

THE COMMONWEAL

The Official Journal of the Socialist League.

VOL. 3.—No. 81.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

THE BOY-FARMS AT FAULT.

THE silly season in the newspapers is beginning briskly with a rain of letters from distressed parents concerning their troubles in dealing with their male children home for the holidays. This is a kind of twaddle which is always recurring: this well-fed, well-housed bourgeois on the hunt for some artificial trouble or another, some sham grievance, since he has no real ones, except his own inherent stupidity and vacancy; but on this occasion there is, if the said bourgeois only knew it, a moral to be drawn. I can imagine the "boy," "the enemy of the human race," as Dickens called him, retorting on his injured parent somewhat in this style:

Father. Well my lad, haven't you nearly had enough of it?

Son. Enough of what, Pa?

F. The holidays, my lad, the holidays.

S. No, Pa.

F. Because if you haven't, I have. No answer? Now you're sulking.

S. Well what am I to say? You're always badgering me.

F. There, there! Say something that isn't mere peevishness. I can see that you are sick of the holidays or else you wouldn't be like that.

S. Very well; I will then. Why do you want me back at the boy-farm? What have I been doing that's wrong?

F. Boy-farm! What do you mean by that impudence! As to what have you been doing; that's just it. You've been doing nothing, while here I am feeding, clothing and housing you, and having you expensively educated (not that I suppose you learn anything) and then you come home and kick your heels about, and do nothing but gorge and make a noise.

S. (with a grin) What do you do, Pa, when you're not having a holiday?

F. (seeming to swallow something and turning very red) Why, I do business and make money for you.

S. (rudely) O ah! I know what that means; precious hard work that is, isn't it?

F. (with dignity) Yes it is; as you'll know when you grow up and have to face the troubles of life.

S. (with increased rudeness). Come, I say, Pa, how much will you take to don't? I remember you taking me to your office last Christmas holidays when I was to be measured for a suit of clothes; and there I sat all the morning, and as I hadn't a book to read I fidgetted, and you nagged me; so I said to myself now I'll just take notice of what the governor does. Well, first you read the newspaper and warmed your front at the fire; and then you didn't read the paper and warmed your back; and then you were crusty with me; and then one of the junior clerks came in to ask you a question and you were beastly rude to him and I wonder he didn't punch your head for you (I heard him say he should like to as he passed me). And then you went and talked to the senior clerk, that little dry grey old chap; and you were civil enough to him, and I could see that you were rather afraid of him and that he did all your business; and then that chap came in that dines at home sometimes, and he was deuced smartly dressed, and he asked you to come to lunch at two o'clock; and you said you couldn't, and hitched your head over your shoulder at me; and he said, "Oh, never mind! bring the shaver along." And you were sulky, but you said "All right," and he said, "Well, I must go and order lunch." And then you sat down and wrote a letter, and that took you a quarter of an hour; and then you were crusty and told me not to sniff, and you stood and warmed your back again; and all the time the clerks were scribbling away as hard as they could, and chaps kept coming into the office and talking to the head clerk about business; and the head clerk came to you with some papers and a gentleman, and I heard you say "damn it" to yourself; but you were mighty politeful to him; and you went away with him and were away for half-an-hour; and then you came back and said "Come along and don't sniff." And then you went with me to an awfully swell place to lunch where there were lots of flunkeys in blue coats and orange-coloured plush breeches, and then we had lunch with that other chap and another chap; and it was a mortal gorge and very jolly; only you and the other chaps would talk about Russia and France and Austria; awful rot, don't you know, like Mr. Toots and the other fellow in 'Dombey.' So that took till four o'clock, and the other fellows asked you to come and play at whist with another fellow, and you couldn't because you had to take me to the tailor's; and then you took me back to the office and the head-clerk said something to you, and you didn't pay much attention to him; and then you said to me "Come along and don't sniff," and so we went home and you couldn't eat much for dinner, and Ma said, "I'm afraid you're not well

dear." And you said "I've had a very tiring and anxious day in the city, my dear." So I suppose that sometimes you have a less tiring day than that; and if that's the case I think you are soon tired.

F. Well what do you mean by all that rigmarole I should like to know? Are you qualifying yourself to write a realistic novel, pray?

S. Bosh! You know what I mean. You're always bullying me about the holidays and say I do nothing in them; and all the time you do nothing in the days that ain't your holidays.

F. You're a young fool and don't understand these things.

S. And then you are always saying that you are spending money on me. Well, I should like to know who spends money on you, since you don't do anything to earn it?—not even Latin prose.

F. Ah, well, you will be wiser one of these days when you have sons of your own.

S. (grinning). Come, Pa, turn to and make me wiser now by telling me how it is that you can't stand me doing nothing and boring people through the holidays, and you keeping me gratis all the while; and there you are all the while doing the same thing, and being kept gratis; and you would be very much surprised if they were to send you off to a man-farm and try to get something out of you in the way of work—a big strong chap like you.

F. Come, I'm not going to stand this any more.

S. Very well, then, why did you begin bullying me? You may think yourself very lucky to have such jolly long holidays. Why, the other day when you came on that chap who was carpentering upstairs, and he was having a nap after his dinner—my! how you did bullyrag him for resting twenty minutes! and he looked sheepish as though he had been caught doing wrong. I say, I wonder why you don't look sheepish.

F. Just take yourself and your wonder out of the room. I never heard such a parcel of impudent rubbish as you've been talking now you have found your tongue.

S. Very well, then, why did you begin bullying me? [Exit.

F. Really! I wonder what will happen to that boy. Suppose he should turn Socialist when he grows up!!! WILLIAM MORRIS.

INHUMAN ARITHMETIC.

Most words have in the course of human development changed greatly in meaning. Our lords and ladies, our art and commerce, are not more distant from their prototypes than is the arithmetic of to-day from that orderly arrangement to which it originally referred. If, for example, in ancient times a certain number of sheep had to be put up for the night into two sheep-folds of different sizes, the number of sheep put into each would have been accommodated to the size of the fold; if a number of men, women, and children had to occupy tents or houses, they would have been distributed among these with due consideration, not only for the mere number of persons in a tent, but also for the natural fitness to each other of the persons set to occupy the same abode, whether of men or of women or of children. The sheep and people, when so distributed in natural or convenient order, were *arithmetized*, in the ancient sense of this word. We still deal with sheep in that natural way, but we *arithmetize* our fellow-creatures in very inhuman style.

Our modern arithmetic has about it a kind of arrangement, a kind of symmetry, at least in words. We take say fifty people, and put forty of them into a house with ten small rooms, and ten of them into a palace with forty large rooms. Here the ten people are counted as of more consideration than the forty; they are reckoned as being in a better position, and all things about them are in accord with this idea; their palaces are also in a better position, are better lighted, more open and airy. The remote invention of the Hindoos of an Arithmetic of Position is thus applied in quite a surprising way.

Consider the number 10. There is the unit-digit 1, but this is raised into importance by its position, by being placed on the back of the other zero-digit 0. The "one" is taken to mean ten times as much as it ordinarily means, being thrust into a high position by something which has no value of itself, but is only of use in supporting this "one" in its "elevated position." In the same way 1000, 10,000, or even 1,000,000 may be taken to mean individuals supported in still higher posts, even as princes or millionaires, on the shoulders of a thousand, ten thousand, or a million zero persons, who are of no consideration except for the purpose of bearing up these elevated persons. And it is no light labour to bear them up and to save them from falling. In the treadmill of society it is weight alone, common coarse weight alone,

that turns the wheel; the myriads that are ever striving upwards, but so as never to raise themselves higher, go on with dull content; they even seem delighted that it should take so much trouble to grind the rough material of an ordinary baby into a polished bishop or a millionaire. The People of Position look down with beneficence on their supporters, as may be seen in the lately issued 'Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression.' These Royal Tradesmen say something like this: "We should regret, on social as well as economical grounds"—they have not time to tell us the difference between these two grounds—"we should regret to see our myriads curtailed of the portion of leisure and freedom from the treadmill which they now enjoy; but we must point out to them that a failure in regular work is sure to lead to the distressing result, that there will be fewer jewels, less polish, a smaller number of the imperial, episcopal, and military adornments of life." People of position, then, have some pity on the thousand or million of their fellow-creatures on whose shoulders they stand; they would regret that these myriads should be reduced to absolute zeroes. To avoid this, and at the same time to avoid disturbing their own position, they have gone into the study of inhuman arithmetic.

Giffen, Mulhall, Gladstone, and other great professors of this science have created a strange monster called an Average—a horrid being, without human pleasures or hopes, free from passions, virtues, and vices, but ready, as the beasts are, to grind ever at the mill; satisfied with less than a beast's reward, with narrow allowances of air and water, more or less stinking, and scanty shares of corn, enough to keep it going.

Thus men are reduced to arithmetical terms, and can be labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on to hundreds of thousands, as if they were sheep or wheelbarrows. Under the names of *hounds* or *operatives*, they are counted along with spinning-machines, ploughs, or railway-engines.

The invention of the monster Average is due to the desire on the part of our professors to put a pleasant face on the realities of our system. It is a natural sequence from the base mode of measuring men by their money. Has one man £1000 a-year and another man nothing? Never mind, say our professors, if a very good farm produces 1000 tons of grain, while a piece of bog gives us nothing, this is just the same—for us the professors—as two farms of average fertility. Let us then dismiss from our minds the luxurious thousand-pounder, and not trouble ourselves about the starving beggar, but think rather of the two average substitutes, each with his comfortable £500.

