

THE COMMONWEAL

The Official Journal of the SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

VOL. 4.—No. 148.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

WEEKLY: ONE PENNY.
[INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT: TWOPENCE.]

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 during current month.

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, which meets for final rehearsal at 13, Farringdon Road, at 5 o'clock on Saturday 10th.

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, which will be announced in the daily and weekly press.

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 at the various meetings:—P. Kropotkin, F. Kitz, J. Blackwell, Trunk, Dr. Merlino, Cunninghame Graham, M.P., John Burns, C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P., Rev. S. D. Headlam, H. A. Barker, F. Charles, D. Nicoll, S. Mainwaring, Wm. Blundell, J. Macdonald, J. E. Williams, H. H. Sparling, R. Hicks, T. Cantwell, J. Turner, A. Brooks, H. Davies, J. Tochaty, S. Bullock, McCormack, J. Lane, W. B. Parker, and others. The whole of the Trafalgar Square prisoners released are expected at these meetings. Mrs. PARSONS will speak at Wornum Hall and Hyde Park, and probably Victoria Park.

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

Further details next week.

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.

In Memoriam.

Murdered by law, Nov. 11, 1887.	Killed himself in prison, Nov. 10.
GEORGE ENGEL	LOUIS LINGG
ADOLPH FISCHER	Imprisoned for life.
ALBERT R. PARSONS	SAMUEL FIELDING
AUGUST SPIES	MICHAEL SCHWAB
	Fifteen years' imprisonment.
	OSCAR NEEBE

It is just one year since the tragedy of Chicago: enough time does not yet intervene to enable us to realise fully the meaning of the event we celebrate. Saddened by the yet fresh memories of our comrades' long struggle in the toils of bourgeois law, and the pain we felt when they at length fell victims to the deferred vengeance of outraged respectability; so many things combining to obstruct our view and distract our attention; we cannot for awhile see clearly the causes and the outcome of their death. Those things that have deepest significance when afterwards read in the light of history are rarely recognised by those who see them and pass by. It was not until negro slavery had been swept away in the fiercest civil war that was ever waged, not until the cause they died for was triumphant, that men understood why Lovejoy was assassinated and John Brown hung. Just as retribution overtook, and that not slowly, the great organised wrong of negro slavery; just as the martyrs whom it slew were avenged in its fall; so also will its doom come to the wider evil of wage slavery, and the upholders of monopoly be called on to account for the wrongs they have done in its defence.

The great god Commerce that rules wellnigh the whole world with an iron rod, is from one cause and another even more powerful in America than in the older countries of this continent. Reckless greed and sordid wealth are confronted by a larger and more desperate proletariat. There are less of social gradations that here mask and seem to bridge the gulf between the millionaire on the one side and the pauper on the other. The masses are more educated and the classes less refined, the revolt against their rule more conscious and direct. The tramp of the men who struck down slavery still echoes in the ear of their sons. As America is to Europe, so is Chicago to America. There the social war is waged with greater fury, and its fruits are more apparent, than in any city of the world save London, and here it is not brought into so small a compass; in Chicago the opposing forces face one another within a narrower area.

There is no space here to re-tell the story of what happened, and there are but few words needed in which to explain it. The labour struggle was passing through an acute phase, and in all parts of the States there were strikes and lock-outs and threats on either side. Years before, the movement for an eight-hour day had become so strong that several States had fixed that limit for all governmental work, and Congress had followed their example throughout the whole country. But the law was not extended to the general body of trades, and an immense number of workers determined that it should be so; most of these recognised also that the law would be useless without an organisation to enforce it; that, given an organisation, the law did not much matter. In 1885 the general conference of the National Labour Union determined that next year the eight-hour day should be introduced all over the States by a universal strike on May 1st, and great preparations were made to that end. The agitation was hottest in Chicago, and the Socialists and Anarchists there were called on to take their places in the front of the battle. Seeing quite well that nothing short of the full resumption of the means of labour would benefit the workers for any length of time, but knowing also that any effort on their own behalf would elevate the masses and give them at least a passing relief, they encouraged the eight-hour movement by all means in their power; pointing out meanwhile the great ultimate goal that might by no means be lost sight of. So successful were they that it became plain to both sides that the real question at issue was little

likely to be settled or even much affected by the immediate outcome of the eight hour strike.

As May-day approached the excitement grew, and strike after strike took place. At last the day came, and many thousands of workmen left their work; trade was paralysed; many employers grew frightened and made concessions; for awhile it almost seemed as if the cause were triumphant. But capitalism had not lost its cunning; it relied, and with reason, on its police, their weapons and their spies. The American Republic was to show that not Russia itself could surpass in treachery and brutal violence the behaviour of the ruling class of the "land of the free." A meeting of strikers on May 3rd was attacked by the police, who fired on men, women, and children alike, leaving six dead and many wounded. Next day a meeting of protest was held in the Haymarket, and this was again attacked; as the police advanced upon the meeting with loaded rifles and in fighting formation, a bomb was thrown by some one, traitor or fool, which killed one of them and threw many others to the ground. Firing began at once, and the flying unarmed crowd was followed in all directions by the police, who fired indiscriminately on all they saw. What followed is well known; how houses were ransacked and crowds arrested; how with small excuse or with none everybody was indicted who anyway could be; how a jury was packed, and how they earned the blood-money they afterwards received from the bourgeois of Chicago; how testimony was bought and witnesses made; how the whole "legal" machinery was set in motion and well oiled with enormous bribery. It went for nothing that no connection whatever could be shown between the prisoners and the bomb; they were in the grip of the money-changers whom they would have "scoured out of the temple," and like their legendary prototype were condemned. Month after month dragged on, and appeal after appeal was rejected; the bourgeois would sate their anger on the men who had dared to teach the slaves to revolt. The one last appeal, to the workers of the world, was not fruitless; in their millions they responded, in vain as it seemed then, for unorganised right could not cope with organised wrong, and our martyrs died. But the appeal was not in vain, for the millions looked toward that gallows in Chicago on which four men had died for their fellows, and their "silence was more powerful than speech."

That silence has for us a message, the message of the Commune, the message of all the seeming failures that line the path of human progress: "Agitate! Educate! Organise!" Agitate, that the workers may be stirred and awakened to a sense of their position. Educate, that they may know the reason of the evils that they suffer. Organise, that we and they may overthrow the system that bears us down and makes us what we are; that there may be no futile waste of individual effort, but that the army of the revolution may move forward united, steadfast, irresistible, "for the Freedom of the Peoples and the Brotherhood of Man." EDITORS.

BLOODY SUNDAY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "COMMONWEAL.")

EXCEPT the facts already known to the public, I fear I can tell little of the occurrences in Trafalgar Square last November. As to the reason why three men were killed, many sent to prison, three hundred or so arrested, and several condemned to penal servitude; the retail trade of the metropolis thrown into disorder, the troops called out; as to why many men and women were beaten and brutalised in the public streets, the wherefore that the powers that be chose to expose their capital to the chance of being sacked and burnt by an angry populace,—I confess I am still in the dark. The more I think, the more I cannot tell. It may be that Sir Charles Dogberry had heard of, and wished to imitate, the behaviour of the negro pilot who came aboard a ship in the West Indies, and immediately gave the order, "Haul um jib up, Mr. Mate," and then, amidst the curses of the crew, instantly remarked, "Haul um jib down, Mr. Mate;" giving as his reason that he wished to show his authority.

What I can tell you is merely this, that I was in Birmingham and read in the morning papers that a meeting having for its object to petition the Government for the release of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., had suddenly been proclaimed without rhyme or reason. At that time I was a newly elected Liberal member. I had heard members of my party, men who at that time I respected and believed to be in earnest, talking big at meetings and telling lies about what they intended to do in Ireland that autumn. I had read Mr. Gladstone's speech at Nottingham, in which he had expressly said that coercion would not be confined to Ireland, but would also be applied to England if the people were supine. I had read this, and—fool that I was—I believed it; for at that time I did not know that Liberals, Tories, and Unionists were three bands of thimble-riggers. I did not know that the fooleries of Harcourt and the platitudes of Morley were anything else than the utterances of good dull men, who at least believed in themselves. I was soon to be undeceived.

