

THE COMMONWEAL

The Official Journal of the SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1888.

WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

CHICAGO MARTYRS & BLOODY SUNDAY.

“Our silence will be more powerful than our speech.”

MRS. PARSONS has accepted the invitation of the Commemoration Committee to speak at the various meetings to be held in London and the provinces next November.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10,

A Meat Tea will be provided at St. Paul's Café, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., at 7 p.m. Tickets 1s. 6d. each. Tickets will be issued at 6d. each for those who cannot attend tea, in order to hear an address to Mrs. Parsons and her reply. Tickets can now be obtained from Secretary, 13 Farringdon Road, any branch secretary, and all the International Clubs. All unsold tickets and cash must be returned by Friday, November 9, to J. Lane, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C.

CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, M.P., in the Chair.

Songs will be sung during the evening by the Choir.

Arrangements have already been made to hold meetings on

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, at 11.30 a.m., in
REGENT'S PARK.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, at 3.30 p.m., in
HYDE PARK.

Processions will be organised from different parts of London, and delegates from Radical clubs will speak at the platforms.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, at 7.30 p.m., in
WORNUM HALL, STORE STREET,
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

The Chair will be taken by WILLIAM MORRIS.

Speakers:—P. Kropotkin, F. Kitz, J. Blackwell, Trunk, Dr. Merlino, Cunninghame Graham, John Burns, and others, whose names will be announced next week. The whole of the Trafalgar Square prisoners released are expected at this meeting. Mrs. PARSONS will speak at Wornum Hall and Hyde Park, and probably Victoria Park.

A Choir Practice will be held on Sunday, November 4th, at 4 p.m., at the Hall of the Socialist League.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, at 3 p.m., in
VICTORIA PARK.

The following Resolutions will be moved at the meetings:—

FIRST RESOLUTION.

“That this meeting commemorates the legal murder of four men which took place on November 11th, 1887 (Parsons, Spies, Fischer, and Engels), and the cruel imprisonment of three others (Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe) by the Government of the State of Illinois for the crime of supporting workmen in a labour struggle against their masters, and the further crime of maintaining the rights of free speech, and emphatically denounces the interference with these rights in all capitalist countries; an interference which is the natural result of a so-called Society founded on the robbery of labour.”

SECOND RESOLUTION.

“That this meeting also denounces the attack on Free Speech made in London on November 13th, 1887, during which three men were killed and many sent to prison after a mere mockery of trial, and it calls for the immediate release of Harrison, condemned to five years penal servitude for being present at a political meeting which was ferociously attacked by the police.”

Meantime, funds are urgently needed, and should be sent to Joseph Lane, Treasurer, at the office of the Socialist League, 13, Farringdon Road, E.C. Any information can be had by communicating with Secretary of the Commemoration Committee.

W. B. PARKER, *Secretary.*

THE PEASANT AND THE MONEY-LENDER.

The following little story is taken from a most interesting book called ‘Wide-Awake Stories,’¹ a collection of forty-three Indian folk-tales. In reprinting it a few of the names of persons and things have been altered so as to convey more clearly what is meant, but otherwise the story is given here as it is in the book, where anyone loving folk-lore would do well to look for it, and read its companions as well. And now for the story.

There was once a peasant who suffered much at the hands of a money-lender. Good harvests or bad, the peasant was always poor, the money-lender rich. At last, when he hadn't a farthing left, the peasant went to the money-lender's house and said, “You can't squeeze water from a stone, and as you have nothing to get by me now, you might tell me the secret of becoming rich.”

“My friend,” returned the money-lender, piously, “riches come from God—ask *him*.”

“Thank you, I will,” returned the simple peasant; so he prepared three girdle-cakes to last him on the journey, and set out to find God.

First he met a priest, and to him he gave a cake, asking him to point out the road to God; but the priest only took the cake and went on his way without a word. Next the peasant met a holy man or devotee, and to him he gave a cake, without receiving any help in return. At last, he came upon a poor man sitting under a tree, and finding out he was hungry, the kindly peasant gave him his last cake, and sitting down to rest beside him, entered into conversation.

“And where are you going?” asked the poor man, at length.

“Oh, I have a long journey before me, for I am going to find God!” replied the peasant. I don't suppose you could tell me which way to go?”

“Perhaps I can,” said the poor man, smiling, “for I am God! What do you want of me?”

Then the peasant told the whole story, and God, taking pity on him, gave him a conch shell, and showed him how to blow it in a particular way, saying, “Remember, whatever you wish for, you have only to blow the conch that way and your wish will be fulfilled. Only have a care of that money-lender, for even magic is not proof against their wiles!”

The peasant went back to his village rejoicing. In fact the money-lender noticed his high spirits at once, and said to himself, “Some good fortune must have befallen the stupid fellow, to make him hold his head so jauntily.” Therefore he went over to the simple peasant's house, and congratulated him on his good fortune, in such cunning words, pretending to have heard all about it, that before long the peasant found himself telling the whole story—all except the secret of blowing the conch, for, with all his simplicity, the peasant was not quite such a fool as to tell that.

Nevertheless, the money-lender determined to have the conch by hook or by crook, and as he was villain enough not to stick at trifles, he waited for a favourable opportunity and stole the conch.

But, after nearly bursting himself with blowing the conch in every conceivable way, he was obliged to give up the secret as a bad job. However, being determined to succeed, he went back to the peasant and said, coolly, “Look here, I've got your conch, but I can't use it; you haven't got it, so it's clear you can't use it either. Business is at a standstill unless we make a bargain. Now, I promise to give you back your conch, and never to interfere with your using it, on one condition, which is this,—whatever you get from it, I am to get double.”

“Never!” cried the peasant; “that would be the old business all over again.”

“Not at all,” replied the wily money-lender; “you will have your share. Now, don't be a dog in the manger, for if you get all you want, what can it matter to you if I am rich or poor?”

At last, though it went sorely against the grain to be of any benefit to a money-lender, the peasant was forced to yield; and from that time, no matter what he gained by the power of the conch, the money-lender

¹ Wide-Awake Stories. A collection of tales told by little children, between sunset and sunrise, in the Panjab and Kashmir. By F. A. Steel and R. C. Temple. Trübner, London, 1884; 8vo.

gained double. And the knowledge that this was so preyed upon the peasant's mind day and night, so that he had no satisfaction out of anything.

At last, there came a very dry season—so dry that the peasant's crops withered for want of rain. Then he blew his conch, and wished for a well to water them; and lo! there was the well, but the money-lender had two—two beautiful new wells! This was too much for any peasant to stand; and our friend brooded over it, and brooded over it, till at last a bright idea came into his head. He seized the conch, blew it loudly, and cried out, "Oh, God! I wish to be blind of one eye!" And so he was, in a twinkling; but the money-lender, of course, was blind of both, and in trying to steer his way between the two new wells, he fell into one, and was drowned.

Now this true story shows that a peasant once got the better of a money-lender, but only by losing one of his eyes!

THE MORAL OF THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

THE upper and middle-classes are shocked. Their faithful servants, the police, are astounded and powerless. The terrible deeds of the probable maniac-murderer have shaken society to its very foundation. "What can it all mean?" is the question that all men are asking themselves, while very few seem to be able to give a satisfactory answer.

For years Socialists have thundered out against the ever-growing evils of capitalist society, both in the lecture-hall and in the street. In not a few cases, the prison cell has been the reward of those who have endeavoured to awaken the apathetic to a sense of duty. At length our masters are aroused, and behold! a Royal Commission is enquiring into the particulars of the housing of the poor. In due time the report of the labours of the Commission is submitted to public scrutiny, and—what then? "Society" goes to sleep again until aroused by the fiendish deeds of a master-murderer. And how well do the conditions which surround these vile acts prove the Socialist position, namely, that we are living in a system of slavery, the rich—the masters; the poor—the slaves.

The victims of these atrocious crimes are, after all, so many sacrifices on the shrine of capitalism. The "doss" money would have saved their lives; but our society is not founded on life, but property, and therefore their lives were not worth fourpence. If the murderer be a rich man, surely his wealth and conditions by which he is surrounded in society has driven him mad; if, on the other hand, he is a poor one, his poverty surely has robbed him of every spark of manhood.

Now, there are in London alone no less than 80,000 prostitutes, many of whom are mothers of the rising generation. The poor devils must violate their virtue, and outrage their womanhood, in order to obtain their "doss" money. What pleasant food for reflection; after nearly nineteen hundred years of Christianity, while we have reached an age of progress hitherto undreamed of! Surely we ought to be proud of our boasted civilisation, where "wealth accumulates and men decay."

Bourgeois society, just awakened, is complaining of the badly lighted slums of the East End of London, as though such things were not known before the recent atrocities occurred; so that in our age of contradictions and absurdities, a fiend-murderer may become a more effective reformer than all the honest propagandists in the world. This is by no means a pleasing deduction; but it seems the only one that can be made from the present state of affairs.

Our police, too, considering the expense incurred in maintaining the system now in vogue at Scotland Yard, cut pretty figures in this business; and that they are not kept in existence for the protection of the property and lives of the workers is made amply clear. If some Socialist had been suspected of conspiring to take the life of some capitalist tyrant, then indeed should we have witnessed the successful activity of the police in bringing the culprit to "justice." But what matters? The victims in this case were wage-slaves, of whom there is a plentiful supply; and, seeing how everything to-day is governed by the "law" of the political economist—human flesh and blood being no exception to the rule—when the supply is above the demand its price will fall, yea, even to fourpence, the price of a "doss," what may we not expect?

Well, after all, there is only one way out—the workers must become their own masters, and their present masters must be made to work for their own living instead of living on the labour of others as they do to-day.

H. DAVIS.

The Pinkerton detectives "never sleep." Of course not. While others sleep they put up jobs and then wait for the reward.—*Craftsman*.

