THE

SOUTH PLACE INSTITUTE,

SOUTH PLACE, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

The following speakers will address the meeting :—

WM. MORRIS, H. QUELCH, D. NICOLL, JOHN BURNS, FRANK KITZ, H. BURROWS, H. HALLIDAY SPARLING, A. S. HEADINGLEY, PETER KROPOTKINE, LE MOUSSU, and E. BERNSTEIN.

CHAIRMAN: H. M. HYNDMAN

The following is the resolution which will be moved at the meeting :

"That this meeting hopefully recalls the establishment of the Commune of Paris, and expresses its sympathy with the French workers who heroically struggled to abolish class rule, and the cruel capitalist exploitation of man by man; and looks forward with confidence to the early emancipation of labour for which they strove, being determined to employ all means to achieve that end."

Selections of Music will be given during the Evening by Members and Friends of the Social Democratic Federation, and the Choir of the Socialist League will render the 'Marseillaise,' 'All for the Cause,' and 'When the Workers have their own again,' etc.

Comrades and friends are earnestly requested to take in hand the collection of money for the defrayal of expenses, for which purpose collection sheets have been issued. Donations may be sent to

W. H. LEE (S.D.F.), or F. KITZ (S.L.),
Organising Secretaries, 13, Farringdon Rd., E.C.

NOTES ON NEWS.

THE London Liberal and Radical Union has played a kind of return-match to the meeting commented on by us last week. That respectable body is obviously somewhat shocked at M.P.'s being treated like common clay, and has proceeded to clap a plaster on their wounds, although not without a certain amount of protest from the other side, but of course Mr. Howell and Mr. Cremer took care that the due resolution should be passed. Mr. Howell thought it disgraceful for Radicals to attack the M.P.'s who had been doing their best for the right of public meeting. Dear me, Mr. Howell! if everybody did his best what a different world we should have! And as for these gentlemen, if they had done their half-best or their quarter-best, we should all have praised them as men quite up to the mark. But to speak plainly, what they did was—nothing: though it must be admitted that they rather regret it now.

Poor fellows! They had been investing largely in Irish "political bird-lime," and didn't see the point of making an experiment in English ditto at the time; besides, they thought that they had got their dicky-birds already, and need not catch them over again. Let us hope that

they were mistaken. The extreme Radicals may yet take a leaf out of the book of a man who is much praised now—Mr. Parnell, to wit. How did he convert Mr. Gladstone to Home Rule? By organising his followers to vote Tory. It is an old story now; but perhaps the Radicals remember it yet.

After all, probably Mr. Howell was joking: his solemn condemnation of Sunday meetings, which followed this, gives one that impression; and more particularly his professing to think that anyone present wanted him at any meeting except a due proper official Whig one; for the joker who cried out that he would have to go to Sunday meetings was quite obviously a joker.

The fact is, to Mr. Howell a meeting is not an assemblage of citizens, gathered together to give genuine expression to a sense of their grievances; or to educate themselves into understanding their haplessly servile condition and its only remedy: to him a meeting in the open-air is a necessary though seldom-to-be-resorted-to piece of the machinery of the machine-politics of which he is a votary. Such a meeting as this does not need a Sunday or general holiday for its success; it is simply a matter of wire-pulling and money-spending, and the thing is done, whatever it may be worth; and that is not much, I fancy, even to its projectors. Meantime, do not forget, working-men, that this M.P. who so despises Sunday meetings is your special representative.

Mr. Matthews' humbug about the Square is exactly what we might have expected of him; but it is rather surprising that the *Star* should still talk the stale nonsense of trying the matter legally: surely all those poor fellows who were so shamefully treated by the police and other courts for not rioting have had enough of law. The law courts will take very good care to confirm the police and its generals in all they have done. As far as these matters are concerned, they are there for that purpose. When juries begin to refuse to follow the direction of the judge when persons accused of defending their rights are before them, that will be a sign that the well-to-do are beginning to sympathise with revolution—and when will that be?

Meantime, those Radicals who really take to heart this trampling down of what they conceive to be their rights, should turn themselves seriously to the duty of making the whole democratic party throughout the country, look at this affair of the Square from the same point of view that some (only some, I fear) of the London Radicals do. It is not and cannot be a mere London question, but concerns all strugglers for freedom throughout the length and breadth of the land.

W. M.

The *Glasgow Herald* is "wise" in its generation. It has awakened to the fact "that the labouring classes of this country are becoming fully conscious of their strength," and that their "strength" is something more than merely numerical. With that fact lying heavy on his mind, the editor is constrained to say something to protect the interests of his masters—the commercial classes—and through them his own, by advocating isolated co-operative production, whereby the commercial classes can pocket the employers' fleecings, and he assures the workers that in following the directions of Karl Marx, "labourers [are] on a false scent." The "strength" of the labourers is more than numerical, it is growing more "knowing," and the scent of commercial papers is beginning to stink in their nostrils.

The parasites of labour have hitherto been assured that British workmen would never listen to the "dangerous doctrines" promulgated by their continental comrades, but that is all changed now. The *Glasgow Herald* is forced to admit, "Our workmen are slowly but surely following the lead of their continental brethren. It is time for society at large to realise that by far the most important question that looms in the immediate future is that of labour—its position, its claims, its rewards, and its fallacies. We may shut our ears to the clamour that is already beginning to be heard at our doors. Those sounds, dreaded as they are by many, are becoming articulate, and it will not be easy to ignore the fact for long." This admission, coming from

whence it comes, is significant and hopeful to Socialists. Our opponents clearly recognise and admit that in our movement there is a "strength" which must be met by other means than those they have hitherto forged in their mental foundries.

But this editor, whose foundation rests on the workers' wrongs, is fair to poise as the friend of the workers. He says, "We fear, however, that the sufferers will have to be contented to wait until statesmen and philosophers have agreed upon a method by which the 'socialism of the chair' may be converted into a reasonable and practical scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the masses. The present attempt to force on action at the cost of all other legislation cannot but be received by society at large with resentment." Mr. Editor need have no fear that the sufferers will "be contented" under these conditions. They will not wait in their "strength", which is getting something more than "numerical", until "statesmen and philosophers have agreed upon a method," and these latter will not find it "easy to ignore the fact for long." The workers do not require to be told that anything which will improve their conditions will "be received by society at large with resentment." They have analysed and summed up society's "resentment," and they know its meaning and worth.

In advocating his method, this "philosopher" of the chair says: "The would-be co-operator need not wait for legislation to put his theories into practice. He can begin at once by exercising economy, not parsimony, in his daily life. Then when he has succeeded in accumulating a little store, he will be in a position to join with one other person, or many other persons, in producing useful commodities, the profit which shall be wholly his own or his partners'." This "philosopher" seems never to have heard of producers having nothing to divide, owing to it having been annexed by the dealer, and yet in the same sheet in which his philosophy appears we read, "The dividend of the Edinburgh Meat Market Company, whose business premises are in Fountainbridge, is announced as 40 per cent." Neither does he condescend to say how a labourer getting 13s. per week, with a house and family to provide for, can exercise "economy, not parsimony" in order to accumulate "a little store" to start business. How can a coalminer become a coalmaster?

G. McL.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT IN ECSTASY.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT appeared in dazzling rhetorical raiment at Derby a couple of weeks ago. There was an exaltation in his utterance as of one who stood beside the throne of the most high political virtue, and whose eyes beheld the glory of universal justice. One could almost hear the flapping of his wings! What had happened? What event of transcendental importance had occurred thus to stir the waters of Sir William's deepest and innermost emotion, and inflate his seraphic soul upon the empyrean of political ecstasy? Had some great national calamity been averted? Had some class wrong, hoary with centuries of crime, been abolished? Had some great and gladdening measure of freedom been achieved? Not so. The event that had transfigured Sir William was of a much loftier order—the "Parnell letters" had been proved forgeries!

In his ecstasy over the discomfiture of the *Times* and the wicked Tories, and in his jubilation at the prospects of the Liberal party—himself included—coming back to office and emoluments, Sir William exclaimed, "We live in remarkable times—times that will live in the pages of history!" What a lofty idea of the making of history Sir William has! The poor Invincibles believed that if they could succeed in "removing" Mr. Forster, Lord Spencer, and probably Mr. Gladstone, they would in a humble way be making history; but they were not, alas! statesmen; they had not the magnifying eye of the politician, else they might never have been hanged, poor fellows! Had they had a particle of the political prescience of Sir William Harcourt, they would not have purchased knives and dipped them in the blood of their foes, they would have purchased pens and tracing paper and forged a few letters sympathising with rebels and political crime.

Surely, friends, this exclamation of Sir William's exemplifies the utter shoddiness of the sentiments that inspire, and the ideas that guide, the political leaders of our time? What a nation of dupes their followers are! The people who can be induced to believe that the fiasco of determining the right or wrong of Home Rule by an inquisition upon the private correspondence of Mr. Parnell, is a subject that will form a staple part of the history of our time, must have about as silly a conception of the duty of future historians as they have of present day statesmen. That the Parnell Commission business may form a theme for future comedy writers is likely enough; but that anything resulting from its revelations will be treated as a heroic episode in the future histories—long or short—of our country, presupposes the notion that our posterity will be a race of gaping idiots.