To return to my meeting. I came up to London, hearing that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Radical clubs of London, in conjunction with the Irish National League. Now one would have thought that I should have met at every political club in London the local Liberal member encouraging his constituents. One would have thought that the boasters and braggarts from the country constituencies would have rushed up to town to redeem their vaunts on public platforms. I expected that it would be thought as cruel and tyrannical to break up a meeting at which thousands of Irishmen were to be

present, in London as it would be in Ireland. I thought that freedom of speech and the right of public meeting were facts in themselves, about which politicians were agreed. I did not know the meanness of the whole crew even at that time. I was not aware that freedom of speech and public meeting were nothing to them but stalking-horses to hide themselves behind, and under cover of which to crawl into Downing Street. I soon found, however, that the Liberal party was a complete cur, that what they excelled in doing was singing "Gloria Gladstone in excelsis," and talking of what they intended to do in Ireland. You see the sea divided them from Ireland, and one is always brave when no danger is at hand. However, no political capital was to be made out of London, it appeared, therefore Mr. Shaw Lefevre thought better to vapour and obtain a cheap notoriety in Ireland, where he knew he was quite safe, than to help his fellow townsmen—he is, I think, a Londoner—in London, where there might have been some incurred.

Finding myself deserted by all my colleagues, with the exception of Messrs. Conybeare and Walter M'Laren, who would have been at the meeting had they been able, and at that time not knowing many of the Radicals, I turned to the Socialists, some of whom I did know, and hearing their procession was to arrive at St. Martin's Church at a certain time, I determined to join it.

What happened is known to all: how no procession reached the Square; how they were all illegally attacked and broken up, some of them several miles from the Square; how in despite of every constitutional right, and without a shadow of pretext, banners and instruments were destroyed, and not a farthing of compensation ever given, though the loss fell on poor people. It will be remembered, too, how the police, acting under the orders of Sir Charles Dogberry, the Christian soldier (*sic* /) felled men and women, and in some cases little children, to the ground. I wonder if Mr. Henry Matthews, the pious Catholic Home Secretary, approved of this, and how he broached the matter to his priest when he went to confession? It will not be forgotten the sort of bloody assize that followed, and how Judge Edlin wrote himself down ass by the folly of his sentences. No one will forget the trial and condemnation of George Harrison, and his sentence to five years' penal servitude on the oath of one policeman, eleven independent witnesses being of no avail to save him. Then the pantomimic trial of John Burns and myself, and our condemnation by Mr. Justice Charles Shallow, also on the testimony of professional witnesses, and for an obsolete offence. It is still, I think, fresh in the memory of all, how with the help of all the professional perjurers in London, all the arms collected from that vast crowd amounted to three pokers, one piece of wood, and an oyster-knife. How I failed to join the procession, and having met Messrs. Burns and Hyndman by accident, proceeded to the Square; how we were assaulted and knocked about and sent to prison, is matter of notoriety in London.

I can tell no more of the incidents of the day than can any other spectator. I walked across the street with Burns, was joined by no one as far as I remember, and found myself a prisoner in the Square with a broken head. Whilst in there though I had ample time to observe a good deal. I watched the crowd and the police pretty carefully; I saw repeated charges made at a perfectly unarmed and helpless crowd; I saw policemen not of their own accord, but under the express orders of their superiors, repeatedly strike women and children; I saw them invariably choose those for assault who seemed least able to retaliate. One incident struck me with considerable force and disgust. As I was being led out of the crowd a poor woman asked a police inspector (I think) or a sergeant if he had seen a child she had lost. His answer was to tell her she was a "damned whore," and to knock her down. I never till that time completely realised how utterly servile and cowardly an English crowd is. I venture to say that had it occurred in any other country in the world, the man would have been torn to pieces. But no! in England we are so completely accustomed to bow the knee before wealth and riches, to repeat to ourselves we are a free nation, that in the end we have got to believe it, and the grossest acts of injustice may be perpetrated under our very eyes, and we still slap our manly chests and congratulate ourselves that Britain is the home of Liberty.

Other things I saw that pleased me better than this. I saw that the police were afraid; I saw on more than one occasion that the officials had to strike their free British men to make them obey orders; I saw that the horses were clumsy and badly bitted, and of no use whatever in a stone street; and lastly, I am almost certain I observed several of the police officers to be armed with pistols, which I believe is against the law. I saw much too, to moralise on. The tops of the houses and hotels were crowded with well-dressed women, who clapped their hands and cheered with delight when some miserable and half-starved working-man was knocked down and trodden under foot. This I saw as I stood on almost the identical spot where a few weeks ago the Government unveiled the statue of Gordon, not daring to pay honour to the memory of one of our greatest latter-day Englishmen because they feared the assembling of a crowd to do him honour; because, I suppose, for both political parties the comments on the death of a man sacrificed to their petty party broils would have seemed awkward. As I stood there, as I saw the gross over-fed faces at the club and hotel windows, as I heard the meretricious laughter of the Christian women on the housetops (it is a significant feature of the decadence of England, that not one woman of the upper classes raised her protest by pen or on platform to deprecate the treatment of her unarmed fellow-countrymen; no, all their pity was for the police), I thought yet, still—I have heard that these poor working-men, these Irishmen and Radicals have votes, and perhaps even souls, and it seemed impossible but that some day these poor

deceived, beaten, down-trodden slaves would turn upon their oppressors and demand why they had made their England so hideous, why they ate and drank to repletion, and left nothing but work, starvation, kicks, and curses for their Christian brethren? Somewhat in this style I thought; this I saw as I stood wiping the blood out of my eyes in Trafalgar Square. What I did not see was entirely owing to the quietness of the crowd. I did not see houses burning; I did not hear pistols cracking. I did not see this—not because of any precautions the authorities had taken, for they had taken none, but because it was the first time such a scene had been witnessed in London during this generation.

Now, whilst thanking the *Commonweal* for giving me so much space, I can only say that I do not contemplate the renewal of such a scene with much pleasure. "You can beat a cow till she is mad," says the old proverb; and even a Londoner may turn at last. I hope that there may be no occasion for him to turn in my life-time, but I know that if he is not forced to do so he will have only himself to thank for having avoided it. No party will help him, no one cares for him; rich, nobles, City, West End, infidels, Turks, and Jews combine to cheat him, and he stands quiet as a tree, helpless as a sheep, bearing it all and paying for it all. This, then, is all I can tell you of the great riots (*sic*) in Trafalgar Square, where three men were killed, 300 kicked, wounded, and arrested, and which had no result, so far as I can see, but to make the Liberal party as odious and as despised as the Tory party in the metropolis. All honour to the Socialists for being the first body of Englishmen in the metropolis to have determined that the death of three Englishmen, killed by the folly of Sir Charles Dogberry, and worthy Mr. Verges, the Home Secretary, shall not go unregarded, and I hope unpunished.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

AMILCARE CIPRIANI AND THE UNION OF THE LATIN RACES.

A FEW weeks ago our heroic comrade Amilcare Cipriani launched amidst the peoples of Europe an energetic appeal for the union of the Latin races, and his idea has so far met with approval that a provisional committee has at once been appointed at Paris, including amongst their members, besides Cipriani, the founder of the League, Benoit Malon, ex-member of the Paris Commune and chief-editor of the *Revue Socialiste*; Achille Caime and Xavier de Carvalho, publicists; A. F. Parmentier, Venerable of the Lodge "The Link of the Peoples"; Millerand, Achille Boyer, Camélinat and Ferroul, Socialist deputies of the French Legislative Assembly; Darlot, chairman, and Daumas, member of the Paris Municipal Council. This provisional committee will in the course of a few days convene a general meeting of all those who already have adhered to the League, issue a manifesto and a programme, lay down the rules and regulations of the new body, and proceed to the election of an executive council.