When a Labour paper says something that does not suit the opinions of a certain subscriber, the editor receives a postal card or sealed letter bearing the inscription "stop my paper," but newspapers opposed to labour organisations can say what they please, ridicule the demands of the working-classes, hire cheap scab labour, and never hear a complaint from the party that wants his labour paper stopped. The advocate of labour's rights is forced to the wall while the enemy thrives and grows rich.—*Southern Industry*.

ECONOMY AND WAGES.—The capitalist comes home with his specific. He tells the working man that he must be economical, and yet, under the present system, economy would lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand, every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and fellows. The slaves who did not run away helped fasten chains on those who did. So the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day that he may get enough food to be able to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?—*R. G. Ingersoll*.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

4	San.	1789. Revolution Society of London sends congratulatory address to National Convention at Paris. 1839. Frost's rising at Newport. 1867. Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.
5	Mon.	1605. Gunpowder Plot. 1789. Distinctions and orders abolished by National Convention. 1809. Great meeting at "Crown and Anchor" tavern to celebrate anniversary of the acquittal in 1792 of Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, etc.
6	Tues.	1773. Henry Hunt born. 1793. Edinburgh Convention dispersed by force. 1830. Peasant riots in southern England. 1842. W. Hone died.
7	Wed.	1683. Algernon Sidney tried for high treason. 1817. Brandreth and others hanged for high treason. 1837. E. P. Lovejoy killed. 1852. Third Empire established.
8	Thur.	1674. John Milton died. 1793. Madame Roland beheaded. 1848. Robert Blum shot.
9	Fri.	1830. Royal visit and Lord Mayor's Show postponed; unemployed riots in London. 1856. Etienne Cabet died.
10	Sat.	1786. Trial of Woodfall for libel. 1798. Trial of Wolfe Tone for high treason. 1862. T. B. McManus buried. 1880. Trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg for Winter Palace explosion; sentences—Kviatofski and four others, death; eight men and three women, imprisonment. 1887. Louis Lingg died in prison.

Death of Lovejoy.—The assassination of Elijah Parish Lovejoy at Alton, Illinois, on the 7th of November, 1837, has been one of the great landmarks in the battle for human liberty, free thought, free speech, and free action. The circumstances of his case are very instructive. Lovejoy proved that human villainy and tyrannous oppression can never allow a single honest man to exist in their neighbourhood. The conspiracy of silence must be enforced or every unjust institution totters to its foundation. Lovejoy published an obscure print in St. Louis. This could not be allowed, and, only wishing to stand on the defensive, he left Missouri to stew in its own wicked juice. He went across the "Father of Waters" to the free soil of Illinois. But Missouri could not bear such a breath of honesty blowing across her borders. A mob of St. Louis ruffians made a descent upon Alton again and again and destroyed the printing materials they feared so much. At length they destroyed the printer; but in vain. As the Chicago martyr has said, "his silence was more powerful than his speech." A tempest of wrath swept over the great race of New Englanders such as the world has rarely witnessed. At the meeting of protest in Faneuil Hall the young Wendell Phillips first lifted that never-to-be-forgotten voice against all forms of social oppression; that voice which will ring down the cycles of time as long as the English idiom leaves a fragment to be deciphered by the scholars of earth and the searchers of human endeavour.—L. W.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

THOMAS WARDELL, a rich coal mine-owner, Englishman by birth, has been shot, or "Watrined" as our French comrades would say. The miners in Bevier, Mo., went on strike, and "scabs" were imported from the East. This incensed the strikers, especially against Wardell, who is a "self-made man." Wardell went to the station to meet his new men; he was met by 400 strikers. He was taunted by his old men, and shouted at them, "Well, boys, I will down you yet." A stone was thrown at him; he pulled out his revolver and fired at the crowd; a volley was returned and his body was riddled with bullets. He was done to as he wanted to do unto others. The new men have been so much frightened by this that they are leaving the town as fast as possible.

The Kane County Grand Jury at Geneva, Ill., has found bills of indictment against John A. Bauereisen, Thomas Broderick, Alexander Smith, John A. Bowles, August Koegel, and George Goding. They are charged with conspiracy to injure the property of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company, by the use of dynamite at Aurora, Ill., during the last strike of locomotive engineers and firemen on that road. They are all members of the Brotherhood, and Bauereisen is Chief Engineer of Division No. 32, Locomotive Engineers.

The boss bakers of New York have raised the price of bread from 5 to 6 cents. The trial of the Bohemian Anarchists in Chicago will begin on the 17th inst.

The past week has been very exciting for the people of Chicago. A strike was begun on the street-car system. This in itself, of course, was nothing unusual, since strikes in our days are but a common every-day occurrence. However, one noteworthy fact was clearly demonstrated—the people are becoming more and more imbued with a spirit of revolt. In spite of their protests not to be "Anarchists," they are forced to adopt tactics commonly styled "Anarchistic." The present strike was the first serious conflict between the oppressed and those in power since the glorious May days, and the scenes enacted prove conclusively that in spite of the cowardly conduct and the submissive policy pursued by the infamous gang who dared to vilify, even in the old organ of the International, the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the principles for which our martyrs fought and died so nobly, the people of Chicago, the real working population of that city, are not willing to submit without considerable protest to capitalistic greed and tyranny. Let us look at the situation. On the one side we see about 2,500 men standing up for their rights, unfortunately stupidly advised and badly guided by their leaders, but well sustained by the honest and intelligent part of the labouring population of Chicago. On the other hand we see the mighty dollar, the brutality of capital supported by unfortunate human beings who are compelled by hunger, misery, and want, to commit treason on their own class, and in the middle we see, like the jackass in the fable, Authority—Republican in this case—fearing if acting too strong to lose the vote of their voting-cattle, and if not strong enough to be dismissed by its present ruler—King Cash. And well they fought, the people of Chicago! Aye, even the tiny little school children felt that a wrong was about to be committed on the oppressed, and with childish instinct, I feel tempted to say, they took the part of the dog who is under. Yes, if such events can happen there is hope yet for the Social Revolution even in America, never mind the cowardice and the treachery committed by those who managed to sneak snug jobs at the expense of labour.

SCENES FROM THE CHICAGO BATTLEFIELD.

October 9th.—The men employed on the West Side street-cars went out on strike this morning. In all the strikers now number about 2,500. There were two collisions between the people and the police to-day. Near the corner of Orchard Street and Garfield Avenue the street had been barricaded by the people, but the police on arrival removed the obstruction. When the patrol wagons containing the minions of law-'n'-order started away, the crowd began to hoot and yell. Obeying the order of their chief, the blue-coats jumped at once from the wagons and began instantly clubbing the "free" citizens. One woman was terribly cut about the head, and also severely injured internally. Fully twenty people were more or less seriously wounded, and the police after this glorious deed "moved" on.

The second collision happened near the car depot on Western Avenue. Three cars were started out here in the afternoon under the guidance of Superintendent Nagli, and were well protected by the police. When the cars returned from the trip the people began to yell and to hoot; Nagli drew his revolver to shoot amongst the crowd, but the weapon was snatched away from him. Stones and other missiles were now thrown by the infuriated people, and Nagli got his jaw dislocated. When he got out of the depot a switchman named Newton Foster got a chance to get near him and knocked him down, thereupon the police charged the crowd with their clubs. Foster was rendered senseless by a blow from a club, and a fight began for the possession of his body. The police behaved like wild beasts, hitting at every head in sight, and finally managed to drag Foster into the depot.

"The city reminds one of the May days of 1886," telegraphs a scribe of a capitalistic paper.

October 10th.—The Knights of Labour Council, in which all the Knights Labour in Cook County are represented, at a meeting last evening adopted resolutions endorsing the action of the striking street-car men, and promising them moral and financial support.

A fierce battle was fought to-day between the people and the law-'n'-order brutes. The officials of the car companies provoked the bloodshed. A great crowd had collected in front of the Western Avenue car-depot; all of a sudden Superintendents Kersten and Gubbins tried to leave the depot in a buggy. Gubbins, who is the willing tool of President Yerkes, of the car companies, is hated by the men like fire. No sooner did he appear on the scene than the crowd howled and shouted at him, also a few stones were thrown. Without any hesitation whatsoever the two officials drew their revolvers and fired each six shots at the crowd. Fortunately only one man, a labourer named Peter Beggan, was hit; the horse of the buggy was frightened and ran away, tearing through the dense crowd and knocking people down right and left. Western Avenue from Randolph to Madison Streets, was densely packed with people. The law-'n'-order lambs telephoned for assistance, which was sent to them from Desplaines Street police-station. Captain Aldrich took command, having about 150 policemen at his disposal. The officials, in spite of advice not to exasperate the people, resolved to run a car. To enable them to do this Police Lieutenant Shea cleared the streets. A "scab" white with fear drove the car, which was occupied as "passengers" by bluecoats and reporters—birds of a kind. The people, now fairly mad through the provoking actions of the authorities and the officials, hissed and howled and also threw stones at the car. Aldrich ordered a charge, and in an instant a battle was waged between the crowd and the police. The people fought well; every inch of ground was contested. Over one hundred bluecoats were wounded. Aldrich received a heavy brick square in the face. At least fifty citizens applied at the drug-stores in the neighbourhood for treatment. The driver dropped from the platform; a brick had struck him fair on the temple and another "scab" took his place. He whipped his horses to a gallop, and the police-wagons in front and in the rear of the car went also a-galloping. The spectacle of the police flying from the people induced the crowd to cheer loudly, and the car continued its journey toward the lake. On the way the bystanders tried several times to stop its progress, but the police always drove them back with clubs. Lieutenant Shea once fired at the people with his revolver, fortunately, however, hitting nobody. When the car on the return trip reached Western Avenue, a huge barricade was found erected on the track. The car had to be lifted from the rails, and to be drawn over the pavement to the depot.

Yerkes says he will try to run cars as usual.