There are in the United Kingdom about 7 millions of country people, i.e. about 1½ millions of agricultural men, with women and children. Now 5000 dukes, lords, millionaires etc., own some 36 million acres, or about half of the whole. But, say our professors, this is an average of about 20 acres apiece, and they put before us 1½ million male agricultural monsters as fairly representing our land system, each of them with a little farm of 20 acres.

Our professors, in their capacity of Royal Twaddlers on Trade Depression, tell us that in 1885 "property and profits assessed to the Income-Tax" came to about a thousand million pounds a-year. This does not include the scanty incomes of the wage-earning class, and besides this we know that many fish both great and small slip through the Income-Tax net. The professors on other occasions have set down the total annual income of the nation at twelve or thirteen hundreds of millions. But even a poor thousand millions, as they point out, is an average of some £25 per head, not per family, but per head, man, woman, and child. The happy mudlark, the delighted seamstress, might go off with the somewhat surprised bourgeois shopkeeper, with £25 each, and live cleanly and content. But let us look more closely into what our Royal Twaddlers call "a better distribution of profits." They discuss the increase in the "incomes of £200, £1000, and £5000 a-year," and point out that the £200 incomes have increased in number more than the higher ones. They put down the total number of persons drawing incomes of over £200 a-year at somewhat less than a quarter of a million. This would correspond to a population of about one and a quarter millions. But our professors do not know or do not choose to tell us the total of what may be called the shopkeepers' incomes, of incomes, that is, of £200 and upwards. It would not do for them to go too much into details, or they might tell us what portion of their thousand millions a-year is swallowed up by the shopkeepers' "£200 a-year and upwards" before we can begin to calculate how much those get whose incomes fall below £200 a-year. The professors, perhaps, do not know, but such evidence as there is on the subject all points in the same direction, and indicates that one and a quarter or one and a half millions, men, women, and children, of the shopkeeper class, including landlords, bankers, and money-lenders, manufacturers, merchants and salesmen of every kind, take at least two-thirds of the whole, and leave one-third for the remaining 33 million heads of the population. Thus the members of the shopkeeping class get out of the thousand millions a yearly average of £450 per head, while the rest have an average of £10 a-head.

This is a come-down from the delusive £25 per head of the Royal Twaddlers; and if we go on farther we only fare worse. We come to the dirty mudlark, the starved seamstress, the careworn land or factory slave; and find that by the time the shopkeepers have taken their huge slice out of the national cake, and the skilled hands of the well-to-do artisan have picked out all the plums from the rest, there is left for the great mass of the population, for at the least nine-tenths of our whole body, a very scanty and tasteless fare: a fare so poor, so scanty (and this is not the worst part of it) that it sinks below an average of £5 a-head. At this level, however, it is supplemented in various ways. "When toy-makers pay their girls 2s. 6d. a-week, when binders pay their folders 5s. a-week, when brush-makers pay their drawers 4s. 6d.

a-week, . . . these women make up the necessary sum for rent, food, and clothes by the sale of their bodies" (*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 1—'Women of the Pit-brow and Elsewhere,' by a Woman). By the easy process of averages these numbers can be reconciled with Giffen's statement that at Bradford in 1884 children earned 11s. 6d. a-week by spinning. But in the wilderness of figures we find nothing to reconcile our consciences to such things.

Even if we confine ourselves to so base a conception of society as to think of it merely as an arrangement for the distribution of food, what can be said of its professors who continually din into our ears that there is £25 a-year for each head of us to spend on food and shelter, but omit to say that a small minority of less than one in ten take so much of the whole as to leave to each head of the great majority less than £5 a-year on which to feed, clothe, and house itself? But any one with human feeling would protest on higher grounds than these against an Inhuman Arithmetic which tells us that one very rich man and nine hundred and ninety-nine beggars make a good society; and against professors of averages who regard an army of Lilliputians ordered about and domineered over by a few Brobignagian officers as a good substitute for a natural society of men of manly stature both in mind and body. I protest against the substitution of averages for men. Such calculations are meant to delude, and to draw us away from the real question, which is surely not one merely of sufficient food and shelter, but whether all have such chances for the whole enjoyment of life, for the full development of their faculties, as the physical surroundings of nature admit of.

There are certain very simple beings having animal life, without eyes or ears, without smell, taste, or feeling, and so far as we can see, fitted only to grind simple food in a rudimentary stomach or bag, and to produce in an unconscious way, according to their several kinds, it may be a puff ball or an oak-gall, it may be the mould suited for cultivation, or the beautiful coral which we prize so highly. These molluscs are unconscious of the beauty, or worthlessness, of what they produce; but they can scarcely be more unconscious than our average "hand" or "operative" is of the worth, or uselessness, or waste of the work to which he is set. He cannot be called animated; but under the guidance of our professors, acts as a kind of digestive bag, and turns out in a dull, machine-like way, it may be butterine, or shoddy coats, or even the glory of a jerry-built palace. Our professors congratulate themselves on having "reduced the cost of production," without troubling themselves as to the worth of the product, so long as it will just hang together till it can be sold. They point out that the Adult Male Digestive Bag can turn out stuff which can be sold for £150 a year, and more, while they need only stoke him at the rate of 3d. or at most 6d. a-day, i.e. £5 or £10 a year. Something can even be made out of women and children; so they continue their calculations, and turn the whole human population, man, woman, and child, into mere averages and digestive bags.

In carrying out their scheme they apologise for the very incomplete arrangements made by an inefficient deity. They appoint a large body of bishops, judges, teachers of theology, political economy, and benevolence, together with organisers of People's Palaces and so forth, and they bid them amend matters. The teachers of political economy proceed to show how cheaply a man can satisfy hunger. He can do it for much less than 6d. a-day on brown bread and porridge; excellent food doubtless, but, without some other form of amusement, likely in the long run to prove monotonous. The teachers of benevolence go even beyond the economists, and are likely to revolutionise society with penny dinners. Then come the bishops, ministers and theologians in general, and urge the populace to aim at becoming good contented machines, not to exercise their minds nor care whether they are stoked with oats and water or with beef and champagne, but rather to put before themselves the cultivation of thrift, and the strict limitation or even reduction of the quantity of brown bread and porridge which they consume. By telling them that thrift here will lay up treasures for them somewhere else, and by threatening them with hell-fire if they ask questions and do not do as they are told, they have been very successful, and vast numbers of poor zero Average Machines content themselves on even so little as three pennyworth a-day of bread and porridge, or of more tasteful food.

C. J. FAULKNER.

(To be continued.)

The deaths from mining explosions in the course of the first half-year of 1887, contrasts most unfavourably with those which took place during the same period of 1886. In the first six months of the present year there were seven fatal explosions, resulting in the loss of 124 lives, against four explosions with a loss of 13 lives in the same period of 1886. From the evidence adduced at the various enquiries which succeeded each catastrophe, it appears that almost every one of the explosions of the present year were preventable.—*Labour Tribune*.

THE POLICE AND THE SOCIALISTS.—Our friend Pole of the S. D. F. has had his appeal against the sentence of Mr. De Rutzen rejected, though the magistrates have reduced his term of imprisonment from six months to two. The public who know nothing about the case will think that the bench of magistrates have acted with clemency and have administered a snub to Mr. De Rutzen. But it is perfectly well known that Pole was not at the Park at all, and that Messrs. Nupkins have (to say the least of it) blundered again. It would be instructive to see what the evidence was that was brought before these good people; who, it is to be feared, having let our comrade Williams go, thought it necessary not to go too far in acknowledging facts. Meantime it is also instructive, and far more so, to note that innocence is no particular protection to any person who is so unfortunate as to be brought before the Middlesex magistrates—or to say the truth right out, before any civilised court of "justice."

POSITIVISM AND SOCIALISM.

(Continued from page 235.)

I am inclined to think that Comte's reason for attacking democracy will not hold, and that we might reverse his line of argument, and say: As men who know little about astronomy, yet feel themselves competent to judge between the conflicting theories of the professors, so much the more ought they to feel competent to judge between the conflicting theories of the teachers of sociology, seeing that they have themselves nearly as large opportunities of making observations. In all probability the common-sense of the community generally will have quite as correct an idea upon many political and social questions as the professors. For sociology is a science in which it does not do to ignore spiritual influences which are beyond the ken of science. A knowledge based on hypotheses may be very good for predicting eclipses or making steam engines, but it does not follow that it will be the best for organising men, where that which most acknowledge to be behind phenomena, call it spirit or what you will, exercises a most marked influence.

So much for the principle of authority for which Comte contends; now for the details. It seems to me that he has chosen the form of society in which the temptations to corruption are greatest, and trusts to being able to breed a continuous race of men so far above the average in morality as to be able to stand against the very strongest temptations and not fall.

I should have thought that if history teaches anything, government by the wealthy is proved to be one of the most corrupt, and to the mass of the people, most degrading forms of government. Rather by far have government by the strong, for the strong have generally some magnanimity, and are above trampling on the very helpless! Rather have government by one man, for you may get a king better than his compeers, out where was ever a wealthy class better than the average of the people? Moreover, if the one is very bad he is only one to be removed. Government by the wealthy has been practically what we have had for some time, and the only redeeming places in it are where something has been forced on them against their wills by the non-wealthy. I will not say much about the spiritual authority. True wisdom and knowledge will always get a hearing in due time, and to erect the learned into a superior caste is only to put in their way temptations to which they are bound to fall victims. The maintaining of their class will become of more consequence to them than the maintenance and teaching of truth. Has that not been so with all priest castes? Remember the Jewish, the Roman Catholic, and the English priest-hood, which of them has been open to receive any truth which went against their own influence?