The idea of trying to reconcile the French and Italian democracies is certainly well worthy of our consideration; but at the same time we cannot help thinking and feeling that there lies at the bottom of Cipriani's proposal some kind of national jingoism, that can hardly be held consistent with the principles of international revolutionary Socialism, and therefore we ask leave to lay before our readers some of the reasons, at least, why we disagree with the proposed scheme of a mere Latin union. Far be it from us to doubt the good faith of our comrade Cipriani, or to accuse him personally of chauvinistic or jingoist sentiments, for all who know his life and have followed his career are aware that there has never been even a shade of one-sided nationalism in any of his revolutionary enterprises. As far back as 1860, scarcely a youth of sixteen, he fights with Garibaldi at Milazzo and at Madalloni, and being compelled, after the battle of Aspromonte, to emigrate, he soon reaches Greece, where he takes part as an insurgent on the barricades of Eolo Street, at Athens, in the last struggle against King Otho. Soon afterwards he starts for Egypt, forming at Alexandria a secret society in order to overthrow the Egyptian government. In 1866 he organises at his own expense that Egyptian legion which did duty so valiantly in the Austro-Italian war. Then he goes to Crete, where he fights, along with Gustave Flourens, in the ranks of the insurgents. After a short stay in London, he devotes all his efforts to the Socialist uprising in Tuscany. As soon as Napoleon's empire is torn to pieces at Sedan, Cipriani becomes at Paris one of the most energetic supporters of the French Revolution; on the 31st of October 1870 he is with Blanqui and Eudes among those who try to take possession of the Hotel de Ville. During the Commune he acts as Flourens' chief staff officer, and at the sortie of April the 4th he is taken prisoner by the Versailles and afterwards sentenced to imprisonment for life in the galleys of New Caledonia. The general amnesty of 1880 only relieves him from ten years' sufferings in the peninsula of Ducos to throw him again into the murderous dungeon of Portolongone, the court of Ancona having sentenced him on the 28th of February 1881 to twenty-five years hard labour for the forgotten affair of Alexandria. At last the Italian government, urged by the irresistible pressure of public opinion, the electors of Ravenna and of Forli having returned Cipriani nine times as their deputy in Parliament, were compelled to grant a full amnesty to that valiant champion of the revolutionary cause, who may truly be said to belong to the family of Buonarrotti, of Garibaldi, of Blanqui, of Barbes, of Gustave Flourens. A man of that description and of such indomitable energy is not and cannot be a mere jingo-nationalist.

Cipriani's appeal nevertheless seems to us inconsistent with the traditions of revolutionary Socialism. It runs as follows: "The kings of Europe are taking aim at France, that grand focus of revolution and liberty, the very intellectual centre of the world: France is threatened to be invaded, trampled down, dismembered. Day after day Bismarck, Crispi, Kalnocky are striving to provoke her in the name of their masters; they would like that the centenary of the great Revolution that inaugurated the Rights of Man should become the last day of her freedom; that the tocsin of revolt which swept away the crowned heads of monarchy should ring the death-knell of peoples; that the "Marseillaise," that sublime hymn that raised the oppressed against their oppressors, should be the funeral song of revolutionary France and Europe. The *finis Poloniae* may teach us of what crimes kings are capable: let us not wait until a second crime be perpetrated, let us not wait until beside the coffin of unhappy Poland that of heroic France also lies on the ground. *Finis Gallie* would mean the mourning of the world, the end of liberty, of fraternity, and of the hopes of all peoples.

"The Italian Government, born from the Revolution, has assumed the infamous rôle of an *agent-provocateur*, has become the slavish tool of the German Chancellor, has come forward as the vanguard of William's armies to overthrow a brother-people. Slavery of the French people means slavery for the Italians and for all their brethren of Latin race. It behoves thus to these peoples, to all who have kept alive in their hearts the remembrance of the Revolution, to all lovers of justice and freedom, to combine in order to resist the monarchical conspiracies, and to avoid that two brother-peoples who fought heroically on the same battle-fields should be used for the consolidation of the thrones of their most terrible foes.

"Nay, that cannot be and will not be. The blood that has been shed at Magenta, Palestro, Solferino, Dijon, Nuits, and Talant, has created between these peoples a link never to be unknotted, and lays on us the sacred duty of uniting all our endeavours to dispel a threatening conflict.

"To this effect a Central Committee of the Latin Union has been sitting at Paris. Its outspoken aim is to wage war against the Jesuitic manoeuvres of our common enemies, to dispel the misunderstandings already brought about by these manoeuvres, to maintain the indissoluble union of the peoples of Latin race by an unceasing propaganda, and, if needs be, by an energetic action to be carried on by all means, even the most extreme.

"Danger is imminent, arms are ready, tinders are alighted. Let us not wait until the orders to give fire be given. Let us organise ourselves, close our ranks, be ready in arms to fight, lest we should become an easy prey to the kings. The Italians should not wait until their government has dishonoured them by dragging them off into a war that would stain their history, their heroic quests, their future. To the conspiracy of the monarchs let us oppose the union of all the oppressed, and above all, the union of the peoples of Latin blood!—AMILCARE CIPRIANI."

The union of the Latin races in order to be effective, as far as it is intended in Cipriani's scheme, must include bourgeois and workers alike, and become a kind of Society of the Friends of Peace, such as that presided over by M. Lemonnier, of Geneva. But nowadays the International Revolutionary Socialists are far ahead of the theories that prevail in that and similar bodies. We do not want to overthrow a Government, be it what it may, because by the smashing to pieces of a Monarchy and its possible replacing by a Republic, even a very advanced one, we have done nothing whatever in the way of Socialism. We are aiming at the overthrow of society at large, inasmuch society is actually based on commercialism and exploitation, and in that work bourgeois and politicians of every shade struggle and fight against us, because their privileges are at stake, not only in Italy or France, but in every country all over the wide world. The union of the Latin races is quite useless if it is intended to avoid war. War will not be avoided, but will become more inevitable the more the revolutionary and Socialist ideas permeate the masses of the people, and the supporters of commercialism and exploitation will have no other means but war to resist our ideas and their fulfilling into practice. War must be in the long run the necessary outcome of our respective positions, with the understanding that it will be a social and not a political war, one of the oppressed of all sorts against the oppressors of all kinds—dynastical, economical, and religious.

Again, for that war, which means nothing more or less than the Social Revolution, the union of the Latin races, instead of being a step forward, is rather one backwards, because it limits the solidarity of the workers and excludes those who are not of Latin blood. Are not our friends of the German proletariat suffering under the same pressure of their tyrants, oppressors of the political machinery and masters of the capitalistic workshops? Are not the Slavonic races labouring under the same hard and mischievous evils? Why then should we go back to the particular idea of a Latin union, whereas we know that only the universal brotherhood of the proletariat of all countries shall enable us to carry out our ideas, in spite of all reaction and all despotism? In a letter written some days ago by comrade Cipriani to his friends at Brussels he says, "There can be no revolution possible without union, without harmony, without the most entire concord." Well, then, let us bring about concord and harmony between the pariahs of the whole world, whatever be the race they belong to, and the curse of commercialism will soon give way to a society of free men, wherein life will be worth living for all, there being no longer a class of rich idlers entertained on the everlasting draining of the starving masses.

VICTOR DAVE.



HAVE YOU NOT HEARD HOW IT HAS GONE WITH MANY A CAUSE BEFORE NOW: FIRST, FEW MEN NEED 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 Farrington Rd., E.C., and accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

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 Farrington Road, E.C. Remittances in Postal Orders or halfpenny stamps.

ARTICLES unavoidably held over: "Endowments"; "Reflections"; and conclusion of "Humours of Propaganda."

UNSUITABLE: T. J.; K. O.; R. S.

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday November 7.

ENGLAND Blackburn Times Church Reformer Erie Autonomist Freedom Justice Leicester—Countryman Labour Tribune Norwich—Daylight Postal Service Gazette Railway Review Sozial Demokrat Yorkshire Post Worker's Friend	CHICAGO—Knights of Labor Vorboten Detroit—Der Arme Teufel Fort Worth (Tex)—South West Milwaukee—National Reformer Paterson (N J) Labor Standard Coast Seamen's Journal	SWITZERLAND Geneva—Przedswit
INDIA Madras—People's Friend	FRANCE Paris—Cri du Peuple (daily) Le Parti Ouvrier (daily) La Revolte Le Coup de Feu Le Proletariat Lille—Le Cri du Travailleur Sedan—La Revolution St. Etienne—La Loire Socialist	ITALY Turin—Nuova Gazzetta Operaia Florence—La Question Sociale Turin—Il Muratore
UNITED STATES New York—Der Sozialist Volkszeitung Alarm Workmen's Advocate Boston—Woman's Journal	HOLLAND Hague—Recht voor Allen	SPAIN Barcelona—El Productor Barcelona—Tierra y Libertad Madrid—El Socialista Seville—La Solidaridad
	BELGIUM Ghent—Vooruit Liege—L'Avenir Antwerp—De Werker	PORTUGAL Lisbon—O Protesto Operario Porto—A Revolucao Social
	GERMANY Berlin—Volks Tribune	GERMANY Stockholm, Social-Demokraten Malmo—Arbetet
		WEST INDIES Cuba—El Productor

NOTES ON NEWS.

Mrs. PARSONS left New York on the "Arizona," which reaches Liverpool on Thursday morning, 8th, after we have gone to press, so that we cannot announce when she will arrive in London, but she is expected to do so the same evening. Her public reception on Saturday promises to be a great success, but all comrades should still work their hardest to ensure it being so. S.