On the North Side, the tracks at several points had been piled high with stones and all sorts of obstructions. The officials had the obstructions removed and started the cars, but the people threw some stones at the track-cleaners. The commanding police officer ordered an attack with clubs at the people. The bluecoats used their clubs very freely, and over fifty citizens were hurt, some very badly indeed.

October 11th.—Mayor Roche, who had been asked to arbitrate, made to-day the following statement to a reporter:—

"A man connected with the West Side Company called at my office this morning and asked if I would not like to see the West Side men. The result was that a committee of ten called at my office and had a long talk with me. I stated to them that all I could do would be to conciliate the opposing parties, but that I was powerless to speak in behalf of the absent party. They said they did not care to meet Mr. Yerkes, but told me just what they could do. While it would not be fair, at this stage of the negotiations, to say what their propositions were, I say that they showed a disposition to yield—in fact, they did yield two or three points. With that as a basis for further guidance, I sent word to the attorney of Mr. Yerkes, and told him that I would like to see Mr. Yerkes. A room at the Union League Club was secured, and there Mr. Yerkes and I talked matters over for several hours. I urged him to make some concessions and a proposition, but I could not get him to do it. He said he thought more of the fact that he would have to discharge some of his men than he did of the money. He said that the West Side men would first have to show a willingness to go back. He told me that he did not contemplate any reduction of wages on the West Side, and even went so far as to say that he would agree to make no reduction, but I could not get him to make any proposition in regard to the North Side men that would come up to what he had said before. I do not mean what he said at the former conference, for he renewed that proposition of 20, 21, and 23 cents. After the other conference I went up to his house, and he seemed disposed to yield more at that time. He would not go beyond his former offer for the North Side men. That is all I could get out of him."

At midnight a crowd gathered at the corner of Oak and Margaret Streets and barricaded the tracks. Bonfires were also built at various places along the tracks of the North Side, and the rails twisted out of shape by the heat. The rails were also pulled up at some places, and in some instances the rails were not only torn up but also carried away. About noon to-day, a vehicle freighted with "scabs" started from Desplaines Street station for the Western Avenue car-depot. Several patrol wagons filled with police, under command of Captain Aldrich and Lieutenant Shea, accompanied the "scabs." Near the depot a crowd had gathered, who, at the sight of the vehicles,

shouted "Scabs! scabs!" Aldrich at once ordered an attack, and eight men were arrested and carted off to Desplaines Street station. Several minor collisions occurred between the authorities and the people. The best allies of the strikers are the children, who gather by the thousands, attack the police, the "scabs," and the cars, and who also notify the strikers of the arrival of new "scabs."

A striker named Julius Kaeseberg has been jailed, under the accusation of having placed a package of dynamite on the street car track, corner of Sedgwick and Schiller streets.

Yerkes said, "All negotiations are off. The mayor has promised me ample protection. I will make no more offers nor receive any."

The Yerkes Syndicate owns also street-car lines in New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, and if the Chicago strike is not speedily settled probably the employés of these will also go on strike.

Oct. 12th.—Several trips were made to-day on Madison Street from the Western Avenue depot, but as the rain was coming down in streams the streets were quite deserted. Also on the north side some cars were run, but here the children took a hand in the matter. When seven Garfield Avenue cars were passing the school situated corner Centre and Burling streets, the school children set up a howl, yelled at the drivers and scared the horses by waving their hats. The tremendous noise created by the youngsters brought quite a crowd together. A car jumped the tracks. Instantly about 500 children crowded round, yelling at the top of their voices "Scab, scab! sneak! traitor! murderer!" and so forth. A few of the resolute haters of law-'n'-order began throwing stones, thereby presenting an opportunity to the minions of law-'n'-order to render an attack on the youngsters plausible, of which they speedily availed themselves. The little sympathisers with the strikers were knocked about in the most brutal fashion. The clubs were freely used, and finally the urchins had to take to their heels.

Captain Schaack and ex-assistant attorney Furthmann (both notorious for the part they played in the trial of "Our Eight") "tested" the dynamite alleged to be found yesterday on the tracks, and declare it to be strong enough to blow up anything and everything. Thomas H. Nicholson was locked up to-day under the charge of being an accomplice of Kaeseberg. Both men were put under bail of 10,000 dollars each.

Oct. 13th.—Yesterday evening the strike committee had a conference with Yerkes in the office of mayor Roche. Yerkes is reported to have said to the west side men, "Well, boys, what are you striking for?" One of them replied, "We are afraid, if you succeed in beating the north side men in their strike, that you will cut our wages down." "But I won't do it. I'll give you any kind of security in reason not to try to reduce wages on the west side for five years," answered the cunning capitalist. After some further conversation he announced to the full committee that if the west side men went to work to-day he would meet the north side committee at his office and arrange the trouble with them. The committee submitted Yerkes' proposition to a mass meeting held late last night, which finally agreed that the west side men should go to work to-day, and also adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That if Yerkes does not concede the following rate of wages, which we think is just—namely, twenty-one cents an hour for horse cars, twenty-two cents an hour for trail cars, and twenty-five cents an hour for grip cars—the West Side conductors and drivers run their cars through the day and turn out on Sunday morning, not to return unless the settlement be arrived at."

The west side men returned to work this morning. The north side committee called on Yerkes, but of course he would concede nothing. The excitement in Chicago has calmed down. Yerkes' cunningness seems to have granted him a victory. Cars were running to-day as usual even without a blue-coat bodyguard.

In addition to the two men arrested under the pretext of having put dynamite on the tracks, a third man named Peter D. Thompson was locked up to-day. They were brought before the court for having in their possession dynamite for illegal purposes. The "punishment" runs from not less than five years to no more than twenty-five years. On motion of the prosecutors the case was continued. All the men are out on bail—10,000 dollars each.

Oct. 10th.—The strike is over, and is calculated to have caused the syndicate 100,000 dollars. The men wanted to go out again, but receiving one communication after another from mayor Roche, begging them not to stop work and to await the result of another conference with Yerkes, they agreed to wait. The ultimatum of the men was an increase for the north side men of 8 per cent, the abolishment of the "set car system," pay by the hour, and the return to work of all the old men. Yerkes agreed at once to all demands except the increase of the pay. At last the conference arranged an increase of 6 per cent. Lyman J. Gage, vice-president of the First National Bank, who as a member of the Citizens' Association clamoured for the blood of our martyrs, has been selected arbitrator and will fix the new schedule of wages.

Oct. 15th.—The north side men will probably strike again. "I don't care a d—n if the men do strike again," said president Charles T. Yerkes; "if they do, I'll fill every d—d one of their places." "Will they strike again?" he was asked by a reporter. "Ye-e-e-s," answered the dictator of Chicago, "I shouldn't wonder if they did."

The whole trouble now is that the new men, the "scabs," are still kept on. Yerkes is determined to stand by the new men, of which about 200 had been engaged during the strike. The people once or twice attacked the cars, but nothing of a serious nature occurred.

Newark, N.J., October 16, 1888.

HENRY F. CHARLES.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers relieved in the second week of last month was 93,545, of whom 57,185 were indoor and 36,360 outdoor paupers. The total number relieved shows an increase of 2,104 over the corresponding week of last year, 5,209 over 1886, and 6,125 over 1885. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1,307, of whom 1,057 were men, 218 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

A great deal of attention is now given to our poor working men. The quacks and demagogues and cheats are all talking for them and praising them to the skies. And with unblushing effrontery they tell them that their condition is much better than that of the European workers. In other words they say: "In many industries the workers of Europe are half-starved; in the same industries in America you are not quite half-starved. You get a few more pinks than they get in Europe." Go, ye serfs, and be thankful that ye just live. Your earnings here, as in Europe, are stolen from you, under the laws of the wage system, and your only safety is in the power of organisation.—Paterson *Labour Standard*.



HAVE YOU NOT HEARD HOW IT HAS GONE WITH MANY A CAUSE BEFORE NOW? FIRST, FEW MEN READ 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.

T. MUSE (Carlisle).—We have found ourselves unable to publish the Calendar in book-form this year; it will be run through 1889 as it has been for 1888, undergoing constant revision, and we hope during the year to get it complete enough for collected publication. Your article is unsuitable.

D. Y.—Tobolobampo seems to have surmounted, for the present at least, the difficulties that at one time threatened to swamp it. Postal direction is "Tobolobampo, Sinaloa, Mexico, via Fuerte, Overland." The organ of the colony is now published there; terms, 1 dollar a-year, subscriptions to be sent to the New York office, 32 Nassau Street.

V. M.—The book you mention, "1848; Historical Revelations," by Louis Blanc, was written in England, while the author was an exile in London, and published by Chapman and Hall, 1858, 8vo, 10s. 6d. It was translated into French and published next year at Brussels.

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday October 31.

ENGLAND	Liberty	ITALY
Caslon's Circular	Chicago (Ill)—Vorbote	Turin—Nuova Gazzetta Operaia
Justice	Milwaukee—National Reformer	SPAIN
Labour Tribune	Paterson (N.J.) Labor Standard	Barcelona—El Productor
Norwich—Daylight	San Francisco Arbeiter-Zeitung	Seville—La Solidaridad
Our Corner	FRANCE	PORTUGAL
Radical Leader	Paris—Cri du Peuple (daily)	Lisbon—O Protesto Operario
Railway Review	Le Parti Ouvrier (daily)	GERMANY
Social Democrat	La Revolte	Berlin—Volks Tribune
Telegraph Service Gazette	Le Coup de Feu	AUSTRIA
To-Day	Le Proletariat	Wien—Gleichheit
Worker's Friend	Lille—Le Cri du Travailleur	Brunn—Volksfreund
INDIA	Sedan—La Revolution	SWEDEN
Bankpore—Behar Herald	St. Etienne—La Loire Socialist	Stockholm, Social-Demokraten
Madras—People's Friend	HOLLAND	Malmo—Arbetet
UNITED STATES	Hague—Recht voor Allen	NORWAY
New York—Der Sozialist	BELOIUM	Kristiania—Social-Democraten
Freiheit	Ghent—Vooruit	WEST INDIES
Truthseeker	Liege—L'Avenir	Cuba—El Productor
Volkszeitung	Antwerp—De Werker	MEXICO
Workmen's Advocate	SWITZERLAND	Sinaloa—Credit-Foncier
Boston—Woman's Journal	Arbeiterstimme	

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In our Issue of November 10, an Article will appear by *Cunninghame Graham, M.P.*, on "Trafalgar Square," and, it is hoped, one by *Mrs. Parsons* on "Chicago Martyrs." A splendid Life-like Lithographed Portrait of *Mrs. Parsons* will also be issued as a Special Extra Supplement to the "Commonweal." Price, with paper, 2d.; single copies, without paper, may be had. Orders should be given at once, as a large sale is expected and the supply is limited.