But even in Comte's description of these classes the cloven hoof shows through. He is careful to show how nicely they will balance each other; how the spiritual authority is to befriend the working portion against the employers, the temporal authority, because its only chance of being able to defend itself is in the support of the same working class! What have we here but a repetition of the little game which has been going on in this country for some time? The landed interest siding with labour against capital lest capital should do too much harm to it. And what would it result in? Why just what it has resulted in now, both land and capital find the game is a bad one, and the losses are too heavy, so they form a mutual alliance; land won't hurt capital if capital won't hurt land, and they'll both squeeze labour for their mutual advantage. It would in all probability be much the same with the spiritual and temporal authorities. But we have got past this sort of thing, people will no longer look for a society to be held together by mutual fear; society must have some organic principle, mutual fear can hardly be called such; mutual helpfulness is likely to form a much firmer and more harmonious principle upon which to base society.

Professor Beesley, in the lecture above referred to, complained very much of our views of human nature; in fact, strange to say, at one part of the lecture we trusted too much to it, and at another we were blamed for trying to make some arrangements which would render any improvement in the aforesaid human nature unnecessary. He said that we did not take enough account of the self-interest there is in man, and that our Socialist state could not exist because of human selfishness; that was the first charge he made against us on this head. Let us compare our view with the Positivist's. We say, given that any man and every man can get his living, surely and with a reasonable amount of work under conditions as pleasant as possible, there will be in all a sufficiently high morality and a sufficiently great regard for the common good for them to do their share of the work, and do it well, and that they will be content to receive their fair share of the result of the common work; human nature, even as we know it, I think warrants us in this assertion. The Positivist, on the other hand, does not depend on a general average of human nature being better under better conditions, but depends upon one class of the community having an enormously large share of disinterestedness and love for the common good, so large indeed that it shall be willing at all times to go quite against its own interests for the sake of all. Moreover this class is to be composed of the wealthy, who are peculiarly open to the temptation to selfishness owing to their greater opportunities of gratifying their own whims, and who are also to be trusted with temporal power, thus having another temptation put in their way. And we must remember that this wealthy class, by the very nature of the way in which money is obtained, is to some extent a selection of the more selfish members of the community. For it is certain that in

a competitive system a man must love himself and his belongings very considerably if he is going to exert all the energy and stoop to all the meanness which are needful to amass wealth for himself.

From a class selected thus, and put under these temptations, Positivists expect heroic devotion to the common good, and then find fault with us because we hope that when the temptations of competition, and the spur of uncertainty are taken away, men will be a little less selfish and have a little more regard to the common good. I leave any one to judge which party has the most reasonable expectation. But the Professor, not content with charging us with having too high an opinion of human nature, went on to object that we tried to make such arrangements in society as would render any great amount of unselfishness unnecessary. I cannot help feeling that there is something rather inconsistent in these two charges. For if we are all as selfish as the first would lead us to suppose, surely it would be a good thing to arrange society in such a way as to render our selfish propensities as little harmful as possible. But I do not think the Positivists need fear that we are going to render public spirit and unselfishness quite useless. No system will work happily if every one seeks his own advantage regardless of others; but whereas in the present system, and largely under a Positivist system also, the competition forces each to look after his own interests exclusively, and even makes it appear that that selfishness is for the general good, under Socialism it will be apparent to all that selfishness is not for the good of all but just the reverse.

Another of the Positivist doctrines seems to me inconsistent; they acknowledge that wealth is a social product and belongs of right to the community, but yet they uphold private ownership of wealth, merely calling the owners trustees. Now a trustee is a person who manages the money, etc., of some other person who is either unable or unwilling to manage it himself; he has no right to use a penny of it for his own purposes, being paid for his work at a fixed rate; and moreover when the person for whom he is trustee is old enough he is bound to consult him in what he does. He is appointed by the owner either past or present to carry out his wishes. The resemblance between this trustee and a Positivist one is very faint, the latter owns the wealth he is trustee of; he is self-appointed; he does with it what he thinks is best for the rightful owner (that is, assuming of course, that their trustees would do so much); and he pays himself out of the property according as he thinks right! The only regulation which the rightful owner has over him is by a vague public opinion about which he may not care much. I think the Socialist plan would be much more in keeping with their doctrine that wealth is a social product; the Socialist proposes that the community shall elect trustees to manage its wealth for it, that it shall pay them for their work, and be consulted by them as to the purposes to which such wealth shall be put. Professor Beesley also objected on behalf of the Positivists to our mode of distributing the produce, he maintained that the right to equality could not be demonstrated, as it is quite impossible to make comparisons between different kinds of labour, and that Positivism was superior to Socialism, because it did not attempt to reduce the share of each to anything like an equality. If, as Professor Beesley says, and I quite think he is right, it is impossible to estimate the comparative amounts of skill required in the different occupations; if it is quite impossible to compare an organiser of labour, a doctor, and a labourer, and to decide the relative skill required by each, and in this way to estimate their several shares in the general produce, then it seems to me that the Positivists are more at sea than we are; for I cannot find that they have any ground of estimate at all, but must leave it to competition just as it is now, so that their system would leave things pretty much where they are; which most parties agree is not to be desired. For if it is going to be left to the individual capitalist to divide the produce of his business as he chooses, how is he to know what will be a fair reward to keep for himself? In all probability he would have to fall back upon the plan now adopted, the more so as it would in most cases suit his taste best, and would keep as much as he could. Now, although this is a point about which there is a good deal of difference of opinion amongst Socialists, still we all have an ideal towards which we are working, and it depends chiefly upon our estimate of human nature and of the general state of education as to how near the ideal we each think it would be wise to go at first.

RAYMOND UNWIN.

(To be concluded).

C. THE SOCIALISTS AT DURHAM.—The North of England Socialist Federation was represented at the Durham Miners' Gala by Mr. A. K. Donald. He addressed meetings in the Market Place, and from each of the platforms after the official programme was finished. The speaker insisted on the necessity of a more vigorous action on the part of trade union leaders. He said that a large part of the union funds were handed over practically as a voluntary contribution to the poor-rates, in the shape of out-door relief to the unemployed, and to aged workmen, and that it was because of this way of using their funds that the capitalists occasionally patted the unionists on their backs. A national federation of miners was advocated for offensive and defensive purposes, and the men advised never to be satisfied with their position until they were their own masters, and the present idle classes earned their own living. The following resolution was put at both platforms, and carried unanimously at one, and with one dissentient at the other: "That the miners of Durham see the necessity of organising, along with their fellow workers of all ranks, for the purpose of realising a society where all shall work and all shall enjoy the fruits of their labour." Meetings were addressed by Mr. Donald yesterday at North Shields, Sunderland, and South Shields. —*Newcastle Chronicle*, July 25.



"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!"

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- KARL (Kjornhavn).—No. The William Morris who wrote a book of travels was no connection of the author of the 'Earthly Paradise.' In the B. M. Catalogue he is described as "of Swindon."
- BORDOLLO (N. Y.).—The Leader has been acknowledged several times during the preceding two months. When it does not appear in the list it is because it has not arrived during the current week.
- H.—The 'History of the Penal Laws,' by R. R. Madden, does not deal with the infamous laws as known in Ireland, but with Protestant persecution of "Catholics" in England.
- C. (N. Y.).—We shall not notice it. "He that wrestles with a soot-bag shall be besmeared whether he fall upper or nether."
- SONG.—The 'Shan van Vocht' was published with music, and there is a copy in the British Museum. Perhaps some reader may be able to say if copies can be bought anywhere.

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday July 27.

ENGLAND		New Haven (Conn.)—Workmen's Advocate		ITALY	
Justice	Jus	Milwaukee (Wis.)—Volkblatt	Milan—Il Fascio Operaio	Marsala—La Nuova Eta	
Londoner Arbeiter-Zeitung	Norwich—Daylight	Seattle (W T) Voice of the People	Zurich—Sozial Demokrat	Geneva—Bulletin Continental	
Labour Tribune		San Francisco (Cal.) The People	SWITZERLAND		
INDIA		FRANCE		SPAIN	
Bankipore—Behar Herald		Paris—Cri du Peuple (daily)	El Productor	Madrid—El Socialista	Cadiz—El Socialismo
UNITED STATES		Le Revolte	AUSTRIA		
New York—Der Sozialist		Questione Sociales	Arbeiterstimme	Vienna—Gleichheit	
Freiheit		Guise—Le Devoir	ROMANIA		
Truthseeker		BELGIUM		Jassy—Lupta	
Standard		Liege—L'Avenir	SWEDEN		
Leader		Antwerp—De Werker	Stockholm—Social-Demokraten	GREECE	
John Swinton's Paper		Brussels—L'Avant-Garde	Athens—Ardin		
Volkzeitung		Ghent—Vooruit	HOLLAND		
Chicago (Ill.)—Labor Enquirer		Hague—Recht voor Allen	AMSTERDAM		
Vorbote		Amsterdam—Voorwaarts			
Knights of Labor					
Fort Worth (Tex.)—South West					

HENRY GEORGE AND SOCIALISM.

FROM New York come tidings of an interesting intellectual struggle between the followers of Henry George and the Socialists or disciples of Gronlund. The occasion was the calling of a meeting of a convention of the United Labour Party of New York State, in a manifesto which ignores the evil effects of the wage system at the same time that it lays almost exclusive stress on the land theories and "remedy" of Henry George. Gronlund, deeming this a most unfortunate retrograde step from even the modestly-revolutionary constitution of the party, appears with a pamphlet entitled, 'The Insufficiency of Henry George's Theories,' in which he endeavours to convince the members of the error of their ways. His criticism attempts to prove that George's doctrines are altogether too narrow and one-sided, and his "remedy" impracticable and inadequate, opposing to them the teachings of modern Socialism.

George, he says, is stone-blind in one eye. He starts the inquiry in 'Progress and Poverty,' with a foregone conclusion in his mind, in accordance with which he distorts every subject he touches. His great first discovery is that "the cause which gives to the landholder is the cause which denies to the labourer and capitalist." Again, he eliminates the element of "profit" altogether from his enquiry, as being too loose and unscientific a term, when, as a matter of fact, it is the foundation of the modern industrial system. George's attempt by abstract deductive reasoning to distinguish land from the other means of production is easily exposed.

Gronlund then calculates that the enormous surplus revenues which George expects as the result of his "remedy" will probably not be realised; and next demolishes the notion that mere land nationalisation would benefit any but the capitalists. He further remarks: "In Great Britain land is the first means of labour to revolutionise. This is the most remarkable thing about George, that he, an American, should have hatched such a British idea, and one at the same time so un-American." The pamphlet is concluded by a brief but clear

statement of the aims of Socialism, which though sufficiently exhaustive, recommends making a beginning by nationalising telegraphs, railroads, etc., and appeals to the party to stick to the whole programme.

The New York Herald of June 25 has a characteristically flippant leader on the whole controversy, from which, however, it appears that "the Gronlund split in the United Labour Party is somewhat formidable." George, according to this paper, seems to be at fault. He is reported by the Sun as saying, "If I am wrong, and the changes I advocate do not effect the reforms I desire, then I shall not hesitate to seek those reforms by further changes, perhaps in the direction which the Socialists insist to be the right one, perhaps in some other direction." The Herald rightly calls this "a mighty odd statement and admission," and adds, "The general public is listening to the controversy and will be edified by it. The wage earners are also listening, and in the end they will have very definite convictions, not based on George's theories, or Gronlund's theories, or anybody else's theories, but on their own tough, sinewy, common-sense." With this last sentiment we can but heartily agree.

REGINALD A. BECKETT.

LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE.

(Concluded from p. 237.)

THE argument advanced by the free-trader, that the impetus given to trade by the repeal of the corn-laws has placed the labourer in a more advantageous position than he was before their repeal, is answered by Mill, who says, "When by improvements in agriculture, the repeal of the corn-laws, or other causes, the necessaries of life are cheapened, . . . wages will fall at last, so as to leave the labourers no better off than before." Here we have Mill endorsing what Socialists are always asserting, that the removal of those restrictions which were supposed to hamper industry—i.e., protective duties—has not improved the condition of the workers.

It is quite obvious, even to the most superficial observer, that the development of labour-saving machinery must with each new development throw out of employment numbers of workers engaged in those industries in which the newly-invented labour-saving appliance is used. Here is an example (Pall Mall Gazette, July 13) "of labour-saving appliances which must create a revolution in the industries in which they are used. The machines, which are the invention of Mr. Myers, practically make the manufacture of packing-cases and dry bulged barrels an automatic operation. The wood for the packing-cases is cut, planed, and nailed together with a rapidity that is remarkable. In the same way the staves for the barrels are cut and rounded off, and, without any manual labour, they are put together and the barrel is trussed and set on end ready for the head and hoops. The head is also rounded off mechanically, and the finished barrel is turned out at a rate which would astonish any one who has ever been in a cooperage and watched the laborious hand process. With a set of machines, 5000 packing-boxes can be turned out in a day, at a labour-cost of £1, as compared with £21 by the old method; while in the case of the barrels they can be turned out at the rate of 800 to 1000 per day, at a labour cost of £1, as against £13 for hand labour." The result which will follow from the use of these inventions will be the same as that produced by the supersession of hand-labour by machine-labour in other trades. The majority of those engaged in it will be driven into the ranks of the unskilled labourers, or take their chance of picking up an odd job now and then at their old calling.

The revolution wrought in production by machinery has not only cheapened its cost, but has made it possible to create wealth at a most rapid rate. But despite the comparative ease with which wealth can be created, the labourer is in a far worse position than he was before the beginning of the modern industrial system; and while it obtains it is absurd to expect it to be otherwise.

That we may be enabled to fully appreciate the change wrought in industry by the use of steam and machinery, Mr. Mulhall has prepared for us the following table, which he premises thus: "Hand-labour, as a rule, cost ten times dearer than what is done by horse, and steam is three times cheaper than horse, so that one million foot-tons of energy by hand costs as much as thirty millions by steam. The proportions in which the work of the United Kingdom has been done at different dates were as follows:

	1840.	1860.	1885.
Hand ...	14.5	8.5	4.7
Horse ...	57.3	35.8	17.5
Steam ...	28.2	55.7	77.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Further on, he says, "An Englishman of to-day can do as much work in three hours as would have taken nine hours in the year 1840, or reckoning on the basis of the latter year, we should require now a population of 107 millions to do our work."

With these forces at its control, labour should indeed be strong. I said at its (labour's) control, but alas! it slumbers in ignorance, unconscious of its power.

With the growth of trade and manufacture, industry has become more and more concentrated, and this concentration has caused the workers to fly to its centres. The effects of this has been to centralise and over-people them, and there where industry is concentrated most, slums most abound.

"But let us," says the Malthusian, "remedy this evil by the practise-

ment of conjugal prudence, and limit the number of workers to the available means of subsistence. The fact of the matter is, there are too many of us, we are overpopulated. And besides, no man has the right to recklessly satisfy his carnal appetites, and thereby to put upon the community the responsibility of discharging obligations which, but for his thoughtlessness, it would not be weighted with."

Now let it be clearly understood that it is not denied that there is much to be said in favour of Malthusianism. But what is asserted is, that the acceptance of the teaching of the modern Malthusians will not abolish poverty. And when they assert, as the majority of them do, that the miserable condition of the workers is self-inflicted, is caused by their ignorance of their teaching, they state that which facts do not justify. A great cry has lately gone up at the spectacle presented by the revelation of the long-concealed misery of the workers, and the tender hearts of the well-to-do and governing classes have been throbbing with emotion in consequence. "What's to be done to remedy this state of things?" they have been asking. "Benevolence is no good, it only fosters habits of thriftlessness." And in high excitement, they asked again, "What's to be done?" And lo and behold, the Malthusian came forth and answered, "Verily I say unto you, there are too many mouths to eat and stomachs to fill for the food that is in our stores to satisfy, therefore many are hungry and wretched. And the homes that the people dwell in are foul and unclean because they herd together like swine and pay no heed to the laws of health." But is it true that the mass are poor and miserable because of the greatness of their number? Let us see. The population of the United Kingdom has increased during the last fifty years from "26 to 37 millions, an increase of 42 per cent.," but wealth in the same period has increased 124 per cent.—i.e., from "4100 to 9210 millions," which is "almost £250 per inhabitant, or £100 more than in 1840."

In the face of these facts, is it not idle to assert that the reason why the workers are half-starved is because they are too numerous? There are undoubtedly too many of them crowded together in the large centres of industry to enable them to live healthy lives, and it is possible that at some remote period of history we may be overpopulated. This eventuality, however, can be dealt with after the monster Capitalism has been conquered and slain; to-day it is not a matter of the first importance. What the workers have to recognise is that their acceptance of the doctrines of the Malthusians, or of those of the temperance and thrift parties, cannot of themselves permanently improve their condition. They are only half-truths. The whole truth is only to be found in the principles of Socialism, therefore, workers, embrace them, for only by their acceptance can you ever be freed from the curse of capitalism.

Henceforth let your ears be deaf and your eyes blind to the seductive allurements of those who claim to be your leaders. Be on your guard, lest in the name of Liberty they rivet the chains of slavery tighter to you.

H. A. BARKER.

A VICTIM.

(WHOSE NAME IS LEGION.)

O! I am tired of factory toil,
Of starveling virtue, tired am I;
It is so hard to be poor and good,
It is so hard by degrees to die;
Easier it were to take heart and drown
In the river that winds the factory town.

The factory air is choking close:
Without in the streets it's cool and sweet—
And the factory bully, that comes and goes,
Has never a word—save a curse—to greet.
It is not so in the streets without,
Where all are free to go gaily about.

My cheeks are pallid, they once were red;
My eyes are saddened, they once were bright;
And weary, and faint, the steps I tread,
Though once I carried me firm and light;
The breath of the grave has damped my brow,
But the world seemed never so fair as now.

O what in return does Virtue give?
She has stolen my hopes away;
She has stolen (and sore I grieve)
The laugh from my lips and the light from my day!
And nought in return does Virtue give
But a tomb—and toil while her votaries live.

If toil and the tomb be Virtue's lot,
If Vice be ever the world's elect,
They may be chaste who are tempted not,
Or have the means to be circumspect;
But let them not of temptation tell,
Till they look at the streets from a factory hell!