We do live in remarkable times; but what is most remarkable in them, appears to be quite beyond the ken of Sir William Harcourt and his political crew. Political slanders and party intrigue, letter forging and newspaper lying, are no new features in the world's history—they have been vastly common events, indeed. The terrible economic war raging around us; a free and civilised industrial population living in abject poverty amid stupendous wealth created by their own hands; the growth of social revolt, and the impending fall of centuries of class privilege and oppression—these are remarkable and

manifest facts of our time, facts which will vitally determine the destinies of the race; and these, I venture to assert, and not the nine days' wonder of Parliamentary gossip, will be the episodes of our time that will live in the pages of history. In a few years Sir William Harcourt, the Parnell Commission, and all the incidents in the party sham-fights of our day, the record of which fills the columns of hundreds of newspapers, will be forgotten, and their influence on the evolution of human progress practically effaced; but the Social Revolution which has already begun in our midst, its causes, its incidents, the efforts of its disciples and martyrs, unheeded by politicians and unrecorded by the press, these will not be forgotten, but will assume a majestic importance as the years go on and their achievement is seen and felt in the transformation of civilised life.

Immediately after emitting the above exclamation, Sir William referred to his "distinguished friend Sir Charles Russell" as "a man who by the greatness of his ability and the strength of his sympathy for freedom would deserve to take a place in the noble profession to which he belongs with Erskine, as a man who is willing to do battle against fraud and injustice, and to vindicate the principles of truth and freedom." Great Jehosaphat! What hallelujah chorus is this? Who is this blessed Sir Charles Russell whom Saint William Harcourt thus doth magnify? What great and good deeds hath this lawyer politician done that that lawyer politician doth so jubilantly praise him? Let us see. Five years ago Sir Charles Russell spoke and voted on the side of pay and preferment *against* Irish freedom. Three years ago he was made Attorney-General under Mr. Gladstone, and spoke and voted with his leader on the side of pay and preferment *for* Irish freedom. He prosecuted, for pay and preferment, Burns, Champion, Hyndman, and Williams, when, despite his efforts, they were acquitted of "crime." He lately championed Mr. Cunningham Graham and the people's right to hold meetings in Trafalgar Square—he was paid to do so, and his political credit depended upon it. He has recently defended Mr. Parnell with much ability—he is paid to do so, it is said at the rate of £50 to £100 a day. Noble and disinterested sympathy for truth and freedom this! How many lawyers and politicians are there, think you, who would not do battle, as earnestly at least, against "fraud and injustice" for a similar fee? Truly, if the advocacy of justice and liberty were universally rewarded as Sir Charles's has been, political sanctity would become an epidemic in our midst.

The trade of a lawyer Sir William Harcourt designates a "noble profession." We can estimate the value of the adjective "noble" in Sir William's mind by remembering, that the first principle of that profession is to undertake the defence of any man or any claim for which the best fee is offered, and that it is esteemed a duty in that profession to use every will and simulate every sympathy for the cause of your client, no matter how black or rotten it may be. For every lawyer on one side of a case there is a lawyer on the other, so that one at least of every two must be brazening lies and cloaking crime; and in turn they must all do so.

As for Erskine, wherein is his claim to apotheosis? He was probably as good a man as it is possible for a lawyer to be; he was also a brilliant "pleader." He pleaded mostly on the side of popular liberty it is true; but his subsequent elevation to the Lord Chancellorship shows that in doing "battle against fraud and injustice" he did not forsake the path of pay and preferment. In the early part of his career he defended the publication of Thomas Paine's 'Age of Reason'—he was paid to do so—while in after years he pleaded vigorously for its suppression and the imprisonment of its publisher, when paid as a Government hack. No, the profession of an advocate is as sordid and hypocritical as the system which makes it profitable and respectable. It is twin with the profession of politics; two pretty handmaids of freedom and justice they are!

And Sir William himself: what a bright and beautiful specimen of political sanctity! Like his "distinguished friend," he speaks and votes on the side of the party that promises him most office and most pay. How long is it since he and the *Times* were bosom friends? When his party was opposed to Home Rule he denounced Mr. Parnell and his followers malignantly and unscrupulously. He accused them of the blackest crimes, and threw them as recklessly into prison as Mr. Balfour now does. He sent police and marines to coerce the poor Skye crofters to pay blackmail to robber landlords. Together with his "distinguished friend" he prosecuted the Social Democrats for doing in London, what he commends Irish Nationalists for doing in Mitchelstown. Verily, they are two political saints worthy of red letters in the calendar of devout liberalism!

Poor Richard Pigott was a born politician; had he been wealthy he would also have been a successful one; he would have made an admirable ambassador or secretary of state. But he was poor, and his poverty maimed his talents, and left traces of honesty in his character which spoiled him. He has committed suicide. If all political sneaks and frauds were to go and do likewise, Mr. Gladstone would have some difficulty in filling his offices when he again comes into power.

J. BRUCE GLASIER.

The mill-workers of Dundee have resolved to agitate for a third advance of 5 per cent. on their wages, to take effect on the 15th of March.

The Durlham miners are agitating for an advance of 20 per cent., and a mass meeting was held last Saturday, to decide on what steps should be taken to force it.

The Greenock shipyard smiths, who wanted a rise of 10 per cent., have been offered, and they have accepted, 7½ per cent. They resumed work on the 7th of March.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE prison life of Joliet, Ill., appears to be telling upon the nerves of Oscar W. Neebe, imprisoned for fifteen years for his participation in the alleged organisation of the Haymarket "massacre" on May 4th, 1886, in Chicago city. On the 22nd inst. he is reported to have written a letter to Governor Joe Fifer of Illinois, in which he says he knew nothing about the plot which led to the Haymarket affair. He says, further, if the Governor will only pardon him, he will demean himself in future as a good citizen and leave the labour movement alone. It is also reported that Judge Grinnell, who acted as prosecuting attorney in the famous Anarchist trial, has stated his readiness to sign Neebe's pardon-petition if the latter will tell publicly all the ins and outs of the alleged Anarchist conspiracy. So after all, Louis Lingg was right when he said, "I hope I shall be hanged, for prison life might unman me." Neebe has done sterling good action for the good of humanity before his incarceration, but his last step has rendered him worthless to the cause for the future. It may, however, be stated right here that he never understood much about the science and philosophy of Socialism and always believed in the methods and principles of progressive trades unionists.

Most of the big lumber mills in Washington Territory have been closed down on the 22nd inst., by order of the lumber trust. More than fifteen hundred workmen are out of employment in consequence.

Suspended inspector of the Chicago police, the cowardly and infamous John Bonfield, has fired a parting shot at his friend Mayor Roche of Chicago. On the 12th inst. he sent a letter to this worthy saying that he did not desire to draw the city's money during his suspension pending the investigation into his conduct, and that consequently he desired to resign at once. He further wrote that he did not intend to return into the service of the city, even if proved to be innocent. The poor fellow complained that he had been treated with so little gratitude for having done nothing but his duty, and that he was sacrificed by the mayor, who feared to lose the patronage of Anarchists, Socialists, lottery-agents, and gamblers. Gamblers and lottery-agents are powerful persons, it is true; however, they were your best friends, Mr. Bonfield. But it is good to hear that Socialists and Anarchists are so influential in Chicago city as to be able to remove a high police officer, almost an autocrat. It is said John Bonfield will now begin business as manager of a private detective agency, à la Pinkerton's. Captain Schaaek has already retired to his landed estates in Wisconsin, resolved henceforth to cultivate cabbages instead of workmen's heads. Jakob Loewenstein, the detective, hopes to be restored to his former position. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

The agitation, little as it is, for the new eight hours day has begun in earnest. On the 22nd inst. mass meetings were held in a number of American cities. The centre of the agitation will be in New York. As regards numbers, the meeting in New York city has been a decided success. The large hall in Cooper Union was filled to overflowing. Colonel Ingersoll, Professor Felix Adler, and sundry other minor stars were advertised to speak, but of course they did not put in an appearance. Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labour, made the leading speech, from which it may be learned that, "The demand for eight hours on May 1st, 1890, does not mean a general strike, but a cry to capital to cease its war on labour; that efforts will be made to bring about an amicable settlement of the question with employers, but that it was necessary to have a thorough organisation of working people all over the States, so that employers would be willing to listen to labour's demand." The following resolution was adopted at the meeting:

"Whereas the application of scientific genius to the invention and development of machinery has most marvellously increased the productive capacity of the human race, making it possible to supply all the material wants of man and banish every necessary cause for the poverty of a single human being; whereas in consequence of defective but remediable industrial regulations the application of machinery and the minute subdivision of the processes of industry are continually throwing large numbers of the working class out of employment, visibly swelling the ranks of the permanently unemployed class, and dooming year by year a larger and larger proportion of this vast and rich continent to a fate fruitful of moral, mental, and physical degradation; whereas the existence of an idle class or classes is a standing menace to the Republic and an insult to humanity; therefore be it

"Resolved, That in the light of the foregoing and undeniable facts it becomes our solemn duty to use all means consistent with human dignity to reduce the hours of labour to such a point as would afford to all the opportunity to labour — to earn their daily bread; and be it further

"Resolved, That we in mass meeting assembled do heartily endorse the action of the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labour in fixing the date for the final inauguration of the eight-hour work-day at May 1, 1890; and be it further

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to aid to the full extent of our ability, regardless of all minor considerations, this grand and determined movement of the American people for the eight-hour work-day, and to conquer in spite of all opposition eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will."