NOTES.

THE growth of "trusts" is going on merrily; the "Salt Union" is already making an enormous fortune to be shared among its members. When it began there was "only going to be a moderate rise in prices, just to bring them up to paying level"; whether they have reached that or not we cannot say, but they have already doubled and trebled former figures and are still rising! So tempting is this field for plunder that capitalists not in the "Union" are organising a rival organisation to compete with it and work salt mines not held by it. This they do (on their own authority) to protect the public against the rapacity of the original ring.

What will happen will be either one of two things. It may be that the second gang will prepare to compete with the first, threaten low prices and a war of rates, and after going far enough to frighten the others into offering a good price, will be bought off, and dropping all show of enmity, join in a big monopoly that shall comprise the whole trade. Or the competition may be real, though not enough to cut prices below good paying figures; in which case there will be a continuance of the boom now going on, more and more capital will be put in and production extended until the limits of the world-market are passed, and then there will be a crash. Fortunes will have been made

by the lucky capitalists, but the workers will have been earning only subsistence all the time and will be then left destitute.

Meanwhile the doubling and trebling of prices will have brought untold misery to millions throughout the world. In India alone it will act like an epidemic, bearing disease and death to thousands. All this in order that a few people already over-rich may heap up further piles of wealth.

Coal-prices are still growing; even if the 10 per cent. for which the men are asking were granted all round, the mine-owners would be making an extra profit of three times that. As it is, the large stocks of coal hewn and raised at the old prices are being sold at a large advance, every penny of which is clearly pocketed by the proprietors. At the same time they, aided by the reptile press, are trying all they can to set the rest of the working class against the miners, calling them "selfish" for "benefiting themselves at the expense of their fellows," and so on. In that, however, they are meeting with little success, as the position of affairs is beginning to be understood. S.

Mr. W. H. Smith has been once more endeavouring to enlighten the thick-headed workman. At the dedication of the sea-wall at the mouth of the Tees, on Thursday, he demonstrated the self-sacrificing nature and benevolent motives of our capitalists (of whom he is one); and, referring to this piece of work, said that "but for the enterprise and energy of the capitalist in providing employment, the labour expended would not have been required," thereby implying that the workmen would otherwise have starved. It is quite true that the energetic enterprise of the good capitalist has an extraordinary tendency to compel the workman either to do about four times as much work as is either necessary or useful or else to remain in a state of enforced idleness and starvation. He also said that monopoly was not beneficial to society, and was fraught with destruction to the monopolist. How about his newsvending monopoly?

Referring to the *Daily News*, we find that gentlemen are suffering the excruciating agony of finding that it is often hard to distinguish between one of them in evening dress and a *café* waiter. They therefore, with the aforesaid benevolent intent, have been trying to make a difference which the *café* waiter shall not be capable of imitating. They have tried stockings and knee breeches, but failed; short jackets also fail, and they are going to try expensive lace edging; but the *Daily News* says they are doomed to disappointment, for cheap imitations have no limit. Poor fellows! As a Socialist, one cannot fail to sympathise in their efforts not to look like working men of even the most useless kind; if they be idle bloodsuckers, it is right they should look it and mark it in their dress. T. C.

"RENT OF ABILITY."—The honorarium won by the financial engineers of the Salt Syndicate has been pretty high. It is said that £200,000 will be the reward of these experts who have so successfully piloted the Syndicate.

HOW IT GOES.—Here is a little contrast:—A collier who had worked hard all his life, and had reared a large family, but always appeared moderately respectable, has died worn out, and must either find respectful interment by public subscription, or, to be more plain, by his neighbours begging the money for the purpose, or must be borne to a pauper's grave on the workhouse bier. On the other hand the will of a deceased managing director of a colliery was recently proved, showing his personal estate to be £33,900. The producer's personal estate was *nil*, while wealth and luxury has crowned the manipulator of capital.—*Labour Tribune*.

WAGES AND THE PRICE OF COAL.—A correspondent of the *North British Daily Mail* of 24th inst. says:—I observe in your issue of the 18th inst. a paragraph announcing that according to the Lanarkshire Associated Coal-owners' returns for September the price obtained was 3s. 4d. ton. The employers, with their usual generosity, have conceded an advance of 2½ per cent., and the advance in coal "does not warrant any more." I deny that, and maintain that the advance in coal does warrant more than a 2½ per cent., or even a 7½ per cent; it warrants the full amount of 10 per cent. asked by the workmen. I believe that by the sliding scale at present in operation in Lanarkshire wages are to be ruled by the selling-price of tripping in the market, and for every 1½d. of an advance upon tripping the workmen get 2½ per cent. Such a monstrous proposition could scarcely be conceived. Now, in regard to the amount asked by the men, I ask any impartial man, Is it an unreasonable demand? I say the claims of the men to a signal advance of wages are very great, their demands extremely moderate, when, for instance, the advance that has been put upon coal in the market is more by 20 per cent. than the employers would have us believe. Is it to be wondered at that the men should make an immediate demand for higher wages? Is it not a fact that the masters are getting an increased profit of 2s. per ton to-day over what they were getting when the conference took place in Glasgow two years, or nearly two years, ago between employers and employed? If such is the case, are the men not entitled not only to a 2½ per cent., but to at least to a 15 per cent. advance in wages? At that conference they admitted that the men were entitled to a sixpence per day upon their wages, and with an increased profit of 2s. per ton they say the men are only entitled to 2½ per cent on the price of tripping in the market. But I ask the question, what is tripping? Travel over the whole of Lanarkshire, and ask any practical miner what is meant by tripping. He cannot tell. Take, for instance, the colliery I am employed at, and during the two years I have been there they have not sold one waggon of what is known as tripping. And yet they (the employers) would have the audacity to rule poor men's wages upon an article they know nothing of. I call this ruling of men's wages nothing more nor less than a gigantic scale of wholesale robbery and confiscation, and it ought to be put down. Now is the time for the men to assert their manhood and spurn with contempt the paltry advance offered. I deprecate a strike as much as any man, but the callous way in which they are being used by the employers will do more to provoke the men to strike than anything else that can be conceived.

FAITH'S DEATH IS HOPE'S BIRTH.

FRIEND, thou sayest the Gods are vanished,
And the Helper helpless grown;
That the Hope of Life is banished,
And we stand, at last, alone.
While in sorrow we are learning,
Nature cannot heed our tears,
Though we, to her throne returning,
Plead our cause, our hopes, our fears.

Yea, 'tis true. Yet still, meseemeth,
He who on himself relies
Stronger grows, than he that dreameth
Of a Help "beyond the skies."
And that strength shall yet avail him
To o'ercome all force and fraud;
Time fights for him, nor can fail him
Battling ignorance and the sword.

Gods are gone, yet human sorrow
Human joy and love is here,
And our hearts yearn toward the morrow
With the Hope now drawing near.
Courage! then, though Gods be vanished,
And the Helper, helpless grown;
Hope is ours and fear is banished,
While we fight the Fight alone.

C. J. G.

SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

COMRADES,—It is nearly six months since we wrote you last as to the progress of the movement out here. In future we intend to supply you with a monthly summary of the movement out here, if possible. The date on which I write is the anniversary of the inauguration of the League. Since our formation we have done good work, and have brought Socialism well under the notice of the Australian public. Henry George's movement in favour of a single land tax has taken a firm footing here, which is a good sign. The Georgettes have a paper called the *Australian Land Nationaliser*, which is edited by John Farrel. The articles are good, but when it supported Interest it showed itself in rather questionable guise; after a deal of bandying words, the editor frankly admitted that he may be wrong, and so he no longer supports Interest. We have received fair play from the Liberal portion of the press, the opposition to us being mostly from a state-socialistic standpoint, and from the atheistic Torquemada, Joe Symes. The Tory advertising rags have of course cried out bitterly against us, but have failed to do us any harm. As you are aware by our own journal, the *Australian Radical*, we have survived, and are likely to survive, all the opposition brought against us, whether it be from the "Freethought" or Tory camp. Our membership has increased considerably, Socialism spreads like wildfire, and we have been able to obtain permanent quarters. The *Radical* has been twice enlarged, and is fast becoming a factor in Australian life. The *Republican*, after being twelve months under that title, has changed its name to the *Australian Nationalist*; it is well written, and oftentimes contains strong Socialistic articles. About level with its London namesake, we have the *Australian Star*, a well edited evening paper, which is at times pretty socialistic in its advocacy of reform, and is the only paper out here which gives fair play to the workers and their grievances, which latter are quite as many as those of the workers in England. The *Sydney Bulletin* is strongly socialistic in its tendency. In Victoria the *Ballarat Courier* (daily) has a regular contributor, "Tom Touchstone," who preaches undiluted Socialism. In Queensland there are the *Boomerang*, the *Normanton Chronicle*, and the *Darling Downs Gazette*, all advanced Radical papers coming our way.