'Tis but a step from the factory door
To the streets—to laughter and song and wine,
To the sullen river but one step more,
And there is an end to this life of mine.
Through one or the other must I, one day,
Pass from this with my shadow away!

T. MAGUIRE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONCERNING USURY.

May I make a few additional remarks on this subject? Mr. Davidson in his excellent article on the subject in the *Commonweal* (p. 229) somewhat magnifies the power of Parliament to remedy the evils of interest. He says, "Repeal all laws that guarantee the collection of usury . . . and the fangs of the serpent will be effectually drawn." Would they? I think not. In States where society is based on monopoly, competition, individualism, and capitalism, history shows that laws are as powerless against usury as against any other product of such society—prostitution, for example. And for the very simple reason that the modern capitalist system creates the demand for money-lending, and hence for usury, its necessary accompaniment.

Suppose a law were passed to-morrow rendering interest incapable of recovery by law—that is, on all future loans—what would be the result? The demand for money by the needy on the one hand, and the desire to make profit on accumulations by the rich on the other hand, still continuing, future loans would be conducted in a way so as to evade the law. A man with a hoard, on being asked for a loan free of all interest, would naturally reply, "Why should I risk losing my money for nothing? No; if you will pay me half a year's interest in advance I will lend you the sum; and so long as you pay me the interest regularly every six months, so long may you use my money. But if you get into arrears in paying the interest I shall be obliged to sue you for the whole capital, as I cannot now sue you for the interest." That is very much the practice even now of many money-lenders. The interest is paid for a certain time in advance, the money is lent for that time, and secured by a bill of exchange. When the bill falls due, it may be renewed on payment of another period of interest—otherwise the capital has to be returned and the transaction closed.

I fear usury will never be abolished so long as there are rich men wishing to lend for profit and poor men desiring to borrow.

Interest is a species of rent. Ordinary rent is money paid for the use of another person's land or house. Weekly or monthly payments for the hire of a sewing-machine or of a piano, is another kind of rent. And interest is simply the rent for using another person's money. And these and all other kinds of rent are inseparably connected with the present system of society, and will never disappear until it is exchanged for that of Socialism.

T. S. BARRETT.

TO SOCIALIST CYCLISTS.

While the summer is still with us, I should like to call the attention of those of our comrades who may come under the above designation—and they must be many—to a "plan of campaign," whereby they may take their cycling pleasure and advance the Socialist cause at the same time. The plan is this: Let them in their future "runs" into the rural districts carry with them a stock of pamphlets and leaflets for judicious distribution on the road and at the villages and other likely places they pass *en route*. The surrounding districts within the limits of an accomplishable run should be mapped out into routes, and named No. 1, 2, 3, and so on. The routes should all be gone over once in their order with one pamphlet, and then over again with another. In order to obviate the useless expenditure of time and money in "papering" a route twice with the same literature, only one kind of pamphlet, etc., should be carried on each journey, and a note taken of what is left on each route. A good plan (advocated some time ago in *Justice*) is to *stitch the pamphlets in brown paper covers*, and leaving them "to be called for" on the next journey, others being then exchanged for them. Of course, in selecting the literature, regard should be paid to the locality in which it is intended to distribute it. Thus, a tractate dealing with the land question would hardly be the best obtainable for leaving in a manufacturing district, or *vice versa*. (Of course, too, it need not be pointed out that the "plan of campaign" now advocated can be adopted not only by the owners of cycles, but also by the possessors of any other special means of locomotion.)

Those who try this plan for the first time will be as surprised as delighted to note the gratitude with which Socialist literature is accepted, and the eagerness with which it is perused; while after a time they will find themselves amply rewarded by the interest and pleasure with which their periodical visits are looked forward to. An effort might then fairly be made to extend the circulation of the *Commonweal*; and very many will easily be found who, after learning what Socialism is from pamphlets gratis, will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of studying its progress from its organs in the press. Meanwhile, the Socialist cyclists are wanted before the Socialist converts can be made. May they not be "wanted" long! Literature suitable for this kind of propagandist work can be had at so low a figure (a few pence will purchase thousands of copies), that a splendid opportunity of doing a little practical good in their day and generation is now open—where, perhaps, it was before denied them—to all who have a "wheeler" and a will.

ÆGATÆ.

SAUCE.—The will of Mr. Perrins, the Worcestershire sauce-maker, has been sworn at £665,000. The "inventor" of the sauce was a Mrs. Grey, friend of Sir Chas. Grey, who brought it from India. Mrs. Grey fell into poverty, but never got a farthing from the firm. Lea and Perrins were at first a small firm of chemists.—J. L. M.

The present state of the refined-sugar market is very critical. The cessation of a prominent refiner announced last week throes the London manufacture into the hands of five firms, and yet, although the numbers are so small, the quantity made is nearly as large as when there was a greater number of manufacturers. Happily grocers need fear no adverse "combination," for the ever-increasing imports of Continental granulated—a form of sugar that suits the public taste, but which our refiners do not turn out to any great extent—will, in any event, effectually prevent exaggerated prices of home-manufactured goods.

There is such a thing as having the gospel preached at too high a price. Take for instance what is going on in connection with the Bolton strike. Boycotting on an extensive scale and in peculiar ways is taking place. The vicar of Holy Trinity Church has found it necessary to give spiritual courage, and he last Sunday preached to the "knobsticks" at the affected foundry. Afterwards, that they were not sympathisers with non-unionists, if he was, the ringers refused to ring the bells. Nearly all the food and drink for the men lodged at the foundries has had to be fetched from Manchester.—*Labour Tribune*.

THE LABOUR STRUGGLE.

BRITAIN.

STRIKE OF WEAVERS.—Unless some agreement can be come to between the manufacturers and their workpeople at Barnoldswick, a general strike is expected to take place in a few days, which will seriously affect the whole town. The weavers allege that they are underpaid, and demand the Burnley list.

At a mass meeting of the chainmakers at Cradley Heath last week, a resolution was proposed to ask the employers for a still further advance in wages; but it was rejected. It was, however, resolved not to resume work at the 4s. list of prices until the employers unanimously agreed to send for the operatives. Upwards of 3,000 operatives are now on strike, some of whom are undergoing great privations.

At a mass meeting of spike nailmakers belonging to the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire districts, at Halesowen, it was unanimously resolved to declare a general strike, in consequence of the employers having enforced a reduction in wages ranging from forty to eighty per cent. It was stated that the operatives were undergoing the greatest privations at the present rate of wages.

A large meeting of men engaged in the malleable nail trade has been held at Birmingham, to concert measures for resisting the reduction of 10 per cent. in wages proposed by some of the employers. The feeling of the men was unanimously in favour of determined resistance to the reduction. In the course of the discussion, it was remarked that if the men could remain out for 20 weeks, as they had done before they had a society, they were prepared to remain out at least as long now that they were fully organised.

The Midland Railway Company have just announced an alteration in the mode of payment to their drivers and firemen. Instead of guaranteeing six days' pay they propose only to pay the men by the trip. This is objected to, and an indignation meeting of the men employed in the district was held at Wellingborough on Sunday evening last, when the various districts proposed to take means of laying their views before the directors as early as possible.

THE SHORT TIME IN THE COTTON TRADE.—At a directors' meeting of the Cavendish Spinning Company, Ashton, held on Wednesday, it was decided to continue short time. The Heywood mills are continuing short time. At Todmorden there is no change in the condition of the short time movement. The same may be said of the Rossendale and Whitworth Valleys, and also of Preston. The Bridge Mills, Whitworth, has a small gain for the past six months. In Oldham the short time movement has practically collapsed.

NORTHAMPTON.—STRIKE IN THE SHOE TRADE.—Last Friday afternoon all the shoe-lasters employed by Messrs Cove and West, Northampton, came out on strike. The men complain that the prices for various kinds of work had been systematically cut down, and they accordingly appealed to the Shoe Riveters and Finishers' Association, by whom a price list for work was prepared. After several conferences it was submitted to the masters. At the end of the week allowed for consideration the employers refused to treat with the men, who accordingly packed up their kits and left. The strike will probably affect a large number of men.

BOLTON ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—The eleventh week of the struggle between employers and employed in the Bolton engineering trades has passed without any settlement being arrived at, although further efforts in that direction have been made by the mayor, whose suggestions are still the subject of consideration. Meanwhile the force of military and county mounted constabulary remains at its full strength. There have been several importations of workmen during the week, but these have not been on the extensive scale anticipated, and have not been attended by disturbances. A batch of men from Scotland, on realising the state of affairs, refused to remain in the town. A number of the apprentices employed by Messrs. Dobson and Barlow gave a week's notice to leave, but this action was not inspired by the Strike Committee, who have in fact rather discouraged it. On Saturday 16th a special meeting of magistrates, at which there were 23 present, after discussion resolved to retain the hussars and other military in the town as "their presence was required for the public safety." On the following Thursday night a meeting of ratepayers was held at the Coffee Tavern, Bradshawgate, "to arrange for an indignation meeting against the employment of the county police and military for the purposes they are being used." The large room was crowded to excess, many being unable to obtain admittance. The speakers said Capitalists had regarded working men too much as serfs and slaves, but labour was equally valuable with the capital that employed it. No one could agree with the way in which the authorities were using their power by employing the police and military to escort men who were taking the bread from the mouths of their own people. The police and military had been brought into the town, not to preserve order but to assist a few employers to fill their works with imported labour at the public expense. The bringing of the military was the act of an interested party. The introduction of the county police was not conducive to the peace of the town. It was a menace and an act of tyranny. On the night of the so-called riot their conduct was scandalous—litting people without regard to age, position, sex, or mercy. The question was whether ratepayers should be called upon to pay for the support of the large body of police and military for that purpose? There was neither justice nor reason in it. There was a plot between the employers and the magistrates, for whenever imported men were expected word was sent to the Town Hall, and at once the mounted police were in readiness, the platform was cleared, and the pickets were prevented from laying before the strangers the true facts of the case. The authorities placed all the advantages on the side of the masters and all the disadvantages on that of the men. One firm in the town though they did not give way to the demands of the men had acted in a fair and honourable manner, and not one pane of glass had been broken, not one policeman needed to protect the works. There had been riots before in Bolton, when the working men of the town had been called to assist the authorities in the protection of life and property. In his opinion the reason why the magistrates did not adopt this course was that they knew there were not a hundred men in Bolton who would support them in their unfair conduct.—Mr. Holt, 60, Higher Bridge Street, was appointed secretary, and a committee was elected to organise a requisition to the Mayor, calling upon him to hold a town's meeting at the earliest possible date in the Albert Hall.—A subscription list was opened, and liberally responded to for the payment of preliminary expenses.

The masons in Dundee are still on strike. Many have left the town, and men are scarce, so much so that the employers are getting anxious for a settlement.

The agitation begun at Aberdeen and Peterhead by the fishermen for higher prices for herrings has spread to the women of the Banffshire coast, as far west as Burghead. The fishwomen have resolved to strike for higher wages, and to flog and boycott all women who work at old rates.

LOCK-OUT OF MINERS.—The trade in Fife and Clackmannan is at present particularly dull at all the collieries, and large bodies of men have been dismissed within the last few weeks. At Lochore and Capletrae Colliery, notices have been posted up enforcing a reduction of 11 per cent. The result is that about one half of the men at the colliery have been paid off, as the men are determined to resist the reduction. Those men who occupy the colliery dwelling-houses are allowed to remain in the meantime, but the reduction is understood to effect the general body of the workmen.

A serious crisis has been reached in the North British oil trade. The tremendous firm of Young's Mineral Oil Company cannot pay a dividend this year. The shares of four companies, the Broxburn, Clippens, Burnt Island, and Young have fallen in value £1,423,000. The estimated loss over all the oil companies is three millions (*Merchandise Age*). American competition and the growth of the Russian industry is the immediate cause of this. The Scotch oil companies make no pretence of being able to cope with this competition. The American companies, especially the Standard, have resolved to smash all rivals in the trade. The only makeshift which the Scotch companies can resort to in their helplessness is to restrict the output.—J. L. M.

AIRDRIE MINERS.—A mass meeting of the miners of Airdrie was held on Thursday on the Daudie Hill, Rawyards. There was a large attendance. Mr. Gibb presided. Reports from the various collieries showed that the majority were idle, while others were working wholly and partially, but all working on the reduction. A motion was made that "We accept the reduction in the meantime, and organise ourselves to be in a position to resist." An amendment to take a fortnight's holiday finding no support, the motion was carried unanimously. It was also agreed that "We return to the five days a week and eight hours a day," and "That we protest against the present reduction, and that a return of it be demanded as soon as possible." Strong strictures were made in regard to the fourteen days' notice, but no action was taken in the meantime.

BELGIUM.

Last week three Belgian Socialists, Moreau, Kats, and Secoude were tried before the Court of Assizes for having, in public meetings held at Brussels, incited people to refuse to obey the laws, and specially the laws on military conscription. Moreau gives to the magistrates of his native country a great proof of his confidence—namely, by absconding. Kats and Secoude are present, and their attitude is very worthy. Kats says to the magistrate: "I am a Republican, a Socialist, and an Atheist. I have attacked the laws, it is true, but the laws are unjust. I have told the young soldiers not to fire on their fellow-brothers on strike, and I am proud to have said so!" Secoude made a brilliant speech to the same effect, and then, of course, they were convicted and sentenced, Kats to four months', Secoude to three months', and Moreau, the lucky absconder, to one year's imprisonment. And so it stands nowadays in free Belgium!

In our issue of last week we have told our readers that the attorney-general who caused Lieske to be executed at Francfort for a "crime" not perpetrated by him has become a madman and is now in an asylum. At Brussels another attorney-general, the odious Demaret, who has acted as prosecutor in a great number of charges made against the strikers of the miners districts (strikes of 1886 and 1887) and who obtained against them condemnations up to twenty years' hard labour, as in the cases of Schmidt and Falleur, has been ignominiously chased out of the ranks of the court. That monster, who in his speeches against the workers always invoked law, authority, and morality, has been found guilty of the most abominable vice which can dishonour a man—sodomy. That scandalous wretch was one of the most energetic and brutal prosecutors of Socialists who for the last ten years have made their appearance in Belgian courts.

In the *Worker* of July 24 the Antwerp Socialists, by the organ of their Executive Committee, publish a resolution declaring that the emancipation of the workers can only be brought about, after due organisation, by forcible means; they further declare that they repudiate all kinds of compromise with radical bourgeois parties to effect electioneering purposes, and that they only can approve of political action in as far as such action, in certain given circumstances, would be able to penetrate the people with the spirit of revolution. Certainly this resolution will not meet with the approval of the executive of the *Parti ouvrier* at Brussels! Bravo, Antwerp!

The revolutionary paper *Le Combat* made its re-appearance on the 17th of this month at Brussels. Our readers are aware that this paper was obliged to stop its publication, owing to the fact that its editors, Loor and Conreur, had been arrested at the time of the last strikes in the province of Hainault. *Le Combat* declares that the editors intend to start a new party—the Socialist Republican Workers Party—in opposition to the *Parti ouvrier*, with a view of preparing the general black strike.

Comrades Loor and Conreur have now been released from jail—without trial! D.

HOLLAND.

A group of Socialists of Amsterdam is about to publish the posthumous works of one of the bravest forerunners of the social revolution in Holland, the tailor H. Gerhardt. At the time of the foundation of the International Workingmen's Association, he was the first Dutchman to incite his fellow brethren to join the movement, and he has been one of the most energetic organisers of labour in his country. He was also one of the creators of the workers' press in Holland. The posthumous works of our much regretted friend will make three volumes, and F. Domela Nieuwenhuis has written a biography for this edition of our clever and noble Gerhardt.

Last Friday the Court of Appeal at the Hague confirmed the condemnation to one month's imprisonment previously pronounced by the police magistrate against comrade Boei, chairman of the Hague section of the Dutch Social-Democratic party.

We recommend those of our friends who understand the Dutch tongue to read a very remarkable series of articles, written by S. E. W. Roorda van Eysinga, in *Recht voor Allen*, and explaining in the most striking manner the fallacies of the parliamentarian humbug.—D.

FRANCE.

Last Thursday the Anarchists Deherme, Moreau, and Niquet were tried before the Court of Assizes of Paris for having, on the 22nd of February last, addressed a manifesto to the young soldiers, giving them the very good advice 'let capitalists in future themselves defend their capital, and landowners their land—the same prosecution as in Belgium. All three were assisted by the Anarchist Thevenin, who is not a solicitor nor a lawyer of any kind, but who proved to be as able as any one of the bar to say what there was to be said for the sake of his friends. Moreau and Niquet got two months; Deherme, who apparently had no time to attend the magisterial farce, got one year's imprisonment. Vive la République, comrades! D.

GERMANY.

At Berlin seven Socialists, forming the 'Central Executive Committee of the party, have been arrested, on the denunciaticn, it is said, of the former cashier of the Committee, who informed the Police Councillor Krieger of all the details of the secret organisation of the Berlin Socialists.

At Hamburg, eight more Socialists were arrested Wednesday last, in consequence of the perquisitions which were made lately at Magdeburg.

On an order from the Berlin central police authorities, the police of Breslau have made enquiries in several houses of the suburb Schweinitz. They have found a considerable deal of pamphlets and leaflets, addressed to the workers and to the soldiers.

At Mayence we will have in a few days a new trial for secret conspiracy. Eight Socialists are charged with that abominable crime: Franz Tost, member of the the Landtag; Carl Konrad, shoemaker; F. Pfeiffer, clerk; A. Zimmermann, merchant; E. Stoll, carpenter; J. Loos, tailor; T. Romberg, cabinetmaker; and M. Anderhub, member of the municipal council.

At Altona also a new trial is going on for distribution of considerable quantities of prohibited literature. D.

LITERARY NOTICES.

'English as She is Taught' (Fisher Unwin, 2nd ed., 2s.), by Caroline B. le Row, is a delightful book. Before it the stern professional frown relaxes and the jest of it has to be enjoyed to the full before a properly critical attitude can be resumed and a "moral drawn." Such "definitions" as "*Republican*—a sinner mentioned in the Bible"; "*Demagogue*—a vessel containing beer and other liquids"; "*Franchise*—anything belonging to the French," are sufficient to shake the sturdiest composure. But then there comes afterward a cooler moment, when there is apparent a cruel undermeaning to the whole thing. This book is compiled by a school teacher from the answers given in a large school to examination questions, and, rightly read, is a scathing condemnation of the whole modern system of education; and as that is an essential part of the present system of life, it is of a necessity an equal condemnation of capitalism. Mark Twain has written an introduction to the little book, in the course of which he says: "A large part of the pupil's 'instruction' consists in cramming him with obscure and wordy 'rules,' which he does not understand, and has no time to understand. It would be as useful to cram him with brickbats; they would at least stay." A curious light is thrown upon the little thought that is given in these days to *thinking*. So many facts for so many marks, so many marks for so much money—that is the trade of school; just like the trade of after life, with its sordid greed and restricted vision. Some of the youngsters in their poor little endeavours at thinking with brains untaught how, hit upon some wonderful discoveries that "take one in a sudden and unexpected way." Here are a few:

"The men engaged by the gas company go round and speculate the meter."