I am sorry to say that most of the Social Democrats, headed by editor Sergius E. Shevitsch of the *Volkszeitung*, have joined this movement. It is painful to see them and so able a man as Shevitsch in such company. For the last twenty years they have joined, not heeding the voice of their intellect, every crank movement in America, as the Grangers, the Green-backers, the Henry George movement, etc. They have to do most of the work, and are also used statusquegly on show days. 'Tis a pity, but it is true. Now what does the whole business amount to? We are to have no general strike. Gompers and his henchmen know well that the places of the strikers would be instantly filled by the out-of-workers. This they will not risk. We are therefore asked to cry out to Capital, "Now gentlemen, look here; we are overworked, we want to work fewer hours. Please be good enough to grant our demand. Look here, we are organised, but we dare not strike; there are too many men out of employment for that. But look at our organisation and be frightened. You are gentlemen after all; you don't mean any harm, of course not; so for the good of the country, show that capital and labour can harmonise." And the lion and the lamb will lie down together in peace—that is, after the lamb has been gobbled up by the lion. Sammy Gompers and Shevitsch, what has become of your shrewdness and smartness? Echo answers—Evaporated into demagogism.

There were 302 failures in the United States during last week, against 183, 163, 208, and 254 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885 respectively.

Newark, N.J., February 27, 1889.

HENRY F. CHARLES.

THE EIGHTEENTH OF MARCH.

THEN said the rich man, urged by fear to flight,
I covet safety for my children's sake;
The workman, sword in hand, his life at stake,
Answered, 'Tis for my children that I fight.
Full of prophetic fire they stormed the height,
Then reeling, dazed with freedom, scarce awake,
Fell back and perished; bidding us retake
And strongly hold the rock of common right.

Brothers, they fought our battle; yet, O shame!
We know them not, or spurn their dust with scorn;
How then shall we make good that glorious claim
For which they longed amid their lives forlorn?
Yet when we share their ardour and their aim
The life they died to bear us will be born.

REGINALD A. BECKETT.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1889.

17	Sun.	1754. Madame Roland born. 1848. Irish Flag presented (St. Patrick's Day) to the Provisional Government by Irish patriots in Paris. 1877. Public funeral to George Odger. 1880. Razovsky and Lozinsky (a soldier) hung in Kieff. 1882. Meeting at Grafton Hall, London, to celebrate the Commune and death of the Czar.
18	Mon.	1823. First public meeting in the Rotunda (Dublin), to hear Robert Owen lecture on his proposed "plan for improving the various classes in society." 1843. "Guns go off of themselves" at Berlin: official proclamation afterwards, that it was "not a revolution, but a transaction." 1871. Commune of Paris proclaimed. 1876. Ferdinand Freiligrath died. 1878. Trial of Fomicheff and others at Odessa for propaganda in the army; 2 sentenced to prison.
19	Tues.	1796. William Skirving died. 1843. Monster Repeal meeting at Trin. 1848. Insurrection breaks out in Berlin. 1872. Préau de Védel shot as a Communist. 1874. Rochefort, Jouade, Paschal Grousset, Baillères, and two others escape from New Caledonia.
20	Wed.	1828. Henrik Ibsen born. 1866. William Francis Donaghy (Capt. Mackay) sentenced to twelve years. 1875. John Mitchell died.
21	Thur.	1763. W. J. McNevin born. 1832. Goethe died. 1843. Robert Southey died. 1848. Arrest of Meagher, Mitchell, and O'Brien.
22	Fri.	1639. Campanella died. 1641. Trial of Strafford began. 1856. First number of <i>Robert Owen's Millennial Gazette</i> (monthly, 6d.); published until Oct. 1857. 1871. "Men of Order" demonstration in Paris: the red flag raised at Lyons. 1873. Strike ended of 60,000 colliers in South Wales.
23	Sat.	1820. Sir F. Burdett tried for his protest against the Manchester Massacre. 1885. Riel's rebellion breaks out in Manitoba. 1886. Strike riots in Belgium began.

Hermann Ferdinand Freiligrath.—Born at Detmold in Westphalia, 17th June, 1810, died at Cannstatt, 18th March, 1876. The most illustrious of Germany's popular poets, he sang in wonderful tunes for the people, and suffered a long exile for the cause of Revolution. At the early age of sixteen, young Freiligrath, whose education had chiefly been at home, was sent to a relative of his, in order to serve there as clerk in a large house of business. He remained with his uncle for five years, learning French and English thoroughly, the knowledge of which languages afterwards made of him the best, the first translator of English and French poetry. From Amsterdam, where he then went, he sent to the *Deutscher Museum*, edited by Chamisso and Schwab, his first poetical labours, and they at once made his name famous among the literary men of his country. Gutzkow, himself an illustrious writer, called him the German Victor Hugo. The publisher of the works of Goethe and Schiller, Herr von Cotta at Stuttgart, invited the young poet to prepare a volume of his songs, and in 1838, when his first volume appeared, he became tremendously popular. His name was in everyone's mouth; Wolfgang Müller, Matzerath, Pfarrus, Häcklander, Simrock, Immermann, at the time Germany's greatest writers, sought his friendship. Freiligrath, no longer a clerk, went to Unkel, a romantic place on the Rhine, there to live and to sing to his heart's content. But it did not last very long; the time was politically a very excited one; great poets, like Herwegh, Prutz, Dingelstedt, were fully engaged in the midst of the storm, and Freiligrath could not long remain inactive; his heart was at one with that of the people, and, in May 1844, he published a series of poems which were intended to form his profession of faith. He sings for freedom and justice, condemns the existing censure, exalts the poor and the oppressed. Formerly he had been very popular chiefly among the literary men of his time, now his popularity grows and grows fast among those classes of society which are traded upon by the politicians of all shades. But the Government of course could not tolerate any longer a man who had so audaciously made front against them, and they were consulting for the prosecution of the poet when he suddenly showed his back to his fatherland and went to Brussels, where he found the Communists Heinzen, Karl Marx, and Burgers. From Switzerland he launched on his native country a new volume, entitled 'Ca ira!' (1846), which rang the alarm-bell calling the German people out to Revolution. After a short stay at London, when the French Revolution of 1848 broke out, immediately followed by similar movements in nearly all European countries, Freiligrath, desiring to be an active soldier of the cause, went back to Germany and settled at Düsseldorf. Aug. 29, 1848, he was arrested, and Oct. 3 his trial for provocation to armed rebellion ended with his acquittal. He now became a member of the staff of the *Neue rheinische Zeitung*, of which Karl Marx was the chief editor, until the paper was suppressed. Freiligrath once more was obliged to leave Germany, and settled definitely in London. In 1852 he was one of the accused of the Communist trial at Coln. He remained at London as director of a Swiss banking house until 1867, when a patriotic donation was offered him from all parts of Germany, and soon afterwards he returned home, devoting all his care to prepare a complete edition of his works. The best edition of his works has been published at Stuttgart, at G. T. Göschen's, under the title of '*Ferdinand Freiligrath's gesammelte Dichtungen*' (6 vols. 8vo, 1877). —V. D.

¹ Lissagaray.



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.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. O'R.—You are right, Gerrald's father was an Irishman.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Notes on News	MORRIS & McLEAN 81
Sir William Harcourt in Ecstasy	J. BRUCE GLASIER 82
In the United States	H. F. CHARLES 83
The Eighteenth of March	REGINALD A. BECKETT 83
Revolutionary Calendar—Hermann Ferdinand Freiligrath	VICTOR DAVE 83
The Commune of Paris	PROPOSED LEAFLET 84
Songs for the Celebration	VICTOR DAVE 85
Bibliography	VICTOR DAVE 86
Commune of Paris (Notices of Meetings)	W. B. 86
London Compositors and Henry Broadhurst	W. B. 86
Executive Announcements, Reports, Lecture Diary, and Notices of Meetings	87
Advertisements, New Publications, etc., etc.	88

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday March 13.