This country and colony in particular seem to be the home of worn-out politicians, and the debauched and degraded members of the British aristocracy. For all this, the people are kept from losing all interest in politics by an occasional set-to between two or more of their representatives (when bare knuckles, varied by water-bottles and copies of 'Hansard,' are freely used) on the floor of the Macquarrie Street rogues' refuge. Of course this does a certain amount of good to our movement, showing up parliamentary representation, and helping to break up the theory of good parliamentary government.

Since we last wrote, there has been another spree and outburst of loyalty to England's mythical constitution. I refer to the centennial farce. We had the unveiling of a statue to that good lady who is so condescending as to rule over us, Mrs. Guelpb, in Chancery Square, the rendezvous of the Sydney unemployed; the dedicating of a large tract of waste land to the public as a centennial park; the laying of the foundation-stone of the Trades Hall, and a lot of the usual bunkum was gone through. The only celebration of the whole farce that was of any importance was the feeding of ten thousand of the starving poor, five shillings' worth of provisions being doled out to each applicant. As an example of the hard times and scarcity of work in this land that is flowing with milk and honey, where gold is picked up in the streets (emigration-agent sayings), I need only state the significant fact that four thousand five hundred applicants received their "five bobs' worth of tucker" before noon on the first day. Workers in England should take particular notice of this fact, and not let themselves be gulled into coming out here. We want some good speakers and workers in the cause, then we would be able to spin ahead even faster than you in England; but I would advise any who think seriously of coming out to be prepared for every hardship and trial that they are used to at home. One example of the scarcity of work out here: The *Australian Star* states that seven thousand men are out of employment in New South Wales alone, and it is estimated that the cost of the unemployed relief works, a dead loss to the tax-payers, last year was £300,000.

An important event in connection with the unemployed was the formation of a Labour Organisation. The inaugural meeting was held in the Sydney Town Hall—more than would be allowed even to "respectable" Radicals in England, that land of freedom, where the unemployed are not allowed to meet even in Trafalgar Square. The prime movers in the formation of this co-operative labour organisation were actually Socialists. The principal resolution was: "That, viewing the continued strife between labour and capital, this meeting deems it desirable to form a co-operative labour organisation, with the object in view of giving the labourer the full reward of

his labour and making him his own employer and master." Moved by J. E. Anderton (Socialist League), seconded by J. Fairbank, and supported by W. H. McNamara (Socialist League). The resolution was carried unanimously. The organisation has been a grand success; Government and municipal contracts are taken up by them, and the members working for it receive as much as 11s. a-day of eight hours, against 5s. a-day of twelve hours under the private enterprise system.

In politics there are two important questions engaging public attention besides the Protection and Free-trade cries—the Chinese Question and Imperial Federation. The former is a very important subject to all reformers here, and one which claims a good deal of sympathy. Although our ideal is the brotherhood of man, we here are compelled to allow that there is a good deal of ground for objection to this yellow-skinned race. They are willing tools in the hands of capitalists, to reduce the wages of the workers in this country: that is the principal objection. They seem incapable of taking part in reforms, and are noted for treachery and cowardice. Sometimes even we are tempted to join the hue and cry, but of course we do not, knowing that if the land and labour questions were settled, there would be no need for crying down any unfortunate race of men, whoever they were. Time will tell its own tale, but for the present those on the spot must be left to settle this matter for themselves. As education spreads, even the Chinese may yet be counted in the army of progress.

Imperial federation is a question which we oppose tooth and nail. We wish to join hands with the workers of the world, we wish to join the common cause of the workers of England, we wish for the brotherhood of man; but we are satisfied that if we favour this project, imperial federation, we are only sharpening the knife which will be used to cut our throats. Already they are trying to drive in the thin end of the wedge in the shape of a naval defence bill; but every blow that is struck breaks off a large piece of the wedge, and there is a likelihood of even the thin end being withdrawn. We are told that if we separate from England we will not be able to hold our own against those enemies of peace, China, Germany, Russia, France, etc. This is the same old cry, Nationality. We are, however, wide awake, and know that in separating from England we are only separating from her usurers and land-grabbers. We would yet be joined hand and heart with the workers of England—aye, with the workers of the world. We know that so long as we support these usurers, so long will we hold back reform in England, their stronghold. The Naval Defence Bill has been ignominiously rejected by the Queensland Government, and is likely to be rejected in sunny New South Wales. Whether it is rejected or not is a matter of indifference; the great majority of the people of New South Wales are at least Republicans, and as such they would not think of federating with England's monarchy. We have seen a dog wagging its tail, but we have never yet come across a tail wagging a dog: such would be something like the case if Australia federated with England and allowed a little island 16,000 miles to the westward to govern this vast continent. The idea is ridiculous in the extreme, and it is only a few title-hunters, absentee landlords, one or two Australian "statesmen," and a couple of hundred Orangemen, who even dream of the project.

Strikes and rumours of strikes is the cry of the day, but very little comes of them. The Federated Seamen's Union struck work in New Zealand, and the consequence is, they are now running a line of steamers there of their own. The Shipowners' Association are subsidising the Northern Steamship Company of New Zealand, the offending company, and the trades unions in general are supporting the Federated Seamen's co-operative line. So the war between justice and injustice, labour and capital, continues, and as yet there is no likelihood of either side giving in. If the union wins, other trades will soon follow suit, and will adopt the co-operative principle; several trades, particularly the iron-workers and coal-miners, have already got the project of starting co-operative works under consideration. If there was a man here who thoroughly understood the co-operative question, and had the time to spare, grand results would follow. However, we must be thankful for small mercies, and will make the best of them. A few more ardent workers would make the cause spin ahead out here; as it is, most of the work is thrown on the shoulders of about a dozen or so. However, with the aid of our paper the *Radical*, and the staunch support of its editor, W. A. Winspear, we have made ourselves felt. Several attempts have been made to keep the *Radical* off the table of the mechanics' institutes and reading rooms, and out of the municipal libraries and reading-rooms, but in most their efforts have failed. Several members have joined the local literary and debating societies, of which there are a good many, and are bringing forward socialistic subjects for discussion. Several well-known secularists show their teeth now and again, but as yet their efforts to do us harm have resulted in our gain. We have opened a reading-room in connection with the League, and have about two hundred and fifty different papers filed, from all parts of the world, and representing all opinions, from Anarchistic Socialism to Primrose Leagueism. Strangers can come and read the papers on the payment of one penny. In this way we get a little help to pay our rent, which is very stiff. If any London or provincial comrades could supply us with local papers we would be very thankful, and in doing so they would help the cause onward out here. The reading-room draws up many who are at present afraid of the very name of Socialist, and who couple it with murder. Once they are aware that our principles are humanitarian, we will gain their support; until we get their support we are powerless. The *Commonweal* is eagerly watched for and bought by those who can afford it, whilst those who cannot, visit the reading-room and eagerly peruse it.

Wishing every success to the cause, with fraternal greetings,

A. E. ANDERTON.

Aug. 26, 1888, A. S. S. Reading-room, 533 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

The working people fought the battles of the nation, they developed its resources, while the speculator was planning how to rob them. Monopoly now has a mortgage on the bodies of three-fifths of the working people, because they refuse to unite, and the other two-fifths have a hard battle before them to educate the three-fifths who are the slaves of monopoly, and prevent the monster from enslaving them also. Unity is their only safeguard.—*Industrial Vindicator*.

The man who gambles in the necessities of life gambles in human flesh and human souls, and the government that permits it is guilty of every crime known, even to murder. To make a nation of slaves is only to forestal the markets. Our government is legalising the acts of a band of pirates who wreck and rob the producer on his road to the consumer, and wreck and rob the consumer on his road to the producer. Why do not Protectionists talk of protecting American labour from thieves at home?—*Industrial West*.

THE LABOUR STRUGGLE.

BRITAIN.

DUNDEE ENGINEERS' WAGES.—At a meeting on Oct. 24 of the engineering trade in Dundee, it was resolved to ask an advance of 2s. per week.

GREENOCK JOINERS.—Messrs. Russel's joiners resumed work Monday, the employers having agreed that all feather and groove awning decks are henceforth to be laid by joiners.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—The fact that a Glasgow liner had to engage a crew at Dundee is not to be taken as a proof of the scarcity of men in Glasgow. The reason is to be found in the Glasgow men's demand for higher wages—£4 per month being asked for western ocean traders, and £3 10s. in other steamboats.

STAFFORDSHIRE NAIL-WORKERS.—A meeting of the nail masters of South Staffordshire was privately held at Dudley on Oct. 24, and after two hours deliberation they informed the spike and nail delegates that the late advance of 25 per cent. was so recent that another advance could not be recommended. The men's representative thought the advance might be forced, and that a strike will probably ensue.

TYNE SEAMEN'S WAGES.—The following notice has been posted at South Shields: "The seamen of Shields have resolved that from October 16 the wages of the port shall be £4 for seamen and £4 5s. for firemen. Sailing vessels—southward £3, Mediterranean £3 10s., Baltic and Quebec £3 15s. per month. Seamen are requested to stand out for this money, as the seamen of Hartlepool have had this rate for two months."

IRONWORKERS' WAGES.—A meeting of ironworkers was held at Brierley Hill on Monday, 29th, to consider wages question. Nine works were represented, and resolutions passed approving of the sliding scale recently submitted by the district representatives and in favour of notice being given for the reconsideration of the rate of wages, with the view of obtaining the remainder of 12½ per cent. originally asked for by the men.

MIDDLESBRO' BLAST-FURNACEMEN.—The men employed by Wilson, Pease, and Company, Tees Ironworks, have sent in fourteen days' notice. All but one are members of the Cleveland Blast-furnacemen's Association, and this one has been taunting them, saying that he got the same wages as them while being a rat. So they will strike unless the man either joins their ranks or is dismissed by the firm. The Association will support their men if the above measures fail.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION FOR GLASGOW.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Trades' Union held on Oct. 24, Mr. Eddy reported that the committee appointed to consider the formation of a women's trade union in Glasgow had met, and that Miss Black, of London, had approached several ladies in the city in order to obtain assistance in the matter, and had been successful in getting several influential ladies to promise their support. It was also stated that at a meeting at which several working-girls were present, arrangements were made for holding a meeting of girls on November 5th, when a union will be formed.

WAGES IN SPIKE-NAIL TRADE.—On Wednesday, 24th, a meeting of nail-masters was held at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley, to consider an application from the men employed in spike-nail trade for an advance. After a prolonged sitting, the following was communicated to the men and the press:—"Considering that it has been so short a time since the last advance of 25 per cent. was given, and during that time most of the workpeople have been in the harvest-field, we don't think any further advance would be generally adhered to by the trade; and we strongly advise the workpeople to get a re-arrangement of the factory prices." A strike is expected.

NUT AND BOLT MAKERS.—On Friday, 26th, a meeting of nut and bolt makers was held at Cross Guns, New Street, Darlaston, to consider advisability of asking for an advance. Some of the largest employers in the trade were inclined to concede an advance if other employers would do the same. After discussion it was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting instructs their secretary to notify each employer in the Darlaston district that the workmen have decided to ask for an advance in wages, and that the representatives of the Workmen's Association will be prepared to meet the employers on the 16th of November, to give reasons why an advance is demanded."

STRIKE OF WEAVERS AT CLIVIGER.—This village is about two miles from Burnley, in the Todmorden Valley. There are 780 looms in the shed. A strike took place a fortnight since against a reduction of 5 per cent. in addition to 5 per cent. they were underpaid before the strike, making 10 per cent. below the Burnley list. Some three years ago these weavers belonged to the Weavers' Union, but threw out. Since that time they have had to pay dearly for their folly. At the present time there are only about seven who have stuck to the society, and these have now found the benefit, being paid their scale pay. The others having found to their cost the mistake they made, have now asked the society to take them in again. For this purpose a meeting was held in the village school. Nearly the whole of the weavers were present, and it was unanimously decided to again become members. Steps will be at once taken to enrol them.

GREENOCK AND PORT GLASGOW RIVETERS.—About 700 riveters belonging to Greenock and Port Glasgow, met in Greenock on Oct. 24 to consider the prices of work, with the view of laying the matter before the Council of the Association. The meeting lasted from 12 noon till 10 p.m. A few days will elapse before a reply is obtained.—The dispute which has existed for some time between the riveters and their employers in Greenock and Port Glasgow has come to a decided issue. The employers have recently formed an Association to resist the demands of the men, and at a meeting held lately it was (of course) decided that the riveters' demands were greater than they could pay. The men have submitted several scales for the master's approval without reaching a settlement, and they have at last submitted a list of prices which they are prepared to sign as an agreement to work on for six months. They have issued an ultimatum that unless the terms are complied with at an early date, all classes of tradesmen—riveters, platers, and caulkers—will be withdrawn from the yards.

MINERS' WAGES.—The selling prices of coals for September last, as quoted by the *Colliery Guardian*, the official organ of the coal and iron trades of Britain, show that, according to the Scotch masters' own sliding scale, the colliers are entitled to the 10 per cent., not speaking of the larger increased prices now obtained. The collieries in England who are working on the advance are doing a "roaring trade." The coals are bringing to the masters an increase of 4s. per ton on the prices got immediately before the strike, and as 10 per cent. represents only 2d. per ton, that means "good business" to

business to the firms who have given the advance. Manufacturers are generally provided for a month's stoppage of the pits, but the poor workmen in the towns, who buy their fuel in hundredweights, are not provided. At a meeting of Lanarkshire district delegates, held at Hamilton on Saturday, it was the unanimous opinion that the offer of 2½ per cent. by the masters was a deliberate insult or challenge to the miners. The majority were in favour of striking to force the 10 per cent. advance, the final decision to be made on Nov. 1st. The Fife colliers have unanimously resolved to demand the 10 per cent. advance. They have resolved on this owing "to the advance of wages other miners are receiving throughout the country." It was reported that at some of the pits the weighing machines do not count less than half a hundredweight. The chief colliery-owners in Derbyshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Shropshire, Notts, North Wales, and Worcestershire have resolved to grant the 10 per cent. advance. The South Stafford men, who lately got 5 per cent., have now received the full advance—10 per cent. The advance has also been conceded by the South and West Yorkshire firms; and the amount of concession already reported is an assurance of victory for the men all along the line. The concessions also prove the hard swearing of the masters.

AMERICA.—OCTOBER 16.

The strike of yardmen in the New York Central Railroad yard at West Albany, was ended by the company acceding to the demands of the men for an increase of wages.

The Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on December 11.

The hide dealers of the North-west are forming a leather trust for the purpose of controlling the hide market.

James J. Coogan, a former furniture dealer on the instalment plan, has been nominated by the United Labour Party (Henry George's old party) for Mayor of New York. Coogan is rich, and paying the "labour-leaders" well for the honour of having nominated him.

The General Executive Board of the disintegrating Knights of Labour are in monthly session at Philadelphia.

Delegates to the 25th Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are gathering in Richmond.

H. F. C.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

At the last meeting of the Paris Municipal Council comrade Vaillant has strongly protested against the decree of the Government concerning the foreigners residing in France. He has very clearly pointed out that this scandalous piece of reactionism has been concocted by Floquet and his Radical confederates in order to get rid of the Socialists and revolutionaries who are compelled, by the prosecutions they have to undergo in their countries, to seek a refuge abroad, and he energetically asked for the repeal of that decree, as well as for the repeal of the old law of 1849, enabling the Government to expel foreigners from the French territory.

Comrade Vaillant has also strongly protested against the cruel and ferocious behaviour of the police at the funeral of citizen Emile Eudes, and plainly demonstrated that Floquet and Co. had really made up their minds to organise on that very day what is usually called in Paris "une journée"—i.e., a bloody day, in the shape of our Trafalgar Bloody Sunday. After a pitiful defense of the "law and order" men by M. Lozé, the actual Prefect of police, the Municipal Council has adopted, by 46 against 16 members, a resolution energetically condemning the brutal and violent conduct of the police. Comrade Vaillant at the same time asked for the very suppression of the Prefecture of Police itself, but his motion was not put to the vote of the Municipal Assembly.

BELGIUM.

The co-operative society *Vooruit* at Ghent will inaugurate on the 1st of January next their new buildings, and on that occasion the central committee of the working-men's associations of that town have decided to hold an international exhibition of Socialist papers, magazines, and reviews of every description. A section of the exhibition will be devoted to the exposition of portraits and manuscripts of Socialists, both dead and alive. Another section will contain cartoons, photographs, caricatures, etc., with democratic and Socialist tendencies. To that view, the Federation of Ghent makes an appeal to all Socialists, in every country, promising all exhibitors that the greatest care shall be taken of all goods sent to their address: Ed. Anseele, *Vooruit*, Garenmarkt, Ghent (Belgium).

Our comrades of Ghent have just published their ninth annual popular almanack. It is illustrated by the portrait of our late comrade, H. Gerhard, of Amsterdam, the founder of the International Working-men's Association in Holland, and contains several good articles, as, for instance, a brief sketch of Gerhard's life and work, a posthumous article of Gerhard on production and consumption, an episode of the June days, 1848, at Paris, by Iwan Tourgeniev, a tale entitled "The Unlucky Crown Prince" (nothing about Germany); the Rights of Man, by Jean Paul Marat; Darwinism and Socialism, by Silvia; and several pieces of poetry, of which "Rousseau in the Bastille," a translation from the French of Clovis Hugues, is certainly the best. The almanack of our friends is a handsome little book of sixty-four pages, with illustrated covers, and costs only three-halfpence.

Some months ago comrade Louis Bertrand published a book entitled 'The Lodgings of the Poor and of the workers in Belgium,' with an introduction on the hygiene of the workers by comrade César De Paep. We are now very glad to hear that this book has been awarded the golden medal at the International Exhibition of Hygiene at Ostend.

RUSSIA.

Some months ago, in connection with the last attempt made on the life of Alexander III., the despot, and the display of fresh prosecution methods that followed that attempt, a paper of Moscow, *Moskovskaja Wjedomosti*, told us that peace and order were restored in Russia, anarchy and discontent, plotters and criminals, were outrooted, and that the times once more were nigh when Russia should be happy. It seems to us that the paper referred to must have dreamed at the time, because matters there are not at all so bright. Plots and attempts happen nearly every fortnight, arrests are made on a wholesale scale all through the vast country, and the Czar is so far from being "out of fear," that he prevents, as much as he can, all divuligation of every revolutionary movement or attempt made on his "precious life." The Russian papers are even compelled to ignore such deeds as those which

occur in open daylight, and in the very presence of hundreds of people. However, in order to show how the Russian revolutionary movement grows and increases, we need only give to our readers the following facts and figures concerning the repression of the Socialist work and propaganda during last year. In 1887 there have been four accomplished attempts on the life of the Czar and nine unaccomplished—*i.e.*, detected by the police before their actual commission; seven hundred and seven "crimes" committed against persons near to the throne and against State officials, and two thousand eight hundred and fifty persons arrested for political offences. During the same period no less than seven secret printing offices have been discovered and destroyed. These figures show well enough how the revolutionary movement has "vanished" there.

SWITZERLAND.

Up to the present date there has not existed in Switzerland a distinct Socialist party, the Swiss workers being all mixed up in the various revolutionary bodies created by comrades who were driven to that country by the oppressive laws of their respective lands. That state of things is going to be altered, and at a Congress held a few weeks ago at Berne it was decided to form throughout Switzerland a Swiss Socialist organisation and party. Strange to say, this new organisation owes its existence indirectly to Bismarck and the Swiss federal authorities. Bismarck for some time past has pressed upon the so-called Republican authorities of the country to watch more carefully in the future the "criminal" doings of the Swiss and foreign Socialists, and the Federal Council at Bern have at once instituted a large body of Swiss political police. Our Swiss comrades have thought that, in the face of that reactionary creation, they ought to go at once to work; and they have started their organisation. That is certainly a good answer to Bismarck and the Federal Council, with a vengeance too.

On the 20th inst. the workers of Zurich buried one of their sincerest and truest friends, Solomon Vögelin, professor at the University in that town. He died after a long and painful illness, only fifty-two years old. He has vigorously helped to give to the canton of Zurich a free and democratic constitution, a *pendant* of which does not exist anywhere else in the world, and his ambition would have been to extend the same to the other parts of his native country. In his opinion, however, political freedom was only a means to secure the social emancipation of the people, and therefore he aided the workers in their revindications whenever he could do so. To his incessant and hard struggling it is due that democratic-framed Factory Acts have been introduced in the Swiss legislation, and he was at the same time one of the most energetic supporters of the *internationalisation* of these laws. When, last year, Bismarck had succeeded in endangering the future existence of the right of asylum in Switzerland, Vögelin stood by the side of the political refugees and publicly protested against the miserable measures that were taken against them. We therefore fully associate ourselves with the eloquent and much affected article which, in the last issue of *Der Sozialdemokrat*, has been devoted to the memory of the late Professor Vögelin.

ITALY.

When kings and emperors travel, honest folk are evidently in danger of being imprisoned. This was shown again during the recent visit of William II. to Italy. Not only has there been a whole army of German and Italian detectives in motion for the double purpose of protecting the precious visitor and of acting the part of the enthusiastic public, but the festivities were inaugurated by wholesale arrests of Socialists, and Republicans in Rome and Naples, in fact of all those who are suspected of possessing brains and energy. The carnival over, most of them were graciously released, only a few are charged with an "attempt on the security of the State," bringing them artificially in connection with some anti-German manifestations during the Imperial visit.

In Varese, a small town near Milan, the female silk-spinners and weavers of eight factories struck work for an increase of wages on October 22nd. The police, supported by the mayor, arbitrarily arrested thirty-eight of the ringleaders, whereupon the strikers tried to rescue them, and made a most determined assault on the prison. During the night and the following day a large number of soldiers were drafted into the town to protect the frightened manufacturers, and to restore law'n'-order. The women were released, but will of course be charged—heaven knows with what!

SPAIN.

BARCELONA.—The Marble-cutters' Association of this city and the neighbourhood, following the instructions of its three sections of polishers, turners, and chisellers, held a meeting here last month with the object of demonstrating to their fellow-workers in this trade the many advantages of association for resistance against the encroachments of their exploiters. The meeting was successful, and brought many new names to the association.

TARRAGON.—The Federation of compositors have held their fourth Congress in this town, the different sections of Barcelona, Valencia, Madrid, etc., etc., being fully represented. The reforms presented by the central committee to their colleagues were passed by the Congress, and it was determined to hold the next Congress at Saragossa.

MADRID.—At the end of last month the Association of printers here numbered 672 individuals, and they have a considerable fund at their command.

According to the official organ of the National Union of the workers in iron and other metals, the Union numbered 968 members last month.

CADIZ.—There is a strike of journeymen bakers announced here. They have issued a manifesto describing the conditions under which they have had to work, which are said to be well-nigh insupportable, and await the answer of their employers peaceably. Notwithstanding their quiet attitude however, the authorities have thought fit to arrest some of their number, which arbitrary act has greatly enraged them.

VALENCIA.—The Anarchists of Valencia have recently held a large propagandist meeting, which the journals say was attended by between two and three thousand persons. A discussion was invited with the bourgeoisie, but it seems the latter were slow to respond.

The situation of the working-classes in parts of Andalusia is just now as bad as it can be. Misery weighs down the poor and the desolation is general.

PORTUGAL.

OPORTO.—A large meeting of working-men was held in Oporto last Sunday, with the object of starting organisations of a purely proletarian character, which should work for the emancipation of the working-classes, and enable them at the present time to show some resisting force against the opposing forces of the capitalist class.

M. M.

SONG OF THE DAY-LABOURERS.

ERNEST JONES.

SHARPEN the sickle, the fields are white;
'Tis the time of the harvest at last.
Reapers, be up with the morning light,
Ere the blush of its youth be past.
Why stand on the highway and lounge at the gate,
With a summer day's work to perform?
If you wait for the hiring, 'tis long you may wait—
Till the hour of the night and the storm.

Sharpen the sickle; how proud they stand
In the pomp of their golden grain!
But I'm thinking, ere noon 'neath the sweep of my hand
How many will lie on the plain!
Though the ditch be wide, the fence be high,
There's a spirit to carry us o'er;
For God never meant his people to die
In sight of so rich a store.

Sharpen the sickle; how full the ears!
Our children are crying for bread;
And the field has been watered with orphans' tears
And enriched with their fathers' dead;
And hopes that are buried, and hearts that broke,
Lie deep in the treasuring sod;
Then sweep down the grain with a thunder-stroke,
In the name of Humanity's God!

THE SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

OFFICES: 13 FARRINGTON ROAD, E.C.

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

Executive.—The Council of the Socialist League disclaims any responsibility for the East End Bill re Lord Mayor's Show.

London Members' Meeting.—The next monthly meeting of members will take place on Monday, Nov. 5, 1888, at 13 Farringdon Road, at 9 o'clock sharp.

Strike Committee.—Collected at last Council Meeting, 5s. 1½d.

J. LANE, Treasurer.

"COMMONWEAL" PRINTING FUND.

T. Muse (Carlisle), 1s.

F. Charles, Sec.

CHICAGO MARTYRS COMMEMORATION FUND.

Already acknowledged—£11 14s. 7½d. Received—East End Propaganda Committee, 11s. 9d.; collected at Hyde Park, 5s. 10½d.; by Concert (Clerkenwell branch), 5s. 6d. Total, £12 17s. 9d.

J. LANE, Treasurer.

REPORTS.

LONDON (OPEN-AIR).—*Leman Street.*—Large meeting Sunday morning. Mrs. Schack and Parker spoke. Several songs sung. *Hyde Park.*—Immense crowd, addressed by Cantwell and Parker, Sunday afternoon. Chants were eagerly bought and singing much appreciated. Some 500 men marched out from park through Oxford Street to *Broad Street, Soho*, in spite of an unsuccessful attempt to break through, and, on arrival, Cantwell, Parker, and Dalchiel spoke. After leaving Broad Street, the procession went to *Clerkenwell Green*, but the heavy rain prevented any meeting. *Regent's Park.*—Meeting Sunday morning, addressed by Nicoll and Cantwell. *Broadway, London Fields.*—Good meeting on Wednesday by McCormack and Davis. *Philpot Street, Commercial Road.*—Splendid meeting, Friday, held by members of Berner Street Club, addressed by Parker, McCormack, Hicks, Davis, and Turner. Revolutionary songs sung, and good impression made. *Wool sold well.* *Victoria Park.*—Usual meeting on Sunday, our foreign comrades turning up well, displaying red flag and a board with revolutionary inscription and *Commonweal* contents bill. Addressed by members of the League and several of the S.D.F. Slight opposition. Good sale of *Wool*.

CLERKENWELL.—On Sunday, Oct. 28th, successful concert held for Chicago Commemoration Fund. Songs, recitations, etc., were given by members and friends. 5s. 6d. collected for fund.—B.

HAMMERSMITH.—Meeting held at Latimer Road on Sunday. Bullock, Maughan, and Fox spoke to good audience, assisted by members of the choir. Fifteen *Commonweals* sold. Good meeting at Weltje Road also. In evening, at Kelmiscott House, Mr. Morrison lectured on "India."—G. M.

MILE END AND BETHNAL GREEN.—After Park meeting on Sunday, members and friends of Branch and some of the S.D.F. met at 26, Cawley Road, the residence of our hospitable comrade Mrs. Schaak, who provided an excellent tea, for the purpose of forming a Socialist Club in district. Power (S.D.F.) elected to chair. After discussion, resolved *nem. con.*, "That the formation of a Socialist Socialist Club in the East End is necessary as a local centre from which Socialists of all shades of opinion can carry on the work of propaganda." The meeting then adjourned until Thursday, Nov. 8th, when the subject will be further considered at the Monarch Coffee Tavern, Bethnal Green Road. Members and friends of the S.L. and S.D.F. invited; 8.30 prompt.—H. D.

ABERDEEN.—Good meeting at Correction Wynd, Monday, by Leatham. Choir sang "Marseillaise" and "Hymn of Labour." At indoor meeting Leatham read lecture on "Social Reconstruction, and how to set about it." Discussion by Semple, Barron, McIntyre, and Leatham. (Report of social meeting unavoidably held over.)

IPSWICH.—Creed held good meeting at Stutton on Thursday. On Sunday, in Pioneers' Hall, J. Thomas lectured on "The Position of the Worker" to an attentive audience.—J. T.

LEEDS.—Last month, in addition to our usual outdoor meetings, we commenced a series at the Branch which were fairly well attended. The lectures for the next two months will be notified in the Lecture Diary.—T. P.

NORWICH.—Saturday evening, Branch opened new open-air station on Haymarket; very good audience; Cores and Mowbray spoke. Sunday morning, meeting in Market Place; in afternoon usual meeting was well attended, addressed by Cores and Mowbray. Open-air meeting not held in evening, owing to wet. At Gordon Hall Mowbray lectured on "Socialism: what it is and what it is not." Good sale of literature during the day; 8s. 1d. collected for propaganda.

LECTURE DIARY.
LONDON.

Bloomsbury.—This Branch is now actively working. Socialists resident in this locality should send their names in at once to 13 Farringdon Road.

Clerkenwell.—Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C. Sunday, November 4, at 8.30 p.m., Social Evening by Members and Friends; free admission. Sunday November 11, at 8.30 p.m., R. L. Allen, "Man in Relation to Life and Matter."

Fulham.—Our rooms, 8 Effie Road, Walham Green, will in future be opened on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock to all persons interested in social matters.

Hackney.—Secretary, E. Lefevre, 14 Goldsmiths Sq., Goldsmiths Row, Hackney Road. The Business Meeting of Branch will be held in the Berner Street Club on Tuesday November 6th, at 9 p.m. Members please attend.

Hammersmith.—Kelmiscott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday November 4, at 8 p.m., J. Bullock.

Hoxton.—Persons wishing to join this branch are requested to communicate with H. D. Morgan, 22, Nicholas Street Hoxton.

London Fields.—All communications, etc., to Mrs. G. G. Schack, 26 Cawley Road, South Hackney.

Merton.—Club-house, 3 Clare Villas, Merton Road, Singlegate. Lecture on Sunday evenings at 8.30.

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

North London.—Secretary, Nelly Parker. Business meetings held on Friday evenings at 6 Windmill St., Tottenham Court Road, after open-air meeting at Ossulton Street.

Whitechapel and St. Georges in the East.—40 Berner Street. Meets Saturdays at 7.

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen (Scottish Section).—Secretary, P. Barrow, 14 Ann Street. Branch meets in Oddfellows Hall on Monday nights at 8. Choir practice at 46 Marischal Street on Thursday evenings at 8.

Bradford.—Read's Coffee Tavern, Ivegate. Meets Tuesdays at 8.

Carnoustie (Scottish Section: Forfarshire).—Meeting every Tuesday, at 8 p.m., in the Carnoustie Restaurant. Samuel Wilson, Secy.

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

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

Galashiels (Scot Sect.).—J. Walker, 184 Glendinning Terrace, secy.

Gallatoun and Dysart (Scottish Section: Fife).—Meet every Tuesday at 7 p.m. in Gallatoun Public School. Secretary, A. Paterson, 152 Rosslyn St.

Glasgow.—84 John Street. Reading-room (Draughts, Chess, etc.) open 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily. Weekly meeting of members on Thursday evenings at 8. French Class meets every Sunday at 11.

Ipswich.—Pioneer Hall, Jacket Street. Meets on Sunday evenings.

Kilmarnock.—Secretary, H. M'Gill, 22 Gilmour St.

Leeds.—Clarendon Buildings, Victoria Rd. and Front Row. Open every evening. Business meeting Saturdays at 8 p.m. communications to T. Paylor, 11 Sheldon St., Holbeck, Leeds. Sunday Nov. 4, at 7.30, G. Roby, "Coal-mining and its Political Aspects." Sunday 11th, J. Greevz Fisher, "Starvation in the Midst of Plenty." 18th, Mr. Chippendale, "How we Live and How we Might Live." 25th, P. Bland, "The Right of Resistance."

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

Norwich.—Sunday, at 8.15, Lecture in Gordon Hall—subject, "The Unemployed." Monday, at 8, Concert, admission free, collection for Branch funds. Tuesday, at 8.30, Members' Meeting. Wednesday, at 8, Educational Class. Saturday, 8 until 10.30, Co-operative Clothing Association.

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

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

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

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

OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

SUNDAY 3.

11.30...Latimer Road Station ...Hammersmith Branch
11.30...Mitcham Fair GreenThe Branch
11.30...Regent's ParkMainwaring
11.30...Walham Green, opp. Station.....The Branch
11.30...Weltje Rd., Ravenscourt PkHammersmith
3.30...Hyde ParkNicol
7.30...Broad Street, SohoBrooks
7.30...Clerkenwell GreenBrooks
7.30...Mitcham Fair GreenTurner

Monday.
8 ...Wimbledon BroadwayMainwaring

Tuesday.
8.30...Fulham—back of Walham Green Ch. ...Branch

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

EAST END.

SUNDAY 3.

Leman Street, Shadwell 11 ...Kitz.
Victoria Park ... 3.15...Kitz & Parker.
Broadway, London Fields 8.30...Mainwaring.

TUESDAY.

Mill-end Waste ... 8.30...Davis.

WEDNESDAY.

Broadway, London Fields 8.30...McCormick.

FRIDAY.

Philpot St., Commercial Rd. 8.30...McCormick.

SATURDAY.

Mill-end Waste ... 6 ...Parker.

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen.—Saturday: Castle Street, at 7 p.m.
Glasgow.—Sunday: Jail's Square at 2 o'clock; Paisley Road at 5 o'clock.
Ipswich.—Sproughton, Wednesday evening. Westerfield, Thursday evening. Needham Market, Sunday morning and evening.
Leeds.—Sunday: Hunslet Moor, at 11 a.m.; Vicar's Croft, at 7 p.m.
Leicester.—Sunday: Russel Square, at 11 a.m.
Norwich.—Sunday: St. Mary's Plain, at 11; Market Place, at 11, 3, and 7.30. Corner of Silver Road, Thursday at 8.30 p.m. St. Catharine's Plain, Friday at 8.30 p.m. Haymarket, Saturday at 7.45 p.m.

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL.—Socialists living in this district who desire to join a Branch now being formed, should communicate with K. Henze, 41, Bolton Street, Thomas Street, Kennington Park, S.E.

THE SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION.—The Committee will meet at the Socialist League Offices, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C., on Saturday Nov. 3rd, at 7.30 p.m. Subscriptions received and members enrolled at 9 p.m.

COMMUNIST. ARBEITER-BILDUNGSVEREIN, 40, Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.—On Sunday, November 4th, a Concert and Ball will be given by the Dramatic Section of the C. A. B. V., with kind assistance of the East-end Propaganda Company. Programme 6d. The proceeds will be transferred to the Chicago Commemoration Committee.

FABIAN SOCIETY.—The Fabian Society is giving a course of lectures on "Socialism: its Basis and Prospects." The first part of the course, dealing with "The Basis of Socialism," was concluded on Nov. 2. The second part of the course will deal with "The Organisation of Society": Nov. 16, (1) "Property under Socialism," Graham Wallis; Dec. 7, (2) "Industry under Socialism," Annie Besant; Dec. 21, (3) "The Outlook," Hubert Bland.—The meetings will be held at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, S.W. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, B.A., at 8 p.m. precisely. Tickets for the course may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Sydney Olivier, 180 Portsdown Rd. W.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The First Arts and Crafts Exhibition is now open daily, Sundays excepted, at the New Gallery, 121, Regent St., from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. Season Tickets 5s. The Exhibition comprises specimens of design and handicraft in textiles, gold and silversmiths' work, including enameling; metal and iron work; fictiles; decorative painting and design; wall paper; book-binding; printing; glass; stained glass; wood and stone carving; cabinet-making; modelling. On and after Saturday, the 10th Nov., with the exception (1) of Tuesday evening, the 13th Nov., and (2) of Thursday (lecture) evenings, the Exhibition will be open on weekday evenings from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 6d. Packets of 25 tickets, each ticket entitling to a single admission, may be had at the reduced charge of 10s. On Thursday evenings in November a course of lectures, in connection with the Exhibition, will be given in the North Gallery. Admission by ticket. For particulars see Syllabus of Lectures. On Sunday the 4th November, and Sunday the 18th November, the Exhibition will be open free (by ticket) from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. Tickets to be had of Mark H. Judge, Esq., Hon. Sec. Sunday Society, 8, Park Place Villas, W. The Revised Catalogue is now issued, price 1s., and may be had at the Gallery. The Exhibition closes finally on Saturday, December 1.

WALTER CRANE, President.
ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

RADICAL RHYMES:

STREET SONGS BY W. C. BENNETT.

No. 1 now ready, price 1d.

Hart and Co., 22, Paternoster Row, E.C.

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Size, 14 inches by 10.

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THE
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The Book will be brought out in the same elegant and substantial style as 'ANARCHISM,' and will be a book of between three and four hundred pages, and will be beautifully illustrated.

AN APPEAL

TO FRIENDS AND THOSE INTERESTED.

The importance of the work I am undertaking will be readily appreciated by all who love justice and humanity. Future generations will prize every detail in the history of these fast-moving years. The movement towards a higher civilisation needs a correct presentation of facts; and the veil of prejudice, which an unrelenting ruling class has woven about the events of the past two years, must be torn aside before it shades into tradition. Much of the matter presented is of the deepest interest, and can be obtained from no other source.

In order to bring out this work as it should be done, heavy expenses will be entailed, and it is unnecessary to mention that my means are limited. I, therefore, ask all who feel interested in seeing this work carried out, to send in subscriptions, or parts of subscriptions, or contributions from the financially able and willing. It is impossible at this date to give the exact size and price of the book, but subscribers may be sure that besides getting the full worth of their money in interesting information and good reading, they will be aiding a good cause, and assisting in the support of two children made orphans by the State. I have chosen this work rather than to take up any of the ordinary occupations open to women, because I believe I can best finish the labour my beloved husband laid down, and at the same time care for the innocent children he left helpless.

The price of the book will probably be about 1 dol. 50 c. Parties sending in clubs of five or over will obtain wholesale rates. It will be out at the latest by December 1, 1888, if friends will contribute promptly. Without your generous aid it may be impossible for me to accomplish this great task I have undertaken.

With fraternal greetings, yours,

MRS. A. R. PARSONS.

785 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

SOCIALIST LEAGUE LITERATURE.

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

- "All for the Cause!" Song. Words by William Morris; Music by E. Belfort Bax. 4to, 4 pp. 6d. per dozen, 4s. 6d.
- "Vive la Commune!" Cartoon by Walter Crane. Best paper. 2d.
- Mrs. Grundy (Cartoon). By Walter Crane. Fine hand-made large paper. 6d.