"There are a good many donkeys in theological gardens."

"The imports of a country are the things that are paid for; the exports are the things that are not."

"John Bright is noted for an incurable disease."

"The Constitution of the United States is that part of the book at the end that nobody reads."

"Beneficence—a state of insanity."

"If you listen closely you can vibrate a pitchfork."

"A simple pendulum is an imaginary point hung on a thread."

Our open-air speakers should note:

"Distinct articulation cannot be made unless we have a tongue, our lips, and our teeth."

"It is a very important thing to breathe."

"Vowel sounds are made by keeping the mouth wide open, and consonant sounds by keeping it shut."

And this is a cruel hit at—somebody:

"Prose tells things that are true right along just as they are, and poetry makes it up as you go along."

'Arcady: For Better, for Worse,' by Rev. Dr. Jessop (Fisher Unwin, 7s. 6d.). A kindly, cheerful man, and one whose acquaintance would be worth the cultivation; one of keen insight and great sympathy. Without any special axe to grind, he observes closely and describes well. Those of us who are fiercely in earnest over our ideal of life and the mode of realising it; who are battling strenuously for our own hand and, as we think, for humanity, may revolt now and then at an apparent cynicism or seeming levity. But it is only apparent; under it all the while there is a strong man who feels and sees even as we see; but, not seeing any remedy very clearly, he is impelled to put the problem as fully as he can, with as little fuss as may be, and leave it for solution. Of course, we poor Socialists come in for a little scolding: we are violent, and too much in a hurry, and so on; but this kind of thing we take as a matter of course, and keep on. Against his "abuse"—that is much too strong a term for it—we can set his defence of village communities, his attack upon peasant proprietorship, and much else. It is a desolate picture that he gives of the condition of agricultural labourers and their prospects; in one part of it that appals him we cannot help seeing our chief hope. The discontent, and insubordination of the labourers is but part of the growing dissatisfaction of the workers with their degraded position. And even the feeling, of which, because it is old, he cannot but speak respectfully—the feeling that makes men of near parishes "foreigners" to one another—is becoming hardly more antiquated than the same feeling as between nations; and the workers in many lands are learning the same lesson, that it is not a question of large or small farms, or large or small men, that faces them. The question is: how to secure to the producer the fruit of his labour, and how to secure that no non-producer have power to extort any share of it. In spite of Dr. Jessop's dislike to such procedure, there is no doubt that appreciable strides are being made, year by year, toward the answering of the question. Meanwhile, so long as it does not interfere with our work, we are always glad to welcome such a pleasant talker as Dr. Jessop, even though, like Coleridge, he "start from no premisses and come to no conclusion."

THE SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

OFFICES: 13 FARRINGTON ROAD, E.C.

The Council Meeting will be held on Tuesday next, and not on Monday, being holiday.

London Members' Meeting will be on Monday August 8th.

Co-operative Store.—The Committee attend at the offices at 8.30 [p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. All Groceries can be had at current store prices. Orders over 10s. will be delivered carriage paid in London.] E.S.A.

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K. F. (weekly), 1s. C. J. F. (weekly), 2s. Norwich, 3s. Merton (Kitz), 3s. 2d. Mitcham, 2s. 6d.

FOR PROPAGANDA.

Strike Committee, 24th July.—Per Cantwell, Regent's Park, 3s.; Hyde Park, 3s. 5d.—Total, 6s. 5d. Ph. W., Treasurer, July 26.

THE NORWICH PRISONERS' AID FUND.

Proceeds of Concert at the International Working-men's Club, Berner Street, 16s. 9d. For Mrs. Mowbray—A Few Fabians, per Annie Besant (weekly), 10s. J. LANE, Treasurer.

REPORTS.

CLERKENWELL.—On Wednesday, July 20, H. A. Barker lectured on "Evolution and Socialism;" good discussion followed. On Sunday, July 24, a good open-air meeting was held on the Green, addressed by Wardle, after which T. E. Wardle lectured in the hall on "The Franchise Fraud." Literature has steady sale.—A. T. and W. B.

HACKNEY.—On Wednesday, July 20, we held our usual meeting at the Broadway, London Fields, which was addressed by H. Sparling. We had a good audience, and some opposition from a Christian. On Sunday evening, Wm. Blundell lectured on "Property Qualification," which was opposed by J. Lane, he taking the Parliamentary side of the question, to the great surprise of the audience.—J. F.

HOXTON.—On Thursday evening, a large and enthusiastic open-air meeting was held opposite Hoxton church. Comrade Allman spoke well, carrying the sympathy of the audience with him. A member of the S.D.F. also addressed the meeting. Fair sale of literature. On Sunday evening, D. Nicoll, of the Socialist League, lectured on "Reform or Revolution." A lively and interesting discussion followed. Comrades Pope, Allman, Binning, and our venerable old friend Burnham taking part.—C. J. Y.

MARYLEBONE.—We held our usual meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, addressed by Cantwell, Sparling, Mainwaring, and Samuels; the audience was very appreciative. We collected 3s. 5d. for the Strike Committee.—T. C.

MERTON AND MITCHAM.—During the week we have visited Wimbledon Camp, distributing literature. On Saturday, comrades Hill, Kitz, and Eden attended a meeting convened by Liberal League on Garrett Green; 23 *Commonweal* sold, and large amount of leaflets distributed. Comrades Eden, S.L., and Heaford, S.D.F., spoke on Mitcham Fair Green on Sunday. Sale of *Commonweal* for Mitcham and Merton, 30; total, 53.

MILE END.—On Sunday, William Morris addressed a large and sympathetic audience in Victoria Park on "Monopoly and Socialism." Some opposition was offered by a person who began by stating he was a workman, and speaking at the close of his remarks as an employer of labour. He also stated that he was a Radical. His objections were satisfactorily answered. Davis also spoke. Altogether this was one of the most enthusiastic meetings held in the park this season. *Commonweal* sold well.—H. M.

NORTH LONDON.—On Tuesday evening, July 19, we held a very good meeting at Ossulton Street, addressed by Cantwell, Brooks, Nicoll, and Beatty. A Conservative opponent undertook to debate here on Tuesday the 26th, on "The Agricultural Depression." On Sunday morning we held a meeting at Regent's Park; Cantwell, Brooks, and Mainwaring spoke; some interesting discussion followed. Collected 3s. for the Strike Committee.—H. BARTLETT.

GLASGOW.—On Sunday, Glasier held a very successful meeting in Jail Square. He received a good deal of opposition; but the objections were ably answered by our comrade, assisted by friend Muir. At our new station, Paisley Road Toll, a large and attentive audience listened to the expositions of the same comrade. At both meetings *Commonweal* sold well.—A. M'K.

ISWICH.—On Sunday, H. A. Barker, of London, gave two vigorous addresses to good audiences here. Arriving rather late, a camp meeting of religionists had taken up our old accustomed place. We, however, soon obtained a large gathering. Literature sold fairly well.—J. READ.

LEEDS.—Large meeting in Vicar's Croft on Sunday evening, addressed by Hill, Paylor, and Sellitt. A growing sympathy with Socialism is perceptible in this town, and there is no doubt we shall soon increase our numbers.—T. P.

NORWICH.—During the week, good meetings have been held at Yarmouth, Dereham, and St. Faiths, addressed by Henderson. On Sunday morning last, one was held at North Walsham by Henderson and Darley; at Wymondham, by Morley and Slaughter. In the afternoon, Henderson spoke in Norwich Market-place, Reux in the chair. In the evening, Henderson, by special request, repeated his lecture on the "Marriage Question," Sutton in the chair, when the misrepresentations published in *Daylight* were disposed of to the satisfaction of the audience. Collected for propaganda, 8s. 6d. Reux left us on Monday for France.—J. S.

PELSALL.—Wednesday evening, Weaver and Deakin spoke to a good meeting here.—J. T. D.

WALSALL.—Monday, July 18, Sanders addressed a large audience in the Market-place, Dudley. At close of meeting good number of names given to form branch. A most successful open-air meeting was held at Wednesbury on Thursday, Sanders and Weaver speaking. Good discussion at the close. On Saturday, Sanders spoke in the Market-place, Walsall.—J. T. D.

DUBLIN.—At the weekly meeting of the Labour League, on Thursday, July 21st, comrade I. E. McCarthy was unanimously elected secretary for the ensuing quarter. Five other Socialists were elected on the committee—we now have a majority of the whole committee. Fitzpatrick, who was in the chair, called the attention of the meeting to a report in the public press of an interview between Mr. I. Foley, President of the Irish Industrial League, and the manager of the Ringsend Bottle Company, in which the former recommended the company to dispense as far as possible with manual labour and employ machinery, so that combination of the workmen might not interfere with the development of the company's trade. If this, contended our comrade, was the kind of protection advocated by the Industrial League for the working people of Ireland, the sooner the hollow mockery was exposed the better. J. S. Hall and McCarthy, who took part in the discussion, forcibly repudiated the pretensions of the Industrial League to represent the working-people of Ireland.

