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WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

NOTES ON NEWS.

It is assumed by the speakers at a party meeting that the audience will stand anything, partly because as a rule if they are thorough partisans they only listen to certain party catch-words and cheer them; but in one of Mr. Balfour's late speeches he must have tried the "thorough" party quality of his friends somewhat, and probably rather disappointed them, in spite of the loud and prolonged cheering which followed the remark, which we may assume was caused by the fact that the Under-Secretary spoke loud at this point of his speech.

Said Mr. Balfour: "If it were true that the Union could only be maintained by taking away the civil rights of the Irish people, by putting in prison people who are innocent, by attacking those who are guilty of no other offence than that of differing from us in political opinion, I would not lift a hand to maintain the Union. I would rather that it were sacrificed, and that the greatness of this Empire were sunk in the dust, than that we should soil our hands by the political methods of which we are accused by our political opponents! *But it is not true.*"

How is that for high? One can imagine the fervour with which this flower of rhetoric was fired off at the heads of the Tory audience, and no wonder that they cheered. But on the whole it was probably not so much because Mr. Balfour spoke loud that he was cheered, but because his audience must have felt that they had come to the climax of the entertainment, and that no bigger lie could be told them that day. What Mr. Balfour says he would not do under any circumstances is an accurate description of what he has done.

After all, why should Mr. Balfour be so earnest in disclaiming his acts, or trying to put another colour on them? It is his business as an officer of the Executive of our "Society" to put his enemies in prison, and the legal accusation to be brought against them is a very insignificant detail of the matter. They are his enemies, that is enough.

In fact, all this business of careful discrimination between "crime" and "political offences" and the like is beside the question. What Mr. Balfour does with his Irish enemies "Society" in general does with its enemies, only with far more cant and hypocrisy, since it feels itself safe in the absence of responsibility which its corporate quality gives it; and no doubt decent people are apt to feel as Mr. Balfour feels about Mr. Mandeville and others, that if they suffer in the process of slow torture, and sometimes die of it and sometimes go mad of it, so much the worse for them; that comes of their being our enemies.

For instance, when Judge Stephens the other day gave four lads fourteen years each for an act of brutality and robbery committed against an old woman, whatever enjoyment he might have had in the surprise of his victims, and the shrieks of their female relatives, which the reporter tells us rang through the Court, all that was by the way. As a judge (apart from the fact of his being Stephens) he had to make the accused feel that they were enemies, and were going to suffer the "woe to the vanquished," which is so old a story. It was not the brutality which he was set to punish, but the inconvenience to that abstraction, "Society," in which things are everything, persons are nothing, and to which Balfour sacrificed so recklessly in that prize lie of his.

Can we venture to hope that when the Irish have got Home Rule, and before they have attained to social freedom, the memory of Balfour's prison and its tortures and injustices will make the then rulers of Ireland inconsistently merciful to those other enemies, the enemies of "Society," who may come under their hands, that they will rather remember the suffering inflicted on persons, than the damage done to things? We can almost hope that it will be so with such a quick-witted and impressionable people, and that during the space that intervenes between the attainment of Home Rule, and the realisation of True Society, Ireland will be noted for the lightness of its sentences on "criminals."

The Foresters have given a snub to American exclusiveness as to colour by cancelling the Constitution of the subsidiary High Court of the United States, which refused to withdraw the exclusive word "White" which had been put into the clauses of its rules. This decision and the enthusiasm with which it was done are creditable to the Foresters; but are they going to stop at condemning the exclusion of "men of colour" from the advantages of Society? Won't they now protest in some form against the exclusion of "men of labour" from these advantages? Surely this is their business if nothing else is.

Lord Salisbury has had at the Mansion House the usual opportunity of uttering a manifesto on behalf of the Ministers, if they have one to utter, and in any case of blowing their trumpet before the fools who allow themselves to be governed by them. His speech was not surprising, but it is worth noting as giving a fair summing-up of the aspirations and covert fears of the stupider part of the middle classes, of whom Lord Salisbury, in spite of his surface cleverness, is a good representative.

He plumed himself on the passing of that piece of humbug, the Local Government bill, and had the effrontery to hope that it would be final. In dealing with the matter of Ireland he had the further effrontery to hint (he durst not do more) that the opposition of the Irish was slackening. He said that the disease of Ireland was its poverty; and surely he might have added of England also, or else it is a delusion that the Government has been driven to hold a Commission on the sweating system (in London not in Ireland) and the resistance of the match-girls to the horrible shabbiness of the pious Bryant and May, and their poor little gain is a dream. He crowed over the diminution of boycotting in Ireland: but we Socialists can answer for it that it has not diminished in England; only here it is the boycotting of the oppressed by the oppressors and not of the oppressors by the oppressed. The hymn that he sung to the sacredness of "free" contract no doubt was echoed in the breasts of his hearers, who rejoiced in believing that heaven would never sanction the abolition of their monopoly.

Then came his own subject, foreign affairs: "Popular passion or popular feeling" may "drive the vast force of nations" into war, "but the object of the rulers of the world is to secure uninterrupted peace." This seems intended as an insult to the people; but he is not thinking of them; his "popular feeling" one can see means the feeling of the bourgeoisie only—the others—what others are there to this most noble man? For the rest he is right; "popular passion," i.e. the necessities of the competitive market may bring on war, and most bitterly will "the rulers of the world" regret that they cannot help it, for who knows but that "the popular passion" of the real people may then change the aspect of affairs.

Egypt, he said, is happy; that is, its accursed exploiters are: "it is going on up to and beyond the utmost wishes we can have formed?" Yes, and what wishes can its luckless peasants have formed? I fear not much. I am sure that though Lord Salisbury has heard of them, he only thinks of them as a fact in the lump, and has practically entirely forgotten that this fact is composed of many thousand persons, each one of whom is a sufficiently complex fact in himself or herself. He said also that it was not the annexation of territory (in Egypt) that was desirable. Just so. To sneak a thing is much more convenient than boldly robbing it: besides, we have done that already: why steal it twice?

But enough about this grievous twaddle! The real thing to note in it is the complete ignoring of all but the middle-class and its rulers: the Marquis sneers at that middle-class, as his hereditary position and politics counsel him to do; but he is devoted to its interests, is its faithful servant; is, in spite of his sneers, an integral part of it, a result of its holy dogma of "free contract." Below that he knows of nothing but a machine which sometimes creaks inconveniently.

The *Daily News* says that the strike in Paris is a political one: that means in other words that the Paris workmen understand by this time

what their true position is; that it is not a mere rise of wages that they need, but a change in the basis of Society. The *Daily News* further opines the strike and the "riot" (*i.e.* the police attack on the citizens) at the funeral of Eudes are the results of Boulangerism—cause and effect with a vengeance! If the *Daily News* goes on like that it will presently credit the General with being the cause of the Revolution of 1798—or in the long run of Noah's Flood. There is abundance of cause for a "political strike" or an insurrection in Paris as in London. Slavery is cause enough for any amount of "disturbance"; and we need not go from the grimly sublime to the loathsomely ridiculous by picking Boulanger out of the mud in order to account for it. After all, herein the *Daily News* is like Salisbury and ignores all classes but the Bourgeois, and thinks Society is composed of that—plus unreasonable, inscrutable disturbances. W. M.

THE REVOLT OF GHENT.

(Concluded from p. 250.)

FROISSART goes on:—

"In the mean time that the Earl was at his lodging, and sent forth the clerks of every ward from street to street, to have every man to draw to the market place, to recover the town. The Ghentois pursued so fiercely their enemies, that they entered into the town with them of Bruges; and as soon as they were within the town, the first thing they did, they went straight to the market place, and there set themselves in array. The Earl then had sent a knight of his, called Sir Robert Marshall, to the gate, to see what the Ghentois did; and when he came to the gate, he found the gate beaten down, and the Ghentois masters thereof: and some of them of Bruges met with him and said, 'Sir Robert, return and save yourself if ye can, for the town is won by them of Ghent.' Then the knight returned to the Earl as fast as he might, who was coming out of his lodging a horseback, with a great number of cressets and lights with him, and was going to the market place; then the knight showed the Earl all that he knew; howbeit, the Earl, willing to recover the town, drew to the market place; and as he was entering, such as were before him, seeing the place all ranged with the Ghentois, said to the Earl, 'Sir, return again; if we go any farther, ye are but dead, or taken with your enemies, for they are ranged on the market place, and do abide for you.' They showed him truth. And when the Ghentois saw the clearness of the lights coming down the street, they said, 'Yonder cometh the Earl, he shall come into our hands.' And Philip van Artevelde had commanded, from street to street as he went, that if the Earl came among them, that no man should do to him any bodily harm, but take him alive, and then to have him to Ghent, and so to make their peace as they list. The Earl, who trusted to have recovered all, came right near to the place whereas the Ghentois were. Then divers of his men said, 'Sir, go no farther, for the Ghentois are lords of the market place and of the town; if ye enter into the market place, ye are in danger to be slain or taken: a great number of the Ghentois are going from street to street, seeking for their enemies: they have certain of them of the town with them, to bring them from house to house, where as they would be: and sir, out at any of the gates ye cannot issue, for the Ghentois are lords thereof: nor to your own lodging ye cannot return, for a great number of the Ghentois are going thither.'