The *Echo* has been kind enough to advertise our approaching celebration of the Chicago martyrs and Bloody Sunday by a ferocious attack upon us, in which all the old calumnies against our comrades have been new burnished for the occasion, and we are held up to public reprobation as "enemies of society." All this is chiefly meant as an attack on Cunninghame Graham for his having the courage to be prepared to express in public what not only all Socialists, but all democrats who have enquired into the matter, must feel in their hearts. For the *Echo* believes Cunninghame Graham, though an opponent, to be on the same plane of politics as itself; in which idea it will I feel sure find itself mistaken.

Meantime let us say once more what was the real state of the case. Our comrades, the *Echo* says, were tried and found guilty of being privy to the throwing the bomb. By whom? By the declared enemies of the people, who for long had no word in their mouths but "shoot them down." And on what evidence? On evidence rather less valuable than what would suffice for the condemnation of an English labourer before his squire of poaching a rabbit. There was no real evidence offered or required for the condemnation of our comrades: their guilt was clear already—they were the friends and fellow-agitators of the workmen on strike; that was enough.

Does the editor of the *Echo* know anything of that redoubtable weapon in defence of "society," the Law of Constructive Murder? It is a comprehensive one and by means of it any obnoxious person may be "removed" by "society" at a pinch. Any one taking part in a meeting at which loss of life occurs may be indicted for this wide-reaching crime. Supposing at some not very distant date the editor of the *Echo*, taking part in some Unionist meeting at which the audience gets too excited and shots are fired and someone is killed: how sad it would be if he was put on his trial for constructive murder!

"Enemies of society"? Of what society? Of the society which enables friends and kindred and fellow-workmen to live together in peace and good-fellowship, helping one another through all the dif-

iculties of life; the society which gives every one an opportunity for living as well as the nature surrounding him will allow him to live? We are not enemies of this society, we are now devoted soldiers of it, and some of us may yet live to be happy members of it. For are we not Socialists—i.e., people who want to realise true society?

But I suppose the *Echo* is thinking of another society; the society of classes: the society which insists that most men shall be poor in order that some may be rich. The society which as its culminating success in our own days takes care that poverty shall no longer mean, as it once did, mere rudeness of life and scantiness of possessions, but utter degradation of body and soul; the society which produces in one country, in one city, living under the same "equal" laws, the coster's barrow and the duke's palace; the culture of the Whitechapel slum-dweller, and the "culture" of the university superfine superior person. In a word, the "society" that produces the rich and the poor,—that is to say, the suffering of the world.

Of such a "society" as this—or rather of such a band of robbers and heap of corruption usurping the holy name of Society—every honest man must be the enemy, even if he is not conscious of it.

Mr. Balfour in his speech at Wolverhampton was very emphatic in showing that the difference between the Irish rebels of the present and the past, was that those of to-day were engaged in a socialistic agitation; the *Daily News* in commenting on the speech was naturally anxious to disprove this, pointing out that several of the Irish leaders are strong Anti-Socialists, that Mr. Davitt is not supported in his land nationalisation by his countrymen, and the Irish peasant is a fanatic for property in land.

All this is true enough on the surface; nor could it be otherwise, since the Irishman is conscious of having been thrust off the land by mere foreigners. The capitalist as he knows him is either an alien in blood or at least the representative of alien domination. Nevertheless Mr. Balfour is more nearly right than the *Daily News*, more nearly right than he knows himself probably. The agrarian agitation in Ireland is an attack on property, though its immediate results may be the establishment of a peasant proprietorship, a thing which in itself all Socialists condemn. The claim for Home Rule is an attack on the centralised bureaucracy, which is the palladium of the present robbery sham-society; although its realisation may lead at first to the establishment of another bureaucratic centre, which will be rotten long before it is ripe; and although the principle for exclusive nationality is abhorrent to all true Socialists.

But the Irish are being educated into Socialism by the force of circumstances whether they are conscious of it or not, and whether they like it or not. This is what Mr. Balfour means, and he is perfectly right.

We need not trouble ourselves about Mr. Vizetelly's "punishment." He offered his back to the lash, and is of course a mere capitalistic publisher engaged in bringing out what will sell, irrespective of other considerations. But a word or two may be said on the scene of ridiculous hypocrisy in which he played an unwilling part. M. Zola's books are horrible. Granted—but are they as horrible as the corrupt society which they picture? What is good enough to be done is good enough to be told of; and I think it is but fair to assume (since the books are undoubtedly powerful) that he is not merely wanton in writing them, but wishes to show modern Society what a foul beast it is. On these grounds he may claim at least the pardon accorded to the hearty good-humoured grossnesses of Shakespeare and Chaucer; and, as a matter-of-fact, the outspokenness of his books is not so provocative of lust as the veiled corruption of the ordinary erotic novels of the day.

As to whether all this is due material for art—that is another affair. But an affair to come before a judge and jury? Preposterous! Why the very reading of detached passages from the book as a method to found criticism on, shows how entirely outside the judgment of a law-court such things must needs be. Really I think the position of the ordinary newspaper critic as compared with that of the author on whom he lives is already sufficiently imposing, without dressing him up in a gown and wig and giving him the power of sending his literary opponents to prison. In short, this trial of M. Zola (for he was the real person tried) is another indication, if but a small one, of the way in which our laws represent the worst side and not the best of modern life. WILLIAM MORRIS.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers relieved in the third week of last month was 94,950, of whom 57,728 were indoor and 37,222 outdoor paupers. The total number relieved shows an increase of 1,330 over the corresponding week of last year, 5,444 over 1886, and 6,303 over 1885. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1,263, of whom 1,027 were men, 204 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

ARTICLES of INTEREST to Socialists in the November magazines:—*Quarterly*: "Technical Education and Foreign Competition." *Murray's Magazine*: "The Police of the Metropolis," Sir Charles Warren. *Atlantic Monthly*: "Studies of Factory Life: Black-listing at Fall River," Lillie B. C. Wyman. *Century*: "The Guilds of the City of London," Norman Moore; "Political Exiles at Tomsk," George Kennan. *Fortnightly Review*: "Modern Handicrafts," William Morris. *National Review*: "Remedies for the Sweating System," Arthur A. Baumann, M.P.

REMEMBER CHICAGO.

(Tune: "THE MEETING OF THE WATERS.")

THEY were slain, our true comrades and yoke-fellows dear,
They were slain in the fury of Hatred and Fear;
But the seed that our foes in their blindness have cast,
It shall spring to a harvest of vengeance at last.

With what pride did our martyrs their torment endure,
For the hope of the helpless, the cause of the poor!
They loved not their lives, they were lost for our gain;
Oh, say, could such heroes have perished in vain?

Where they lead let us follow; they fight in the van,
For the honour of labour, the freedom of man;
Shall we fail of the faith which those strangled ones preach?
By their silence a thousand times stronger than speech?

Like the snow-swollen torrent when winter is gone,
Is the strength of a people whose will is as one;
Take heart, then, ye toilers, have done with despair,
And who shall gainsay when ye break through the snare?

C. W. BECKETT.

NOTES.

A WRITER in the *Radical Leader* contrasts Lassalle and Prince Bismarck; Lassalle was reckless and passionate; Bismarck possesses all the ordinary bourgeois virtues, and is evidently a thoroughly admirable character. It is rather curious, this admiration of a certain school of Radicals, for the man who has done more to make military despotism an exact science than any man in Europe. Suppression of newspapers, imprisonment of men for their opinions, a crushing and brutalising tyranny which destroys alike the mind and the body of its victims. This is the policy of Bismarck, and we are to admire and worship him because of his industry in this damnable work. Is this the latest development of the Radicalism of the Hall of Science?

For my part I say I prefer Lassalle with all his mad passions, which were only the accompaniment of a warm and noble heart, to the so-called personal virtues which gild Bismarck's grinding tyranny. How comes it that the editor of the *Radical Leader*, Mr. G. W. Foote, who was once an ardent admirer of Mirabeau and Danton, who were certainly not remarkable for their observance of the ordinary profanities, praises Bismarck to the skies because he is so respectable, and can find only terms of depreciation for Lassalle. Is it because Lassalle was a Socialist, and that Mr. Foote doesn't love Socialists, for reasons best known to himself.

Mr. Foote takes occasion to declare in correction of Sir Charles Warren, that Socialists had no more to do with the Trafalgar Square demonstration of the 13th of November than "the man in the moon." Then, I suppose, the red flags so prominent on that occasion belonged to Radical club-men, and that John Burns, Cunningham Graham, and Mrs. Besant are followers of Mr. G. W. Foote? It happens, however, that Mr. Foote, with the prudence which characterises that eminent leader of Free thought, was not present at the demonstration, and had no more to do with it than "the man in the moon." Its rather mean of him to endeavour to deprive us of our share of the glory.