WOOLWICH.—Wade and Banner spoke at the Arsenal Gates, last Sunday, to a very large gathering. Sold out all our literature, and collected for propaganda, 4s. 9d.—R. BANNER.

North of England Socialist Federation.

Blackhill.—We held our first meeting at Blackhill on Monday evening. We purpose endeavouring to work up this part, where we have even now a good many supporters.

Blyth.—We had our usual lecture in the Market Place on Saturday. A very unseemly interruption was made by a member of the S.D.F. regarding the position of our society. M. Mack, 4 Back Marlow Street, secretary.

Burradon.—A meeting was held in the Schoolroom at Burradon on Wednesday. A. K. Donald addressed the meeting on behalf of the S.F. An excellent speech in support of lecture was given by Mr. Whitefield.

Consett.—A. K. Donald lectured at the fountain on Monday evening. Persons wishing to join the branch, address J. Walton, Medonsby Road, sec.

Durham.—At the Market Place on the Miners' Gala day, A. K. Donald addressed a meeting. He also, supported by Mr. Bell of Chester-le-Street, addressed large meetings from the platforms in the ground, at which this resolution was carried by acclamation: "That the miners of Durham see the necessity of organising, along with their fellow workers of all ranks, for the purpose of realising a society where all shall work and all shall enjoy the fruits of their labour."

North Shields.—regular meeting on Sunday morning was addressed by A. K. Donald. In spite of the rain the attendance was good. Collection made. J. Isbister, 3 Cockerill's Cottages, secretary.

Newcastle.—The local branch of the S.D.F. held its usual meeting at the Cattle Market on Sunday evening, which was well attended. A number of meetings have been held by Thomas Mann in the district during the week. A. K. Donald addressed the employes of Armstrong Mitchell and Co. at the work-gates on Tuesday.

Sunderland.—The branch was addressed in the Station Coffee Tavern on Friday by Donald, comrade Black in the chair. Open-air meetings were addressed on Friday night and Sunday afternoon at the Garrison Field. John Armstrong, 6 Westberry St., sec. pro. tem.

South Shields.—A lecture was delivered on Tuesday last in Lockhart's Cocoa Room by Donald. A good deal of discussion followed. Open-air meetings were addressed in the Market Place on Tuesday and Sunday nights. Mr. Darley also addressed the Sunday meetings. Collection made. Mrs. Besant lectured on behalf of the Secular Society on Sunday morning on "Why I preach Socialism." J. Wood, 105 Bath St.

Scottish Land and Labour League.

Arrangements have been made for carrying on an extensive and vigorous propaganda in the eastern counties and forming branches. Mahon began the campaign on Saturday at

Loanhead, where a good and attentive crowd of miners gathered to hear our views. There were some interruptions, which were stopped by several of the audience voluntarily ejecting the disturbers. Tuke also addressed the meeting.

Edinburgh.—On Sunday three very successful meetings were held—in the afternoon on the Calton Hill, at 6.30 in the Queen's Park, at 7.30 at the Mound. The new station at the Mound has proved a great success, nearly 900 people gathering at the first meeting. A good collection for the propaganda fund was made in the Queen's Park. Report of the Fife-shire meetings next week.—JOHN GILRAY, secretary.

LECTURE DIARY.

LONDON.

Bloomsbury.—Communist Club, 49 Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road, W. On Thursday July 28, Business Meeting and Social Evening. August 2, Edward Aveling, "The Value of Brain Work."

Clerkenwell.—Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C. Sunday July 31, at 7.15 p.m. Business Meeting. FREE CONCERT by Wm. Blundell and Friends, 8.30 p.m. Wednesday Aug. 3, at 8.30, T. Dalziel, "Communist Art."

Croydon.—Parker Road. Hackney.—23 Andrey Street, Goldsmith Row. Club Room open every evening from 8 till 11.30; Saturday, 7 till 12.30; Sunday 11 a.m. till 12 p.m. Members Business Meeting every Tuesday at 8.30 p.m. Debating Class every Thursday, 4 Thursday Aug. 4, at 9 o'clock, John Flockton, "Socialist Politics: What is it?"

Hammersmith.—Kelmescott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday July 31, at 8 p.m. William Morris, "The Policy of Abstinence."

Hoxton (L.E.L.).—No indoor meeting on Sunday. On August 7 we open at the Globe Coffee House, 227 High Street, Hoxton, with a lecture by George Bernard Shaw. The new Hall will seat over 200 people. Members and friends are urged to make special efforts to make the meeting successful.

Merton.—11 Merton Terrace, High Street. Club Room open every evening. Committee every Thursday. Discussions held every Sunday morning at 11.

Mitcham.—Corner of Merton Lane and Fountain Place. Club Room open every evening from 7.30 till 11. North London.—Branch meets at 32 Camden Road, N.W., for reception of new members and other business, on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, until further notice. H. Bartlett, sec.

PROVINCES.

Bradford.—Morris's Dining Rooms, 114 City Road. Wednesdays, at 8.

Dublin.—Irish Labour League, Carpenters' Hall, 75 Aungier Street, every Thursday at 8 p.m. Discussion on all subjects connected with Labour Question.

Edinburgh (Scottish Section).—4 Park Street.

Important Business Meeting Thursday Aug. 4, at 7.30. Class for the study of 'Das Capital' at 8.30. Members are expected to appear at out-door meetings, and in some way assist. (See "Open-air" below.)

Glasgow.—Reading-room of the Branch, 84 John St., open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily.

Hamilton.—Paton's Hall, Chapel St. Every Thursday at 7.30.

Hull.—Address all communications to E. Teesdale, 20 Shakspeare Street.

Lancaster.—Addresses every Sunday morning on the Quay Jetty.

Leeds.—17 Chesham Street, Sweet Street. Club and reading room open every evening. Business meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Leicester.—Office of Hosiery Union, Horsefair Street. Fridays at 8 p.m.

Norwich.—Gordon Hall, 5 Duke Street. Free Lectures every Sunday at 8 p.m. Business Meeting, Monday at 8.30. Speakers' Class, Sunday mornings at 10.30 and Wednesday evenings at 8 p.m. Social Evening, Saturdays.

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

OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

LONDON—Sunday 31.

- 11.30...Garrett—"Plough Inn".....Kitz
11.30...Hacney—"Salmon and Ball".....The Branch
11.30...Hammersmith—Beadon Road.....Vanderhout
11.30...Hoxton Ch., Pitfield St.....Barker & Pope
11.30...Mitcham Fair Green.....Eden & Yewen
11.30...Regent's Park.....Nicoll
11.30...St. Pancras Arches.....Bartlett
11.30...Walham Green.....G. E. Shaw
3...Hyde Park.....Mainwaring
6.30...Victoria Park.....Davis
7...Clerkenwell Green.....Brooks

Tuesday.

- 8...Ossulton Street, Euston Road.....Nicoll
8...Mile-end Waste.....The Branch

Wednesday.

- 8...Broadway, London Fields.....Lane

Thursday.

- 8...Hoxton, Pitfield Street.....The Branch

PROVINCES.

Glasgow.—Sunday: Jail's Square, 1 o'clock; Paisley Road Toll at 5.

Cambsburg.—Saturday: 6 o'clock. Motherwell.—Saturday: at 8 o'clock.

Leeds.—Sunday: Hunslet Moor, 11; Vicar's Croft, 7.30. Friday: Corner of Christ Church, Meadow Lane, at 8 p.m.

Loanhead (Edinburgh).—Friday: at 7 p.m.

Norwich.—Sunday: Market Place at 3; Agricultural Hall Plain at 7.

Derham.—Every Thursday, Market Place at 7.

Diss.—Sunday at 11.

Yarmouth.—Every Wednesday on the Beach at 7.

SCOTTISH LAND AND LABOUR LEAGUE.

J. L. MAHON'S MEETINGS.

- Friday 29.....8 p.m.....Kirkcaldy Cowper Colliery
Saturday 30.....3 p.m. and 7 p.m.....Burntisland
Sunday 31.....11 a.m.....Leith, foot of Walk
3 p.m.....Calton Hill
6.30 p.m.....Queen's Park
8 p.m.....Mound
Mon. Aug. 1.....7.30 p.m.....Tower Knowe, Hawick
Tuesday 2.....7.30 p.m.....Galashiels
Sunday 7 (same as previous Sunday.)

NORTH ENGLAND SOCIALIST FEDERATION.

(Outside propaganda as usual.)

Fri. 29—Sunderland, E. R. Pease, Station Coffee Tavern, 7.30 p.m.

REV. STEWART HEADLAM'S LECTURES.

- Aug. 6—Dudley, Hall, 3 p.m.
Sat. 6—Blyth, Town Hall, 7.30.
Sun. 7—Backworth, Reading Room, 10.30 a.m.
Seaton Terrace Co-operative Hall, 2.30 p.m.
Newcastle, 7.30 p.m.
Mon. 8—Consett, Assembly Rooms.
Tues. 9—North Shields, 7.30 p.m.

IPSWICH.—On Sunday H. H. Sparling, of London, will address a series of meetings.

WOOLWICH.—Arsenal Gates, Sunday at 7 o'clock.

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