"And when the Earl heard those tidings, which were right hard to him, as it was reason, he was greatly then abashed, and imagined what peril he was in: then he believed the counsel, and would go no farther, but to save himself if he might, and so took his own counsel: he commanded to put out all the lights, and said to them that were about him, I see well there is no recovery; let every man depart, and save himself as he may. And as he commanded it was done: the lights were quenched and cast into the streets, and so every man departed. The Earl then went into a back lane, and made a varlet of his to unarm him, and did cast away his armour, and put on an old cloak of his varlet's, and then said to him, 'Go thy way from me, and save thyself if thou canst, and have a good tongue, an thou fall in the hands of thine enemies; and if they ask thee anything of me, be it not known that I am in the town.' He answered and said, 'Sir, to die therefore, I will speak no word of you.'

"Thus abode there the Earl of Flanders all alone; he might then well say that he was in great danger and hard adventure, for at that time, if he had fallen in the hands of his enemies, he had been in danger of death: for the Ghentois went from house to house, searching for the Earl's friends; and ever as they found any they brought them into the market place, and there without remedy, before Philip van Artevelde and the captains, they were put to death;¹ so God was friend to the Earl, to save him out of that peril; he was never in such danger before in his life nor never after, as ye shall hear after in this history.

"Thus about the hour of midnight the Earl went from street to street, and by back lanes, so that at last he was fain to take a house, or else he had been found by them of Ghent; and so as he went about the town he entered into a poor woman's house, the which was not meet for such a lord; there was neither hall, palace, nor chamber; it was but a poor smoky house; there was nothing but a poor hall, black with smoke, and above a small placher, and a ladder of eight steps to mount upon; and on the placher there was a poor couch, where as

the poor woman's children lay. Then the Earl sore abashed and trembling at his entering said, 'O good woman save me; I am thy lord the Earl of Flanders; but now I must hide me, for mine enemies chase me, and if ye do me good now, I shall reward you hereafter therefor.'

"The poor woman knew him well, for she had been often times at his gate to fetch alms, and had often seen him as he went in and out a sporting; and so incontinent as hap was she answered; for if she had made any delay, he had been taken talking with her by the fire. Then she said, 'Sir, mount up this ladder, and lay yourself under the bed that ye find thereas my children sleep.' And so in the mean time the woman sat down by the fire with another child that she had in her arms: so the Earl mounted up the placher as well as he might, and crept in between the couch and the straw, and lay as flat as he could; and even therewith, some of the ritters of Ghent entered into the same house, for some of them said, how they had seen a man enter into the house before them; and so they found the woman sitting by the fire with her child; then they said, 'Good woman, where is the man that we saw enter before us into the house, and did shut the door after him?' 'Sirs,' quoth she, 'I saw no man enter into this house this night; I went out right now and cast out a little water, and did close my door again; if any were here, I could not tell how to hide him; ye see all the easement that I have in this house; here ye may see my bed, and here above this placher lieth my poor children.' Then one of them took a candle and mounted up the ladder, and put up his head above the placher, and saw there none other thing but the poor couch, where her children lay and slept; and so he looked all about, and then said to his company, 'Go we hence, we lose the more for the less; the poor woman saith truth, here is no creature but she and her children'; and then they departed out of the house: after that there was none entered to do any hurt. All these words the Earl heard right well where he lay under the poor couch: ye may well imagine then that he was in great fear of his life: he might well say, I am as now one of the poorest princes of the world, and might well say, that the fortunes of the world are nothing stable; yet it was a good hap that he scaped with his life; howbeit, this hard and perilous adventure might well be to him a spectacle all his life after, and an ensample to all other."

If you are anxious about the fate of the Earl, I may tell you that he escaped. For my part, I have always felt more anxious for the fate of the poor woman and her children, and can only hope that they came to some good by the wild changes that were going on round about them, though, alas! I doubt it; and I ask you to look upon them as a kind of symbol of the lowest order of the people; of the proletariat, of which in the Middle Ages we know so little, and of which in modern times there are many people who would be pleased to know nothing, but whom we have got to look on now as the friends who are to turn war into peace and grudging into goodwill.

The Ghentmen bore their victory well; there was no pillage of Bruges, and they took pains to distinguish friend from foe, sending, indeed, five hundred of the notablest burgesses as hostages to Ghent, and levelling the walls, but doing no more harm there to persons and things.

Almost all Flanders fell to the victors at once; and if the Flemish victory had happened twenty years before, it is probable that Philip van Artevelde might have ruled Flanders longer than his father did. But while the craft-gilds and the emancipated serfs were growing in wealth and prosperity, and the former at least into corruption, the spirit of monarchical bureaucracy was growing also, and had to hold out a hand to the corruption within the crafts in order to make an end of the communistic spirit which had sustained itself throughout the earlier period of their struggle, while the workman were all real workmen. Once again it is clear to me that the presence in our history of the great burgesses who led this revolt, their power and riches are signs that the corruption of the gilds had begun: and in no case could a true social revolution have been won in the Flemish mediæval cities. The valour and conduct of the gildsmen of Ghent was indeed a link in the revolution of the middle class whose final triumph is so recent, and they could no more have sustained a set of quasi-republican municipal republics lying between Germany and France, than the Jacobins of the French Revolution could have sustained their ideal republic of property for some, happiness, peace, and virtue for all, as a result of the ultimate corruption and fall of feudal privilege.

Yet the extinction of the revolt of Ghent is a sad story, and I will hurry through it in a few words.

I have said that in better times Ghent might have held her own for long: Van Artevelde was undoubtedly a man of conduct or something more: an alliance with the English king and some yielding to the French one, might have staved off war and ruin. But England was tired of the French war, a fool sat on her throne, surrounded by factious nobles; and above all, her gentlemen had just been terrified themselves by the peasant revolt, to which this one of Ghent was clearly akin: no effective English alliance was to be had. As to France, apart from the jealousy of neighbours, Paris also had been alight while Ghent was burning, and the Host of the Mallets had driven away king and court to Meaux in Brie. It was time, thought the French king, that gentlemen should help gentlemen; so a huge French army took the field, and the fatal day of Rosebeque, where twenty-five thousand Flemings and their leader Van Artevelde were slain, extinguished the sovereignty of Ghent for ever. This took place in November 1382.

Peter du Bois had his usual luck, though, and escaped the slaughter of Rosebeque. Entering into Ghent he found the gates open and the people too much dismayed to make any defence; but a few words from

¹ Later on Froissart gives us quite another account of the behaviour of the Ghentois, and tells that they acted with great moderation.

the stout partisan, and probably the sight of his corps unbroken, put heart into them again. The gates were shut and they prepared for defence; and the war went on with varying fortunes, until after the death of the then Earl, peace was made on terms that on the face seemed not unfavourable to the town of Ghent. This was done in December 1385. Peter du Bois at the conclusion of the peace would not trust himself within the reach of the arms of the men whose rebel he had been, and left his own country for England, where he lived some years and died peaceably.

From that time onward Ghent played her part in the development of the guildsmen and yeomen into the modern middle-class; but the high-tide of the progress of the handicraftsmen was over; commercialism and bureaucracy were doomed to come between the partial development of those ideas of brotherhood and fair dealing which had place in the mediæval gild, and the more inclusive ideas of the destruction of class distinctions and the new birth of society, which are stirring us to-day. But the times have brought about the times, and Ghent still lives, not only in the past, but in the present also, and while I speak is taking her full share in the struggle towards communal life which is the real fact of modern history. Who knows but we may live to see a new Revolt of Ghent on these new terms and in the assured hope of well-deserved victory.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25, 1888.

19	Sun.	1780. Beranger born.
20	Mon.	1854. Schelling died. 1862. J. L. Ricardo died.
21	Tues.	1798. Michelet born. 1844. Monument begun at Edinburgh to Muir and others. 1867. Druitt and others sentenced for picketing during tailors' strike.
22	Wed.	1642. Great Civil War begins. 1861. Richard Oastler died.
23	Thur.	1305. William Wallace murdered.
24	Fri.	1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew. 1789. Liberty of French press decreed. 1849. Henry Hetherington died. 1837. National League proclaimed.
25	Sat.	1651. Wigan Lane. 1776. David Hume died. 1830. Outbreak at Brussels.

Henry Hetherington, the Poor Man's Friend.—Henry Hetherington was born in 1792 in Compton Street, Soho. Intelligence and kindly nature marked his boyhood. He was apprenticed to the printing trade, and served his time with the father of Luke Hansard. After his time was out, trade being very bad, he was for some eighteen months out of work, and then went to Brussels, working for a short time in Ghent. It was while working there that he received the lesson in political economy which affected all his life. He was discussing with a fellow workman the news of the superb magnificence with which England had rewarded the "Iron Duke," the conqueror at Waterloo. Hetherington, full of attachment to his native country, immediately exclaimed, full of the exaggerated emotion of youth, "Ay, see there! Look what a fine country ours is! You would not hear of any other country giving money and estates to their public servants like our country." The Belgian workman was older; he darted an expressive look at Hetherington, and then replied in broken English, "Ay, ay, it is a *tam* fine country, and a *tam* fine thing for the Duke; but it is a *tam* bad country and a *tam* bad thing for de people!" About the time of the Belgian trip Hetherington married, and had nine children, of whom one only, David, was living when Henry died, 1849. Among his earliest connections was that with the "Freethinking Christians"—a body much talked of in London at one time, and having several members of considerable talent. It was in relation to this body that Hetherington produced the pamphlet which, so far as I know, was his first essay in print. Its date is 1828, and is entitled, "Principles and Practice Contrasted; or a Peep into "the only true Church of God upon earth," commonly called "Freethinking Christians." He was one of the earliest and most energetic of working men engaged in the foundation of mechanics' institute. Dr. Birkbeck frequently called upon Hetherington at his shop in the Strand, even in his sorest times of persecution. The pamphlet mentioned as published in 1828 was issued from his shop, 13 Kingsgate Street, Holborn. Here he began the warfare against the Whigs by issuing the first number of *The Poor Man's Guardian*; this was in 1831. At the close of 1830 he was appointed by the Radical working men of London to draw up a *Circular* for the formation of trades unions. That document was sanctioned by a meeting of delegates, and formed the basis of the National Union of the Working Classes—which eventually led to Chartism. William Carpenter had been prosecuted for his *Political Letters*; now the Government pounced down on Hetherington. Three convictions were obtained against him for publishing *The Poor Man's Guardian*. He was ordered to be taken into custody, but the Bow Street magistrates could not enforce the order for some time. Hetherington with all that deliciously provoking coolness for which he was characterised, actually sent a note to the magistrates to tell them "he was going out of town." Then he printed the note in his *Guardian*, and announced a tour through the country. At Manchester he narrowly escaped being taken by Stevens a Bow Street "runner," and he might have remained at large for a longer period than he did, had he not resolved to return to London to have a last look at his dying mother. He reached his home late one September night, knocked and was not heard, and before he could knock again was surrounded by Bow Street spies and dragged away, and was in Clerkenwell Gaol before his family knew of his return. Was six months in gaol. The *Guardian* was, however, still carried on. At the end of 1832, when he had not been many months at liberty, he was again convicted and again imprisoned for six months in the same gaol; and now his friend Watson was a fellow prisoner, also for the same "high crime and misdemeanour" of selling in free England a penny paper without a taxed stamp. Their prison treatment was most cruel. An opening called a window, but which was without a pane of glass, let in the snow upon their food as they ate it; cold and damp filled their bodies with pain; and the Liberal Government seemed intent on trying by these means whether they could not break their spirits. Cleave and his wife were seized, Heywood of Manchester, Guest of Birmingham, Hobson and Mrs. Mann, with about five hundred others, were imprisoned as vendors of the "Unstamped." The spirit displayed is worthy of remembrance. They carried the "Unstamped" in their hats, in their pockets; they left them in sure places to be called for; and when for a few weeks the Government actually empowered officers to seize parcels, open them in the streets, and take out any unstamped publications, Henry Hetherington made up dummy

parcels, directed them, sent off a lad with them one way, with instructions to make a noise, attract a crowd, and delay the officers if they seized him; meanwhile the real parcel for the country was sent off another way. After the verdict of "justifiable homicide" upon the policeman slain at the Calthorpe Street meeting, a letter appeared in *The Poor Man's Guardian*—signed Palafax Junior, but really written by Julian Hibbert—containing something more than inuendo, in an advice to the people attending such meetings in future to take bread and cheese with them, and a good long, sharp pointed and strong backed knife with which to cut it. In 1833 Hetherington moved from 13 Kingsgate Street to his well known shop, 126 Strand. The *Destructive*, which he issued here, ironically styled the *Conservative*, was also unstamped. The *London Dispatch* which followed reached at one time 25,000 weekly. In 1834 he defended himself on a trial for publishing the *Guardian*, and obtained an acquittal, but was condemned for the *Conservative*! Not having grown fond of prison from his experiences of it, he took a snug little box at Pinner, and by going out of his house in the Strand at the back by an outlet into the Savoy, and by entering the same way, and in the disguise of a Quaker, he evaded the keen eyes in wait for him. But the Government revenged themselves by making a seizure for £220 in the name of the Commissioner for Stamps, on the false pretext that he was not a registered printer. They swept his premises. But undaunted he resumed his work. Julian Hibbert, from the moment that he learned Hetherington was in danger of another imprisonment for the Palafax letter, put him down in his will for 450 guineas, and did not cancel the gift when the proceedings were abandoned. Henry Hetherington purchased another machine—no printer would undertake his work—and continued to publish the "Unstamped" until the Government consented to reduce the stamp to one penny, when he issued (stamped) the *Two-penny Dispatch*, of which James Bronterre O'Brien was the talented editor. He incurred some embarrassments by the publication of part of an Encyclopedia, at the suggestion of Dr. Birkbeck. The "Oddfellows," another publication, was more successful. The comparatively narrow circumstances of Hetherington in after years are due to his tenderness; he could not have the heart to sue his debtors at law, though others sued him. He wrote 'Cheap Salvation' in consequence of his conversations with the chaplain of Clerkenwell Gaol. In 1841 he was tried on a charge of publishing a "blasphemous" work—Haslam's 'Letters to the Clergy of All Denominations'—and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Queen's Bench prison. He represented London and Stockport in the great Convention of 1839, of which the beloved exile Frost was a member. His later years were devoted to Socialism and Chartism. "In this institution we have all witnessed his rare enthusiasm and fervour, and his clear judgment so often mingled with humour that always rendered him a welcome speaker. The quality I marked in him (T. Cooper speaking) the very first time I saw him—which was at the second Sturge Conference, at Christmas 1842—and which he always displayed . . . was the faculty of reconciling misunderstandings and preventing ill feeling arising from difference. With regret it must be stated that there is too strong reason to conclude that our friend's decease was hastened by want of proper care. His strict temperance—for he had been an almost absolute teetotaler for many years—warranted him in thinking that he was not very likely to fall a victim to the prevailing epidemic. When he was seized with it he refused—from what we must call a prejudice—to call in medical relief. Our friend Holyoake prevailed on him to have a physician called in,—it was too late. "Happily the gloomy bigot can forge no tales of death-bed horrors in this instance; he can derive no lessons from it to frighten children. We say this with satisfaction; for although the mind of man may sometimes wander in his last hours, and the true philosopher will not resort to the account of them for the test of a man's opinions, yet it is well for the sake of others that the death of a freethinker can be shown by unquestionable testimony to be without the horrors in which the superstitious delight to clothe it. I care not whether all of us agree in every item of our deceased friend's convictions; I for one do not; but we are the foes of priestcraft and superstition, and therefore we make common cause in his opposition to those twin plagues of the human race; and we honour his memory for the courage with which his freethought was proclaimed in life and fortitude with which the confession of it was signed in death." Hetherington left a Testament of Opinions, signed and witnessed, in which he expressed himself as totally opposed to the popular ideas as to the existence of God, and his belief that Truth, Justice, and Liberty will never be permanently established till every vestige of priestcraft and superstition shall be utterly destroyed. He desired to be buried in unconsecrated ground, without interference from priest or clergyman, and without any pomp or display, even protesting against the wearing of mourning clothing. Then follows his confession of faith as a Socialist. "These are my views and feelings in quitting an existence that has been chequered with the plagues and pleasures of a competitive, scrambling, selfish system; a system by which the moral and social aspirations of the noblest human being are nullified by incessant toil and physical deprivations; by which, indeed, all men are trained to be either slaves, hypocrites, or criminals. Hence my ardent attachment to the principles of that great and good man, Robert Owen. I quit this world with a firm conviction that his system is the only true road to human emancipation; that it is, indeed, the only just system for regulating the affairs of honest, intelligent human beings—the only one yet made known to the world that is based on truth, justice, and equality. While the land, machines, tools, implements of production, and the produce of man's toil, are exclusively in possession of the do-nothings, and labour is the sole possession of the wealth-producers—a marketable commodity, bought up and directed by wealthy idlers—never-ending misery must be their inevitable lot. Robert Owen's system, if rightly understood and faithfully carried out, rectifies all these anomalies. It makes man the proprietor of his own labour and of the elements of production; it places him in a condition to enjoy the entire fruits of his labour, and surrounds him with circumstances that will make him intelligent, rational, and happy. Grateful to Mr. Owen for the happiness I have experienced in contemplating the superiority of his system, I could not die happy without recommending my fellow countrymen to study its principles and earnestly strive to establish them in practice," etc. A favourite phrase with him was "We ought to endeavour to leave the world better than we found it," and there is every reason to believe that he acted up to it. He died about 4 a.m. Thursday August 24, 1849. His funeral was numerously attended. He was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery in ground purchased by Devonshire Saul, a wine-merchant of the City well known in all democratic societies of that day. Adjoining the grave is the monument of "Publicola," the author of the well known letters of the *Weekly Dispatch*. Addresses were delivered by G. J. Holyoake and James Watson. Hetherington's name is on the Reformers' Memorial erected in 1885.—T. S.

Our comrades at Norwich carried out their programme of the Socialist Demonstration with great success, and made an undoubted impression on the city and district. All the meetings were thoroughly well attended by sympathetic crowds, and the speakers were well received everywhere. We shall print a report on this important attack on capitalism in our next, as space and time fail us this week.—Ed.



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.

ERRATUM.—On p. 253, for “meaning—evacuating formula,” read “meaning—evacuating formula.”

CONTRIBUTIONS received.—R. G., and G. P. Held over—H. W., and D. N.

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday August 15.

ENGLAND Die Autonomie Justice Labour Tribune London—Freie Presse Norwich—Daylight Personal Rights Journal Postal Service Gazette Railway Review Worker's Friend NEW SOUTH WALES Hamilton—Radical INDIA Bankipore—Behar Herald Madras—People's Friend UNITED STATES New York—Freiheit Truthseeker Volkzeitung Jewish Volkszeitung Alarm Workmen's Advocate	Boston —Woman's Journal Buffalo—Arbeiter-Zeitung Chicago—Labor Enquirer Vorbote Douglasville (Ga.)—Roll Call Fort Worth (Tex.)—South West Milwaukee—National Reformer Coast Seamen's Journal FRANCE Paris—Cri du Peuple (daily) Le Parti Ouvrier (daily) La Revolta En Avant Lille—Le Cri du Travailleur BELGIUM Seraing (Ougree)—Le Reveil Ghent—Vooruit Antwerp—De Werker SWITZERLAND Zurich—Sozial Demokrat Arbeiterstimme	HOLLAND Hague—Recht voor Allen ITALY Rome—L'Emancipazione Cremona—Il Democratico Messina—Il Riscatto SPAIN El Productor Madrid—El Socialista GERMANY Berlin—Volks Tribune AUSTRIA Wien—Gleichheit Brunn—Volksfreund ROMANIA Jassy—Municipitorul DENMARK Social-Demokraten SWEDEN Stockholm, Social-Demokraten Malmo—Arbetet
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WILLIAM LOVETT.

(Concluded from p. 252.)

In reading the detailed history of this period as given by such men as Lovett, Watson, and their nearest colleagues, Dan O'Connell, Feargus O'Connor, and some of the much talked of so-called leaders, come out very badly.

In 1839, Lovett was tried and sentenced with John Collins to one year in Warwick County Gaol for the Birmingham riots of July. On their release they were accorded public receptions in Birmingham and London, and money was raised for a holiday in Cornwall to restore his health.

On his return he tried for a short time bookselling in Tottenham Court Road, prison life weakening him too much to go back to the bench. He was made vestryman and next guardian of St. Pancras, and was offered by Samuel Smiles the post of sub-editor of the Leeds Times, which however, not caring to leave London, he declined.

He next projected a society which was called the National Association of the United Kingdom, which started a paper entitled the National Association Gazette, edited by J. H. Parry (later on well known as Mr. Serjeant Parry), who remained a true and helpful friend to the last, providing pecuniary help when the old Chartist was ill and past work.

So intense was the feeling against the Chartists, that unrebuked, a man named Watkins preached and published a sermon, and given from many pulpits, advocating assassination of the Chartist leaders.

In 1842, Lovett was concerned in starting the National Hall in Holborn, which, holding some two thousand persons, was for some years the centre of Radical agitation in London, W. J. Fox often lecturing there, as well as many other well-known men, Mazzini, Kossuth, and W. L. Garrison among them.

In 1844 the Czar of Russia honoured this country with a visit. Mazzini was at that time residing here, and a trap letter was sent by Lovett to Mazzini, which was later on used by Thomas Slingsby Duncombe in Parliament with much effect in an exposure of a shamefully general opening of letters by the Post-office authorities in the interests of despotism, and by which Sir James Graham, then Home Secretary, earned eternal infamy, and perhaps something tangible.

The particular letter above referred to as suffering from the Grammatizing then in vogue, was as to a public meeting proposed to be held as a working-class expression of opinion of Nicholas of Russia. This meeting was held at the National Hall, June 6, 1844, was attended by an immense crowd, which filled two other rooms beside the main hall. The handbill calling the meeting, the speeches made, and the resolutions moved, gave great offence to law-'n'-order.

Whenever the spirit of Jingoism proved particularly uneasy, then Lovett and his friends were to the fore with some address urging the people to peace, goodwill, and solidarity of the workers. Many of these addresses were drafted by Lovett, and they are, both for matter and manner, better work than that turned out by many college-educated highly-placed statesmen; they are a direct contradiction to the sneer of one of his obituary writers, who wound up a bigoted notice ('Publisher's Circular,' August 16, 1877) with the wise remark "That a Cornish ropemaker was, however, not likely to be a far-sighted politician."

In 1846, Lovett was a member of the Anti-Slavery League, George Thompson being president, Lloyd Garrison lecturing at the National Hall, and Frederick Douglas (still living and working in the cause of his fellow blacks) as missionary. For a short time Lovett was connected with William Howitt in the long-dead Howitt's Journal.

The "Year of Revolutions" was marked for Lovett by public presentation at the National Hall of a silver tea service and purse of hundred and forty sovereigns, which by level-headed work in the interest of his fellows he had fairly earned. This year was started one more of the almost innumerable societies of the time with which he was concerned. The People's League, a very short-lived League indeed this, for dissension began in it almost before it was launched.

From 1849 to 1857, Lovett was mostly engaged in an educational enterprise carried on at the National Hall. This poor Cornish ropemaker, by severe application, had fitted himself to fill with credit the post of master to a really important school. He had made the acquaintance of Mr. William Ellis—the founder of the Birkbeck Schools—and by him was encouraged to aim at, for the time, a very high standard. Believing all education defective which did not embrace some knowledge of the physical, mental, and moral nature of those instructed, he was desirous that Physiology should be a subject of study. The schools were, however, avowedly secular schools, and there was much trouble in getting trained and qualified secular teachers. He met this difficulty by fitting himself. That he acquitted himself well, may be judged by the fact that his work when published, under the title "Elementary Anatomy and Physiology, for Schools and Private Instruction," passed through several editions, and was used as a text-book, among other places, at the Heriot Hospital Schools, Edinburgh.

It may be that his own mental drilling made him a little impatient of some of the wrong-headed work going on around him; anyhow, he, in 1856, drew up a petition to the House of Commons which proves him in possession of an idea which has, in a manner, been put into practice in Northern Europe, where the right to vote rests on an educational qualification, not on "pruputtty."

The petition was presented by Mr. Roebuck, and excited much laughter, as in such a place it well might, for it set out that "neglect of public duty, self-interest, incompetence, etc., had led to a lamentable sacrifice of human life, and to a wanton and lavish expenditure of the resources of the nation; and demanded the abolition of all property qualifications, and an intellectual and moral standard substituted instead;" that there should be a Public Court of Examiners, and a list prepared of "persons competent to share in the government of their country."

It would have to be a pretty thin "moral standard" for many to pass to-day, with Hughes-Hallett, Balfour, Hartington, and apostate Goschen to pass. It was even worse in 1856, so they might well laugh.

In 1857 he was jockeyed out of his premises, the National Hall, and just when fairly under weigh on an enterprise which had gone through much opposition, but which then seemed destined to do immense good by instilling the elements of sound knowledge, unlearned with any superstitions of priestcraft or statecraft; gin and gospel calling in the aid of corrupt laws managed to ruin the whole.

Next to the hall was a public-house; the publican desired Lovett's premises to convert into a music-hall. By means of an agent the publican managed to purchase the reversion of the premises. Having done this he set himself to drive Lovett out, and although his lease had some six or seven years to run was soon successful. A report was sent to the Commissioners of Police that the premises were unsafe, and that a meeting of unemployed was about to be held which should be prevented as dangerous to life and limb. The magistrates—who from the very first opening of the hall had been opposed to the place because held by Chartists—issued a warrant, and a police surveyor made a survey. Naturally, the place was condemned; on a builder being called in to answer the demands made in respect of one wall, an effort was made to get another part condemned; and such work as this, the blocking up of entries, and the other various devices, resulted soon in the closing of this school to some three hundred children, besides many adults who attended the lectures and evening classes. A license had been refused to the Chartists, but no sooner was it a gin shop than it was put under the protection of law-'n'-order. Well might Lovett urge attention to a moral standard for statesmen.

After this blow Lovett for some years taught physiology and anatomy at St. Thomas Charterhouse Schools, and after that at a school in Gray's Inn Road.

During 1850 and 1851, he was one of a committee with such men as Lord Ashley, Dickens, Thackeray, and Robert Chambers, to forward the Great Exhibition among the working-classes; but not much was done by the committee, before, on a motion by Dickens, they dissolved.

During the last twenty years of his life he was a great sufferer from bronchitis, and not able to take his old busy part in the movements of the time as he would have wished; but his quiet lodgings in the Euston Road were often visited by those busy in the strife, who

desired to learn something of the old Chartist, to use his flowing pen for some new appeal to the people, or to pay some slight tribute to his past labour. The well-known lawyer, Sergeant Parry, was one of the friends who to the last helped to make somewhat easy the declining years of the good old servant of man.

During one of his severe bouts of illness he made an elaborate model of a district hall or voting-place, and of a self-registering ballot-box. He was allowed to exhibit the hall model at South Kensington Museum, but not the ballot-box; it was too political. Governments are easily scared.

As Lovett was the original draughtsman of the People's Charter of 1838, it may be thought strange not to have given some attention to that important item. The importance of the item demands special attention, and will be given in a special notice under Chartism.

He died at 127, Euston Road, August 8, 1877, aged 77 years and 3 months, and was buried at Highgate Cemetery, G. J. Holyoake giving a short address at the grave after the service.

In an appreciative notice in the *Bookseller* (October 5, 1877), he is justly called "a brave old man," who had lived to see some of his most reviled notions adopted by Conservative statesmen; and so it ever is—

"Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes,—they were souls that stood alone,
While the men they agonised for hurled the contumelious stone."

THOS. SHORE, jun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND'S HOLD ON INDIA.

We have been asked by a correspondent in India to reproduce the following letter to the *Times of India* :—

SIR,—I suspect that that article ("Will England Retain India") from the *Contemporary Review* has received the assent, reluctant or otherwise, of many of your readers. The writer thinks it wise "never to prophesy unless you know," and therefore guards himself from expressing any opinion as to the immediate tendencies which will influence the change of rule. Among these tendencies he ignores the evil effect the constant drain of our home charges has upon the agriculture, the manufactures, and general prosperity of India. India is sold to the gold bugs of Europe. England, connected as she is with huge dependencies, ever in need of loans for railways, for wars, and the general purposes of administration, feels herself obliged to humour these capitalists in every way, great and small. They will not allow her Finance Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove the paltry £50,000 annually received from the silver duties, because these silver duties prevent the silver wares of India from being sold in England, notwithstanding that India, at the fiat of Lancashire, was obliged to give up one million sterling annually of cotton duties upon fine yarns and cloths, without compensation, to the many Indian merchants who had duty-paid stocks on hand. They will not allow her Government to re-habilitate silver by encouraging its use in the Home exchanges, and to discourage the present excessive use of gold by giving facilities to private banking, and the issue of notes of small denomination, such as the £1 notes universally circulating in Scotland, or 10s. and 5s. notes. England, through her Foreign trade, is thus herself sold to the capitalists of Europe, bound hand and foot, unable to extricate herself or her dependencies from the toils in which these capitalists have enmeshed her.

We see the consequences in the value of the rupee falling in the short space of ten years from 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 4d., and no man being able to tell where this lowering of values will stop. The manufacturers of Europe are helpless to resist this downward course of events; they can only ship their goods to the east, west, and south, to Asia, America, and Australia, through the banks; the banks are held in a vice by the depreciation brought about by the Rothschilds and Barings, as manifested by the policy of the Bank of England, with the result that the gold prices of home manufactures have to come down to the value of the depreciated silver. Indian merchants get ever less gold prices for their seeds and raw cotton, and they therefore can in return only do a trade by offering ever diminishing prices for English goods. The manufacturers can only meet this new phase of trade by producing goods in ever-increasing quantities, not, mind you, by increasing the number of their workmen, but by improving the productive power of their machinery, and by reducing the pay of their hands. The British workman, not finding his services in request, has to accept less and less wages, or starve. He is able to do the former, because he can now live upon the cheap bread made from American, Russian, and Indian wheat imported at the reduced silver prices. He does the latter to the extent of three million of the population of the British isles, now in a state of hopeless semi-starvation, kept only from death by the humane (!) poor laws of the country. Thus the vicious circle goes on, and the gold bugs, a few hundred people at the best, are the only ones who benefit. The home charges in themselves are but enough, but their evil effect is exaggerated out of all proportion by the fall in the value of silver. We have to pay, as the interest of all sorts of scandalous charges foisted by the British Government upon India, the interest upon the railway capital held in England, and for pay and pension payable in England, £16,000,000 sterling per annum. We were only able to do this by means of £8,000,000 of opium tribute paid in rather an involved way by the working classes of Europe and America for tea, and by the upper classes for silk, to the Chinese, who were thus able to indulge in their favourite form of intoxication to the extent of half the Indian tribute. Now, however, the Chinese are commencing to grow their own opium *pari passu* with the increased consumption of Indian teas and diminished sale of their own growth, and our £16,000,000 of tribute to England has suddenly swollen by the diminished value of silver to the equivalent of £24,000,000 at 1s. 4d. exchange. So long as there are good harvests in India, an increased quantity of Indian produce has gone home to pay for the increased rupee Council Bills drawn upon India. But how long can this strain go on? Let a famine come, and where shall we be? A diminished quantity of wheat is due to a diminished rainfall, which, again, prevents the growth of the cotton and oil seeds upon which our prosperity depends. But apart from the famine ques-

tion, which may or may not come to the fore, what is the result of the abject fear and dread in which the British Government and all the Continental governments hold the gold bug? Enormously increased quantities of raw produce from India to England and the Continent. A wonderful prosperity among the classes in India, such as muckadams, merchants, and the professions who live upon the profits of this carrying trade, but a corresponding diminution of wealth in the backbone of the country, the cultivator or farmer, and the working classes immediately dependent upon his prosperity. The English Government, sold to the Shylocks of Europe, has its exact counterpart in the Indian Government, sold to Shylocks of India. The Government here in their heart of hearts know that the land revenue of the country is paid directly by the money-lender of the country, and therefore have they sold the patrimony of the cultivator for the revenue they cannot do without. The writer of the *Nineteenth Century* article feelingly instances the paternal care the Government of India showed thirty years ago in protecting the fields of the sepoy from the action of the law courts. Is such a policy in vogue now? I doubt it. I know that the Purdesi peons of Bombay live upon the merest pittance, so that they may be thereby enabled to send three-fourths of their monthly pay to their country in the north of India to keep their families going and meet the land revenue collector. Only last month I got into conversation with a coolly carrying my luggage to Matheran, who told me that he was a farmer on the Wai Ghaut near Mahableshwar, that he had to pay the Government ten rupees land rent, and to his money-lender forty rupees per annum, the amount of the principal due to the man being Rs. 200, which he never hoped to pay off. His interest was thus at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and four times the amount of the Government rent. That for the past fifteen years he had for eight months of each year carried loads at Matheran, in order to keep his family going and meet his obligations. That his father, children, and wife were dead, only his old mother being left to let him feel he had a tie on earth. That during the four monsoon months he cultivated his fields. In a few years this man will die, the debt will die with him, as he has no sons to perpetuate the bond, and the money-lender, through the courts, will seize upon the property, and become a rack-renting landlord. The Government cannot help itself. So long as it feels necessary to go on bahadooring the Russians, the land revenue must continue to be got in at every sacrifice, under the penalty of no further loans from the gold bugs of Europe; the village money-lender, therefore, feels himself the pillar of the State, and the cultivator must succumb to his burdens. No government that has to support itself by such a policy can deserve to survive. In the meantime, unless a purer idea of their responsibilities arise in the minds of the English and Indian Governments, this fallacious foreign trade, based as it is upon the obligations payable to the interest-monger of Europe and his compeer in India, will continue to increase in quantity and decrease in gold value, until the masses in this country who work with their hands will find the burden unsupportable, and after us—the deluge. X.

"WOMEN CIGARMAKERS."

Will you permit me to correct a statement made by your correspondent H. Davis in your issue of July 28th, headed "Women Cigarmakers," in which he states that in the agitation in the tobacco trade last year the female cigarmakers greatly assisted the male portion of the trade by their timely co-operation. It is quite true that the females suffered in common with the other portion of the trade, but the agitation was carried on solely by the men's unions, greatly assisted by Mr. H. Broadhurst, M.P., and the Labour members of Parliament generally. The females' union of which your correspondent speaks had not the remotest connection with that agitation, but sprung into existence through a Nottingham manufacturer ineffectually attempting to reduce his hands' wages. Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of this correction,—Yours fraternally,
HENRY COLLIER.

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FESTIVAL.

It is at the same time both unfortunate and yet of good omen that the First General Meeting of the Socialist Co-operative Federation should be announced for Saturday the 18th, as on that day the Crystal Palace will be the scene of an important demonstration by the most advanced wing of the co-operative movement.

Conceived and organised by E. O. Greening, aided by some members of the "Productionist" party, three years ago a flower show was held at South Kensington. To the flower show was added a small exhibition of Co-operative Productive Societies' manufactures. The success was such that the committee were emboldened to make arrangements to hold the third one on such an extensive scale, that the Crystal Palace was considered the only suitable place.

A show of flowers, fruit, vegetables, and honey will be held in the central transept, the exhibits being mostly from cottage gardeners and allotment holders, the professional grower and nurseryman being absent.

An industrial exhibition of the work of skilled workmen in their own trades, amateur work, women's and children's work, for which there are some 700 exhibitors, with four or five thousand articles, to compete for medals offered by the Society of Arts, who have appointed judges, and whose chairman, Sir Douglas Galton, will open the exhibition.

The most important part to readers of the *Weal* should be, however, the exhibition in the large concert hall of the manufactures of the Co-operative Productive Workshops.

It is expected that here will be found the most important representation of what has been done towards the elimination of the capitalist exploiter. Some objection will doubtless be taken as to the inner details of some of these societies. It is, however, capable of proof that in spite of all the evils of the surrounding capitalist-competitive system, that something has been done towards making the worker his own employer. Watches, jewellery, washing and wringing machines, boots, shoes, portmanteaus, kitchen utensils and compounds to cook in them, locks and nails, and many other articles are now produced in co-operative workshops, and Socialists can do good work in studying how best to inspire with their enthusiasm the somewhat too cautious orthodox co-operator. The need of this inspiration and enthusiasm is admitted by a large section of co-operators, each succeeding Annual Congress has strengthened the "Productionist" party as opposed to the mere "Distributionist," the profit-making co-operator, and there is no doubt in the minds of many that the demonstration on Saturday will mark a very important era in the co-operative movement in England. In the evening a great public meeting will be held, addressed by several well-known men.

It will be a really serious stocktaking and review, preparatory to some developments in the direction of true Co-operation and true Socialism. A large volunteer committee will be ready at hand to aid, exhibit, and explain, and nothing spared to make a success of this effort to turn into practice the motto "All Products to the Producer."
T. S.

THE LABOUR STRUGGLE.

BRITAIN.

Railway navvies at Lambourne have gone on strike for an increase of 3s. per week.

At Abertillery, a mass meeting resolution was carried unanimously in favour of the eight hours' movement.

It is reported that the trouble in the Tyne shipbuilding trade is practically at an end. The ship carpenters have obtained an advance, as also have some of the engineers.

The Union of Women Matchmakers' is now close on 600 strong, and growing. If the girls and women who work in the jam and pickle trade would follow suit they would be well advised.

Earl de la Warr is moving for more returns as to overwork on railways. At a mass meeting at Middlesbro' the railway delegate resolved that the time has come to make ten hours the universal labour day.

Wanted! urgently, name, address, and any details as to that Sheffield coroner, who at the inquest of the pen blade grinder held on the 3rd inst., expressed his unasked opinion "that the deceased was a free agent."

WHITEHAVEN.—The extensive collieries in this district, worked for many years by Earl of Lonsdale, have just passed to the management of Sir James Bain and Co., of Glasgow. Will the workers gain anything by the change of owners?

EBBW VALE.—Some new regulations issued at the Waunlwyd Colliery with regard to slag, have resulted (as all new regulations issued by the employers do) in considerable reductions of wages. There is considerable probability of more trouble; it was resolved to protest.

ONE ONLY OF THIS SORT.—At Barnfield Mills and Resolution Mills, near Hindsford, the employers gave 15 per cent. advance instead of the 10 per cent. asked for. This is worth notice, in face of the strikes and threats of strikes which are reported from every cotton trade district.

About 400 timber yard labourers at West Hartlepool have struck work for an advance of wages to the extent of 6d. per day. At the present time the men earn 4s. to 5s. per day, and the large imports just now arriving stimulate the demand for men. Telegrams have been despatched to other centres for men to displace the strike hands, and it is assumed that the matter will be quickly settled.

TOBACCO TRADE.—The strike of cigarette makers at the Regie Cigarette Company for an increase of 18 per cent., which was reported in the *Commonweal* for August 4, has now been satisfactorily settled in favour of the men, the company granting the men's demands, and in future to employ none but unionists. A large public meeting was held last Sunday at 3, Princes Street, Spitalfields, at which it was resolved to continue fighting the employers until class society becomes a thing of the past.

The annual report of the Yorkshire Miners' Association deals lengthily with the Mines Act, and urges that the Act has secured powers which have been agitated for for some years. "In respect to the power to prosecute owners, agents, and managers, we may say we have not got all we desired. At the same time we must say the Act goes a long way in our direction. . . Our advice to workmen is, whenever and wherever you see a mine owner, mine manager, or any person in authority, commit an offence against the Act, prosecute him."

STRIKE IN THE NET AND BOLT TRADE AT DARLSTON.—At a meeting held last Saturday, it was reported that although the principal firms had conceded the list prices there were still a number of men on strike, and that the number would be increased by addition of Cotton's workmen, whose notice expired that day; in all probability other notices would follow. Levies were being more regularly paid than at first by the Smethwick men, and there was good reason to hope that all the Darlston employers would concede the mens demand—viz., the 1881 list less 5 per cent.

DERBYSHIRE MINERS.—The miners in this district mean to make a vigorous beat up for an advance. The mischief is that many of the men who are always ready to enter on the fields when won, are too slow to help anything to the victory. The miner's agent for the district, Mr. Haslam, says many of the men have not so much courage as Bryant and May's match-girls. The attention which is being paid in this district to the question of mineral royalties is bodiful for some of the authorised and mighty robbers. A big meeting is to be held at Clown on August 21, which it is hoped will have important results.

THE DISPUTE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—The result of the strike in Northampton last year was a compromise between the manufacturers and operatives. The arbitration committee which was appointed drew up a uniform statement of wages for the whole of the town, which was accepted by both sides. Since then a number of London manufacturers paying first and second class rates have found that by removing their businesses to Northampton they can secure a reduction in the prices which they pay; also rents are lower than in London; one manufacturer saying (according to the *Shoe and Leather Record*) that he saves 2½ per cent. per week on his "working expenses" as compared with London. This is the opportunity they have been longing after for a good while past. They have found the trade-union rates of wages press rather heavily on them and restricted their opportunities of obtaining orders; naturally they have seized the first opportunity of easing themselves of their burden. This is a very serious matter for the London trade-unionists—indeed, to all the London workmen—as the immediate result must be and is that hundreds of good skilled workmen are now forced to compete with others for the commoner and badly-paid-for classes of work, and it is on that kind of goods that the "sweating system" obtains. This matter is all the more important, inasmuch as it is among the men working at the better class of work that the trade-union is strongest, the union having made comparatively little headway among those who work for the shoddy manufacturers. A mass meeting of those concerned in London was called, and despite the advice of their secretary, C. Freak, refused to submit the question to arbitration and resolved to fight the masters. A deputation was appointed and sent to Northampton, and, according to instructions, convened a mass meeting of shopmates there. After a long discussion, the following resolution was carried by a majority of ten only: "That in the opinion of this meeting the men of Northampton should use all legitimate means to assist the London shopmates in maintaining their wages." While the manufacturers have every probability of making a united stand, the operatives are divided in opinion both in London and Northampton.—G. C.

TIME CRIBBING AND SMALL FINES.—At Bolton Town Hall, on Thursday, a special meeting of the borough magistrates was held to consider a letter from the Home Secretary as to the small fines imposed by the Bench in cases of cotton manufacturers charged with working overtime. The Bolton Trades' Council had made complaint that flagrant breaches of the Act were punished by paltry fines of 5s., and urged that personal friendship had more to do with such decisions than justice. None of the magistrates whose decisions were challenged attended. After a very warm debate it was decided to answer the Home Secretary "that in serious and repeated offences the full penalty would be imposed."

BOYCOTTING THE WORKERS.—At the Pontypridd Police Court the Great Western Colliery Company has just been condemned in various sums for having acted on a boycott issued by the agent of another colliery company. A strike having taken place at the Albion Colliery, some of the strikers obtained work at the Great Northern. After some days, the men were called to the office and examined by the manager, who said he had orders to stop all men who came from the Albion. The men each claimed a month's wages as damages for illegal dismissal. The agent of the Albion Co., W. Lewis, when cross-examined, had to admit having sent out to various collieries a list of strikers with a request that such men should be discharged. After much legal quibbling, judgment was given for six out of the seven plaintiffs for seven days at the rate of 2s. 8d. per day.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—"Amalgamated Union of Bakers and Confectioners, 21st Branch, London, August 14, 1888. To the Jewish master bakers of East London. We beg to inform you that since the 4th of August we, the Jewish journeymen bakers in the East-end, have formed ourselves into a branch of the above Union, with which we henceforth go hand in hand and shall be under its protection. It may be well for clearing away misapprehensions to tell you that the purpose of our Union is not, as many of you seem to think, against your interests, but simply to protect and defend our interests, and to give the best loyal consideration to you as long as you treat us properly and in accord with the way our fellow Christian brethren are treated by their employers. We see no cause whatever why we, Jewish workers, should be doomed to such hardships as we have had to bear hitherto. We hope that you will give to this your best attention, which will be to your own as well as our advantage.—The 21st Branch of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners, held at the 'Duke of Gloster,' New Road, E."

AMERICA.—July 31.

The Federation of Labour has added 50,000 to its membership within a year.

It is estimated that the lock-out of the Brewers' Union has cost that organisation 97,700 dols.

The labour organisations of Grand Rapid, Michigan, will celebrate Labour Day, the first Monday in September.

It is officially announced that no strikes will be authorised by the Knights of Labour this year except under extreme provocation.

Eighteen special agents of the National Bureau of Labour are now engaged collecting statistics regarding employment on railroads in the Eastern States.

One or two Rondout brickmakers made a reduction of 12½ per cent. in the wages on the 27th July. The brick market is said to be dull. Curious whenever a reduction of wages is made the market is always dull.

Nearly 1,000 hands will be thrown out of work through the shut down of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company's shops at New Brunswick. The shut down will take place at the end of this month. The poor condition of trade is the cause of the suspension.

The wall paper pool, a combination of manufacturers of wall paper, having for its object the crushing out of existence the smaller concerns, is said to be on the verge of dissolution owing to the failure of all the members to live up to the terms of their pool agreement.

Thirty-five feeders in the American Nail Factory, Hamilton, struck work on the 24th July. They were formerly paid 9 cents a keg for cutting nails out of 13 inch plates, but 8 inch plates were substituted, thus giving more work, and as there was no increase in pay given the strike resulted.

The strike at Singer, Nimick and Co.'s steel works at Pittsburg, Pa., has ended in favour of the manufacturers, and nearly all of the old men returned to work yesterday or will go back to-day. It was a struggle for recognition of the Union, and hereafter the mill will be operated independent of any labour organisation.

Two thousand men recently went out of the lumber mills at Gravenhurst, Ont., for a reduction of hours from eleven to ten. One year ago a reduction was secured from twelve to eleven. Several firms have already conceded the reduction, and the mills will doubtless soon be running again at the reduced hours.

The Iron Moulders' Union has decided that on and after April 1, 1889, nine hours shall constitute a day's work for members of the union. If employers resist, strikes will be ordered in small districts, support being called for from the remainder of the country. The resolution was adopted by a close vote, meeting bitter opposition.

A movement is on foot among the soap manufacturers of the United States to form a soap trust. A meeting was held in New York city recently and the plans of organisation discussed, but no definite action was taken. It is proposed to hold another meeting shortly and perfect the organisation. The association will regulate prices and production, and endeavour to secure legislation that will protect the best interests of the manufacturers.

In many places in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina, farm hands are paid from 35 to 50 cents. per day. The P. E. Bishop of Florida recently said that he knew people who were getting 50 cents. a-week. Servants get 2 dols. and 3 dols. a month in Western North Carolina and parts of South Carolina. Railroad labourers get from 90 cents. to 1 dol. 25 cents. a-day. In the trades wages run nearly up to the northern standard.

A great indignation mass meeting was held in San Francisco, California, July 25th, against the Chinese. Thousands were turned away from the main hall and formed an overflow meeting. After the speeches a memorial to Congress was adopted with cheers, setting forth that through the perversion of the laws by the United States Court thousands of Chinamen were entering this port weekly, and offering to prove these facts at their own expense to a visiting Congressional Committee, and finally demanding the impeachment of federal Judges Sawyer and Sabin for perverting the laws. A resolution was also adopted starting a large popular subscription to fight the Chinese invasion legally, step by step. The meeting was called and participated in by all the trades' unions in the city.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

Twice in less than a fortnight the proletariat of Paris has been shot by the police and the soldiers, at the special command of that criminal government headed by Floquet and supported by Clémenceau, Joffrin, and other "possibilists," who promised to give the people of France those "radical" reforms which, as they said, would better their condition. The prime minister of "republican" France, seized with dismay at the gravity of the economic and social questions which are to be solved and which he altogether ignores, as all politicians and mere parliamentarians do, has thought that a wholesale blood-letting of the Parisian revolutionaries would put these "disagreeable" questions out of his way and enable him and his bourgeois confederates to go on with their humbugging of the French working classes. But thanks to the admirable order which prevailed at the funeral of Emile Eudes, and to the wonderful patience shown by the ten thousand navvies at strike, who did not answer the brutal provocations of the police, Floquet has not got his *journalés*, as he undoubtedly had all things ready for getting one. The people of Paris will take up that challenge at their day and at their hour, not at the moment chosen by Floquet, and they only need a little patience to have the victims of the police brutality wholly avenged, if they remember that the Third Empire, which was far more powerful than the parliamentary Republic of the French bourgeoisie, was squashed and fell to pieces just one year after the funeral of Victor Noir. Here also the same cause will have the same result.

Emile Eudes, whose funeral has been attended to by one hundred thousand people, has assuredly been one of the most sympathetic men amongst the French revolutionaries. He commenced his political career very early, and before even he was twenty years of age he was sentenced to six months of imprisonment for his anti-religious and atheistic propaganda, vigorously carried on by him and his friends in the columns of a courageous paper, entitled 'La Libre Pensée' (Freethought). At Ste. Pelagie he met Gustave Tridon and the other convicts of the Renaissance-trial, and henceforth became a follower of Blanqui. He was a clever and prudent organiser, and together with Blanqui, Grauger, and some other very active citizens, he succeeded, in spite of the imperial police, in creating all through Paris a revolutionary force which was ready for action at the time of the murder of Victor Noir, and, but for the cowardice of Rochefort, would then have brought about a formidable insurrection and most probably the downfall of the Third Empire. During the Franco-German War, on the 14th of August 1870, Eudes was among the few energetic men who tried to gain over the Parisians to take up arms, by attacking the barracks of the Vilette frebrigade. If this attempt, described by Blanqui in 'La Patrie en Danger,' had been successful, it would have averted from France the catastrophes that afterwards befell her and most likely would have delivered the country from all the bourgeois Republicans who, for the last eighteen years, dishonour their country.

At the affair of La Vilette, Eudes and his friend Brideau were captured and sentenced to death by court-martial. Whilst Gambetta, the forefather of the Republicans à la Floquet, urged upon the Corps Législatif to shoot the two convicts, Michelet, the illustrious historian of the French Revolution, drew up a protest that became famous, and prevented the wish of Gambetta to be fulfilled. A few days afterwards the Empire broke down at Sedan, the people of Paris overran the Chamber, Eudes and his fellow prisoner were liberated. During the siege, Eudes, as commander of the 138th battalion of the National Guard, took his fair share with Blanqui of the affair of the 31st October, and was again imprisoned. After the capitulation of Paris, on the eve of the 18th of March, the Central Committee of the National Guard entrusted him with the command of the twentieth Legion, and he assured the success of the Parisian movement which led to the proclamation of the Commune. With Brunel and Dava! he then became the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces of the French capital, and at the same time was elected by 19,000 suffrages as member of the Commune. Our readers are aware of the active part he took in all the military operations of the Commune against the Versailles reactionary troops. He was of course condemned to death, but succeeded in reaching London, where he lived until the general amnesty of July 1880. Soon after his return to Paris he became one of Blanqui's contributors in *Le Dieu et Maître* (Neither God nor Master), and in 1882 was sentenced to some months of imprisonment for the affair of the Père Lachaise. At the time of his death he was chief editor of the daily paper *L'Homme Libre* (the Freeman), which is the organ of the Blanquist section of the French Socialists.

Emile Eudes died from an apoplectic fit on the platform where he was supporting the action of the navvies at strike; he fell, like a soldier, in the middle of a fight of the proletarians against their masters, and even his political adversaries were obliged to do homage to his indomitable bravery and the uprightness and integrity of his revolutionary convictions.

Another veteran of the revolutionary struggles in France has just passed away. Benjamin Flotte died at Cuers (Var Department) at the age of seventy-six. In 1839 he was arrested with Barbes and Blanqui, and sentenced to nine years imprisonment. Under the Third Empire he got five more years. During the siege of Paris in 1870 he was with Eudes at La Vilette, and during the Commune he was sent to Versailles in order to negotiate with the wholesale murderer, Thiers, for the liberation of the hostages and the release of Blanqui, a negotiation which of course fell to the ground. After the amnesty, he returned from America, where he had gone to live, to Paris where he became one of the most active members of the Central Revolutionary Committee.

The navvies' strike is quietly but firmly going on, and spreading amongst other trades too. Much calumny and vilification is heaped on the heads of the men at strike by the Bourgeois press of the "model" Republic, but they don't answer the odious provocations of these low-lived and miserable penny-liners. The carpenters and the locksmiths have joined in the struggle, other trades are to follow, and there is much talk in Paris about a "general" strike. In the provinces too, at Amiens, Lyons, Marseilles, and several other popular centres, great excitement prevails, and we may fairly say that we are on the eve of great events.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Government have published, on the 1st of this month, their exceptional law against the Anarchists. It says that in the judiciary districts of Vienna, Korneuburg, Wiener-Neustadt, Wels, Prague, Brüx, Ticin, Jungbunzlau, Reichenberg, Brünn, Olmütz, Neutitschein, Graz, Leoben, Klagenfurt, the jury will be replaced by an exceptional tribunal (from August 10 until July 31, 1889), that is to say by a set of Nupkins who have made up their minds that Anarchists are wild beasts who always

and in every case ought to be sent to hard labour imprisonment, for the trial of the following crimes: High treason, breach of public order and peace, insurrection, riot, assault, falsification of credit notes, coinage of base money, crimes against religion, murder, manslaughter, arson, felony, house-breaking, libel and some minor offences. Of course, as our Austrian colleagues of the Socialist press point out, this exceptional law is likely to become a sort of common law, as it will be renewed every year, exactly in the same way as the Anti-Socialists laws are in Germany.

HOLLAND.

The Socialists in South-Holland are very hard at work, and they deserve to be successful in their struggle, because they have to stand firm there against the most reactionary set of people that ever existed anywhere. Our colleague, *De Volkstem* (Voice of the People) has particularly hard work to do. All possible means are used to undermine and kill the young organ of the toilers, which until now was issued at Middleburg, but in consequence of the difficulties and pettyfoging persecutions which it had to bear from the middle-class there, will henceforth be published at Flushing. The workers of Amsterdam, the Hague, and other towns have now decided to overflow Middleburg and the surrounding land with leaflets and pamphlets. The Socialist agitation is carried on all over Holland with great energy and good success, nearly all the organised trades unions have joined the Socialist Party. In the northern parts of the country, the Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, etc., the Anarchists, who have a regular organ of their own, also make very useful work by carrying on the propaganda, and we may say that the two sections of the Socialists are living on good terms, which ought to be the case everywhere, more generally than it is. V. D.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Ploughshare* (Martin, George Street, Aberdeen, Ed.) is "a journal of radical religion and morality," issued monthly by the Rev. Alex. Webster. Its present number is devoted to "The Cottar's Saturday Night," one of a series of lectures on "Texts from Burns," and deals in existing social conditions "without gloves."

Articles of interest to Socialists in August magazines:—*Quarterly Review*: "Chinese in Australia." *Contemporary Review*: "State Socialism," John Rae; "The New National Insurance Laws of Germany," Henry M. Felkin. *Nineteenth Century*: "East London Labour," Miss Beatrice Potter; "Democracy and Party," T. E. Kebbel; "Workers' Songs," Miss Laura A. Smith. *Longman's Magazine*: "The Storage of Life as a Sanitary Study," Dr. B. W. Richardson. *Universal Review*: "Home Rule," T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

THE SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

OFFICES: 13 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.

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

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.

REPORTS.

FULHAM.—On Tuesday evening, Mangham, Groser, and Mordhurst spoke to a good audience, opposite the Liberal Club. Sunday morning, Tarleton spoke for an hour to a very fair meeting. Some opposition from a co-operation friend, to which Tarleton replied. In the evening Tochatti, Bullock, and Groser addressed an excellent meeting. A lady opposed, and was answered by Bullock and Tochatti.—S. B. G.

HACKNEY.—The next meeting of members will be held at the Berner Street Club, Tuesday, August 21st, at 9.30 p.m.

NORTH LONDON.—Good meeting addressed at Regent's Park by Cantwell, Nicoll, Saunders, and Mrs. Laer. Collected for propaganda 3s. 5d. Good sale of literature.

STAMFORD HILL.—Nicoll and Brookes spoke. At close of meeting one of Warren's "Lams" asked Brookes for his name, which he declined to give. Upon which the individual paid to protect the interests of the public, replied, "Then, do the other thing." These ruffians have much to learn yet. Perhaps this is a preliminary to active hostilities in this neighbourhood.

BRADFORD.—Sunday, August 12, Gaskell lectured at Laycock's Temperance Hotel, on "Socialism v. Individualism," to an attentive audience. Good discussion.—P. B.

GLASGOW.—On Saturday evening Downie and Pollock addressed a good audience on Jail Square. On Sunday evening we held a meeting on the Green near the monument, where Glasier was much interrupted in his address by a band of ignorant and rowdy orange youths. With this exception the large audience was attentive and sympathetic. We intend holding a meeting next Sunday evening in same place, and members are asked to turn up in force. During the week Emery Walker, Secretary of the Hammersmith Branch, visited our Rooms, and on Thursday night had a hearty meeting with a number of our members.

NORWICH.—Saturday night a meeting of comrades and friends was held in the Gordon Hall to welcome our London comrades. Several comrades rendered some capital songs. Comrade Morris also gave a reading. A very pleasant evening was spent.

WALSALL.—At indoor meeting last Monday J. Sketchley (Birmingham), delivered a most instructive lecture on "The Land Question from the Socialist Standpoint." Good attendance, and questions asked at close were satisfactorily disposed of by lecturer. Sanders held outdoor meeting on the Bridge prior to the lecture, also spoke at same place on Saturday and on Sunday at West Bromwich Road. At Saturday's meeting our audience was larger than usual, considerable opposition being evinced, and a good crop of questions followed. These were well dealt with by our speaker who was frequently applauded.

EAST END PROPAGANDA.

Concentration on one or two particular places has led to an apparent slackening, which will, however, be fully made up later. Splendid meetings have been held on Sunday mornings at Leman Street, and almost every night on Mile-end Waste, Gibraltar Walk, the Broadway, and the Triangle, Hackney, have not been quite regularly attended, owing to the great attention given to other parts. A capital station has been made at Philpot Street, Commercial Road, and good congregations have listened to the Gospel of Socialism. At Kingsland Green, Stamford Hill, and Victoria Park immense audiences have attended. In about 100 streets a house to house visitation has been made, about 4,000 back numbers of the *Commonweal* and *Freedom* and 10,000 leaflets have been distributed. Every Saturday a meeting has been held at Berner Street Club, and next Saturday will discuss the taking of a large hall for the winter. Last week the speakers were Brookes, Charles, Cores, Gault (S.D.F.), Hicks, Lane, Mainwaring, Nicoll, Parker, Mrs. Schack.—W. B. PARKER, Sec. East-end Propaganda.

LECTURE DIARY.

LONDON.

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

Clerkenwell.—Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Rd., E.C. Sunday August 19, at 8.30, Brooks, "Influence of Theology on Present Society." Wed. 22, at 8.30, J. Lane, "The Need of a Labour Party." Sun. 26, W. B. Parker, a lecture. Wednesday 29, F. Charles, "Society, Present and Future." Sun. Sept. 2, Rochmann, "Will Palliatives do Good?" Wed. 5, Turner, a lecture.

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

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

Hammersmith.—Kelmescott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday August 19, at 8 p.m.

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

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

North London.—Secretary, Nelly Parker, 143 Cavendish Buildings, opposite Holborn Town Hall. The business meetings will be held on Friday evenings at 6 Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, after the open-air meeting at Ossulton Street. All members are asked to attend at Ossulton St. at 8 o'clock.

Plaistow.—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. Night and place of meeting have had to be changed in consequence of Sabatarian prejudice of landlords. Branch meets in Oddfellows' Hall on Monday nights at 8. Choir practice at 46 Marischal Street on Thursday evenings at 8.

Bradford.—Read's Coffee Tavern, Ivegate. Meets Tuesdays at 8. Scott, of Manchester (S.D.F.), will lecture next Sunday. Cunninghame Grahame and Mrs. Graham have promised to address a meeting on August 3rd.

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

Cowdenbeath (Scot. Sec).—J. Duncan, 30 Arthur Pl., sec Dundee (Scot. Sect.).—Meetings every Sunday in the Trades Hall, opposite Tay Bridge Station.

Edinburgh (Scottish Land and Labour League).—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.—34 John Street. Reading-room (Draughts, Chess, etc.) open 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily. On Thursday evening first, at 8, Choir Practice will be resumed; all musical members invited. On Sunday at 2 p.m., instead of 7, Business Meeting.

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

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

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

Norwich.—Gordon Hall.

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

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

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

OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

SUNDAY 19.

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

Tuesday.

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

Friday.

7.30...Euston Rd.—Ossulton StreetThe Branch

EAST END.

SUNDAY 19.

Mile-end Waste ... 11 ...East-end C'mittee.
 "Salmon and Ball" ... 11 ..."
 Leman Street, Shadwell ... 11 ...Nicoll. "
 Gibraltar Walk, Bethnal Green Road. ... 7 ...East-end C'mittee.
 Kingsland Green ... 11.30... "
 Victoria Park ... 3.15... "
 Triangle, Hackney Road ... 8 ... "
 Stamford Hill ... 7.32... "

TUESDAY.
 Mile-end Waste ... 8.30...East-end C'mittee.

WEDNESDAY.
 Broadway, London Fields 8.30... "

FRIDAY.
 Philpot St., Commercial Rd. 8.30... "

SATURDAY.
 Mile-end Waste ... 8 ... "

PROVINCES.
Aberdeen.—Saturday: Castle Street, at 8 p.m.
Glasgow.—Sunday: Jail's Square, at 12.30; Paisley Road at 5; Green, near Monument, at 6.30.
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.
 Crostwick Common, Sunday at 3.
 Yarmouth, Church Plain, Thursday at 8.
Walsall.—Meeting at Daw End on Sunday morning. Deakin, Guillemant, and Wesley, speakers.

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

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

THE SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION.—This Society is now registered. The first General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C., on Saturday August 18th, at 8 p.m., for the election of the Committee and for any other business. All members are particularly requested to attend, and to bring their subscription cards for audit. Non-members who wish to attend can become members on payment of the entrance fee, 1s., in the Hall.

SOCIALIST LEAGUE LITERATURE.

Chants for Socialists. By William Morris. . 1d.
 Organised Labour: The Duty of the Trades Unions in Relation to Socialism. By Thomas Binning (London Society of Compositors). . 1d.
 The Commune of Paris. By E. Belfort Bax, Victor Dave, and William Morris. . 2d.
 The Aims of Art. By Wm. Morris. Bijou edition, 3d.; Large paper, 6d.
 The Rights of Labour according to John Ruskin. By Thomas Barclay. . 1d.
 The Tables Turned; or, Nupkins Awakened. A Socialist Interlude. By William Morris. In Wrapper . 4d.
 The Manifesto of the Socialist League. Annotated by E. Belfort Bax and William Morris. An exposition of the principles on which the League is founded. . 1d.
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