We won't rob Mr. Foote of his share. We fully admit that it was only his eloquent exertions that kept the London Radicals from going to the Square on the succeeding Sunday, and thereby prevented them from obtaining an easy victory. Mr. Foote deserves the thanks of every upholder of law and order for his great exertions in thus preserving the peace of the metropolis. Perhaps this is the reason Mr. Foote is now so generally popular among metropolitan Radicals?

D. N.

It has long seemed probable that the *Daily News* employed upon its staff a writer brilliantly qualified for immediate consignment to Colney Hatch. The probability has now become a certainty, for this keeperless lunatic has been again expatiating on matters economic with his usual felicity. In an article, written, as one of the paragraphs clearly proves, to allay the alarm which capital has been thrown into through the result of the coal strike, he gravely informs us "that the houses we live in and in which we receive water for consumption are made by labour," and furthermore he informs us that "the very bricks and mortar are the products of labour applied to otherwise useless dust."

Does the idiot imagine that anyone beside himself ever forgets that labour is the important factor in all these things, and that the other elements in production merely assist labour? But in case we should think that labour, after making the before-mentioned articles, had retired on a competency or else had become fatigued and had decided to rest awhile and watch capital making itself, he explains that "the dress which keeps out the cold involves labour," "that in fact nothing that we eat, drink, use, or enjoy can be obtained without labour." Truly the latterday Daniel is a prodigy, for he also aspires to be a prophet like unto his namesake. He assures us that "a general strike is too great an absurdity to contemplate," because it would be "designed for the imposition of excessive prices." These are but samples of his ravings, the whole of which must be read to fathom the depth of his imbecility.

C. C.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

ITALY.

The process against the suspected leaders of the striking silk-weavers of Varese and its outlying districts, whose arbitrary arrest had caused a riot, came off on the 26th of October. As was to be foreseen, many of them were convicted, though not a vestige of evidence was brought against them. There were thirty-five defendants, nearly all girls from fifteen to twenty-five years, and one male weaver indicted for "intimidation." The public prosecutor called the interested manufacturers, who posed as benevolent masters, and the police did in perjury more than is even expected of this noble profession. But the chief witnesses for the prosecution, the intimidated girls, amongst them a poor child of thirteen years, not only denied the tale of the police, but accused the authorities of threats and physical violence. A factory was closely besieged by soldiers, to hinder the working women, who had decided to strike, to join their comrades in the street. The defendants—who in Italy, unlike in England, are allowed to speak—told a heartrending story of their misery and sufferings. They work fourteen hours a-day and are piece-workers. The price of a metre of silk fabric varies from 2d. to 6d., and they are able to do from two to three metres daily. A good worker contrives to earn from 8d. to 10d. daily, out of which she has to pay for the lamp-oil, which the humane masters pretend to sell them at cost price. A fiendishly elaborate system of reductions and fines lessens these wages considerably. The material given is often of the worst kind. Nevertheless every defect of the work arising therefrom is punished with heavy reductions. Speaking, singing, and laughing is strictly forbidden, and on the offender a fine of 5d. is inflicted. One of the witnesses, who is able to earn 10d. daily, had to record three such robberies in one day for speaking to one of her fellow-workers! The evidence concluded, the public prosecutor made a most ridiculous speech, in which he expressed his fervent hope that the manufacturers would in future treat their workers as human beings, and the like nonsense. The girls, he admitted, had not used physical but "moral violence," and he proposed therefore, with cruel irony, a fine of five francs each. The court, who couldn't quite see how to make these poor starvelings pay five pence, much less five francs, sentenced twenty-six of them to terms of imprisonment from one to three days, and acquitted the remaining eight. The strikers are not intimidated, but cannot hold out much longer, having no means of resistance. After a futile discussion with their masters, they have accepted to refer the dispute to arbitration. Poor sheep, expecting justice from the butcher!

All over the kingdom arbitrary arrests and confiscation of revolutionary newspapers continue. Amongst others, the printer of *La Questione Sociale* has been arrested and the publication of this courageous writer has been suspended.

In consequence of the wholesale arrests at Rome and Naples our comrades in Umbria have issued an appeal to form a "League of Resistance" against the frequent violation of the laws by the authorities.

In the south the misery is indistinguishable. Near Palermo and Trapani starving agricultural labourers and sulphur-workers form themselves in bands, that live on thefts and robberies with violence; they are hunted down like wild beasts by an increased force of police and gallant soldiers.

H. SCH.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

11	Sun.	1640. Trial of Strafford for high treason. 1864. J. R. McCulloch died. 1865. Capture of James Stephens and other Fenians. 1887. Murder by law of Engel, Fischer, Parsons, and Spies.
12	Mon.	1795. Meeting of the London Corresponding Society at Copenhagen House. 1798. Trial of Wolfe Tone for high treason. 1880. Mr. Boycott "boycotted"; origin of term.
13	Tues.	1848. Trial of Scotch Chartists. 1861. A. H. Clough died. 1871. Richard Pigott sentenced to four months' imprisonment for libel in the <i>Irishman</i> . 1887. Bloody Sunday.
14	Wed.	1831. Hegel died. 1842. Strike "outrage" at Sheffield. 1882. J. G. Kinkel died. 1888. Socialist demonstration at Madrid.
15	Thur.	1816. Meeting at Spa-fields (see Dec. 2) to vote an address from the distressed manufacturers to the Prince Regent. 1848. Count Rossi killed at Rome. Messenhauser shot at Vienna.
16	Fri.	1819. Carlile sentenced for publishing "Age of Reason." 1872. Mutiny of Metropolitan police. 1880. Kviatofski and Priessnakoff hanged.
17	Sat.	1794. J. Horne Tooke tried for high treason. 1798. Wolfe Tone died. 1830. Revolt of Warsaw. 1858. Robert Owen died.

BENEVOLENT MEN!—Workmen who think that the capitalists only employ their capital for the benefit of their fellow-men should read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the following extract from the prospectus of the Oriental Lace and Embroidery Company, Cheapside, London, E.C.: "The factories are situate at Saxony in the midst of a cheap labour district . . . where there are no trade unions and the hours of labour are unrestricted."

POLICEMEN'S POSSIBILITIES.—Superintendent McDonald, of the Glasgow police, says that "He could say for the chief constable that it was his desire that the men under him should act towards the citizens in a civil and obliging manner." "It were a large economy for (slops) to do the like." Civility forms no part, at present, of the Glasgow policemen's assets. The shove and the shout, the grumble and the growl, are the chief characteristics of the Glasgow police, and they are the nearest possible approach of the men to the desire of the chief constable.—G. McL.

It seems the eminent vocalist, Madame Neilson, was once a factory girl, but doesn't appear to have been a brilliant success in that line. A Sydney paper says that when Adelaide Neilson was aged ten she was ignominiously sacked by her first employer, a factory owner, near Leeds, who had ascertained by experiment that she wasn't worth 3s. 6d. a-week in the weaving business. If he hadn't sacked her, she might have risen by this time to 10s. a-week, and have married a light porter. This incident proves for the thousandth time that we should be content in the station to which Providence has called us, even if it calls us to work twelve hours a-day for 3s. 6d. a-week.—*Labour Tribune*.

THE LABOUR STRUGGLE.

BRITAIN.

A branch of the Scottish Ploughmen's Union has been formed at Aldbar.

A branch of the Bakers' Federal Union of Scotland was instituted at Galashiels on November 3.

Female cigarmakers met on Thursday 1st at St. Jude's Schools, White-chapel, to form a trade union.

The blacksmiths of the Dundee shipyards struck work on the 2nd inst. for an increase of 1s. per week in their wages.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—The steamship owners of Grangemouth have advanced the seamen's wages 1s. 6d.—viz., from £1 6s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. per week.

The operatives at Chapel Works, Montrose, were informed on November 1, that a rise of 5 per cent. on their wages would be given, to take effect at once.

ENGLISH BOILER-MAKERS.—The boiler-makers employed at Sunderland and the Tyne gave notice on the 2nd inst. for an advance of 2s. per week on wages. Several thousand men are affected.

FORFAR FACTORY WORKER'S WAGES.—The employers intimated to a deputation from the Factory Worker's Union that they had resolved to grant an advance of 5 per cent. to take effect last week.

LEITH GASWORKS.—A considerable number of the men employed in the Leith Gasworks have intimated that they will leave off at the end of this week if their wages are not raised to the same rate as is paid at Edinburgh.

DALRY IRONSTONE MINERS.—At a meeting on the 2nd inst., these miners passed a resolution declining to accept the 2½ per cent. advance offered by the masters—which did not come to a penny per day—and renewing their demand for 10 per cent.