ENGLAND	Chicago—Knights of Labor	SWITZERLAND
Christian Socialist	Denver—Arbitrator	Arbeiterstimme
Die Autonomie	Detroit—Der Arme Teufel	
Justice	Fort Worth (Tex.)—South West	PORTUGAL
Labour Elector	San Francisco Arbeiter-Zeitung	Lisbon—O Protesto Operario
Labour Tribune	Valley Falls (Kan.)—Fair Play	GERMANY
London—Freie Presse	San Francisco—Pacific Union	Berlin—Volks Tribune
Norwich—Daylight		AUSTRIA
Postal Service Gazette		Wien—Gleichheit
Railway Review		Brunn—Volkstfreund
Sozial Demokrat		ROMANIA
Worker's Friend		Jassy—Municipiul
INDIA		DENMARK
Bankipore—Behar Herald		Social-Demokraten
Madras—People's Friend		SWEDEN
UNITED STATES		Malmö—Arbetet
New York—Der Sozialist		NORWAY
Freiheit		Kristiania—Social-Democraten
Volkszeitung		WEST INDIES
Jewish Volkszeitung		Cuba—El Productor
Workmen's Advocate		MEXICO
Boston—Woman's Journal		Sinaba—Credit-Foncier
Liberty		
	HOLLAND	
	Ghent—Recht Voor Allen	
	FRANCE	
	Paris—L'Egalite (daily)	
	Le Parti Ouvrier (daily)	
	Le Proletariat	
	La Revolte	
	L'Union Internat. des femmes	
	NETHERLANDS	
	Haag—Vooruit	
	Antwerp—De Werker	
	Liege—L'Avenir	
	SPAIN	
	Seville—La Solidaridad	
	Madrid—El Socialista	

THE COMMUNE OF PARIS.

FELLOW-WORKMEN, — No doubt you have often wondered why we Socialists hold in such high honour the men and women who fought and died in Paris eighteen years ago. By the ordinary newspapers, the "reptile press," you are told that they were red-handed ruffians, idle miscreants, abandoned characters. You are told also that the crimes they committed were so monstrous, that shooting down in cold blood thirty-five thousand men, women, and children, unarmed and prisoners, was only a slight punishment compared to what they really deserved. Now, what were they, and what did they do?

They were the people of Paris. Neither the best nor the worst—neither aristocrats nor criminals, those inevitable fruits of inequality—they were the *People!* And what they did was to fight for their freedom, to defend it against aggression, against the mastery of the money-bag. They died for the liberty of labour, of the workers of the world. It was for this they were butchered then; it is for this they are condemned and vilified now.

The Empire which had paralysed France was dead; the "Republic" which had taken its place was a shameful pretence, a treachery. Reactionary, royalist, corrupt, it had betrayed France and tricked her people. Made up of money-lenders, stock-jobbers, and capitalistic parasites, the "Republican" Ministry was more anxious to render property secure than to make real the Republic. To keep their own power over the public purse, they gave up everything—not their own. Afraid of the democracy of Paris and the large towns, they intrigued with the rurals, whom they blinded and misled; with the soldiers of the empire, whom they bribed and flattered. On Paris, the mainstay

of the Republic, they concentrated their hatred. There were the men who dared to think and act for themselves, who dared to set the people above privilege. There the proletariat, the working-class, was alert and resolute, resolved on a true republic, imbued with Socialism.

In order, then, to have an excuse for coercion, and an opportunity for killing off the inconvenient men who would not join in the legal jugglery, the benevolent bourgeois government resolved on provoking a riot. So they tried to seize the cannon of the National Guard, the volunteers of Paris; cannon bought and paid for with the willing pence of the men who had used them during the siege in defending their homes. But, for once, the rulers had reckoned without their host. The "riot" became a revolt. Paris rose, and declaring herself guardian of the Republic, took possession of her own. Panic stricken, her oppressors fled. In a frenzy of fear, the usurping profit-mongers rushed from the city, followed by aristocrats, thieves, and loafers. Paris was left in the hands of her people.

The Commune, the ancient, the immemorial embodiment of popular right, which had again and again saved Paris, France itself in 1792, was proclaimed and its administration organised. Workmen, professional men, shopkeepers, pressed into its service. For the first time there was no thought of classes, the proletariat took its due place in the conduct of affairs. For two months it did so; and for two months the internal control of Paris was administered as never before nor since. For two months there was no crime, no vice, no poverty, and no oppression. "Each for all, All for each," was the rule of life. Many "unfortunates" even, products of the corruption of the empire, threw off at once their dreadful trade, and heroic, self-sacrificing, ennobled, became the devoted nurses of the wounded and the sick.

The privileged classes in all countries were alarmed. If only the example of Paris were to be followed elsewhere! If only the small middle-class of other countries were to fraternise with the workers, and put an end to the living on other men's labour! The misery of the many for the profit of the few, the subjection of labour to capital, and class-control of the means of production must be maintained. So the Governments of Europe looked on while the German Government helped that of Versailles to draw an iron ring round Paris, within which the greatest tragedy of modern times was to be consummated. The soldiers of the Second Empire, picked from those regiments most brutalised by their training, partakers in the atrocities of Africa and Mexico, were hurried back from their German prisons and led against the "rebels." Against enormous odds, under innumerable difficulties, weak and wounded from the recent horrors of the siege, Paris held out stoutly, but at length was beaten down; falling even then by treachery more than by force. Then began a dreadful massacre; women, children, sick and wounded, unarmed men and helpless cripples, felt the fury of outraged respectability, the revenge of shaken monopoly. By the orders of a bourgeois government, at the instance of civilised capitalists, and in order to secure the supremacy of property, deeds of fiendish cruelty were done from which the most barbarian despot might well recoil. The attempt of the mere common people to do without their masters was bloodily punished and put down.

Now, we ask you to examine for yourselves the truth of this story. Take nothing for granted. Come among us, and hear what we have to say for ourselves; you have heard what can be said against us. See which is true; and then if you find us in the right, as you will, join us in working and fighting for the aims of the men of the Commune. They fought and died for the right of the people to live, to work, and to enjoy the fruits of their work. To hold and utilise for the common benefit the land whereon they labour, and the means of labour whereby they live. They saw, as we see, that so long as the land on which we live, the tools wherewith we work, and all the wealth we have produced, and need, are owned and controlled by a class, we are owned and controlled by the same class in like measure. They saw, as we see, that so long as we allow our masters, the capitalists, to rule us: so long as we bow to their laws, pay respect to their parliaments and what not, or hope for relief from their justice or their mercy, we shall remain the miserable slaves we are. No! we must Agitate, Educate, Organise. Agitate, that we may stir up our fellows to see their true position. Educate, that we may know why we are robbed and how to end it. Organise, that we may strengthen our hands to take over the land and the means of production, that all may work who can, and all consume who need. Come then, fall in! The ranks are closing up on either side. You should not hesitate long, but throw in your lot with us "For the Freedom of the Peoples and the Brotherhood of Man!"

[It is intended to issue the above article as a leaflet by the Propaganda Committee. Readers are asked for criticism, and might suggest improvements.]

D. J. NICOLL, Secretary of Propaganda Committee.

SOCIALISM IN ROUMANIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on the 5th: The Roumanian Government has sent a circular to all the prefects on the subject of Socialism. Attention is called to the fact that Socialistic propaganda are beginning to spread all over the country.

A large syndicate with a capital of twenty-five million dollars has been formed to combat with the Chicago meat trust. The managers of the new concern will raise their own cattle, slaughter it, and sell the meat directly to the consumer all over the States. As Phil. Armour, the Chicago beef and pork king and leader of the trust, is backed by a capital of about 100 million dollars, the fight between the two trusts promises to become interesting. Good luck to you, gentlemen, it's refreshing to watch thieves fight about the booty.—C.

SONGS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

THE following revolutionary songs are here reprinted by request. They are those which will be sung by the choir of the Socialist League at South Place on the 16th. The first is written to the old air, "When the King enjoys his own again." "All for the Cause" will be sung to the air composed for it by E. Belfort Bax; copies of the music and words may be obtained at the Hall during the meeting, or at the League offices, 13, Farringdon Road, E.C. The other two are too well known to need any direction. The audience will be asked to join heartily in singing the *Marseillaise*.

WHEN THE PEOPLE HAVE THEIR OWN AGAIN.

THOUGH prating fools in Parliament
May do their utmost to prevent
The people's knowing who are who,
Or finding out what they can do;
In spite of them all, howe'er they may bawl,
And Wrong defend with might and main,
The Right it shall win, and the good days begin
When the people have their own again!
The Right, etc.

The lawyers all may do their best
For profit, rent, and interest;
And parsons also after fees
May give the coward conscience ease;
But writ on the wall is the tale of their fall
Whose pleasure is the people's pain:
Ere long they'll be gone, and freedom be won
When the people have their own again!
Ere long, etc.

We see the promise in the east,
The dawning day of Freedom's feast;
And though the despots call it crime
To hail with joy the coming time,
Right well do we know how soon they must go,
And hear their threatening with disdain;
We know that at length we shall rise in our strength,
And the people have their own again!
We know, etc.

H. HALLIDAY SPARLING.

LA CARMAGNOLE.

QUE faut-il au républicain ?
Que faut-il au républicain ?
La liberté du genre humain !
La liberté du genre humain !
La pioche dans les cachots,
L'école dans les châteaux,
Et la paix aux chaumières.
Vive le son, vive le son,
Et la paix aux chaumières
Vive le son du canon.
Dansons la carmagnole !
Vive le son, vive le son,
Dansons la carmagnole !
Vive le son du canon !

