

# THE COMMONWEAL

## The Official Journal of the SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. 5.—No. 174.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1889.

WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

### NOTES ON NEWS.

ONE could hardly have a better specimen of the inefficiency, stupidity, and humbug of Parliament, than the debate on the Leasehold Enfranchisement Bill. In the first place, the measure, whatever its merits or demerits, might be, purported to be a bill in the interests of the working-classes. This was enough to thin the House down to the number which are usually got together when anything of any interest to the public has to be discussed, for nothing of that kind of course interests the House at all.

Then consider the ignorance of these legislators! Both sides approached this bill as though it were of a terribly Socialistic and revolutionary affair; its promoters thought they were making a great concession to the growing feeling for Socialism, and that the working-classes would almost have a new life given them by it. The professed reactionaries attacked it on the same grounds, the useful Mr. Matthews saying that he looked at it as blank Communism, and that it attacked the principles of private property directly.

What an exhibition of ignorance! The truth is that it is really a definitely Conservative and reactionary measure, and the booby Matthews with the whole of his colleagues ought to have supported it, carried it, and put it into working order. Here is the point, stated over and over again by Socialists. Landlordism is bad; landlords are bad; therefore, says this sham Socialistic measure, let us break these few landlords up that now exist into many pieces, and so have more and more landlords; each one of these landlords will be a "kind of a man" with an interest in the monopoly in which he shares, and which he will do his utmost to defend. What can possibly result except the strengthening of the monopoly which it is the business of Mr. Matthews and his crew to defend, and which it is the business of every Socialist to attack?!

The Vigilance Committee who are so watchful over our morals are making another attack on Zola, this time through expurgated English editions. Apart from the blatant hypocrisy which attacks the symptoms and lets the causes alone, this is a gross piece of stupidity. What do they object to? The coarseness? This is a matter of art; it must be admitted that there are works which sin against art in this direction. But what then? Is bad taste to be made a matter for a criminal court? In that case I think the prisons might be filled to overflowing with criminals taken from the "cultivated" and "refined" classes. Besides, there are many sinners among the English classics in this respect; in a breath—Fielding, Chaucer, Shakespeare, and our translation of the Bible must be condemned and expurgated.

Or is the demoralising effect on people to be the matter to be considered in the extremely "moral" air of a Court of Justice? And how pray? I hold that there are dozens of most respectable works which the Vigilance Society wouldn't think of attacking, which are far more demoralising and corrupting than Zola. Henry James' novels for instance; or even in their feeble way, Mr. Besant's imitations of Charles Reade, whose books, though very amusing, are not specially "moral" (small blame to them) according to the standard of the Vigilance Society. W. M.

The *Pall Mall* has been commenting severely on the "too-elaborate 'editing'" of the *Irish World*, taking as its text the telegram from Mr. Parnell to Patrick Ford, upon which the light and playful pen of

<sup>1</sup> It may be worth preserving for future reference the following particulars:—The second reading of the Leaseholders Enfranchisement Bill in the House of Commons on Wednesday, May 1, was supported by 124 Gladstonian Liberals, including Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Mundella, and Sir George Trevelyan; 13 Irish Nationalists; 11 Conservatives: Sir George Elliot, Sir E. Lechmere, Sir John Puleston, Admiral Mayne, Colonel Hughes, Messrs. Holloway, Kelly, Mallock, B. Robinson, Seton-Karr, and Whitmore, and eleven Liberal Unionists, including Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Caine. The majority which rejected the bill was composed of 172 Conservatives and 15 Liberal Unionists.

the editor had been professionally exercised. Here is the telegram, with the parts added in editing printed in italic:

"Montreal, March 9th, 1889.  
"Will be leaving on Thursday for Ireland in the 'Baltic.' Shall, of course, return to America after the elections. *The work here is vitally important, and must go on. Tell my friends to keep the good work going and the flag flying, and we shall come back with victory shining on our banners to complete a labour in America that is yet scarcely begun.* Dillon remains here on guard, and will keep the ball rolling till my return. *Canada has welcomed us magnificently, and Montreal turned out in a style that shows to our enemies that Irish hearts are Irish everywhere. Men of America! keep on forming Land Leagues—and above all, sustain the men at home in the present crisis.* Have called, by telegraph, a hurried conference of Irish leaders at the New York Hotel on the morning of my departure. *Hope for your presence.*"

Hereupon the *Pall Mall* moralizes:

"The art of padding has certainly been carried to great length in America. It is a useful art in its way, for when you are using the telegraph, especially from great distances, it is ruinously expensive to transmit all the words which form what may be called the cartilaginous matter of the dispatch. All that is necessary is to telegraph the bones and allow the ingenious news-editor at the other end to clothe them with flesh and blood. This method, however, which is perfectly innocuous when practised with discretion and with the assent of the sender of the telegram, becomes very mischievous when it is practised without discretion and without the prior knowledge of the person who telegraphs. And the proof that such padding is resorted to so unscrupulously as to transform the whole character of the dispatch, entirely vitiates the claim of the newspaper indulging in such a practice to be the authentic record of contemporary history."

"Authentic record of contemporary history" indeed! The "perfectly innocuous" method when "practised with discretion," is as Mr. Stead well knows, exercised by every news-editor in London, and for the most part even more unscrupulously than by the *Irish World* man. Among the worst offenders are the *Pall Mall* and its evening rivals; while the one paper on which the "innocuous" method is least apparent is the much-abused *Times*. No! it is not only a few out-of-the-way papers or over-enterprising journals, as we Socialists know to our cost, the news-editors of which embody the "dry bones" of fact in the "flesh and blood" of an over-active fancy!

And as for the "authentic record," this hardly looks like it:

*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 24th.  
"Lord Derby is, I hope, not going out of public life altogether. England can ill spare the active services of such clear-headed and independent peers as the Lord of Knowsley."

*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 25th.  
"Lord Derby's chronic inability to make up his mind seems to have followed him. . . . In Lord Derby's case it is, no doubt, only another instance of the diseased scepticism of intellect."

Journalists, like the members of all other trades and professions in these evil days, are, we know, crippled and corrupted by the economic conditions of their calling; but those of them who "set up" to be better than their neighbours must expect to be more severely judged than their "unregenerate" fellows, just as is the psalm-singing sweater or the lay-preaching company-promoter. Mr. Stead must really cool his fiery indignation until he proves his own superiority to the conditions that make journalism what it is.

Nor, as we have said, are his evening rivals, democratic or otherwise, beyond reproach. Does not even the *Star* embroider? Has it not an "Artist, Unknown" whose name is less well than widely known among those who care anything for art, and who, under a specious covering of democratic cant, endeavours to conceal his presumptuous ignorance and morbid spite? Can it not preach Socialism one day and praise Broadhurst or Bradlaugh for their moderation on the next? Has it not been known to denounce a landlord (in Ireland) on the front page for exacting his rent, and a tenant (in England) on the back page for the non-payment of his?

But all these are little things—"legitimate business," and in the "ordinary way of trade." It is only when they are found out that they matter. In a state of society like that we live under, where the

hurry-scurry of competition is so severe, and where a poor journalist has to please so many people, or at least to avoid offending them—shareholders, advertisers, readers, and political patrons—the wonder is that he has even a few rags of honesty left wherewith to drape his naked wickedness—or wicked nakedness. It is only when he would persuade one that those rags are a prophet's mantle or the gown of a grand inquisitor that one's rage rises and one feels inclined to fling the "contumelious stone." S.

## THE ENGLISH REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, 1815 TO 1817.

### SPA-FIELDS RIOTS AND DERBYSHIRE INSURRECTION.

(Continued from p. 138.)

WHILE this is going on the riots still continue in Suffolk and Norfolk, and rioters are even beginning to advance into the Fen country. At Cambridge, the mayor and respectable citizens are much alarmed at seeing strange groups of countrymen loitering in the market-place armed with large and heavy sticks. A cry of panic goes through the town; these must be the Fen rioters. So, as it was in France in the Great Revolution, when the cry of "The Brigands are coming" rang through the land, the valiant shopkeepers of Cambridge formed themselves, not into a National Guard, but were sworn in as special constables to the number of three hundred, and Cambridge is saved from imminent riot and pillage. Thus panic spreads far and wide. That these people have some cause for their panic is made evident by some events that occur a few days afterwards. The people of Littleport, aided by some of the Suffolk rioters, gather in the night and attack the house of the Rev. Mr. Vachel. The reverend gentleman meets them at the door with a loaded pistol, but he is rushed upon and disarmed, and is soon flying over the fen country with his wife and daughters. It may surprise some of you that the people should attack ministers of the gospel and shopkeepers, but those who know anything of rural life know very well that these people are among the most brutal of village tyrants, and the only surprise is that they got off so lightly. The Rev. Vachel is also a country magistrate, another good reason for popular detestation. Well, the rioters are now in possession, the house of the reverend gentleman is pillaged, and they levy contributions of food and money from the respectable inhabitants. The Littleport rioters then start for Ely, a quiet cathedral town standing in the midst of the marshes, which even in these days of railroads and telegraphs carries one back into the distant past. These dangerous rioters are armed with every deadly weapon they can find. At Ely they are joined by the lower classes, and the respectable inhabitants are persuaded to part with a good deal of portable property. Butchers, bakers, grocers, and millers hasten with alacrity to supply the hungry rioters with a good store of victual in case a worse thing befall them. One confiding miller, a Mr. Richards, advances them £50 without the slightest security. Having thus spoiled the Egyptians the rioters return home.

Meanwhile, the yeomanry and troops are gathering, and advancing upon the lair of the insurgents. Littleport is surrounded; the insurgents retreat into the houses, from whence they fire on the troops. For a few minutes a sharp conflict is kept up, but the rebels at last give way and flee in all directions. They are pursued mercilessly by the cavalry, and seventy-three prisoners and sixty guns are captured by the friends of law-'n'-order. Five young men are afterwards hanged as the leaders in this revolt of hunger; they die with firmness and courage.

The effect of these disturbances was seen a few days afterwards, for at a meeting of the Lord Lieutenant and magistrates of the county of Suffolk, it was resolved, "That the most patient and careful attention should be given, with a view of tracing the causes of these disorders, and of relieving, as far as circumstances will permit, the present distresses of the labouring poor." It is strange that these gentlemen could not think of this before the people were forced into revolt by hunger and starvation. It seems that riots have their uses after all.

After the disturbances in Norfolk, the wicked pitmen on the Tyne begin to give trouble. It does not appear that they burnt any houses or broke any windows, but they had the fearful impudence to go on strike for higher wages, but fortunately, through the prompt and vigorous action of the magistrates, aided by two troops of cavalry, this sedition was nipped in the bud. Eight of the leaders were taken into custody and committed to prison, and the strikers who had dared to complain that their wages were inadequate, taking into consideration the high price of bread, were driven back like slaves to their work. And this in a country that talked over patriotic dinner-tables of its boasted freedom!

But despite the laudable exertions of the magistrates, the Eastern Counties are still in a very unquiet state. There are riots at Downham and Southey, where the labourers insist upon 2s. a day for their labour and fix the price of bread. Troops of yeomanry are hurried hither and thither to quell these smouldering embers of insurrection. Numerous arrests are made, and droves of prisoners are brought into Norwich. The insurrection has spread to Essex, where bands of men are marching about armed with axes, saws, and spades, and smashing machinery in every direction.

At Halstead a furious riot breaks out, the people liberating four prisoners who had been lodged in the House of Correction for machine-

breaking. A police constable takes refuge from their vengeance in the shop of a local tradesman, the shop is furiously attacked and every window smashed to pieces. The people of the town are joined by friends from surrounding villages, who are armed with bludgeons, pitchforks, and other agricultural implements. The yeomanry, a force composed of slave-drivers, landlords, and farmers, is called out; the riot act is read, and the crowd is charged several times, but without effect, the cavalry recoiling before these desperate mutineers, who, entrenched in the churchyard amid the tombstones, do so bespatter them with brickbats, stones, and other missiles, that the yeomanry flee before the rioters, and window-breaking and attacks upon the houses of the middle-classes go on triumphantly. It isn't till the next day, when troops arrive from Colchester, that the riot subsides.

In Devon there are incendiary fires, and the whole town of Honiton is thrown into panic by their frequent occurrence. The watch patrols the streets throughout the night, and large vessels are kept filled with water stationed at frequent intervals in the streets. This, however, does not prevent a large farmhouse being burnt to the ground about a mile from the town.

An amusing illustration of the fearful funk into which the respectable classes were thrown at this time, is furnished by an incident that occurred at Maidenhead on July the 5th. The authorities of this small town were thrown into a terrible state of alarm by hearing that some miners were approaching, and dragging a coal waggon filled with coals. There being no work for them, they had adopted this means of soliciting the contributions of the charitable. It appears they had dragged this waggon all the way from Staffordshire. Now you would have thought there was little to be alarmed at in this, yet the news reaching London police officials were horribly frightened. Bow Street runners were sent to Maidenhead, the military were put under arms, special constables were sworn in, and all because some forty men were dragging a waggon of coal to London. The miners were met at Maidenhead thickets by the combined forces of the law, and were warned that they must not come any further or the consequences might be serious. The business ended by the magistrates of Maidenhead buying the coals and giving the miners a present of money, and the colliers returned back to Staffordshire. Several other parties were met with and sent home in a similar way.

On the 20th of July a terrific storm broke over England, with thunder and lightning, and one of the heaviest showers of rain ever known. Floods swept in torrents over the land, carrying away hay and corn, and destroying the crops in all directions. Thus the country was menaced with famine in the coming winter. But already matters were bad enough in the iron districts; factories are closed, and multitudes of workers wander crying for relief. Charity was exhausted, and many families were forced to eat cabbage stalks and the refuse of their little cottage gardens, the only food they could obtain. It was evident that matters would go from bad to worse in the winter that was coming.

The spirit of revolt is spreading far and wide in England, and on the 25th of August the prisoners in Newgate break out into sudden rebellion. A person visiting the jail loses his watch, a very natural occurrence in those days, when the prisoners were confined in a large common room during the day where their friends could see them, only being locked up in separate cells at night. The keeper orders the prisoners and their friends to be searched, but these men revolt against this indignity, and expel the officers and turnkeys of the prison from the wards in which they are confined; they tear up the iron railings of the stair-ways for weapons, and barricade the entrance to their wards with the prison furniture. The keepers fire some shots, but fear to attack these desperate insurgents. The jail is surrounded by a strong force of constables to prevent the prisoners escaping over the roof, or breaking through the walls of the jail into the street. They do attempt to break through into Warwick Lane, but the walls are too thick and they are ultimately forced to surrender by pangs of hunger on August 26th. Thirty of the most prominent of the rebels are picked out and placed in solitary confinement.

A band of robbers is captured at Saffron Walden, Essex, on the 12th of October. It is admitted by the ordinary press of the time that it is poverty that has forced them to this irregular method of living, for the poor men in the neighbourhood cannot earn higher wages than 6d. or 8d. a-day. These robbers were in the habit of attacking the houses of farmers and gentlemen, and in the course of their operations one man had been shot in his house. The band numbered twelve altogether, and a man, his wife, and three sons were among the number. Many worthy people were very much shocked at the levity and indifference displayed by these rebels against law-'n'-order upon their arrest.

On October 16th, some Luddites, disguised and with blackened faces, appear at the village of Loughboro, near Leicester, and smash numerous lace-making machines that were producing shabby goods and being worked under price. The leader of this mysterious band addresses the workmen employed in the factory, and tells them that if they can tell him where there are any other machines being worked under price they will go and serve them in the same way. Luddism evidently contained in it the elements of modern trade unionism. It must be remembered that at this time combinations for raising wages among working-men were forbidden by law, and that in consequence they always took a secret form. Any man joining in a combination, however peaceful and orderly, could be sent and were sent to prison for two or three months. Trade unionism was yet in its infancy, and, in fact, barely existed except in a very temporary and badly organised form. Despite these laws strikes occur, though they are usually

treats riots and rebellion and are put down by all the force at the command of the government.

At this time there is a big strike among the men at the Tredegar Ironworks, Newport, who determine that as hard work only brings starvation, they might as well starve without work, and on the 21st of October they are out on strike. The strikers march through mountain passes to Merthyr Tydvil, intending to bring out their comrades who are employed at factories there. The magistrates at Merthyr Tydvil swear in special constables, and, arming them with pikes, station them in a narrow pass in the mountains to oppose the onward march of the strikers. The two opposing forces come face to face, and the strikers charge on the specials, who bolt, leaving their weapons in the hands of the insurgents. The strikers march on to Tydvil, are joined by the workmen there, and extinguish every blast furnace throughout the town. The strike spreads over the whole district, and the strikers at last amount to some 12,000 men. The military are called out, but are used simply to prevent the strike spreading, and the strikers are at last forced by hunger to return to their work, and yet the rich man's press owns that the strikers could hardly find subsistence at their low rates of wages.

D. J. NICOLL.

(To be continued.)

## REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING MAY 18, 1889.

12	Mon.	1539. Suppression of monasteries in England. Strafford beheaded. 1794. Madame Elizabeth guillotined. 1796. Babeuf's conspiracy suppressed. 1809. Joseph Hanson, Esq., sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined £100 for "aiding and abetting the weavers of Manchester in a conspiracy to raise their wages." 1839. Outbreak at Paris.
13	Tue.	1848. Insurrection at Vienna. 1872. Moritz Hartmann died.
14	Wed.	1645. Battle of Naseby. 1649. Dr. Dorislaus assassinated at the Hague. 1820. Henry Grattan died. 1885. Louis Riel taken prisoner.
15	Thur.	1723. Christopher Layer hanged for high treason. 1800. James Hadfield fires at George III. in Drury Lane Theatre. 1820. Henry Hunt sentenced for sedition. 1847. Daniel O'Connell died. 1848. Trial of Smith O'Brien for sedition. 1871. Russian police armed with revolvers. 1881. Second secret press of the <i>Will of the People</i> captured with bloodshed.
16	Fri.	1771. Robert Owen born. 1848. Trial of T. F. Meagher and John Mitchell for sedition. 1871. Owen Centenary Festival in London. 1871. Vendome column destroyed in Paris. 1882. Prosecution of the <i>Freiheit</i> for an article on Phoenix Park murders.
17	Sat.	1802. Action of John Hevey against Major Sirr for assault and false imprisonment, Dublin. 1826. Notice "to the friends of the Social System" that New Harmony is over-crowded and no more can be received. 1880. Trial of Dr. Weimar, Hero as a Doctor of the Russo-Turkish War, for assisting Solovieff in attempt on Alexander II.; sentenced to 20 years in mines; died there, 1882.
18	Sun.	1756. War declared against the King of France by George II., "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." 1839. Riot at Glasgow. 1843. Monster meeting for Repeal at Charleville, Ireland; 300,000 said to be present.

## WORN-OUT MACHINES.

HERE is a pretty fair specimen of the educational focus of editors of the capitalistic press, who undertake to answer their correspondents on social matters. In the *Family Herald* dated Saturday, May 4th, appears the following:

"FIRE-HOSE.—It is true that some firms cast aside their old servants with less compassion than they would bestow on an old horse; and we are sorry that you have such gloomy forebodings. As things go, your wages are not bad, and you would be mad to risk the loss of your situation. Take time, compose a plain simple statement of your plans regarding leather gear, and send it to one secretary at a time. There is no hurry, and you may even introduce yourself to the locomotive superintendent at your junction. But be very wary; for employers rarely care to retain the services of a man after he has once shown signs of being unsettled. Mind, above all things, that you cannot afford to nourish personal pique. No man on earth is necessary; and you may easily drift off into the forlorn host of the unemployed if you once exhibit the least temper or resentment at one of the slights which the best of us must sometimes endure."

The above, to speak plain, means that the poor "old" servant should sacrifice all manhood, and cringe and crawl to an exploiter that has had very likely the best of his days. How very funny to a Socialist the last sentence reads, "No man on earth is necessary," etc. To be logical, perhaps the best thing that could happen would be that the man who penned such an absurdity should go and hang himself, and prove to the world that he means what he says. We of the Socialist camp shall still go on preaching discontent, and old machines and young machines who are suffering from exploitation on all hands can take heart, for there is still left enough manhood on the part of Socialists for the carrying out of the entire abolition of the opportunities of masters to show spleen and spite on those men, or even women, who care to show what we understand as an expression of discontent, as against the above statement, an "exhibition of temper."

WM. BLUNDELL.

Individualism is only a tenable creed if it is thorough-going and consistent, if it bases itself upon first principles. To pretend to individualism while upholding all the worst encroachments upon individuality, in the shape of robbery from the common stock, with its consequent restriction of individual liberty to the right of starving in the public highway, is a sham, and a delusion.—(Grant Allen, on "Individualism and Socialism," *Contemporary Review*, May, 1889).

## REPUBLICS EN FÊTE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 29TH, AND PARIS MAY 6TH, 1889.

STAND back, you Emperors and Kings!

Back—back, from out our way!  
Of great Republics now Earth rings,  
And Presidents, to-day.  
You've had your innings far too long,  
And henceforth you must learn  
Free-chosen rulers, wise and strong,  
To-day will have their turn.  
The many have both votes and eyes  
To will no fools shall play  
With laws and rights we've learned to prize;—  
Back, kings, from out our way!

Yes, we remember Athens rose  
To greatness with no kings,  
And, ere her sunburst knew its close,  
What glory from her springs!  
Thoughts that her freemen spoke endure  
And rule us here to-day:  
Ah! had her chainless days been sure,  
How long had been her sway!  
But hers was but the life of towns  
That Philip's hordes could slay;  
Now emperors dread republics' frowns,—  
'Tis kings that cringe to-day.

Rome, free, was first in strength and fame;  
Her freedom was her might;  
'Twas when her sons but slaves became  
That rule from her took flight.  
Republican, her awful word  
Shook empires to the dust;  
A slave, she dared not grasp the sword  
'Neath tyrants' frowns and lust.  
She fell, to teach us, wise at last,  
To loathe imperial sway.  
The days for emperors are past,—  
Back, kings, from out our way!

Remember Italy's great time,  
When her republics rose,  
When Florence and Milan, sublime,  
Could scoff at Freedom's foes;  
How Switzers, free, struck for Man's rights,  
Won well, with blood and steel;  
How Marston Moor's and Naseby's fights  
Enthroned our commonweal;  
But Cromwell died, and with him past  
Our kingless rule away,  
Our first Republic, not our last;  
Back, kings, from out our way.

Paris, this hour thine eyes are lit,  
Bright with a joy divine,  
As France recalls, with memories fit,  
Her days of '89.  
Then, like a Samsen, she arose,  
Defeat to kings to deal,  
And hurled a crowned head 'mongst her foes,  
And levelled his bastille;  
Kings and you emperors, shun to speak  
The hate you fain would say;  
To-day, Republics are not weak;  
They're fawned upon to-day.

And thou too, thou of fifty States,  
Of nations yet to be,  
Laugh at the Old World's sneers and hates;  
What are they now to thee?  
The flag thy Washington flung out,  
Stream high its banded bars;  
To-day, thy sixty millions shout  
Beneath the stripes and stars.  
Speak smoothly, Bismark, to the power  
That law, to earth, shall say,  
Republic, that o'er all shall tower;  
Back, kings, from out its way.

Yet, O Republics, hold it true,  
Your rule we only prize,  
Because we surely look to you,  
Than kings, to be more wise;  
We throne you not for empty fuss,  
But that your rule shall give  
A fairer, dearer life to us,  
That all may nobly live;  
From all, for all, your power you hold  
To bring man's better day;  
That Earth may know its age of gold,  
Back, kings, from out our way.

Greenwich, S.E.

W. C. BENNETT.

In every country which enjoys the European system of civilisation, the right of property has ever been in a state of evolution, always tending to give a greater degree of independence to the individual owner; in other words, the evolution has always worked in favour of individual egotism. Who can say that the evolution is now complete, or that we have yet realised the highest ideal system in the disposition of our property? A progressive evolution is for every society one of the conditions of existence. The right of proprietorship cannot, therefore, remain stationary.—*Charles Letourneau*.



HAVE YOU NOT HEARD HOW IT HAS GONE WITH MANY A CAUSE BEFORE NOW? FIRST, FEW MEN HEARD IT; NEXT, MOST MEN CONTEMN IT; LASTLY, ALL MEN ACCEPT IT—AND THE CAUSE IS WON

Communications invited on Social Questions. They should be written on one side of the paper, addressed to the Editors, 13 Farringdon Rd., E.C., and accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication. As all articles are signed, no special significance attaches to them because of their position in these pages: None to be taken as more than in a general manner expressing the views of the League as a body, except it be so explicitly declared by the Editors. Rejected MSS. only returned if a stamped directed envelope is forwarded with them. Subscriptions.—For Europe and United States, including postage, per year, 6s. six months, 3s.; three months, 1s. 6d. Business communications to be addressed to Manager of the COMMONWEAL, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C. Remittances in Postal Orders or halfpenny stamps.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. J.—The question you raise is an old one; on Feb. 16, 1845, at the Finsbury Institution, Goswell Road, Mr. William Cooper lectured "On the Writings of that Eminent Social Reformer, Charles Dickens, Esq.," and the discussion afterwards was on "Are the writings of Dickens in accordance with the philosophy of Robert Owen?"

A. L. (AUTONOMIE), and others.—If you pay no heed to our oft-repeated requests, and send in reports and notices too late, you can hardly expect their insertion.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Notes on News	MORRIS and SPARLING 145
The English Revolutionary Movement, 1815 to 1817: Spa-Fields Riots and Derbyshire Insurrection (continued)	D. J. NICOLL 146
Revolutionary Calendar	147
Worn-out Machines	W. B. 147
Republics en Fete	W. C. BENNETT 147
The Sugar Trade	J. SKETCHLEY 148
In the United States	H. F. CHARLES 149
The Labour Struggle	150
International Notes	VICTOR DAVE 150
Executive Announcements, Reports, Lecture Diary, and Notices of Meetings	151
Advertisements, New Publications, etc., etc.	152

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday May 8.

ENGLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY
Church Reformer	Boston—Woman's Journal	SWITZERLAND
Justice	Investigator	Arbeiterstimme
Labour Elector	Chicago—Knights of Labor	ITALY
Labour Tribune	Detroit—Der Arme Teufel	Rome—L'Emancipazione
London—Freie Presse	Fort Worth (Tex)—South West	Milan—Il Fascio Operaio
Postal Service Gazette	Milwaukee—National Reformer	SPAIN
Railway Review	San Francisco Arbeiter-Zeitung	Madrid—El Socialista
Social Demokrat	S. F. Coast Seamen's Journal	PORTUGAL
Unity	Valley Falls (Kan.)—Lucifer	Lisbon—O Protesto Operario
Worker's Friend	FRANCE	GERMANY
INDIA	Le Parti Ouvrier (daily)	Berlin—Volks Tribune
Bankipore—Behar Herald	Le Proletariat	AUSTRIA
Madras—People's Friend	La Revolté	Wien—Gleichheit
UNITED STATES	Pobudka	Brunn—Arbeiterstimme
New York—Der Sozialist	Lille—Le Cri du Travailleur	DENMARK
Freiheit	HOLLAND	Social-Demokraten
Truthseeker	Hague—Recht voor Allen	SWEDEN
Volkszeitung	BEELGIUM	Stockholm, Social-Demokraten
Jewish Volkszeitung	Ghent—Vooruit	Goteborg—Folkets Rost
Workmen's Advocate	Antwerp—De Werker	WEST INDIES
	Liege—L'Avenir	Cuba—El Productor

THE SUGAR TRADE.

FOR several years an agitation has been going on in reference to the sugar trade of the country. That agitation at the present time is assuming large proportions in different parts of England and Scotland, and is likely to become more intensified very shortly. The rise in the price of sugar of some 30 per cent. which has already taken place, and the further rise that is sure to follow, is creating great uneasiness among numbers of the poorer classes, whose enjoyment of the common necessaries is always too limited.

Again, large numbers of the working classes have been led, by some means, to approve and support the present policy of the Tory Government in favour of the abolition of the so-called bounties, under the impression that the sugar industry of Great Britain has been and is being ruined by the importation of what is called bounty-fed sugar from the Continent. We are also assured that our West Indies are being ruined, and that if the bounty system is not got rid of, the British empire will go to the dogs. For years past we have been told that the sugar trade is declining, and that thousands of men were out of employment in consequence. It is necessary therefore to enquire into the truth of these statements, to see how far they are true and how far they are false.

To begin with, we must bear in mind that we do not produce the raw material, either for cane or for beet-root sugar, and that our

refineries must therefore depend on foreign importations. Let us therefore take the quantity of raw sugar imported and the amount retained exclusively for refining:

	Imported and retained for home consumption.	Net for refining.
1855	... cwts. 7,259,148	... cwts. 6,451,331
1860	... " 8,506,882	... " 7,529,960
1865	... " 9,878,933	... " 8,685,279
1870	... " 11,542,937	... " 10,405,311
1875	... " 14,807,628	... " 12,711,386
1880	... " 15,722,532	... " 13,061,938
1883	... " 18,516,416	... " 16,321,447
1886	... " 14,621,414	... " 11,952,560

Here we have a decline on 1886, but take the two next years. Net consumption of the United Kingdom:

1886.	1887.	1888.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1,146,414	1,173,338	1,182,618

Here we have an enormous increase in the quantity imported and retained for home consumption, also in the quantity for refining purposes. This does not include the sugar used in brewing, etc.

But it is contended that the rapid development of beet-root sugar is destroying the cane-sugar trade. The rapid development of the beet-root none deny, but that it has destroyed the cane-sugar trade is not true, as the following will show. Imports of

	Raw cane sugar.	Beet-root sugar.
1855	... cwts. 6,952,122	... cwts. 372,011
1865	... " 9,280,728	... " 963,796
1875	... " 14,105,968	... " 2,158,743
1880	... " 11,803,097	... " 5,198,516
1882	... " 14,534,870	... " 5,304,355
1883	... " 11,949,337	... " 8,417,299
1886	... " 9,359,523	... " 6,774,560

And taking the estimated production of the whole world for 1889, we have the following:

Raw Cane Sugar.	Raw Beetroot Sugar.
Tons.	Tons.
2,432,000	2,808,000

But it is objected that the increase in our imports of raw cane sugar is from foreign countries and not from British possessions. Undoubtedly such is the case. But we import the raw material for many of our textile trades, and do not reject it because it comes from foreign countries. Then as far as the West Indies are concerned, the planters there (largely non-resident) have been complaining for at least half a century. In 1840 a Committee of the Commons reported that "Our West Indian colonists enjoyed a monopoly on the sugar imported into the United Kingdom of 6½d. per lb., equal to a tax of £6,000,000 a-year. That, including the interest on the £20,000,000 we paid them for the abolition of slavery, we were paying them £7,000,000 a-year to induce them to take £3,000,000 worth of our manufactured goods." And how was that monopoly secured. By an import duty of 24s. per cwt., which operated as follows:

	Price per cwt.	Duty per cwt.	Per cent. of duty.
Common raw sugar	... 25s.	... 24s.	... 96
Middle quality	... 28s.	... 24s.	... 86
Fine	... 37s.	... 24s.	... 65
Double refined	... 70s.	... 24s.	... 34

Here we see the rich paid a duty of 34 per cent., the workers a duty of 96 or 86 per cent. Shall we restore that monopoly which worked such ruin and oppression in years gone by? We condemn non-residence on the part of landlords, Irish or others; and we have to some extent got rid of non-residence in the State Church; and shall we legislate for the aggrandisement (by re-enacting a monopoly) of a gang of non-resident West Indian planters?

We are told that the present agitation is largely due to the action of the sugar-refiners of London and Liverpool. Is, then, the trade of either of those towns declining? is it even stationary? What are the facts of the case? Let us see, taking the years

	1840.		1880.		1883.	
	No. of refineries.	Output. Tons.	No. of refineries.	Output. Tons.	No. of refineries.	Output. Tons.
London	30	137,280	15	191,000	15	260,000
Liverpool	13	85,280	12	205,000	10	250,000

True, complaints come from Bristol, and even from Greenock. But the latter town has not much to complain of. In 1840 the number of refineries there were 17, and the output 126,880 tons per annum. In 1880, number of refineries 10, and the yearly output 241,000 tons. In 1883 the number was 9, and the output that year 237,000 tons. At Bristol there has been a decrease in the production. And why? Simply because they adhere to the old mode of manufacture. Yet we are told by Parliamentary Paper 325, 1884, p. 55, that the two refineries there have done fairly well throughout, and that while the freight to Liverpool of beet is 12s. 6d. per ton, and to the Clyde 15s., it is only 7s. 6d. to Bristol; and that there is room in Bristol for another refinery, if started on modern principles, etc. Taking Great Britain as a whole, we find the following:

	1840.		1880.		1883.	
	No. of refineries.	Output. Tons.	No. of refineries.	Output. Tons.	No. of refineries.	Output. Tons.
	66 or 67	423,120	39	700,000	36	816,000

Then it is complained that we import large quantities of refined sugar, and that such imports ought to be restricted, if not prohibited.

It is quite true we do import refined sugar. It is equally true that we export (of British produce) refined sugar. And the imports and the exports fluctuate in different years, and will continue to do so.

	Imports of refined sugar into United Kingdom.	Exports of refined sugar (of British produce) from United Kingdom.
1877	171,000 tons	56,000 tons
1880	152,000 "	48,000 "
1883	162,000 "	58,000 "

We hear a great deal about our imports, but not a word about our exports.

Let us now take the question of Labour. When I have heard it stated that tens of thousands were out of work as a consequence of our cheap sugar importations, I have always inquired where and when were these tens of thousands employed. The gullibility of John Bull is a very elastic quality, and he has been gulled pretty well with regard to the sugar industry of Great Britain. Not only has the quantity of British produce increased enormously, but the number of the employed has also increased very largely. True the number employed has not increased in proportion to the increase in the output. In the sugar trade, as in every other department of production, labour-saving machinery is the rule, and will continue to be so. But in the sugar trade the number has continually increased, and is increasing year by year. Take the following from the census returns:

No.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1884.
Employed.....	2,820	3,756	3,833	4,484	5,200

Place these figures by the side of the following, and then ask the question, What has the sugar industry to complain of? By the census returns for 1881 we find the number employed were in the

	1871.	1881.	Decrease.
Silk Trade.....	80,132	60,595	19,537
Hosiery Trade.....	44,203	38,823	5,380
Glove Trade.....	22,590	15,524	7,066
Gun Trade.....	11,576	7,741	3,835
Lace Trade.....	48,383	44,144	4,239
Shoe Trade (1861).....	246,493	216,557	29,937
Farmers.....	249,907	223,943	25,964
Market Gardeners.....	98,069	65,882	32,187
Agricultural Labourers.....	963,348	870,798	92,550

In all these trades production increased, while the number employed decreased. But in the sugar trade there was an increase in both.

In a Parliamentary paper issued in 1881 (No. 317), at page 14, we have the following:—No. 7, Men and boys per 100 tons (soft sugar) output per week; if output not exceeding 400 tons per week, 35 men and boys per 100 tons; if output over 400 tons and not exceeding 800 tons, 30 men and boys per 100 tons; if output over 800 tons and not exceeding 12,000 tons, 25 men and boys per 100 tons.

Thus we find that the greater the production, proportionately, the less the number employed. We also find that whereas in 1868 the average output per man was 126 tons per annum, in 1880 the average was 173 tons.

Now as to the gain to the people by cheap sugar. In the Parliamentary paper, No. 325, page 52, we have a very important table. Taking the years 1871 to 1883 inclusive, we have it shown that the average reduction in the price of sugar was 2s. 6d. per cwt.; that the yearly saving rose from £1,646,948 in 1871 to £2,706,808 in 1883; and that the total saving during the thirteen years was £28,290,459. Then we must take into account the jam and the confectionery trades, so largely developed during the last twenty years, and due almost entirely to cheap sugar, and which give employment to some 75,000 persons.

Looking at the whole subject, I am surprised that any man, and especially any one claiming to speak on behalf of the working-classes, should support a reactionary policy for the further aggrandisement of a mere handful of capitalists belonging to the sugar industry. Not that I am in favour of the bounty system; far otherwise. But that is a matter for the consideration of the bounty-paying nations, and not for us. And the strangest thing is, that even working-men should be found foolish enough to go in for dear sugar to enrich the capitalist class, and to support a government in its reactionary policy—a government ready to drag England at the heels of the European despots, and to execute the orders of the Continental despots.

J. SKETCHLEY.

**BUSINESS NOWADAYS.**—Employer (to new clerk): This package of money you've just counted is two half-crowns short. New clerk: How do you know? You said you hadn't counted the money.—"I said that to test your honesty. I hardly know what to do about it."—"I can help you out; you take me into partnership, and I'll do the stealing for the firm and you can do the lying, and we'll make things hum."

**AN EXPLANATION.**—Several comrades in the North having expressed surprise at the absence of F. Kitz from the Blackstone Edge Demonstration, it is thought advisable to insert the following explanation. Some weeks ago, a Mr. J. M. Hutchison wrote on behalf of the organizing committee to the Socialist League, asking them to send a delegate to represent the Socialist League at the meeting; F. Kitz was elected, and his expenses guaranteed. Suddenly it was discovered by Mr. Hutchison, on April 30th, that there would be too many speakers, and, as funds were low, F. Kitz had better not attend, and the epistle containing this notification was signed, "Yours fraternally, John M. Hutchison." To that letter a reply was sent, stating that no expense would fall upon the organizing committee, as the cost of the League's delegate would be paid by the Socialist League, and that the real reasons had better have been stated for the exclusion of the League delegate. Since then there has been no more letters from "Yours fraternally, J. Hutchison."

## IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE American Federation of Labour has issued charters for 130 organizers. Several general organizers will be kept on the road all the time, while others will devote their time to certain localities.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, which has lately seceded from the Knights of Labour, has obtained a charter from the American Federation of Labour. This Union has thirty-seven local branches scattered through the shoe-making districts.

The cigar-makers are in a bad way. Work is very scarce, the pay miserable, and plenty of non-union men about. Some cigar-makers are forced to work for wages as low as 4 dols. a week, and the "iron scabs" as the men are calling the cigar-making machines, is rapidly making work harder to secure.

Major Roche of Chicago left office on the 15th inst., and his last official act was the reinstatement of Ex-Captain of the Police, Michael J. Schaak, and yet we were told by the present "boodling" editors of Spies' old paper, the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, that one of the reasons why they supported Roche and his party, was that he had suspended Schaak. O shade of Spies!

Blacklisting has killed a prominent labour agitator. On Thursday, the 17th of this month, a friend of Charles Turcell, a New York Knight of Labour, called at the latter's home and found him lying unconscious on his bed. He had taken a dose of morphia, and died about midnight the same day. Turcell, who had been a clothing salesman, lost his job in July last year, and has been unable to get work since, owing to being blacklisted by all employers of labour. Only a few days before his death he told a friend:—"Whenever I feel that I am likely to become a burden to my friends or the world in general I shall leave it." He was a widower, and left four children. Turcell belonged to the conservative wing in the Knights of Labour, and was an active opponent of the Home Club, the Radical faction in District Assembly 49, New York. If Conservative agitators are treated in this way, what can we expect will be done unto the Radicals. Blacklisting, it appears, indeed, has more effect than boycotting.

To expect sympathy with poverty from a Yankee would surely be demanding too much, but anyhow, I hardly thought it possible that even Yankees would be low-minded enough to utilize poverty to provide them with "pleasure." However, I have been in error. Some days ago the plutocrats of Spencer, Mass, held at the town hall a "poverty ball." Each participant in this "grand" affair wore the most sadly dilapidated garments imaginable, and "poverty" is said to have been the air of the evening. The dancing orders were printed on shoe tags, and the menu on fringed brown paper. At midnight the gormandising began with the finest viands, furnished by the most noted purveyor of the town. This was no poverty affair. Of course, anything is possible in a country where everything is conducted on the "Sand-the-sugar-and-come-to-prayer" plan. And yet people dare to speak about the horrors of a revolution! Indeed, what's to be wondered at is, considering the brutality and the provoking attitude of ruling classes, that there are so few revolutionary "horrors." If every poor man, when his chance comes, "would do unto others as has been done unto him," how—well, my experience in life suggests things to me too ghastly to allow the subject to be pursued any further.

Herbert Spencer is reported to have written to a friend in Chicago that he does not think the "railroad morals" and policy of the United States any worse than those of England. President Adams, of the Union Pacific, a short while ago, in a lecture delivered at Boston, Mass., declared that the "morals" of American railroads were based on the plan, "Let him take who has the power, and let him keep who can." Now, if American railroads are so bad, how bad must the English be? It appears to me it is a case of "pot and kettle." Mr. Spencer says he has put himself at the head of a railroad reform league in England, as he claims that there has been more corruption by railroads in the House of Commons during the past ten years than has taken place in federal and State legislatures in the United States during the entire history of railroads. There are, he adds, over 180 members of Parliament who are simply the agents of railroads and similar corporations. Most of these are lawyers who owe their election to the roads they serve. These people serve their masters and supporters of new projects, and make no *sub rosa* statement of the number of votes they can command in the House, but proclaim it openly. And yet English revolutionary Socialists are seriously asked to reform this den of thieves, or, anyhow, to use it as a means of propaganda. Touch pitch and you get dirty!

The triangular fight between Claus Spreckels, jun., the California Sugar King, the Sugar Trust, and the peoples of the States of New York and California proceeds merrily.

It will be remembered by the readers of the *Commonweal* that some time ago Judge Barrett decided that by joining the trust the North River Sugar Company had violated its charter. A receiver of the Company was in consequence appointed. Two more suits are pending against the trust, viz., of the people of California against the American Sugar Refining Company at San Francisco, and of the people of New York against the Havemeyer and Elder Company at New York. All at once it was discovered that both companies had assigned to three individual members of the trust, and that the suits, in consequence, most likely will be dismissed. The trust, apparently, is preparing for stormy weather. Mr. Havemeyer, the leading man in the concern, when interviewed about the affair, coolly said, "We have to get there somehow. The trust, under some form or other, has come to stay." Of course, the people will gradually find out that trusts cannot be killed by law, and that it is nonsensical on their part to furnish the fighting forces in a battle between two would-be monopolists in the struggle for supremacy. Spreckels, who desires to bring the trust to his terms, has discovered that the legal machinery is too ponderous to stifle this octopus; so he is trying the "help yourself" method. He is building large refineries on the Atlantic seashore, and, what is more, he is trying to corner his antagonist by cornering all the raw sugar. It is reported that he quietly sent his agents to Cuba, the West India Islands, Demerara, and Brazil, and has bought up the greatest part of the present crop. There is only a very small stock of raw sugar on hand. It is also said that it is Claus's plan "to turn toward Europe the tide of his great sugar production for the next few weeks, and, while pocketing the profit on the rise there, the United States will be left practically without sugar. Just as prices begin to lower in Europe, and have reached the highest figure in the States, he will cut off the supply abroad, and sell at his figures his stuff in the home market." His friends say he can keep up this game of see-saw all through the summer. He will have conquered the trust, make a fortune, and the people—that stupid crew—will pay the bill.

Boston, Mass., April 22, 1889.

HENRY F. GARLAND.



## THE LABOUR STRUGGLE.

## BRITAIN.

The pipe-moulders employed by Cochran and Co., near Middlesbro', have been conceded an advance of 7½ per cent.

The strike of ironworkers at Millom and Askam, which has lasted about ten weeks, shows no sign of coming to an end.

The London Society of Compositors have resolved to send two delegates to the Paris International Congress in July. One of them is A. G. Cook, their librarian and a member of the London School Board.

The Cigar-Makers' Mutual Association have been taking a vote on the eight-hours question, with the following result: eight-hours working day, 324 for, 155 against; obtaining it through parliament, 229 for, 101 against.

**CARPET MAKER'S WAGES.**—The Master Carpet Maker's Association has given notice of a 20 per cent. reduction in wages on piece goods, and 10 per cent. on "square." The reduction will be resisted at Dewsbury and Heckmondwike.

**BARNSELY BUILDERS.**—The masons and bricklayers of Barnsley and district struck work last week, with the view of enforcing an advance in wages of 3d., to make the price 8d. per hour. The masters offered 7½d. The bosses have now conceded the demands of the men.

**WELSH IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.**—The proprietors of the Ebbw Vale Company on Saturday, advanced the wages of the whole of the iron and steel workers in their employ 5 per cent. The proprietors of the Cyfartha and Dowlais Iron and Steel Works have granted their men an advance of 7½ per cent.

**TYNE ENGINEERS.**—At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Federal Board, held at Ord Arms on Tuesday night, the notice regarding the second advance was discussed, and it was decided that negotiations should be opened with the Employer's Association, and that individual action in the shops must be avoided.

**BIT FORGERS AND FILERS.**—On Saturday the Walsall and Bloxwich bit forgers and filers gave fourteen days' notice for a 15 per cent. advance of wages, negotiations with the employers for an amicable arrangement of the matter having so far failed. About 400 workmen are concerned, about one-half of whom are in the trade society.

**CUMBERLAND COAL WORKERS.**—At a conference of masters and men, the masters agreed to an advance of 1½ per cent. to be paid from next "making-up" day, and to continue till end of June. It was also arranged that the masters would meet the men directly any advance took place in the price of coal, with a view to giving the miners a share of such improvement.

**GREENOCK BAKERS.**—At a meeting of operative bakers in Greenock held on Wednesday, May 1, the following rule was adopted:—"That the week's work shall consist of 55 hours—9½ hours on the first five days of the week and 7½ hours on the Saturday—it being imperative that the day's work shall not commence earlier than 5 a.m., and 1½ hours' to be allowed for meals."

**IRISH FEDERATED TRADE AND LABOUR UNION.**—On the 4th, at the Angel Hotel, Dublin, the first meeting of the Irish Federated Trades' Congress was held, and the Irish Federated Trade and Labour Union was formed. It was almost the 76th anniversary of the first meeting of the Hibernian Philanthropic Society, which was formed May 3, 1823, to apply Robert Owen's plans to Ireland.

**BURNLEY MINERS.**—A mass meeting was held on the 2nd to consider the strike which has been going on at one of the local pits. The president of the federation reported an interview with the manager of the pit, and the settlement of the strike. The meeting confirmed the action of the Nottingham Conference, the determination being expressed to demand 10 per cent. advance in common with the other mining communities at the end of June.

**RAILWAY SERVANT'S WAGES.**—At a meeting of the signalmen employed on the North British and Caledonian Railways, held at Edinburgh on Sunday, it was unanimously agreed to support the following proposals put by Mr. Henry Tait:—Boxes to be divided into three classes: Third class boxes to start at 21s. per week, and rise 1s. yearly to 24s. a-week; second class boxes to start at 25s. per week, and rise 1s. yearly to 27s. per week; first class boxes to begin at 28s. per week, and rise 1s. yearly to 29s. per week; relief signalmen to be paid at the highest rate, and 1s. 6d. per night allowed for lodging money; time and quarter for all overtime, and time and half for all Sunday duty, the latter to commence at midnight on Saturday to 12 midnight on Sunday. A number of men joined the Edinburgh branches of the society at the close of the meeting.

**THE SALT UNION.**—On Friday 3rd, a meeting of the Winsford Salt-makers' Association was held on the Bowling Green, Winsford, to receive the replies of the Salt Union to the grievances formulated last week. The directors stated in their reply that they could not concede all the demands of the workmen as to the hours of work, and with regard to other demands, some were granted and some refused. The following demands of the workmen, as the outcome of the meeting, will be presented to the Salt Union:—(1) That work be discontinued at 4 o'clock, and that early and late loading be done away with; (2) that every man is put in his place again, failing which a general strike will take place; (3) that every man out of work have a fair share of work; (4) that there be four men where three are now employed; (5) that firemen finish work at 9 o'clock on Saturday night and commence at 2 o'clock on Monday morning; (6) that each man draw 3½ tons at a draft; (7) that 2s. per ton be paid for bag salt and 1s. per ton for Monday morning salt.

**LEITH SEAMEN.**—The local branch of the Union brought pressure to bear on the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company. On Saturday week the crew of the 'Meteor' demanded an increase from 28s. to 30s. a-week, and this request was acceded to before the ship sailed. On Wednesday 1st, before the 'Iona' sailed for London, the crew made a similar demand, but sailed on being promised a rise commencing from the end of the week, the terms also including that the same men should be kept on. At present the same company's steamer 'Marmion' is lying alongside in the Victoria Dock. On Friday, the crew ought to have gone on board to work as usual, but they held out for some increase as crews of the other vessels. The secretary communicated with the company, when the following agreement was come to:—"We accept the notice that 'Marmion' men complete the 28s. per week agreement at end of the present week, ending Tuesday, 7th of May, the new agreement to begin from that date." Whether the new agreement will be similar to that made with the other crews is not known.

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

## BELGIUM.

The Socialist Co-operative Society "Vooruit," at Ghent, has inaugurated, amidst brilliant fêtes, its new bakery, and it may perhaps interest those who care for such co-operative institutions, to know how "Vooruit" came into existence and how it progressed. At Ghent the organisation of the working classes began really in 1857, and in 1865-1867, at the time of the rapid growth of the International Workingmen's Association in Belgium, the old city of Van Artevelde was fairly well organised. The fall of the Commune of Paris, and other political causes, made Socialism nearly die out in Flanders. The movement in favour of the co-operative and the relief fund societies was practically started about the year 1873. Some thirty Socialists erected the co-operative bakery "De vrye Bakkers" (the Free Bakers). The first eighteen months were very hard to pass through, and it seemed to all interested as if complete ruin had been near at hand. But the revival of Socialism in 1874 and 1875 caused hundreds of workers, who chiefly were non-Socialists, to join the co-operative movement. This was a new sort of danger, because scores of workers had merely joined for the sake of reaping the pecuniary benefits of the institution, whereas the founders, who were Socialists, organised the co-operation only as a means of propaganda towards the realisation of their social ideas. A split was unavoidable, and came about in 1881, when the Socialists, numbering fifty men, borrowed 2000 francs from the "Broederlyke Weversmaatschappij" (Weavers' Fraternal Society) and founded therewith "Vooruit" (Forwards). After three weeks, the members numbered four hundred, and all the new comers were warned that the society was a Socialistic one, and that a large part of its benefits was to be devoted to the propagation of Socialism. In 1883, "Vooruit" inaugurated their present house on the Garen markt, and were the first to introduce in Belgium the kneading-machine and hot-water ovens. In the same year they built extensive premises for their bakery, and others for reading and concert rooms. At the present time "Vooruit" has 4,000 families as their members, and provides these with nearly 100,000 lbs. of bread weekly. In 1885, 1886, 1887 they helped Belgian and French strikers with considerable quantities of bread, and besides distributed among strikers in Flanders over 50,000 francs. The society has bought Place de l'Industrie, 7,000 square yards of ground, whereupon they have built their magnificent model bakery with eight hot-water ovens and all the most recent mechanical improvements. In their place on the Garen markt they have their printery, where the daily Socialist paper *Vooruit* is produced. In the rue des Chartroux they possess a shoemaker's shop and considerable factories for boot-makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and cigarmakers. There also is their hall for athletics, several installations for working-men circles, and a beerhouse. Place de l'Industrie, they have built three coal-warehouses. Further, they have three chemist shops, one grocery, one drapery, one hosiery, and with these three concerns alone their business amounts to 350,000 francs yearly. "Vooruit" employs 150 clerks and workers of every description, and its total yearly business amounts to two million five hundred thousand francs. We earnestly hope that our friends of "Vooruit" will never forget that co-operation is only, at its best, a very mild means of furthering Socialist ideas, and that, at its worst, it can even become directly opposed to Socialism altogether. History tells us a number of examples, illustrating our assertion.

## GERMANY.

The Elberfeldt monster-trial seems not yet to be ripe for a "public show." Up to the present date there are 128 accused, 408 Crown and other witnesses, an indictment of several hundred yards in length, and so on. But all this will not do. Last week, it was stated by the reptile Press of Bismark's Fatherland that the whole Social-democratic fraction in the Reichstag was to be charged as well, and even to have the first and most prominent place upon the roll of "criminals." This week, it is said that these comrades may not be indicted at all, and now, the last intelligence from Elberfeldt is to the effect that the date of the trial and the real number of persons to be dealt with cannot as yet be definitely ascertained. What does it all mean? Perhaps only this after all: *Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.* The mountain in labour brings forth a mouse.

At Osnabrück we shall soon have another Socialist trial. Numerous persons have already been examined, and others are anxiously wanted. Of course, the same "crime" as everywhere has been perpetrated, viz., secret conspiracy, in other words, humbug.

For some time past have the tailors and needlewomen of Hamburg been on strike. The strike committee there requests all those engaged in the tailoring trade not to come over until they declare the finish of their struggle. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the potters have resolved to leave working, and equally request their fellow comrades in the trade not to accept work there under any circumstances whatever. At Itzehoe, the strike of the brick masons and carpenters is still lasting, and the committee declare that they will endeavour to hold to the utmost of their power. A certain number of engineers are also at strike at Nürnberg.

## RUSSIA.

In one of our last issues we have said that the bomb affair at Zurich was come to an end by the expulsion of three or four Russian comrades. More recent information shows that this is not to be the case. Arrests of Russian students continue to be effected day after day, their photographs are at once taken and put into the so-called "Verbrecheralbum" (Album of Criminals!), their houses are carefully searched by the federal police authorities, even the Russian library has been closed by the Swiss Cantonal magistrates, who seem to act under the direct influence of the Petersburg government. Sixteen more students have been sent to jail, and it is feared that wholesale expulsions are going to be ordered.

Besides, rumours are still current to the effect that the Czar has been wounded by a bombshell thrown into the Palace by an officer of the Imperial Guard. Whether this be true or not, the *Révolte* asserts that he has not been, last Thursday, at a parade where, for reasons of etiquette, his presence would otherwise have been of necessity. Has he really been wounded? The telegraph explained his absence by saying that a plot had been discovered. Perquisitions and arrests are made on a very great scale in nearly all the larger towns, especially in Western Russia. The revolutionary movement, somewhat relaxed of late, has started afresh with renewed vigour, as is shown also by the Russian press abroad. A new paper (*Free Word*) has come to light; another one is announced to appear shortly. At New York, the Russian exiles have put themselves together for the publication of *Znamia* (the Flag), of which the tenth number has just come out.

# 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, June 3, 1889, at 13 Farringdon Road, at 9 o'clock sharp.

**Commonweals for 1888**, handsomely bound in red, are now ready, price 5s.; per post, 5s. 6d.

**Annual Conference**—The Annual Conference will be held on Whit-Sunday, June 9th, at 13, Farringdon Road. Agenda has been sent to Branches.

**Branch Subscriptions Paid**—1888:—Oxford, to end of September. 1889:—Clerkenwell and Mitcham, to end of February. North London, and St. Georges East, to end of March. Bradford, Hammersmith, and Leicester, to end of April. East London, to end of May.

**Notice to Branch Secretaries**—Please remit to Central Office your Branch Capitation fees as soon as possible.

**Defence Committee** (Berner Street).—Collected at Mile End Waste, 4s. 4d.; T. Bolas, 2s.; E. B. B., 10s.; Ipswich, 5s. 3d.; East London Branch (S.L.), 4s. 1d.; collected on Clerkenwell Green by Clerkenwell Branch (S.L.), 4s. 3d.; E. Snelling, 5s.; Fulham Liberal Club, 5s. 4d.; Mimosas, 5s.; and Manchester International Workmen's Club, 6s. 3d.

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

## "COMMONWEAL" GUARANTEE FUND.

The following further sums have been received towards this fund:—Blundell, 6d.; Mrs. Schack, 6d.; R. Turner, 6d.; J. Turner, 6d.; Kitz, 6d.; Nicoll, 6d.; Rose, 6d.; Samuels, 1s.; B. W., 6d.; Wess, 1s.; Schmitt, 1s.; H. H. S. 6d.; M. Morris, 6d.; and J. Wood, 2s.

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

## REPORTS.

**LONDON OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA**.—*Mile End Waste*—Good meeting on Saturday; speakers were Cores, Mowbray, and Davis; fair sale of *Weal*. *Victoria Park*—Good meeting on Sunday addressed by Davis and Schaack, and fair sale of literature. *Regents Park*—Large meeting last Sunday, Mrs. Schaack, Cantwell, and Nicoll were speakers; good collection and 27 *Commonweals* sold.

**HAMMERSMITH**.—Good meeting at Latimer Road station on Sunday; speakers were Dean, Lynes, sen., Lynes, jun., Crouch, and A. J. Smith; 35 *Commonweals* sold; choir sang. We have had a little disagreement with the teetotal party at this station, but have now arranged matters suitable to both. At Weltje Road at 7, good meeting; speakers were Kitchen, Lynes, sen., Maughan, and Sparling; 16 *Commonweals* sold. Good meeting at Beadon Road in morning, Tarleton and Morris speakers; 13 *Commonweals* sold.—G. M.

**ABERDEEN**.—At indoor meeting on 29th ult., comrade George Cooper read a smart paper on "Our Individuality" to good meeting; Thompson in chair; discussion carried on by Duncan, Leatham, Duncan, sen., and Cooper, who replied. At Castle Street on Saturday night, good meeting addressed by Aiken, Duncan, W. Cooper, and Leatham; questions at close.—L.

**BRADFORD**.—On Tuesday, April 30th, Maguire lectured at Laycock's on "Working Men and the State"; fair discussion, W. Sugden, the Labour member on the School Board opposing; Paylor and Mitchell fairly settled the opposition. Two waggonettes filled with members and friends, went to Blackstone Edge on Sunday, having a most enjoyable time altogether, though we were disappointed at the absence of Kitz. It is a splendid opportunity for propaganda, which another year we on the Yorkshire side hope to make more of.—P. B.

**EDINBURGH**.—On Monday, April 29, J. Gilray read an essay on "The Social Creed of Christianity" to a Church Society. This creed, he held, committed them to Socialism; discussion at close. On Thursday, May 2nd, animated discussion in our meeting-room as to what should be our attitude to the rising labour party. General finding was freedom to the individual to work as he saw fit along with that party, but that the work of the League was education in Socialist principles. Three of our members attended Mr. Hardie's meeting here on Saturday, one speaker urging that Socialism be declared to be the final aim of the Parliamentary Labour Party's programme. On Sunday, John Smith and Burn co-operated with S.D.F. in speaking to good meetings in the Meadows.

**MITCHAM**.—Good meeting in the morning addressed by Kitz and Brooks; a local Christian wanted our audience to attend church; heckled about Genesis he failed to satisfy us as to where Cain obtained his wife, and being reticent on other points the audience minded him not. In the evening our visitors from the L.E.L., L.U., S.D.F., and S.L., held a large meeting on the Fair Green; speakers were W. Mowbray, Kitz, Brookes, Mainwaring, Barker, Pope, and a comrade of the S.D.F.—K. F.

**NORWICH**.—On Sunday morning, a large number of *Commonweals* were distributed at the surrounding villages. In the afternoon, Darley and Poynts addressed open-air meeting in the Market Place, which was somewhat disturbed by an individual who was intoxicated. In the evening no meeting was held. On Monday evening, Mr. Roberts delivered a second lecture in the Gordon Hall, subject, "Organic Life" which was very interesting; chair taken by W. Moore.

**NOTTINGHAM**.—On May 2, Snell gave us a capital review of Miss Howell's "A More Excellent Way" at the club. On the 5th, good meeting was held in the Market Place; Peacock and Rooke spoke; literature sold well, and 1s. 4½d. collected.—R. P.

**YARMOUTH**.—Two meetings on Sunday. At close of afternoon meeting, questions were asked, and answered to general satisfaction. Adams and Morley of Norwich gave good addresses at both meetings, which were attentively listened to by good audiences. 5s. 6d. collected for propaganda.—C. R.

**DUBLIN**.—At Progressive Club, 87 Marlboro Street, Saturday May 4th, H. Sutton Frizelle lectured on "Why I am a Socialist." There was a large attendance and a lively discussion; O'Gorman, Conlon, Landye, and O'Donlevy supported the views of the lecturer.

**IPSWICH PIONEER DEBATING CLASS**.—A lively discussion has taken place here the last three Sunday nights on the Irish Question. Creed opened, and others who took part in the discussion were Khill, Southron, Day, Bishop, and Thomas, who caused some enthusiasm by pointing out that the Irish would not be free until they had free use of all natural resources. Several strangers were present, and they enjoyed themselves very much, and we are very hopeful as to future results.—M. C.

**HACKNEY RADICAL CLUB**, 5 The Grove, Mare Street, Hackney.—Monday May 13, at 8.30, Graham Wallas, "The True Radical Policy."

**SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH BRANCH S.D.F.**, New Nelson Assembly Rooms, 24 Lower March, Lambeth.—Sunday May 12, at 8 p.m., H. M. Hyndman, "Human Society as it Might Be." Tuesday 14, at 8, Sidney Webb (Fabian), "The Failure of Radicalism."

## LECTURE DIARY.

LONDON.

**Clerkenwell**.—Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C. (¼-minute from Farringdon Station, 1 minute from Holborn Viaduct). Sunday May 12, at 8.30 sharp, lecture by F. Charles, "What's to be done during a Revolutionary Period."

**East London**.—Crown Coffee Tavern, 2 Columbia Road, Hackney Road. Sunday May 12, Business Meeting at 7.30; members, attend. Sunday 19th, H. Halliday Sparling, at 8 o'clock, "Rent, Interest, and Profit."

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

**Hammersmith**.—Kelmescott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday May 12, at 8 p.m., A Lecture. Thursday May 16, at 7.30, Choir practice. Friday 17, at 8 p.m., French Class; at 9 sharp, Weekly Business Meeting; after business, a discussion.

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

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

**Whitechapel and St. Georges in the East**.—Branch meetings at International Club, 40 Berner Street, Commercial Road. J. Turner, organising secretary. On Wednesday May 15, lecture by Rev. Stewart Headlam, "The Sins that cause Poverty." 22nd, H. Halliday Sparling, "The Evoluted Canniba

## PROVINCES.

**Aberdeen**.—Oddfellows' Small Hall, Crooked Lane. **Bradford**.—Laycock's Temperance Hotel, Albion Court, Kirkgate. Tuesday May 14, at 7.30, lecture by comrade Mitchell.

**Glasgow**.—54 John Street. Reading-room (Draughts, Chess, etc.) open 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily. Discussion Class on Thursday evenings at 8. French Class meets on Mondays at 8 p.m. Members wishing to join in our Saturday afternoon propaganda excursions are requested to assemble in Rooms on Saturdays at 4.30.

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

**Leicester**.—Hosiery Union Offices, 11a Millstone Lane. Fridays at 8 p.m. **Manchester**.—Working Men's Educational Club, 122 Corporation Street.

**Norwich**.—Sunday, at 9 a.m., comrades distributing *Commonweal* will meet in Gordon Hall. Tuesday, at 8.30, Members' meeting. Wednesday, at 8, Discussion Class. Monday, Thursday, and Friday, Hall open from 8.30. Saturday, 8 until 10.30, Co-operative Clothing Association.

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

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

**Yarmouth**.—"Three Fishes" Coffee Tavern, North Howard Street. Business meeting every Tuesday evening. Elocution Class at comrade Hadley's every Friday at 8 p.m. *Commonweal* sold by Mr. Hous, newsagent, George Street.

FRIENDS WILLING TO AID in forming Branches in the undermentioned places are asked to write to the addresses given: *Liverpool*—W. H. Chapman, Vegetarian Restaurant, 1 Chapman St. *Walworth and Camberwell*—3 Datchelor Place, Church Street, Camberwell Green. *Wimbledon and Merton*—F. Kitz, 3 Clare Villas, Merton Road. *Hoxton*—H. D. Morgan, 12 Basing Place, Kingsland Road. *Streatham*—J. Campbell, 98 Wellfield Road, Streatham.

## OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

SATURDAY 11.

8 ..... Mile-end Waste ..... Cores and Brookes.

SUNDAY 12.

10.30..... Latimer Road Station.....Maughan, Lynes sen., Dean  
11.30..... Bethnal Green—Gibraltar Walk .....Mrs. Schack and Cores  
11.30..... "Canterbury Arms"—Kilburn Road .....Mainwaring  
11.30..... Hammersmith—Beadon Road .....Hammersmith Branch  
11.30..... Mitcham Fair Green .....Nicoll  
11.30..... Regents' Park .....Sparling  
11.30..... Leman Street, Shadwell .....W. S. de Mattos on "Capital"  
3.30..... Hyde Park .....Mrs. Lahr and Davis  
3.30..... Victoria Park .....Mowbray and Mrs. Schack  
7 ..... Clerkenwell Green .....Nicoll and Brookes  
7 ..... Weltje Road, Ravenscourt Park .....Hammersmith Branch  
7.30..... Mitcham Fair Green .....The Branch

TUESDAY 14.

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

THURSDAY 16.

8 ..... Ossulton Street..... Nicoll.

FRIDAY 17.

8.15..... Hoxton Church..... The Branch.

PROVINCES.

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

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

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

**Manchester**.—Outdoor meetings every Sunday. Stevenson Square at 3 p.m.; Viaduct, Chester Road, at 7.30.

**Norwich**.—Sunday: Market Place, at 3 and 7.30.

**Yarmouth**.—Priory Plain, at 3 every Sunday.

## SCOTTISH LAND AND LABOUR LEAGUE.

**Carnoustie**.—Meets every Wednesday, at 8 p.m., in the Carnoustie Restaurant. **Dundee**.—Meetings every Sunday in Trades Hall, opposite Tay Bridge Station. **Edinburgh**.—35 George IV. Bridge. Meetings for Discussion, Thursdays at 8. **Galashiels**.—J. Walker, 184 Glendinning Terrace, Secretary. **Gallatoun and Dysart** (Fife).—Meet every Tuesday at 7 p.m. in Gallatoun Public School. **A. Paterson**, 152 Rosslyn Street, Secretary. **Kilmarnock**.—Branch meets on every alternate Tuesday. **H. M'Gill**, 22 Gilmour Street, Secretary. **West Calder**.—**Robert Lindsay**, West Calder, Secretary.

**HATCHAM LIBERAL CLUB**, Portland House, New Cross Road.—Sunday May 12, at 8.30, Hubert Bland, "Where Radicalism Falls."

**SHEFFIELD**.—St. George's Liberal Club.—Mr. J. Sketchley will lecture on Monday May 13, at 8 p.m., on "Work and Wages."

**FRENDALE LIBERAL AND RADICAL CLUB**, 35 Bedford Road, Brixton.—Thursday May 16, at 8.30, Hubert Bland, "Where Radicalism Falls."

## SOCIALIST LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS.

- Songs 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. . 3d.  
Bijou edition, 2d.; Large paper, 3d.
- The Rights of Labour according to John Ruskin.** By Thomas Barclay. . 1d
- The Tables Turned; or, Nupkins Awakened.** A Socialist Interlude. By William Morris. In Wrapper . 4d.
- The Manifesto of the Socialist League.** Annotated by E. Belfort Bax and William Morris. An exposition of the principles on which the League is founded. . 1d.
- True and False Society.** By Wm. Morris. . 1d.
- Useful Work v. Useless Toil.** By William Morris. . 1d.
- "Vive la Commune!"** Cartoon by Walter Crane. Best paper. . 2d.
- Mrs. Grundy (Cartoon).** By Walter Crane. Fine hand-made large paper. . 6d.

### SPECIAL PRICES FOR REMAINDERS.

#### ALL FOR THE CAUSE.

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

#### AIMS OF ART.

By W. MORRIS. On good paper.  
Twopence.

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

#### No. 6 of "The Socialist Platform."

JUST PUBLISHED, 24pp., 1d.

### TRUE AND FALSE SOCIETY.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

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

### Our Parish and Our Duke; OR, WHAT LAND NATIONALISATION MEANS.

A Letter to my Fellow-Parishioners.

BY  
EDWARD CARPENTER.

To be had of the Author, Millthorpe, near Chesterfield. Price 2s. per 100, post free.

### ARBEJDEREN ("The Worker")

DANISH SOCIALIST WEEKLY.

Edited and published by NICOLAJ PETERSEN and GERSON TRIER.

Subscription 3s. a-year.

Nansensgade 28A, Copenhagen.

### J. SKETCHLEY'S PUBLICATIONS.

299 SHALES Moor, SHEFFIELD.

**Social Science** (New York). Containing splendid full-page Portraits of the eight Chicago Anarchists, with good Biographical Notices of each. 1 copy, 2d., by post, 3d.; 3 copies, 8d.; 6, 1s. 3d.; 12, 2s. 5d.; 24, 4s. 9d.

**The Workman's Question: WHY HE IS POOR.** 24 pp., in Wrapper. Price Twopence. 6 or more copies post free. 50, post free, 6s. 100, post free, 11s.

**A Review of European Society.** With an Exposition and Vindication of the Principles of Social Democracy. By J. SKETCHLEY. An Introduction by WILLIAM MORRIS. 240 pp., post free 1s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 2s. 3d.

**The Irish Question.** Third Edition. 32 pp., in Wrapper. Price Threepence. 6 or more copies post free

JUST PUBLISHED.

### THE LIFE OF ALBERT R. PARSONS.

290 PAGES, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Telling the Story of his Life, partly from his own pen, so full of startling incidents, ending with the tragedy of Nov. 11, 1887.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

JOSEPH GRUENHUT, GEN. W. H. PARSONS, GEN. B. F. BUTLER, CAPT. W. P. BLACK, WM. HOLMES, LIZZIE M. HOLMES (SWANK), LOTHROP WITTINGTON, and others, make this one of the most interesting books of our time.

Price (Postpaid) 6s. 6d.

Address—MRS. PARSONS, 785 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

### KARL MARX.

A NEW AND HIGHLY ARTISTIC ETCHING.

India Proof, 19 by 24 inches.

Price Two Dollars.

ETCHED AND PUBLISHED BY ALFRED C. KIRN, 298 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

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

Copies mailed to any address on receipt of price.

Can be had of W. Reeves, 185 Fleet Street, London.

### FREIHEIT

INTERNATIONAL ORGAN OF THE GERMAN-SPEAKING ANARCHISTS.

EDITED BY JOHN MOST.

Subscription, 2s. per quarter; under cover, 4s.

John Müller, Post Office Box 3135, New York, U.S.A., or Office of *Commonweal*.

#### NOTICE.

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

WORKS BY

### JOHN BEDFORD LENO

"THE BURNS OF LABOUR."—*Athenaeum*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE AUSTRALIAN RADICAL

Advocate of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity

New Lambton Road, Hamilton, Australia.

Organ of the Australian Socialist League.

May be had at the *Commonweal* Office, 13 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

1½d. per copy; 1s. 6d. per quarter, post free.

### ANTI-STATIST COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

BY JOSEPH LANE.

PRICE ONE PENNY, or 9d. per dozen.

*Commonweal* Office, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C.; or 38 Ainsley Street, Bethnal Green.

### WORKS OF WILLIAM MORRIS.

Just Published, square crown 8vo, 200 pp., 6s.

**A TALE OF THE HOUSE OF THE WOLFINGS,** and all the Kindreds of the Mark. Written in Prose and Verse.

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

**THE EARTHLY PARADISE: A Poem in four parts.**

*The Vols. separately as below—*

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

Popular Edition of

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

ditto in 5 vols., at 5s. each.

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

**THE AENEIDS OF VIRGIL.** Done into English verse.

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

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

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

**THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER.** Done into English verse.

Crown 8vo, 248 pp., 8s.

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

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

**THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JASON: A Poem.**

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

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

Third Edition sq. Crown 8vo, 134 pp., 7s. 6d. With design on side in gold.

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

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

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

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

**SIGNS OF CHANGE.** Seven Lectures delivered on various occasions.

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

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

### DER ARME TEUFEL.

EDITED BY ROBERT REITZEL.

Offices: 6 Champlain Street, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

Subscription, 2 dols. 50 c. yearly.

### THE REVOLUTIONARY REVIEW.

PRICE 3D. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 2S. 6D.

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

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

### THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN.

By FRANK FAIRMAN.

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

With Preface written by WILLIAM MORRIS.

PRICE 1s.

COMMONWEAL OFFICE, 13 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.

### VIVE LA COMMUNE!

A CARTOON BY WALTER CRANE.

PRINTED ON FINE PAPER, FOR FRAMING.

Size, 14 inches by 10.

Price Twopence.

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

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