DROYLSDEN COTTON STRIKE.—The strike of minders at Victoria Mill continues, neither side evincing any disposition to come to terms. The men say they are determined not to submit until they obtain what they contend they are justly entitled to.

DISTINGTON IRONWORKERS.—The ironworkers employed at the Distington Hematite Ironworks, near Workington, have given notice to terminate all engagements unless the masters agree to certain alterations in sliding scale arrangements in force at works.

DUNDEE JUTE WORKERS.—At meeting on Nov. 1, of the Executive of the Dundee Mill and Factory Workers' Association, it was resolved to agitate for another rise in wages. A number of the workers came out on strike at Ashton jute works on Thursday, November 1.

CLIVIGER WEAVERS' STRIKE.—Since the meeting of weavers on strike at Cliviger last week upwards of 260 have sent in their names to become members of the Association, but they are not yet strong enough to do anything, and have resumed work at the old rate of wages. They have got a practical lesson this time, and it is hoped will stick to the society.

DARLINGTON MOULDERS.—On Monday 29th the moulders employed at Messrs. Summerson's came out on strike. The men gave notice for a rise from 29s. to 31s., on the plea that other shops were paying that amount. The advance, however, was refused, "for the present," and the men were asked to "wait till Christmas"; but this they refused to do, and left.

A SAMPLE OF "FREE CONTRACT."—T. J. in the employ of the Clyde trustees at Dalmuir, who have been offered for a week for an additional 4d. per hour, returned to work on the 1st inst. Their request has not been acceded to, and for want of funds they have been compelled to give way. Their present wage is 3 d. per hour, being about 16s. 10d. per week, while the Clydebank hammermen have from 18s. to 19s., and the Dumbarton men from 19s. to 20s.

ENGLISH AND WELSH MINERS.—As was anticipated in this column last week, the miners have at last been successful in forcing the masters to concede the 10 per cent. advance in wages. There are some insignificant collieries still trying to hold out against the men, but these are of no account, as the men can easily remove to those works working on the advance. The bad grace with which the masters yielded to an advance, which is more than justified by the prices they are receiving, is very significant.

GLASGOW UNITED TRADES' COUNCIL.—At a meeting on Oct. 31st, the iron-dresser's delegate stated that the employers had conceded the demand lately made for an advance of 4d. per hour. In connection with the quay-labourers, lock-out, a letter had been received from Mr. Reith on behalf of the Clyde Trustees granting Messrs. Gilmartin and Connelly a stevedore's license, who will now be at liberty to act for the quay-labourers connected with the union. The licenses, however, in the meantime, are restricted to those in the ore trade.

DOCKERS' STRIKE.—The men on strike at Tilbury hold out gallantly; they hope that, if supported sufficiently, they may be enabled to win, as a number of ships are expected in a fortnight which will require unloading, and men are scarce in consequence of the strike. We appeal to the readers of the *Commonweal* to help these poor men, who have held together with a solidarity which gives great hope for the future of the English unskilled workers. Subscriptions may be sent to the editors of this paper, at 13, Farringdon Road, or Benjamin Tillet.

IRONWORKERS' WAGES.—Mr. D. Jones, secretary of employers' section of Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board, has received following notice from Mr. J. Capper, secretary of operatives' section: "Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board, 18, Bloxwich Road, Walsall, November 2, 1888. Dear sir,—In accordance with the terms specified in clause (d) of the president's award, dated October 5, 1888, I hereby give notice on behalf of the operatives that they will require the Board, in the presence of the president, to reconsider the rates of wages fixed by the said award with the view of claiming an advance.—Yours respectfully, JAMES CAPPER, Operatives' Secretary."

THE COLLIERY STRIKE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY, Oct. 29.—The strike among the Newcastle colliers still continues. Another conference of masters and men is, however, being held, and there appears to be a prospect of the present negotiations ending in a settlement. The three men who were arrested last month at Adamstown on the occasion of the great disturbance, when the strikers interfered with labourers loading coal and the military had to be called out to restore order, have been acquitted of the charge of rioting. Nov. 2.—The miners' representatives and the colliery masters, who have been conferring, have drawn up an agreement for submission to the miners. It is expected that the men's lodges will accept the compromise thus framed, and the strike be brought to an end.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES CONGRESS.—The sitting of the International Trades Congress opened on November 6th, and continued over three following days, at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman Street, forty foreign delegates being present. The subjects for debate were: 1. The most efficacious means for removing the obstacles to free combination in foreign countries. 2. The best methods of combination amongst the workers in various countries. 3. The limitation of production by means of the reduction of the hours of labour. 4. The desirability or otherwise of State regulation of the hours of labour. There was a reception of the foreign delegates by the British trades on Monday evening previous to the opening of the Congress.

SPRING-BAR MAKERS.—A meeting was held on Wednesday 31st at Albion Inn, Wolverhampton Street, Walsall, to consider an advance, they having had to submit to reductions of from 80 to 100 per cent. during last few years. After hearing address from a representative of Midland Counties Trades Federation, following resolutions were unanimously carried: (1) "That we, members of the spring-bar trade present, pledge ourselves to join the Midland Counties Trades Federation at once"; (2) "That, considering the enormous reductions to which we have been compelled to submit in the past, and the state of trade at the present time, we do ask our employers to give us a portion of that which has been taken from us—namely, 40 per cent. on all cast work and 20 per cent. on all forged work." Some of the masters have already intimated their willingness to give the advance.

BOLTON WEAVING DISPUTE.—The weavers in employ of Pearson and Son, Victoria Mill, have struck, and the dispute assumes considerable importance for the weaving industry of the town. The weavers have a special list for "honeycombs" and Alhambra quilts and covers, which is based on a certain number of picks to be woven for an eighth of a penny, in a certain width of cloth. The firm has not adhered to this list and has been paying so much below it that to a person with one loom it means nearly 4s. and with two looms over 7s. per week. The hands have complained repeatedly, and on Tuesday week they gave the usual week's notice to leave unless the price-list was paid up to. Since then the employers have advanced the prices, but have not fully complied with the weavers' demands, so they left work on Tuesday 30th, and have not resumed, over 100 being affected at present.

IRONWORKERS.—On Sunday 28th a large meeting was held in Star Theatre, Stockton, to consider wages question. It was said ironworkers had been kept down more than any industry throughout the country. They had submitted to reductions out of number, and now they were entitled to have something returned to them. The men could not support their wives and families on the 6s. 3d. per ton now paid. If they paid a half-penny per week each, the men of the combined trades of this country would be able to maintain 15,000 men on strike at 15s. per week each, and the masters would not be able to resist an organisation like that. Ultimately it was agreed to have nothing but an advance of 10 per cent. without any condition. Meetings were also held at Consett and Blackhill, and the men were determined on a substantial advance, without any conditions. North of England ironworkers appear to agree to have no sliding-scale, evidently thinking that it would slide all one way—namely, downwards. At Sheffield and Rotherham there is an advance expected. At Brierley Hill a meeting on 29th endorsed new sliding-scale, condemned the last wages award, and resolved to demand the remaining 7½ per cent. asked for.

SCOTCH MINERS.—A mass meeting of miners was held at Hamilton on 1st inst., when it was reported that 10 per cent. had been conceded generally in the Holytown district; at Dixon's, Blantyre; at the Clyde, Hamilton; Douglas Park, Bellshill; and 5 per cent. in some places at Wishaw. It was resolved to adopt a four days per week policy at the pits where the full advance of 10 per cent. had not been conceded, and to request all those who had got the full advance, and those who had never been reduced, to come to the five days per week, and also to intimate to the Lanarkshire masters, who are in union against the claims of the men, the repudiation of their privately-concocted sliding scale, to which the miners were no party, as any such scale can only be recognised when mutually agreed upon. Comrade Small supplemented the district reports by stating that Mr. Cunningham, of Merry and Cunningham, had told a deputation to hold off till November 5th, and that the employers were going to arrange a new sliding scale. At a meeting of the Ayrshire men, held also on 1st inst., it was reported that the full demand of 10 per cent. had been conceded both to the iron and coal getters in the Kilmarnock district. The Airdrie miners have also received the full advance, and have resolved to hold every Thursday as an idle day, in order not to glut the markets. The Dalry miners, having been offered only the 2½ per cent. advance, have resolved on restricting the output until they get the 10 per cent. When one reflects on the power the miners have within their own body, provided they could consolidate it—and they could if they would—this bigging to get a paltry 10 per cent. of the 100 per cent. which is really their right becomes contemptible and unworthy of the heroism of men.