Que demande un républicain ?
Que demande un républicain ?
L'égalité du genre humain !
L'égalité du genre humain !
Plus de riche debout,
Plus de pauvre à genoux,
Aux fainéants la guerre.
Vive le son, etc.

Que demande un républicain ?
Que demande un républicain ?
Du fer, du plomb, et puis du pain !
Du fer, du plomb, et puis du pain !
Du fer pour travailler,
Du plomb pour se venger,
Et du pain pour nos frères.
Vive le son, etc.

Ah ! s'ils avaient le sens commun,
Ah ! s'ils avaient le sens commun,
Tous les peuples n'en feraient qu'un,
Tous les peuples n'en feraient qu'un ;
Au lieu de s'égorger,
Ils viendraient tous manger,
A la même gamelle.
Vive le son, etc.

Vive la Commune de Paris,
Vive la Commune de Paris,
Ses mitrailleuses et ses fusils !
Ses mitrailleuses et ses fusils !
La Commune battue,
N'est pas encore vaincue,
Elle aura sa revanche.
Vive le son, etc.

ALL FOR THE CAUSE.

HEAR a word, a word in season, for the day is drawing nigh,
When the Cause shall call upon us, some to live, and some to die !

He that dies shall not die lonely, many an one hath gone before,
He that lives shall bear no burden heavier than the life they bore.

Nothing ancient is their story, e'en but yesterday they bled,
Youngest they of earth's beloved, last of all the valiant dead.

E'en the tidings we are telling was the tale they had to tell,
E'en the hope that our hearts cherish, was the hope for which they fell.

In the grave where tyrants thrust them, lies their labour and their pain,
But undying from their sorrow springeth up the hope again.

Mourn not therefore, nor lament it that the world outlives their life ;
Voice and vision yet they give us, making strong our hands for strife.

Some had name, and fame, and honour, learn'd they were, and wise and strong ;
Some were nameless, poor, unlettered, weak in all but grief and wrong.

Named and nameless all live in us ; one and all they lead us yet
Every pain to count for nothing, every sorrow to forget.

Hearken how they cry, "O happy, happy ye that ye were born
"In the sad slow night's departing, in the rising of the morn.

"Fair the crown the Cause hath for you, well to die or well to live
"Through the battle, through the tangle, peace to gain or peace to give."

Ah, it may be ! Oft meseemeth, in the days that yet shall be,
When no slave of gold abideth 'twixt the breadth of sea to sea,

Oft, when men and maids are merry, ere the sunlight leaves the earth,
And they bless the day beloved, all too short for all their mirth,

Some shall pause awhile and ponder on the bitter days of old,
Ere the toil of strife and battle overthrew the curse of gold ;

Then 'twixt lips of loved and lover solemn thoughts of us shall rise ;
We who once were fools and dreamers, then shall be the brave and wise.

There amidst the world new-built shall our earthly deeds abide,
Though our names be all forgotten, and the tale of how we died.

Life or death then, who shall heed it, what we gain or what we lose ?
Fair flies life amid the struggle, and the Cause for each shall choose.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

MARSEILLAISE.

YE sons of freedom, wake to glory !
Hark ! hark ! what myriads bid you rise !
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries ;
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
Whilst Peace and Liberty lie bleeding ?
To arms ! to arms ! ye brave !
The avenging sword unsheath !
March on ! march on !
All hearts resolved
On liberty or death !

See now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which tyrant kings confederate raise ;
The dogs of war let loose are howling,
And lo ! our fields and cities blaze ;
And lo ! our fields and cities blaze.
Shall we basely view the ruin
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crime and blood their hands imbruing ?
To arms ! etc.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiate despots dare—
Their thirst for pride and power unbounded—
To mete and vend the light and air ;
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us ;
Like gods would bid their slaves adore ;
But man is man, and who is more ?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us ?
To arms ! etc.

O Liberty ! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame ?
Can dungeons, bolts, or bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame ;
Or whips thy noble spirit tame ?
Too long the world has wept bewailing,
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield ;
But Freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms ! etc.

ROUGET DE LISLE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

'The Quintessence of Socialism.' By Dr. A. SCHAFFLE. English Translation by BERNARD BOSANQUET, M.A. (Swan Sonnenschein and Co., London, 1889).

THE little book of the former Austrian Minister of agriculture and commerce in the Hohenwart ministry has had up to the present date eight successive editions, and its thirty thousand copies have been eagerly read and perused by politicians of all schools and Socialists alike; for some time even it was thought dangerous enough to find its place on the index list of Socialist literature, prohibited in Germany by Bismark's muzzle laws; and it has been translated long ago into nearly every European tongue, and now lastly, thanks to Mr. Bernard Bosanquet, it has also been rendered into English. Two or three London publishers have of late endeavoured to put before the English reading public some good foreign publications on matters of social politics and Socialism, which is altogether a sign that a growing interest is beginning to be felt, at last, for this section of scientific speculation; but it may as well be said that in that respect, as in many others, England has yet much more to do than any other country in Europe.

Dr. Schaffle's 'Quintessence' certainly well deserves to be known in England by all those who are engaged in the battle of Socialism, although we do not admit, with M. de Laveleye and Mr. Bosanquet, that it is the "only publication" that explains the scheme of Collectivism and treats it in a scientific manner. Without speaking of Collins, who in order of time at any rate, may be called the first exponent of the Collectivist theory, and of Constantin Pecqueur, Ramon de la Sagra, Louis de Potter, respectively the French, the Spanish, and the Belgian theoreticians of the same doctrine, we must point out that Naquet, in his book 'Religion, Famille, Propriété' (1868), has some good chapters on it, and that Dr. César de Faepé, in his remarkable reports of the International Congresses of Brussels (1868) and of Bale (1869), and more so in his splendid defence of Collectivism, which appeared in *La Liberté* (1869), in answer to Professor Hector Denis's Proudhonian (Mutualist) views of the question of private property, has given a thorough scientific exposition of the question dealt with, some six years afterwards by Dr. Schaffle, the 'Quintessence' having first appeared in 1874 in a German review 'Deutsche Blätter,' for the purpose of laying before a mixed public (consisting largely of theologians) a scientific and yet popular picture of the economic consequences of the newest form of Socialism, and then only, as the preface to the first edition says, it was put in book form in order to reach a wider circle of readers. It is also but fair to state that, following Dr. de Faepé's exposition, several papers, belonging officially or not to the International Working-men's Association, such as *L'Internationale* at Brussels, *L'Égalité* at Geneva, *La Solidarité* at Neuchâtel, *La Fédération* at Barcelona, *Le Travail* and *Le Socialiste* at Paris, *La Réforme Sociale* at Rouen, *Das Demokratische Wochenblatt* (afterwards *Der Volksstaat*) at Leipzig, *La Solidaridad* at Madrid; *l'Égalitaire* at Naples, *De Werkmann* at Amsterdam, and some others, published from 1869 to 1873; on the question then at issue a large amount of literature, most of which was as scientific as Dr. Schaffle's 'Quintessence' itself.

Dr. Schaffle's 'Quintessence' tends to prove that the ultimate aim of the revolutionary Socialist movement is to replace the system of private capital, i.e., the speculative method of production, regulated on behalf of society only by the free competition of private enterprises, by a system of collective capital, that is, by a method of production which would introduce a unified (social or collective) organisation of national labour, on the basis of collective or common ownership of the means of production by all the members of society. This collective method of production would remove the present competitive system, by placing under official administration such departments of production as can be managed collectively (socially or co-operatively), as well as the distribution among all of the common produce of all, according to the amount and social ability of the productive labour of each. In other words this amounts to claiming, firstly, collective ownership of the means of production; and secondly, individual or personal ownership of the means of consumption, these only to be acquired by the personal labour of the adult members of society. From a purely Socialistic point of view these claims are evidently legitimate, and in the six first editions of his book Dr. Schaffle has given us a true and adequate description of the Socialist's position, so much so, that for a long time past he himself has been acknowledged as one of the ablest adherents and exponents of Socialism.

Meanwhile, we have to say that this has never been so. It is not as an adept of any revolutionary party whatever that Dr. Schaffle wrote his 'Quintessence,' but as a critic of the history of social evolution, that he merely laid down an exposition of the doctrine of Collectivism. But he does not at all agree with it; on the contrary, in the two last editions of his work he points out that the democratic collective system is entirely in complete antagonism with his own views, and that his 'Quintessence' is not, and never has intended to be, an advocate for democratic Socialism. Nay, he has even done more than this. Pretending to further pursue the critical objections of the 'Quintessence,' he has in reality smashed to pieces his own work by trying to expound the utter impracticability of Socialism in his pamphlet entitled 'Die Aussichtslosigkeit der Socialdemocratie' (1885), (The Hopelessness of Social Democracy), which was followed by two other writings, suggested by the famous "positive social reform" taken in hand by the German Government, namely, 'Der Korporative Hilfskassenzwang' (Compulsory Incorporated Benefit Funds), and 'Die Inkorporation des Hypothekarkredits' (The Incorporation of Mortgage Credit).

Although originally written as a warning to Conservatives, we nevertheless recommend our English comrades to read the 'Quintessence,' which is at any rate the work of a thorough expert in matters of social economy.

VICTOR DAVE.

While we seek honour, we lose liberty.—Lord Bacon.

The total income of the Brechin Mill and Factory Operatives Union since it started is £104, and the expenditure a little over £9. The union consists of 400 female and 1,100 male members.

ANOTHER PROPOSED SYNDICATE.—The Wolverhampton correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: "Another trade syndicate is proposed. The industry now sought to be cornered is the fire-brick trade. Negotiations have been inaugurated amongst the makers in South Staffordshire, East Worcestershire, Leeds, and elsewhere for buying up works and the declaration of a common price list. The required capital of the syndicate is set down at £3,000,000, and Lord Dudley's name is mentioned as chairman. If the proposals should be carried through, it will be a serious matter for the iron trade, for it is proposed to immediately increase prices 5s. per thousand."

THE COMMUNE OF PARIS.

The Yarnouth comrades, assisted by those of Norwich, and Mrs. Schack and H. Davis, of London, will hold a celebration on Sunday the 17th inst.

The annual celebration will be held by the Dublin Socialist Club, at 16, Dawson Street, on Saturday, March 16th, at 8 p.m. All friends invited.

The Edinburgh Branch of the Socialist League will celebrate the anniversary on the 18th inst. For details see local announcements.

An East-end celebration will be held under the auspices of East-end branches of Socialist League and International Clubs, at Cooper's Hall, Commercial Road, E., on Monday, March 18th, at 8 p.m. Speakers—F. Kitz, D. Nioll, G. Cores, Rochmann, and others; chairman, C. W. Mowbray.

At Norwich on Sunday next, a meeting will be held in Market Place at 11 a.m. A great open-air demonstration will be held in the Market Place at 3 p.m., addressed by Mrs. Schack and H. Davis (London), assisted by branch members. At 8 p.m. same day, lecture in Gordon Hall on "The Commune." On Monday, at 8 p.m., in Gordon Hall, a Commemoration Meeting will be held. Songs, etc., will be sung by the branch choir. Admission, 1d. each.

"Art for art's sake" corresponds to the political formula, Everyone for himself: it may dominate decaying societies for some years; but over a people which rises into new life and to noble aims, it is powerless.—*Mazzini*.

Another strike of cotton operatives has occurred at Blackburn, making the fifth strike within a week. Fifteen hundred looms are now stopped. The cause of all the strikes, with one exception, has been the character of the material, which the operatives allege to be so bad to weave that they will not weave it unless the employers concede an advance of 5 per cent.

A number of labourers in the village of Whaplode, the *Pall Mall* says have obtained allotments at a rental of £3 10s. per acre. On their petition the Holbeach rural sanitary authority has purchased 13½ acres of grass land at £69 per acre. This body, which is now in treaty for land in two other villages is the first in the eastern counties, it is said, to set the Allotments Act in motion. This is also one of the first instances of the local authority purchasing land outright to let to the labourers. Hitherto all that local bodies appear to have done is to induce owners to let their land in allotments.

Under the Midland system of fog-signalling, fogmen are provided for distant signals only, drivers having to grope their way on towards the home and starting signals, and find them as best they can. The consequences of running past one of the latter signals when at danger might have serious results, but, notwithstanding that that fact is well known to the company, it is prepared to risk it, putting forth the miserable plea—or rather subterfuge—that sufficient men cannot be got to supply all the signals with fogmen. They will ask us next to believe that there is no such thing as the unemployed.—*Railway Review*.

HOW THE INNOCENT ARE PUNISHED BY LAW.—The uninitiated say law is intended to punish the guilty. But we live in an artificial state of society, and are oppressed by artificial law; hence, when even one really guilty person is punished by law, half-a-dozen innocent not unfrequently have to suffer, and sometimes more intensely than the violator of the law. But it cannot be otherwise, since our irrational system makes the wife and children the property of the husband. If the husband places himself within reach of the law, say, assaults a policeman and gets six months, the law not only punishes the offender but also the wife and children who have not offended. Who can rightly estimate the amount of suffering a mother and her children undergo, who have been deprived by the law of the support of the bread-winner? The nincompoops of to-day call this justice, and say the majesty of the law must be respected; but we say there can be no justice between man and man under our present system, and that more iniquity is perpetrated under the name of law than any other. Then away with this rotten social system, and this abominable sham called law!—A. B.

LONDON COMPOSITORS.—At the annual meeting of the London Society of Compositors, held on March 6th, lively discussions took place on the subjects of the London Trades Council and the Trades Unions Parliamentary Committee. The former body was severely handled for its "stuntyism" and "fossilisation"; and concerning the latter, an amendment was moved to reduce the annual grant this year to £5, on the ground of the shortcomings of its secretary, Henry Broadhurst, M.P. Among other things, it was charged against this gentleman that he had received from Mr. Brunner shares in his company to the value of £500, shortly after Broadhurst's now historical tub-thumping in favour of the election of his friend to Parliament. Hence the significance of his silence over the disgraceful conditions of labour at the works of Brunner, Mond, and Co. Ultimately, after much excitement, and appreciation of the remarks of the mover of the amendment, the meeting was adjourned till the 20th, when Mr. Broadhurst is to be invited to attend. We would suggest to the compositors that they should not rest their case against Mr. Broadhurst alone, but pay some attention to the bungling of the Parliamentary Committee over the eight-hour ballot, and their handling of the International Congress last year, as well as their attitude towards the one convened for Paris this summer. They will do well to protest by adopting the amendment, for this Committee have been carrying matters with a high hand lately; but after that, had they not better try if they cannot send better representatives from their own society to the Trades Congress and other bodies?

NORTH HACKNEY RADICAL CLUB, 83 Church Street, Stoke Newington.—Sunday Mar. 17, at 8.30, C. W. Mowbray, "Objections to Socialism Answered."

ST. GEORGES COFFEE TAVERN, 106 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.—Monday, March 18, at 8 p.m., J. Blackwell will lecture on "Anarchist-Communism."

SYNAGOGUE PARADE.—A Procession of Jewish Unemployed and Sweaters' Victims will be held on Saturday March 16th, and will proceed to the Great Synagogue, where the Chief Rabbi will deliver a sermon to the unemployed and sweaters' victims. The procession will start, with music, at 12.30 from 40 Berner Street, Commercial Road, E.

BRICKBECK DEBATING SOCIETY, Breams Buildings, E.C.—March 18, at 8 p.m., Mr. J. L. Shadwell will move: "That no scheme of Socialism can really improve the condition of the working classes." Non-members are allowed to be present and take part in the voting, but members only are allowed to take part in the discussion, except by permission of the chairman.

ATHENÆUM, next door to Gower Street underground station.—On Sunday March 17th at 7.30 p.m., Herbert Burrows will lecture on "Social Democracy and Anarchism—a Challenge to Anarchists"; and he asks us to say that he will be very glad to see as many Anarchists as possible present, "so that we may have a friendly discussion."

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.

Library.—The Library is open to members of the Socialist League and affiliated bodies. LIBRARY CATALOGUE, containing the Rules, 2d. D. J. NICOLL and W. BLUNDELL are the Librarians.

Executive.—That the Socialist League delegates to the Metropolitan Radical Federation be instructed to advise the Radicals to organise a national protest against the closing of Trafalgar Square and the suppression of Free Speech, and the Socialist League will aid them to the best of its ability.

Annual Conference.—The Annual Conference will be held on Whit-Sunday, June 9th. Place of meeting and other particulars will be duly announced.

London Members' Meeting.—The next monthly meeting of members will take place on Monday, April 1, 1889, at 13 Farringdon Road, at 9 o'clock sharp.

Commune Celebration.—A Special Practice of the choir will be held on Saturday, March 16th, 6 p.m., at 13, Farringdon Road, before the Celebration.

Branch Subscriptions Paid.—1889:—Clerkenwell, Leicester, Mitcham, and North London, to February.

Notice to Branch Secretaries.—Please remit to Central Office your Branch Capitation fees as soon as possible. A list of Branches in arrears will appear.

Notice to Branch Secretaries.—Membership Cards can now be had by the Branches at 9d. per dozen from Central Office.

The Article, published in No. 152 of *Weal*, Dec. 8th, 1888, addressed to "Working Women and Girls," is now being issued by the Propagandist Committee in leaflet form for distribution, at 3s. 6d. per 1,000.

Notice.—All letters on League business, except those intended for Editors of *Commonweal*, to be addressed to me. No other person is authorised to sign any official communication. FRANK KITZ, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.—Propaganda Committee meets on Tuesday, March 19th, at 8.30 p.m. Important business; London propaganda. All the speakers and members of the League are specially asked to attend. D. J. NICOLL.

COMMUNE COMMEMORATION FUND.

W. H., 4s. 6d.

"COMMONWEAL" GUARANTEE FUND.

The following further sums have been received towards this fund:—H. Schmitt, 6d.; Mrs. Schack, 6d.; J. Presburg, 6d.; Blundell, 6d.; R. Turner, 6d.; J. Turner, 6d.; Kitz, 6d.; Parker, 1s.; Seglie, 6d.; B. W., 6d.; Nicoll, 6d.; and Tilley, 6d. Norwich Branch, 3s. 3d. and 2s.

Guarantors of Provincial Branches are requested to send up their lists at once.

REPORTS.

CLERKENWELL.—Good meeting on Green Sunday night, addressed by Cores, McCormack, and Parker. In hall, Cores in chair, Brookes continued lecture on "The French Revolution," in which great interest was shown by the audience. Brookes will continue subject on the first Sunday in April.—S. P.

HAMMERSMITH.—Good meeting at Latimer Road Sunday morning. Speakers were Maughan, Dean, Crouch, Lyne, jun., Mrs. Schack, and Tochatti. Choir sang several songs, including new one by a comrade of the branch; 18 *Commonweal* sold. At Weltje Road 7 p.m., speakers, Maughan, Crouch, Catterson Smith, and Mordhurst. At Kelmscott House at 8, Ernest Radford lectured on "The Ethics of Revolt." Many questions and good discussion.

EAST END.—Good meetings on Sunday at Leman Street, Mowbray, Turner, and Mrs. Lahr were the speakers. Salmon and Ball by Davis and Cores. In Victoria Park, Mowbray, Charles, and Mrs. Schack spoke. *Commonweal* sale slightly increased this week.

ABERDEEN.—Good outdoor meeting Saturday night, addressed by Duncan and Aiken. At indoor meeting on 9th, a paper by Dr. Drysdale on "The State Remedy for Poverty" was read and discussed, several members who have never spoken before being so exasperated at the paper that they rose and went for it. At Woodside on the 8th, W. C. Spence, M.A., a local schoolmaster and prominent Liberal, gave lecture answering the question, "Is Socialism Inevitable?" Duncan and Leatham attended to oppose him, but as he answered very heartily in the affirmative, Leatham took up subject where he left it and carried it on a little further.

EDINBURGH.—On 3rd in Moulder's Hall, J. Bruce Glasier delivered an effective criticism of the *Scotsman's* article on Morris's lecture on "Equity." He also spoke at open-air meetings here and in Leith. On 5th in Central Halls, L. Mellet lectured on "Woman and Social Progress." He gave a vigorous historical sketch of the social condition of woman, and dealt with her position, present and future. His stirring exhortation resulted in seven women joining our movement. Other lectures for women will be given.

GLASGOW.—An excellent days propaganda on Sunday. At 2.30 we held simultaneously two meetings, one on Jail Square and the other a hundred yards away on the Green, Downie, Joe Burgoyne, and Pollock speaking at former, and Glasier and Tim Burgoyne at latter. There was an S.D.F. meeting between us, so that the people could not possibly escape us. At 5 o'clock, Glasier and Joe Burgoyne spoke at Paisley Road Toll, and at 7 o'clock Joe Burgoyne, Gilbert Pollock, Tim Burgoyne, and McCulloch all spoke at St. George's Cross. Glasier also lectured on "God and the State" in the Secularist Hall at 6.30. Five dozen *Weals* sold.

NORWICH.—On Thursday last several comrades went to hear a paper read by the Sheriff of Norwich on "What ought to be the attitude of Christians towards Socialism." W. Moore and Stone took part in discussion. Sunday afternoon, usual open-air meeting in Market Place; fair audience present; speakers, Moyley, Darley, and Poynts. In evening, in Gordon Hall, Adams gave interesting address, Poynts in chair; Mills took part in the discussion.

YARMOUTH.—Sunday morning, Ruffold and others held meeting and distributed leaflets at Gorleston. In afternoon, good meeting on Priory Plain; Ruffold opened by reading "Down with the Socialists!" after which Reynolds spoke, dealing specially with education under Socialism. Very great interest manifested; after meeting, little knots could be seen discussing among themselves.—The Branch has secured a very suitable room for weekly meetings; first meeting Tuesday evening March 19th.—C. R.

IPSWICH PIONEER DEBATING CLASS.—Good discussion was opened here last Sunday on the Local Government Bill, showing its deficiencies. Thomas and Creed, and others took part. Comrade Thomas opens discussion next Sunday on the "Commune of Paris."—M. C.

TOWER HILL.—Taking advantage of Radical demonstration last Sunday afternoon, comrades of the S.D.F. and League occupied a platform and passed a resolution protesting against coercion, but recognising it as the logical outcome of the present system. The speakers were Harding, Hicks, McCormick, and Parker.

LECTURE DIARY.

LONDON.

Bloomsbury.—Percy Hall, Percy Street, Tottenham Court Road.—Sundays at 8.30. Members asked to attend.

Clerkenwell.—Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C. (½-minute from Farringdon Station, 1 minute from Holborn Viaduct). Members who cannot attend are requested to send in their subscriptions due, with card, to branch, if they can do so without inconvenience to themselves, or otherwise communicate with secretary. Committee meeting every Sunday at 7.30. Lecture on Sunday March 17, at 8.30, D. Nicoll, "The English Revolutionary Movement, 1815-1817; Spa-fields Riots and Derbyshire Insurrection." Sunday 24th, H. Halliday Sparling, "Luxury Now; Necessity Then." Sun. 31st, Frank Kitz, A Lecture.

East London.—Cosmopolitan Club, Charles Square, Hoxton. Business meeting on Sunday 17th, at 7 sharp. All members requested to attend. At 8.30 F. Kitz will lecture on "Criminal Classes, High and Low."

Fulham.—8 Effie Road, Walham Green. Committee meetings on Sunday evenings at 7 o'clock sharp. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

HammerSmith.—Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday Mar. 17, at 8 p.m., a Lecture. Thursday 21st, at 7.30, Choir practice. Friday 22nd, at 8 p.m., French Class; at 9 sharp, Weekly Business Meeting; after business, a discussion on some point of interest in the propaganda. Sun. March 24th, Touzeau Parris.

Hoxton.—Comrades desiring to help in the propaganda of the Socialist League in this locality are requested to send their names and addresses to H. D. Morgan, 12 Basing Place, Kingsland Road.

Mitcham.—3 Clare Villas, Merton Road. Meets every Sunday, at 11 a.m.

North London.—6 Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Rd. Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Walsworth and Camberwell.—Committee meeting every Monday, at 7.30 p.m., at 3 Datchelor Place, Church Street, Camberwell Green.

Whitechapel and St. Georges in the East.—Branch meetings at International Club, 40 Berner Street, Commercial Road. J. Turner, organising secretary.

Wimbledon and Merton.—All those desirous of helping in and around Wimbledon and Merton, should communicate with F. Kitz, 3 Clare Villas, Merton Road.

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen (Scottish Section).—Organiser, J. Leatham, 7 Jamaica 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).—Meets every Wednesday, at 8 p.m., in the Carnoustie Restaurant. Samuel Wilson, Secretary.

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

Dublin.—Dublin Socialist Club, 16 Dawson Street.

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

Galloway (Scott Sect.).—J. Walker, 184 Glendinning Terrace, secretary. Meetings every Tuesday at 7 p.m. in Gallatown Public School. Secretary, A. Paterson, 152 Rosslyn Street.

Glasgow.—84 John Street. Reading-room (Draughts, Chess, etc.) open 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily. Weekly meeting of members on Thursday evenings at 8. French Class meets every Sunday at 11.—SPECIAL—Peter Kropotkin will lecture on "The Problems of our Century," in the Waterloo Hall, on Sunday 24th, at 7 o'clock.

Gorleston.—Coffee Tavern, England's Lane. Monday March 18, at 8 p.m., C. Reynolds will lecture on "Why are the Workers Poor?" All welcome.

Kilmarnock.—Secretary, H. McGill, 22 Gilmour Street. Branch meets on every alternate Tuesday.

Leeds.—Clarendon Buildings, Victoria Road and Front Row. Open every evening. Business meeting Saturdays at 8 p.m.

Leicester.—Hosiery Union Offices, 11a Millstone Lane. Fridays at 8 p.m.

Norwich.—Sunday, at 9 a.m., comrades distributing *Commonweal* will meet in Gordon Hall. Tuesday, at 8.30, Members' Meeting. Wednesday, at 8, Discussion Class. Thursday and Friday, Gordon Hall open from 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 until 10.30, Co-operative Clothing Association.—All comrades having books belonging to the Branch are requested to return them at once to the Librarian, W. Moore.

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.

Yarmouth.—"Three Fishes" Coffee Tavern, North Howard Street. Tuesdays at 8. March 19, C. Reynolds on "What Socialism Teaches."

OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

(Weather permitting.)

SUNDAY 17.

- 11.30..... Hackney—"Salmon and Ball," Parker and Cores.
- 11.30..... Latimer Road Station..... The Branch.
- 11.30..... Regent's Park Mowbray.
- 11.30..... Walham Green, opposite Station..... The Branch.
- 11.45..... Leman Street, Shadwell..... Nicoll and Turner.
- 3.30..... Hyde Park Parker and Mrs. Lahr.
- 3.30..... Victoria Park Mowbray, Cores, and Charles.
- 7..... Weltje Road, Ravenscourt Park Hammersmith Branch.
- 7.30..... Broad Street, Soho Nicoll.
- 7.30..... Clerkenwell Green Brookes.

TUESDAY 19.

- 8 Fulham—back of Walham Green Church The Branch.

THURSDAY 21.

- 8.15..... Hoxton Church..... Mowbray and Cores.

FRIDAY 22.

- 8 Philpot Street, Commercial Road..... Parker, Cores, and Kitz.

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen.—Saturday: Castle Street, at 7.30 p.m.

Glasgow.—Sunday: Glasgow Green at 2 p.m.; St. George's Cross at 7 p.m.; Paisley Road at 5.30.

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

Norwich.—Sunday: Market Place, at 11 and 3.

Yarmouth.—Priory Plain, at 3 every Sunday.

SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH BRANCH S.D.F., New Nelson Assembly Rooms, 24 Lower Marsh, Lambeth.—Tuesday March 26, at 8 p.m., H. Halliday Sparling, "The History of Radicalism." Sunday March 31, a Lecture by Wm. Morris.

SOCIALIST LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS.

- Chants for Socialists.** By William Morris. . 1d
Organised Labour: The Duty of the Trades' Unions in Relation to Socialism. By Thomas Binning (London Society of Compositors). . 1d
The Commune of Paris. By E. Belfort Bax, Victor Dave, and William Morris. . 2d.
The Aims of Art. By Wm. Morris. Bijou edition, 2d.; Large paper, 3d.
The Rights of Labour according to John Ruskin. By Thomas Barclay. . 1d
The Tables Turned; or, Nupkins Awakened. A Socialist Interlude. By William Morris. In Wrapper . 4d.
The Manifesto of the Socialist League. Annotated by E. Belfort Bax and William Morris. An exposition of the principles on which the League is founded. . 1d.
True and False Society. By Wm. Morris. . 1d.
Useful Work v. Useless Toil. By William Morris. . 1d.
"Vive la Commune!" Cartoon by Walter Crane. Best paper. . 2d.
Mrs. Grundy (Cartoon). By Walter Crane. Fine hand-made large paper. . 6d.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR REMAINDERS.

ALL FOR THE CAUSE.

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

AIMS OF ART.

By W. MORRIS. On good paper.
Twopence.

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

No. 6 of "The Socialist Platform."

JUST PUBLISHED, 24pp., 1d.

TRUE AND FALSE SOCIETY.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

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

Price 1d.; Post-free, 1½d.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR ACCORDING TO JOHN RUSKIN.

Arranged by THOMAS BARCLAY.
Second Edition.

"Your pamphlet is the best abstract of all the most important pieces of my teachings that has yet been done; and I am entirely grateful to you for doing it, and glad to have your letter."—*Extract from letter received from Mr. Ruskin.*

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

ONE PENNY.

The Political World.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Edited by
RONALD SMITH.

Full of Interesting and Amusing Matter.

PICTURES, NEWS, AND NOTES.

12 Catharine Street, Strand, W.C.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN.

By FRANK FAIRMAN.

Socialism as it is—The Moral Basis—The Economic Basis—Current Fallacies—Objections—Quack Remedies for Poverty—Methods and Future, etc.

With Preface written by WILLIAM MORRIS.
PRICE 1s.

*COMMONWEAL OFFICE, 13 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.

KARL MARX.

A NEW AND HIGHLY ARTISTIC ETCHING.

India Proof, 19 by 24 inches.

Price Two Dollars.

Etched and published by ALFIRA C. KIHN, 298 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

Also for sale at New York Labour News Co., 25 East Fourth Street, N.Y.

Copies mailed to any address on receipt of price.

NOW READY. 20 pp., price 2d., handsome wrapper.

MEN V. MACHINERY.

Suggestive Facts and Figures, urging National Control of National Powers of Production.

By THOMAS SHORE.

With Preface by H. HALLIDAY SPARLING.

Commonweal Office, 13 Farringdon Road; or from T. Shore, 33 Newington Green Road, N.

IRISH MINSTRELSY:

Being a selection of

IRISH SONGS, LYRICS, AND BALLADS.

Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by

H. HALLIDAY SPARLING.

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

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

Walter Scott, Warwick Lane, E.C.



VIVE LA COMMUNE!

A CARTOON BY WALTER CRANE.

PRINTED ON FINE PAPER, FOR FRAMING.

Size, 14 inches by 10.

Price Twopence.

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

NOTICE.

Subscribers who find a red mark against this notice are thereby reminded that their subscriptions have expired and must be renewed immediately if they wish to continue to receive *Commonweal*.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

EDITED BY LOTHROP WITHERINGTON.

LONDON 1882, 8vo 160 pp.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of this pioneer revolutionary miscellany are still obtainable. Price 6d. each number, post free 6½d. Office of *Commonweal*.

THE REVOLUTIONARY REVIEW.

PRICE 3d. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 2s. 6d.

The *Revolutionary Review* wages war with the government of man by man and the exploitation of man by man, and champions the cause of individual liberty in all the relations of life.

HENRY SEYMOUR, Publisher, 35 Newington Green Road, London, N.

WORKS OF WILLIAM MORRIS.

Library Edition, 4 vols., crown 8vo, £2.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE: A Poem in four parts.

The Vols. separately as below—

Vols. I. and II., SPRING AND SUMMER, ninth ed. 16s.
 Vol. III., AUTUMN . . . seventh edition 12s.
 Vol. IV., WINTER . . . seventh edition 12s.

Popular Edition of

THE EARTHLY PARADISE, in 10 parts, 12mo, at 2s. 6d. each.
 ditto ditto in 5 vols., at 5s. each.

Second Edition, square crown 8vo, 382 pp., 14s.

THE ÆNEIDS OF VIRGIL. Done into English verse.

Third Edition, crown 8vo, 217 pp., 4s. 6d.

HOPES AND FEARS FOR ART. Five Lectures delivered in Birmingham, London, etc., in 1878-1881.

Second Edition, square crown 8vo, 450 pp., 6s. 6d.

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER. Done into English verse.

Crown 8vo, 248 pp., 8s.

THE DEFENCE OF GUENEVERE, and other Poems. Reprinted without alteration from the Edition of 1858.

Eighth Edition, Cr. 8vo, 376 pp., revised by the Author, 8s.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JASON: A Poem.

Fourth Edition, 345 pp., sq. Crown 8vo, 6s.

THE STORY OF SIGURD THE VOLSUNG, and the Fall of the Niblungs.

Third Edition sq. Crown 8vo, 184 pp., 7s. 6d. With design on side in gold.

LOVE IS ENOUGH, or the Freeing of Pharamond. A Morality.

Square 12mo, 143 pp., 4s. 6d.

A DREAM OF JOHN BALL and A KING'S LESSON. With an Illustration by EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

Recently published, post 8vo, 202 pp., 4s. 6d.

SIGNS OF CHANGE. Seven Lectures delivered on various occasions.

How we Live and How we Might Live; Whigs, Democrats, and Socialists; Feudal England; The Hopes of Civilisation; The Aims of Art; Useful Work *versus* Useless Toil; Dawn of a new Epoch.

REEVES AND TURNER, 196 Strand, London, W.C.

WORKS BY

JOHN BEDFORD LENO

"THE BURNS OF LABOUR."—*Athenæum*.

Drury Lane Lyrics. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. 3s.

The Last Idler, and other Poems. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. 3s.

In the Press, and shortly will be published, a new and enlarged edition of

Kimburton, A PICTURE OF VILLAGE LIFE. Paper Cover. 1s.

The marvellous success of 'Our Father,' 'Bet Graham,' 'Poor Bill,' 'Kimburton Fair,' etc., etc., forming part of the above work, as recitals, at St. James's Hall, London Clubs, etc., caused the first edition to be speedily exhausted.

REEVES AND TURNER, 196 Strand, W.C., or of the Author, 76 Drury Lane, W.C.

L'ÉGALITÉ,

ORGANE DE CONCENTRATION SOCIALISTE,

L'Homme Libre and *Le Cri du Peuple* have been amalgamated under the above title, and no effort will be spared to make the new paper in every way a worthy exponent of Socialism, as well as a high-class daily newspaper.

Editorial Committee: Daumas, Ch. Longuet, Edouard Vaillant (Municipal Councillors); L. Fiaux, Granger, Jules Guesde, Paul Lafargue, B. Malon.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (England and United States): three months, 7s. 6d.; six months, 15s.; one year, 30s.

Address remittances, etc., to Jules Roques, manager; editorial communications to A. Breuille, secretary.

12 RUE PAUL-LELONG, PARIS.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM MORRIS and JOSEPH LANE at 13 Farringdon Road, London