THE BAILIE KNOWS!—Glasgow bailies have of old been credited with a "guid conceit" of their own wisdom and importance. Bailie McFarlane says that the offences dealt with at the police courts "are often trifling; and the greater part seem to be due to the fact that the working men had too much in their pockets on Saturday nights and did not know what to do with it." In that remark there seems to be some sense dimly twinkling through. The policeman when he is cognisant of money in the pocket sees therein a good case and the sure payment of a fine although the working-man's offence may be "trifling," and these cases count to the policeman. A working-man with too much money in his pocket is as rare in Scotland as the Conservative working-man.—G. McL.

THE PUBLIC GOOD.—At the customary mutual congratulations at the expiry of the Glasgow non-paid-Nupkins' terms of office, a police superintendent said that "the citizens were under great obligations to the magistrates for the great amount of arduous work they performed for the city's good." A glance at the class of people operated upon by the bailies in the police courts will clearly demonstrate that the "arduous" work is done at the wrong end of any good. The victims of the police court are poor, and when a solitary swell happens, by mistake, to be tried by a bailie, the unusual event is sure to cause a sensation. Does this not prove that poverty supplies the bailie with material for his "arduous work"? If so, the responsibility of the "crimes" of the police court rests with those economical geniuses who, finding the people poor, contrives to keep them so. A doctor who muddles away at a local affection without enquiring into the general health of the body, just adopts the same method of doing good as is practised in our police courts. Their good is evil.—G. McL.

THE FISHERMAN.

ERNEST JONES.

THREE fishermen sat by the side
Of the many-toned popular stream,
That rolled with its heavy-paced tide
In the shade of its own dark dream,—

Now sullen and quiet and deep,
Now fretful and foaming and wild;
Now calm as a Titan asleep,
And now like a petulant child.

First, sat there the fisher of France,
And he smiled as the waters came,
For he kindled their light with a glance,
At the bait of a popular name.

Next, the fisher of Russia was there,
Fishing for German States;
And throwing his lines with care,
He made his own daughters the baits.

Next, the Austrian fisher-boy set
His snares in the broad river's way,—
But, so widely he stretched his net,
It half broke with the weight of his prey.

And next, on an island I saw
Many fishermen catching with glee,
On the baits of "Peace," "Freedom," and "Law,"
Slave-fish, while they christened them "Free."

And still, as they hooked the prize,
They cried with a keen delight,
And held up the spoil to their eyes,
"The Gudgeon! they bite! they bite!"

But the hooks with time grow dull,
And the lines grow weak with age,
And the thaw makes the rivers full,
And the wind makes the waters rage;

And spoilt is the fishermen's trade,
And the zest of their bait is past,
And those on the fish who preyed,
Are the prey of the fish at last.

RELIGION AND MORALITY ACCORDING TO HEINE.

FRIEND, conciliate the Devil;
Think how brief the course we run!
And the Everlasting Blazes
Is no vulgar pulpit-fun.

Friend, pay up the debt thou owest!
'Tis a weary course we run;
And you'll often have to borrow,
As before you've often done.

ERNEST RADFORD.

A BAILIE'S BOW.—In his valedictory address from the bench in Glasgow Southern Police-court, Bailie Gray said that the work that came before a magistrate "would often touch the heart of the most callous." The records of the police-court "led one often to wonder if this was really a Christian land—a land of human brotherhood and friendly care." To unprejudiced minds there is no wonder or doubt about it. Practically this is not a Christian land, although professionally it appears to be so. Egoism is as much supreme in this land now as it was in Rome immediately previous to its downfall. The same disregard for the workpeople by the propertied class which ruined Rome is "the rule" in this land, and the bailie's "wonder" is a guarantee that he, at least, is cognisant of a like doom approaching "the powers that be" of this land.—G. MCL.

NATIVE LABOUR.

J. ROSEVEARE AND Co.
Will have
200 NATIVES
for disposal
On Monday next, 6th inst.

They have been specially selected and engaged to work for a term on the
GOLD FIELDS.

paper writes as follows:—"The result of the sale or disposal resulted in their fetching from 10s. to 25s., as in the former case the 10s. ones being the tired and dying. It is nothing to see a dead Kafir lying on the main road. For instance, between the towns of Middelburg and Pretoria, a distance of seventy-two miles, there were a fortnight ago nine Kafirs lying dead, and also they were left unburied for three weeks; and now, at time of writing, there is a Kafir who has been lying dead for the past five weeks, and the sight is simply horrible, and this only fifteen miles from Middelburg. I myself have seen twenty dead, and a more horrible scene never before have I witnessed, or am I desirous of. Bones protruding from the skin, flesh they had none whatever; and these are the Kafirs brought down to be sold to the gold-mining companies, and those that are not sold to the companies are sold to the Boers, who expect them to work the day they buy them, and if they don't they tie the poor Kafirs to a waggon-wheel and thrash them well, which in nearly nine cases out of ten kills them, or makes them so ill that the Boer drives them away from the house, fearing that he will have the trouble of burying them."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A REVOLUTIONARY "SOCIAL" IN ABERDEEN.

THE charge sometimes made against the people of this island, that they take their pleasure a little sadly, is supposed to be specially true of Scotsmen. But I will give any of you Englishmen a chance of writing articles half as funny as those that Glasgow Glasier has of late been furnishing us with. If any one is doubtful as to whether Scotsmen can really laugh, sing, and generally enjoy themselves, let me inform him that the fact that they can do so was to us placed beyond all doubt by the hearty social gathering held by the Aberdeen branch on the evening of Saturday, October 27th.

Although no attempt had been made to push the sale of tickets, and although we had many things to work against us, over forty people sat down to tea. The chair was occupied during the first half of the evening by the Rev. Alexander Webster, and during the other half by comrade Leatham, who, as organiser, reported that over sixty people had joined the branch during the year; that they had brought down seven different lecturers from England and the South of Scotland; and that more than 100 meetings had been held during the year. After paying all expenses, they started the year with a respectable balance in the hands of their treasurer to assist in extending their operations, and if the funds prospered as well during the present as they had during the past year, the branch committee would be looking about them for a hall and club-rooms of their own. He hoped ere long to see "a brawny breed of orators" at work in all the open spaces about the city.

The proceedings began about seven o'clock and lasted till pretty near Sunday morning. A programme of revolutionary chants, songs, and readings, perfectly dazzling in their number and execution, was gone through. There was an hour's dancing at the close, and before a meeting broke up three rousing cheers were given for the Social Revolution. J. L.

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.—Next Monday being the date of the meeting at Wornum Hall, the next meeting of the Council will take place on Monday, Nov. 19th.

London Members' Meeting.—The next monthly meeting of members will take place on Monday, Dec. 3, 1888, at 13 Farringdon Road, at 9 o'clock sharp.

"COMMONWEAL" PRINTING FUND.

M. P. H., 2s.

F. Charles, Sec.

CHICAGO MARTYRS COMMEMORATION FUND.

Already acknowledged—£12 17s. 9d. Received—Comrade Mauer, 10s.; H. Holt, 6d.; by Concert (Clerkenwell branch, 2nd donation), 3s. 7d.; collected at Regent's Park, 11d.; Berner Street Club, 3s. 9d.; Berner Street concert, 6d. Total, £13 17s. 0d. J. LANE, Treasurer.

REPORTS.

LONDON (OPEN-AIR).—Large meetings at *Clerkenwell Green*, *Regent's and Hyde Parks*, *Leman Street*, and *Broad Street, Soho*, *Victoria Park*.—Two splendid meetings on Sunday, addressed by Kitz, Hicks, and a comrade of the S.D.F. The other was a debate between H. Burrows (S.D.F.) and the Rev. E. Edwards on the population question. When whistles sounded a procession formed of about 1,500 and marched out singing the "Marseillaise," and had another meeting outside, addressed by Hicks and Burrows, afterwards singing the "Starving Poor" and other revolutionary songs on way to Mile End Waste. *Mile End Waste*.—Good meeting on Tuesday, addressed by Davis and Palmer (S.D.F.) *Stainsby Road*.—Meeting Sunday morning, addressed by Parker and John Wood.

CLERKENWELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 4th, successful concert held for Chicago Commemoration Fund. Songs, recitations, etc., were given by members and friends. 3s. 7d. collected for fund.—B.

FULHAM.—Tuesday evening, back of Walham Green Church, Bullock, Beasley, Groser, and a member of the S.D.F. spoke to good meeting. Sunday morning, Tochatti and Morris had excellent audience opposite the railway station, and in evening J. Turner lectured inside rooms on "The Sweating System: cause and cure." Several questions and some discussion.

HAMMERSMITH.—Meeting held at Latimer Road, Sunday morning. Speakers: Davis, Dean, and Maughan, assisted by members of choir. Audience good; 14 *Commonweals* sold. In evening, S. Bullock lectured at Kelmscott House on "Want of Employment."

ABERDEEN.—The usual open-air meeting, held in Correction Wynd, on Monday, 29th October. The choir sang two revolutionary songs, and Leatham spoke. At the indoor meeting, on the same night, lecture, "An appeal to the Capitalists," read. Discussion by Leatham, Duncan, McIntyre, and Barron.

GLASGOW.—Sunday, at 4 o'clock, Joe Burgoyne, Tim Burgoyne, and McCulloch spoke at usual meeting at Paisley Road Toll. While Joe Burgoyne was speaking, a knot of Orangemen disturbed the meeting by their rude behaviour. The Orangemen will find that, if they intend bullying Socialism in this way, they have made a mistake.

IPSWICH.—Creed held good meeting at Stutton last week. G. Reed lectured at the Pioneers' Hall, Ipswich.—J. T.

NORWICH.—Tuesday, large meeting of members; important business discussed; officers appointed; secretary re-elected. Several meetings had to be dropped owing to the wet. Sunday afternoon and evening, good meeting in Market Place, conducted by Mowbray and W. Moore; special reference made to death of Chicago Anarchists. At Gordon Hall Cores lectured on "The Unemployed"; meeting opened with "No Master," concluding with "The March of the Workers."

Chicago Martyrs and Bloody Sunday Demonstration in Hyde Park.

A procession with band, flags, and banners will leave Limehouse on Sunday November 11th, at 12 o'clock, calling at Mile-end Waste at 1 o'clock; Clerkenwell Green at 2 o'clock; Fitzroy Square at 2.30; and thence to Hyde Park at 3.30 p.m.

Bloody Sunday Anniversary.

A Torchlight Demonstration will be held on Tuesday, November 13, on Clerkenwell Green, at 8 p.m., by the Finsbury Liberal and Radical Federation, the Socialist League, and the local branches of the Social Democratic Federation and Irish Nationalist League. A procession with band and banners will start from the Triangle, Hackney Road, at 7.30. Comrades are asked to be at the Offices of the League at 6.30 p.m., in order to take banners to the Triangle, as the Radicals want plenty of red flags in the procession.

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, Nov. 11, at 8.30 p.m., Free Concert; collection to be made for the Chicago Commemoration Fund. Sunday Nov. 18, at 8.30, R. L. Allen, "Man in Relation to Life and Matter."

Deptford.—Persons wishing to join branch now forming are requested to communicate with G. W. Leach, 72, Gosterwood Street, Deptford, S.E.

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

Hackney.—Secretary, E. Lefevre, 14 Goldsmiths Sq., Goldsmiths Row, Hackney Road.

Hammersmith.—Kelmescott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday November 11, at 8 p.m., J. Brailsford Bright (Fabian Society), "Division of Labour the True Basis of Organisation."

Hoxton.—12, Basing Place, Kingsland Rd. Business meetings of this branch are held every Friday evening at 9 o'clock.

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.

Mile-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.

Waltham and Camberwell.—Socialists living in this district who desire to join a branch now being formed should communicate with K. Henze, 41, Bolton St., Thomas Street, Kennington Park, S.E.

Whitechapel and St. Georges in the East.—40 Berner Street. Meets Friday 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.

Galaashiels (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. On Saturday November 10, at 8 p.m., a meeting will be held in our rooms to commemorate the Chicago Martyrs.

Ipswich.—Pioneer Hall, Tacket 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 Street, Holbeck, Leeds. Sunday November 11th, at 7.30, 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.—Monday, at 8, Concert in Gordon Hall, 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. Sunday next, at 3 p.m., in the Market Place, a great Demonstration will be held, to commemorate the legal murder of our Chicago comrades; several speakers will take part, and resolutions will be moved.

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 11.

11.30...Latimer Road Station ...Hammersmith Branch
11.30...Mitcham Fair GreenThe Branch
1.30...Regent's ParkDemonstration
11.30...Walham Green, opp. Station.....The Branch
11.30...Welfje Rd., Ravencourt Pk.....Hammersmith
3.30...Hyde ParkDemonstration
7.20...Clarkson's GreenThe Branch

Monday.
8 ...Wimbledon BroadwayThe Branch

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

Friday.
7.30...Euston Rd.—Ossulton StreetThe Branch

EAST END.
SUNDAY 11.
Leman Street, Shadwell 11 ...East-end C'mittee.

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

WEDNESDAY.
Broadway, London Fields 8.30...East-end C'mittee.

FRIDAY.
Philpot St., Commercial Rd. 8.30...East-end C'mittee.

SATURDAY.
Mile-end Waste ... 6 ...East-end C'mittee.

NOTICE.—All the speakers at liberty on Sunday morning will meet at Berner Street Club at 11 o'clock sharp, to hold short meetings throughout the East-end and announce afternoon Demonstration, etc.

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.

HAILSHAM NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Mr. W. F. Crowther (G.S.M.), "Dives in the Slums." Mon. Nov. 12.

HATCHAM LIBERAL CLUB, 98, New Cross Road.—Mr. F. Verinder (G.S.M.), "A Churchman's Plea for Free Schools." Sunday, November 11th.

SOUTH PECKHAM LIBERAL CLUB, 19, Linden Grove.—Mr. W. Steer (E.L.R.L.), "Tinkering the Land Laws." Wednesday Nov. 14, at 8 p.m.

THE SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION.—The Committee will meet at the Socialist League Offices, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C., on Friday November 9, at 8 p.m. Subscriptions received and members enrolled at 9 p.m.

NORWICH BRANCH S.L.—A course of sixteen lectures will be delivered in the Gordon Hall on Thursday evenings, by C. W. Mowbray, beginning Thursday November 8th, at 8 p.m. prompt. The Choir will sing selections before each lecture. Admission, the general public 1d. each or 1s. for the course; members admitted free. Tickets to be had of the Secretary and at all meetings. Proceeds on behalf of branch funds. Lectures in November:—15th (second lecture), "The Age of Bronze." 22, "Universal History from a Socialist Standpoint, by E. B. Bax." 29, Ditto.

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 Wallas; 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; fctiles; 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 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, Dec. 1st.

SOCIALIST LEAGUE LITERATURE.

Chants for Socialists. By William Morris. . 1d.

Organised Labour: The Duty of the Trades' Unions in Relation to Socialism. By Thomas Binning (London Society of Compositors). . 1d.

The Commune of Paris. By E. Belfort Bax, Victor Dave, and William Morris. . 2d.

The Aims of Art. By Wm. Morris. Bijou edition, 3d.; Large paper, 6d.

The Rights of Labour according to John Ruskin. By Thomas Barclay. . 1d

The Tables Turned; or, Nupkins Awakened. A Socialist Interlude. By William Morris. In Wrapper . . . 4d.

The Manifesto of the Socialist League. Annotated by E. Belfort Bax and William Morris. An exposition of the principles on which the League is founded. . 1d.

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.

SPECIAL PRICES

FOR REMAINDERS.

ALL FOR THE CAUSE.

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

AIMS OF ART.

By W. MORRIS. On good paper.
Twopence.

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

No. 6 of "The Socialist Platform."

JUST PUBLISHED, 24pp., 1d.
TRUE AND FALSE SOCIETY.
BY WILLIAM MORRIS.
Price 1d.; post free, 1½d. Usual price to Branches or the trade.

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

THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN.

By FRANK FAIRMAN.
Socialism as it is—The Moral Basis—The Economic Basis—Current Fallacies—Objections—Quack Remedies for Poverty—Methods and Future, etc.
With Preface written by WILLIAM MORRIS.
PRICE 1s.
WILLIAM REEVES, 185, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

IRISH MINSTRELSY:

Being a selection of
IRISH SONGS, LYRICS, AND BALLADS.
Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by
H. HALLIDAY SPARLING.
Enlarged and Revised Edition, with Cover designed by MAY MORRIS.
Royal 8vo, 516 pp., cloth, 3s. 6d.
Walter Scott, Warwick Lane, E.C.

Just Published, post 8vo, 202 pp., 4s. 6d.

SIGNS OF CHANGE.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.
Being seven Lectures, delivered on various occasions for the Socialist League.
Reeves & Turner, 196 Strand; or *Commonweal* Office.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM MORRIS and JOSEPH LANT, at 13 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON.