

# THE COMMONWEAL

## The Official Journal of the SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

VOL. 5.—No. 170.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1889.

WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

### NOTES ON NEWS.

"CIVILISATION" is happy again, for Stanley is alive and successful and is "coming home." Meantime, since there have been several persons hanged for murder during the last few months, we may well ask whether when he comes home Stanley will be put upon his trial for the capital offence? Or if not, wherein his hanging men because they refused to serve him at the risk of their lives differs from murder? This is, indeed, a short way with breach of contract, which no doubt many rich people at home would like to take if they durst.

As some of our readers may not have seen former notes and articles in the *Commonweal* on this subject, we may as well explain to them in a few words how it is that Stanley is the enemy of workmen in Great Britain as well as of the natives in Africa. His mission is "to open up Africa;" that is, to establish regular trade with the people of the interior of that vast continent. Now this trade the natives do *not* want, and resist as much as they can. They do not want trousers, rum, bibles (printed by scab labour), or cotton cloth scientifically weighted with sulphate of barytes; and, in point of fact, the bargain in our trade with them would be, that we should take from them what we want and give them what they do not; which they understand and consequently will only admit the trade if it is *forced* on them. This as we see, Mr. Stanley (and the whole British nation, which clearly approves of his hanging his hirelings for refusing to go on with him) is quite prepared to do. Therefore, he is clearly the enemy of the natives of Africa.

But is he the friend of the natives of England? Will he not render a service to them by "opening up Africa," by getting fresh trade whereby to employ the workmen here? Some workmen uninstructed in the truths of Socialism may believe this, but we Socialists *know* that it is false. If the position of the labourers in England is a good one, it *may* be a good thing to supplant African barbarians by English labourers; if it is not, it only spreads the evil which we are suffering from here, and by that process helps to perpetuate it. And this is *all* the good which this piracy can get for the English workman. There will be gains indeed from the plunder of Africa, but those gains will fall to the capitalists and their middlemen and led captains; they will be called "profits," and will be sweated out of the workmen, English and African, who will be enslaved by this march of civilisation.

English workmen, therefore, should know that this man is the friend of their enemies and the enemy of their friends. The friend of the capitalist who lives by robbing the workman of the results of his toil, and therefore by that very act is his enemy; the enemy of the barbarian who lives by the labour of his hands, and is therefore the brother of the English *workman*. It is to be hoped then that if, unfortunately, Stanley reaches England safely, the workmen of this country will make some demonstration against him, and so clear themselves of participation in his crimes.

"As there is some probability that during the current year the trustees of the British Museum may be induced to throw their institution open on Sundays, the Parliamentary friends of Sunday opening think it better not to raise the question by means of a direct motion, but have, it is said, decided to bring it forward on the Estimates."—*Pall Mall*.

This is a curious instance of the kind of hold that the people has upon its own property and over its servants. We are to sneak behind the possible goodwill of the trustees, instead of claiming our rights straightforwardly. "Their institution" too!!! O yes, it is but too clear that it isn't *ours*. Britons never never never *will* be slaves! Won't they?

Last week the House of Commons managed to spare a little time from the consideration of the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, to the consideration of the position of the poor in our big towns. Mr. Broadhurst, who was once poor and is now rich, was the initiator of the discussion, which to say the truth might just as well, for all the good it could do, have been held in a middle-class

discussion-forum. For, indeed, the habitual discussion of tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee does not educate men to consider the great tragedy of life in the lower classes. Besides, from the nature of their position, the loyal members of that House *must* shut their eyes to the causes of the misery which now and again in the course of years they deem it politic to talk about.

For truly what *is* the disease, the mere symptoms of which Mr. Broadhurst (who was poor and is now rich) called their attention to? What is the disease, but these very gentlemen themselves and the life that they live of sweating the poor for their own aggrandisement? When that proprietary class, which (and which only) they represent, is got rid of, the symptoms will no longer be there for us to deal with. When the rich are gone there will no longer be any poor. That is the one truth that our rulers have got to learn. But can they learn it? That is more than doubtful. The rich class exists, it is a living and active organism, and it is difficult or perhaps impossible for that which exists to realise non-existence.

Also, of course, it is the business of these gentlemen to insist on the necessity for their existence, nay the impossibility of their extinction. Their song chanted in various tones is always, "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen"—or hurrah!

Under these circumstances it is not wonderful that the debate was languid to the last degree, and that the pretence of having anything to say about such a subject was not even decently kept up, and that none of the party leaders had a word to say on the subject, so that even as "political birdlime" it was but a failure.

But consider what a condemnation of the whole of our political system! The condition of the poor (*i.e.*, of almost the whole of the working classes) in our big towns. What a subject! Surely a six nights debate on it is not too much to consider it in; surely all the big bucks of both parties will be in their places eager to claim their share in dealing with the most, nay, the only important matter of the day. The Irish will forget Home Rule, for they also have big towns in Ireland; the Tories will try to show the advantages of a benevolent demi-semi despotism; the Liberals that the franchise will educate even a sweated tailor to claim his rights; the Radicals will make a sudden leap towards Socialism, and the whole country will hang breathless on their deliberations.

Alas! none of that happened. The condition of the poor is not "practical politics." Their votes, when they have any, can be got at even when they are left to starve. So what does it matter? Indeed, what everybody in this wretched fag end of a debate, or conversation, really said was, "Who cares?" Yes indeed, who, if the workers themselves do not?

That is an old and hackneyed pass-word of Cobbett's, but is always good and necessarily true: "House of Commons—Den of Thieves."  
W. M.

The *Star* is really improving. Of course, like all papers and men without definite clear principles to regulate and guide their conduct, it wavers and wanders a good deal, contradicting itself in lamentable fashion every other while. But the general tendency is good, and, in despite of occasional lapses into the old pathways, and burstings out of the old Adam, shows that the lessons of the time are being learnt by its conductors, and that they recognise "which way the cat is jumping." To us the semi-socialism they sometimes talk may seem particularly small beer, as indeed it is; but, remembering the impossibility of even that in an ordinary daily a short while ago, and the rarity of it even now, one may look upon it with some complacency as a sign of the times, and take it as a warning that our work is bearing fruit.

The extremes to which the vacillation of the *Star* carry it were well

shown by its having a strong "Socialist" article one night, and the very next going in for the following toadyish and reactionary nonsense:

"The dinner to Mr. Broadhurst at the National Liberal Club, and Sir William Harcourt's sincere eulogy, are an appropriate acknowledgment of his services to the better kind of Liberalism. There is no defter trade-unionist member in the House of Commons than Mr. Broadhurst. His tact, his industry, his knowledge of detail, are quite unrivalled in their way. He has done the class to which he belongs a service which they would be the first to recognise. No better pilot of a workman's bill in the House exists; no quicker eye for a dodge; no safer judgment. Mr. Broadhurst is not a great popular tribune, and does not pretend to be; but he does the people's detail work with never-failing skill."

An unfortunate feature about Mr. Broadhurst, as the *Star* has ample means of knowing, is that he does not confine his "quick eye for a dodge" to its appropriate sphere, the House of Dodgers, but brings it into active operation among the less guileful trades unionists. This they are now finding out, as the recent decisions of the London Compositors and Amalgamated Engineers testify; and one might think it rather impudent in a merely political-party paper rushing in at such a time to defend him against his fellows in this way. But of course the real significance of it is, as we said, that Mr. Broadhurst is now definitely received into the bosom of the Great Liberal Party. S.

The philanthropic capitalist is busy with his schemes for elevating mankind. Those who doubt this statement are respectfully referred to two prospectuses, which I have before me, and which I intend to comment upon. The first is that of the company for promoting the distribution and sale of the Bellite Explosive. Don't be frightened; this company is not started by revolutionists of any description. The board of directors consists of two noble lords, one capitalist, a J.P., and a major-general. So that no doubt can be entertained by even the most incredulous person of its complete respectability.

This explosive is, according to the prospectus, of a remarkable and even unique description. While it is more powerful than dynamite, it possesses other qualities which give it a high reputation, the most curious being that it will not go off except under very extreme provocation. It cannot be made to explode by friction nor by shock nor pressure. You may expose it to the electric spark or to the lightning flash, but it won't go off. You may put it in fire, and it will burn away like ordinary fuel. The only thing that will explode it is a detonating cap, and it is therefore absolutely safe. Then bellite can be used in shells, which may be fired without any risk. So to bayonets that bend and guns that burst, the Government will be able to add additional strength to their warlike resources by shells that won't go off.

But the Bellite Company is likely to find a formidable rival, from the warlike standpoint, in the Snyder Dynamite Projectile Company, Limited. Mr. F. H. Snyder, a supreme genius, who adds to his skill as an inventor the further recommendation of being a member of the Peace Society, has discovered a method of using dynamite in shells. With the prospectus is sent a number of press notices which laud the new projectile to the skies for its many admirable qualities. The *Times* declares that "a single shell of this description, striking the side of the most solid ironclad in existence, would send her to the bottom." The *Admiralty and Horse Guards' Gazette*, Feb. 2nd, '89, tells us "that a 20-pounder gun planting a couple of shells into a column of men would kill outright a large number, while those left would be literally paralysed from the awful concussion, and placed *hors de combat*." The prospectus points out that the havoc created by a Snyder projectile in a town, fort, or camp would be "simply incalculable." I have a faint recollection of the yell of horror which arose from the capitalist press when some desperate men exploded dynamite in London—without doing very much harm to anybody. I can also remember the heavy sentences inflicted on these men, and which they are still suffering, for committing these "crimes." It is surely rather comical to find these very papers speculating with complacent serenity upon the probable slaughter, often of non-combatants, which would follow the advent of one of these projectiles in "town, fort, or camp." Truly middle-class morality and humanity would be funny, if it were not so hideously hypocritical.

Not only does the capitalist press praise these new methods of wholesale slaughter to the skies; but the capitalist public rushes to buy the shares of the principal explosive companies, which pay a dividend of 15 per cent. These shares in all cases are at a high premium, as will be seen from the following quotations: Noble Explosives Co. £10 shares now fetch £25; New Explosives Co.'s £3 shares, about £4 10s.; E. C. Powder £3 shares, about £5 5s. Really the benevolence of five per-cent. philanthropists who invest their savings in model dwellings for the poor must be a subject for wonder, when we consider what high dividends they are renouncing by not investing their cash in *some explosive company*. Still we must ask our capitalist friends to clear their minds of cant, and before shrieking against the desperate deeds of men driven to frenzy by tyrannical injustice, to spare a little of their superfluous indignation for the people who in their greed of unearned increment invest their money in providing explosive infernal machines for the wholesale murder of the human race. D. N.

## THE SOCIETY OF THE FUTURE.

(Concluded from p. 109.)

Or again, in times past, when what is (I suppose as a joke) called the Educational Department at South Kensington was more or less mixed up with the Art Department, I have followed up a group through the wonders of the drift of the art of past days, and perceived that their eyes never steadied once on any of these things, but that they brightened up at once when they came across a glass case in which the constituent parts of an analysed beef-steak were neatly arranged and labelled, and that their eyes devoured little pinches of nothing in particular, with a trusting faith in the analyst which I confess I could not share, as it seemed to me that it would require a quite superhuman honesty in him not to snatch up a few pinches of road-dust or ashes and make them do duty for the recondite substances which his toil had brought to light in that familiar object. In literature you will find the same thing going on, and that those authors who appeal to our eyes to take in mental impressions are relegated by our most "intellectual" critics to a second place at least: to pass by Homer and Beowulf and Chaucer, you will find the "truly intellectual" man elevating mere rhetorical word-spinners and hunters of introspection above such masters of life as Scott and Dickens, who tell their tales to our senses and leave them alone to moralise the tale so told.

Now I have dwelt at some length on this matter of the eyesight, because to my mind it is the most obvious sign of the march of civilisation towards the intellectual-paunch stage of existence which I have deprecated already; and also because I feel sure that no special claim need be made for the art and literature of the future: healthy bodily conditions, a sound and all round development of the senses, joined to the due social ethics which the destruction of all slavery will give us, will, I am convinced, as a matter of course give us the due art and literature, whatever that due may turn out to be. Only, if I may prophesy ever so little, I should say that both art and literature, and especially art, will appeal to the senses directly, just as the art of the past has done. You see you will no longer be able to have novels relating the troubles of a middle-class couple in their struggle towards social uselessness, because the material for such literary treasures will have passed away. On the other hand the genuine tales of history will still be with us, and will, one might well hope, then be told in a cheerfuller strain than is now possible. Nor for my part can I doubt that art will appeal to the senses of men now grown healthy; which means that architecture and the kindred arts will again flourish amongst us as in the days before civilisation. Civilisation renders these arts impossible, because its politics and ethics force us to live in a grimy disorderly uncomfortable world, a world that offends the senses at every turn: that necessity reacts on the senses again, and forces us unconsciously to blunt their keenness. A man who notices the external forms of things much nowadays must suffer in South Lancashire or London, must live in a state of perpetual combat and anger; and he really must try to blunt his sensibility, or he will go mad, or kill some obnoxious person and be hanged for it; and this of course means that people will gradually get to be born without this inconvenient sensibility. On the other hand, let this irrational compulsion be removed from us, and the senses will grow again to their due and normal fulness and demand expression of the pleasure which their exercise gives us, which in short means art and literature at once sensuous and human.

Well, now I will try to draw these discursive remarks to a head, and give you a more concise and complete idea of the society into which I would like to be reborn.

It is a society which does not know the meaning of the words rich and poor, or the rights of property, or law or legality, or nationality: a society which has no consciousness of being governed; in which equality of condition is a matter of course, and in which no man is rewarded for having served the community by having the power given him to injure it.

It is a society conscious of a wish to keep life simple, to forego some of the power over nature won by past ages in order to be more human and less mechanical, and willing to sacrifice something to this end. It would be divided into small communities varying much within the limits allowed by due social ethics, but without rivalry between each other, looking with abhorrence at the idea of a holy race.

Being determined to be free, and therefore contented with a life not only simpler but even rougher than the life of slave-owners, division of labour would be habitually limited: men (and women too, of course) would do their work and take their pleasure in their own persons, and not vicariously: the social bond would be habitually and instinctively felt, so that there would be no need to be always asserting it by set forms: the family of blood-relationship would melt into that of the community and of humanity. The pleasures of such a society would be founded on the free exercise of the senses and passions of a healthy human animal, so far as this did not injure the other individuals of the community and so offend against social unity: no one would be ashamed of humanity or ask for anything better than its due development.

But from this healthy freedom would spring up the pleasures of intellectual development, which the men of civilisation so foolishly try to separate from sensuous life, and to glorify at its expense. Men would follow knowledge and the creation of beauty for their own sakes, and not for the enslavement of their fellows, and they would be rewarded by finding their most necessary work grow interesting and beautiful under their hands without their being conscious of it. The

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION.—A social gathering of members and sympathisers will take place at 28 Grays Inn Road (14 doors from Holborn) on Sunday April 21st, at 6 p.m., to discuss the position and best means of promoting the interests of the Society. Admission free. Tea, coffee, and cake provided.

man who felt keenest the pleasure of lying on the hill-side under a rushen hut among the sheep on a summer night, would be no less fit for the enjoyment of the great communal hall with all its splendours of arch and column, and vault and tracery. Nor would he who took to heart the piping of the wind and washing of the waves as he sat at the helm of the fishing-boat, be deadened to the beauty of art-made music. It is workmen only and not pedants who can produce real vigorous art.

And amidst this pleasing labour, and the rest that went with it, would disappear from the earth's face all the traces of the past slavery. Being no longer driven to death by anxiety and fear, we should have time to avoid disgracing the earth with filth and squalor, and accidental ugliness would disappear along with that which was the mere birth of fantastic perversity. The utterly base doctrine, as Carlyle has it, that this world is a cockney nightmare, would be known no more.

But perhaps you may think that Society being thus happy and at peace, its very success would lead it to corruption once more? Yes, that might be if men were not watchful and valiant; but we have begun by saying that they would be free, and free men are bound to be responsible, and that means that they shall be watchful and valiant. The world will be the world still, I do not deny it; but such men as I have been thinking of will surely be fitter to meet its troubles than the dwellers in our present muddle of authority and unconscious revolt.

Or again, some may say such a condition of things might lead indeed to happiness but also to stagnation. Well, to my mind that would be a contradiction in terms, if indeed we agree that happiness is caused by the pleasurable exercise of our faculties. And yet suppose the worst, and that the world did rest after so many troubles—where would be the harm? I remember, after having been ill once, how pleasant it was to lie on my bed without pain or fever, doing nothing but watching the sunbeams and listening to the sounds of life outside; and might not the great world of men, if it once deliver itself from the delirious struggle for life amidst dishonesty, rest for a little after the long fever and be none the worse for it?

Anyhow, I am sure it would be the better for getting rid of its fever, whatever came of it; and sure also that the simplicity of life I have spoken of, which some would call stagnation, would give real life to the great mass of mankind, and to them at least would be a well-spring of happiness. It would raise them at once to a higher level of life, until the world began to be peopled, not with commonplace people, but with honest folk not sharply conscious of their superiority as "intellectual" persons now are, but self-respecting and respecting the personality of others, because they would feel themselves useful and happy, that is alive.

And as for the superior people, if such a world were not good enough for them I am sorry, but am driven to ask them how they manage to get on with the present one, which is worse. I am afraid they would have to answer, we like it better because it is worse, and, therefore, relatively we are better.

Alas! my friends, these are the fools who are our masters now. The masters of fools then, you say? Yes, so it is; let us cease to be fools then, and they will be our masters no longer. Believe me, that will be worth trying for, whatever may come afterwards.

Take this for the last word of my dream of what is to be—the test of our being fools no longer will be that we shall no longer have masters.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

BRITISH PLUCK.

The *Labour Tribune*, "organ of the miners and bolt forgers," after describing an elaborate model dwelling-house fitted up by German coal-masters for their miners, comments in the following strain:—

"This paternal interest in, and oversight of their workpeople is very interesting, and would be admirable were it not that, as every one knows who has studied the Continental relations of Capital and Labour, the manliness of the workpeople is bartered away. Compared with the Englishman, who would probably decline to be catered for in this fashion, the miner on the Continent is a mere slave. The wants of the men are provided for in the same spirit and for the same reason as the colliery-horses are well stalled and well fed. And with a good stall and sufficient food they are expected to be content like any other animal. Resistance to authority or rebellion against grievances is a crime which must be sternly quelled and severely punished, as every Continental strike is sufficient to show. Perhaps we are rather insular in our notions, but of the two we would rather be justly than generously treated, and we have no wish to transplant this feature of German life."

It would be interesting to know whether manliness is an especially English attribute, and of which the British worker has a monopoly. Opposite the paragraph quoted is an account of the cheating and grinding of the Cradley Heath chainmakers, and of the terrible infant mortality amidst them, written presumably by the author of the note about English manliness, and he consoles himself with the reflection that—

"We should hardly be surprised if the Cradley people themselves regard this massacre of the innocents as one of the least of their troubles, seeing that every fresh arrival means one more mouth to be fed and one more difficulty added in the way of getting a living. And when the tiny sufferer pines away and leaves such an inhospitable world, it is hardly to be wondered at if the parents find a much too ready consolation in the thought that the bairn is 'better off,' while the struggle for its parents has become, at least, a trifle lighter."

It is depressing to find a labour paper waving the Union Jack in this fashion, and thanking their stars that they are not as other men, especially unmanly Germans, instead of recognising the international solidarity of Labour.

F. K.

He that will not have new remedies will have new evils.—Lord Bacon.

BURIED ALIVE.

The heady odours o'er the lands  
Make drunk young lovers as they wend;  
I saw a man with horny hands  
    Li to a tenebrous hole descend.  
The heavens dazzle; luscious June  
    Her sap of gladness doth distil;  
Bees honey make and hum in tune—  
    The man is in his black hole still!

How good a thing is idleness!  
The lizards whisper, "Let us sleep!"  
The mellow airs, with a caress,  
    Over the languid senses creep.—  
The man's hand did a lantern shield—  
    Dermice and rabbits with a wail  
Make merry in the clover-field—  
    The man is in his black hole still!

Schoolboys should hie on such a day  
To gambol 'neath the forest trees;  
The workshop windows all the way  
    Stand open to the summer breeze.  
What does he, hidden from the light?  
    Oh, in the sun, upon the hill,  
The ant-heaps are a pleasant sight!—  
    The man is in his black hole still!

The cricket doth his rattle spring,  
Night falls, and all is hushed in rest,  
With head ensconced beneath her wing,  
    The sparrow sleeps in her warm nest.  
But is not his long day's work sped?  
    The stars of eve come forth until  
Heaven's vault is all irradiated—  
    The man is in his black hole still!

He comes! On what funereal ground  
Abideth this black man accurst!  
Denser than the shades night casts around  
    The solid darkness he has burst.  
O miner! to a graveyard here  
    Thy hard lot binds thee, to thy ill;  
Coffined in life or on the bier,  
    The man is in his black hole still!

EUGENE POTTIER

(Translated by LAURA LAFARGUE).

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING APRIL 20, 1889.

14	Sun.	1794. Meeting of the London Corresponding Society at Chalk Farm. 1832. First number of <i>The Crisis; or, the Change from Error to Truth and Happiness</i> , edited by Robert Owen. 1834. Massacres of the rue Transnonain, Paris. 1849. Hungary proclaimed a free State. 1865. Abraham Lincoln assassinated. 1879. Solovieff's attempt upon the Czar.
15	Mon.	1836. George Engel born. 1840. Repeal Association founded. 1881. Murder by law of A. T. Jeliaboff, S. L. Perofskaja, N. Kilbalehich, T. Mikhayloff, N. Rissakoff. 1882. Mine discovered under Moscow Cathedral.
16	Tues.	1790. Benjamin Franklin died. 1871. Hyde Park demonstration of fraternity with the Commune. 1878. Strike of 80,000 cotton operatives in Lancashire. 1836. Karakatoff's attempt upon Alexander III.
17	Wed.	1560. Philip Melancthon died. 1790. John Frith tried for high treason. 1858. Acquittal of Dr. Simon Bernard of conspiring to kill Louis Napoleon. 1876. Fenian prisoners escape in the <i>Catalpa</i> from Western Australia. 1884. Bradlaugh and Hyndman debate on Socialism in St. James's Hall. 1885. Murder of Colombian rebels.
18	Thur.	1775. American War of Independence began. 1817. Trial of James Harrison for sedition. 1824. Byron died.
19	Fri.	1772. Ricardo born. 1775. Battle of Lexington. 1823. Robert Owen's third lecture in the Rotunda, Dublin. 1843. Limerick monster meeting; 120,000 present. 1882. Charles Darwin died.
20	Sat.	1653. Cromwell dissolved the Rump Parliament.

"The Crisis."—The first number of *The Crisis; or, the Change from Error and Misery to Truth and Happiness* was published April 14, 1832. It was edited by Robert Owen until Oct. 27 (No. 34), when Robert Dale Owen was joined with him; they carried it on thus to April 20, 1833. On April 27 that year, the subtitle was changed to "The National Co-operative, Trades Union, and Equitable Labour Exchange Gazette." No editor's name appears, but it is known to have been the Rev. J. G. Smith. On April 12, 1834, the words "Equitable Labour Exchange" have dropped out, and it so continues to the end, August 23, 1834, when *The Crisis* was discontinued, to make way for the *New Moral World*, edited by Robert Owen, and the *Shepherd*, edited by the Rev. J. G. Smith.—S.

THE WOLVES AND THE JACKALS.—The *Detroit Free Press* gives a fable that, reading Landlord and Capitalist for Wolf and Jackal, just about hits the mark: A pack of Wolves having assembled to take action in the matter of reforming the morals of the Jackals, the Lion was asked to preside. "I'll do anything to accommodate," he replied, "but it seems to me that the Wolves are as much in need of reform as the Jackals." "No doubt of it," said the leader of the pack, "but if we pitch into the failings of others we distract attention from our own." And it was therefore *Resolved*, That the Jackals must reform, or the power of the law be invoked. MORAL.—We see it every day.



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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. (Manchester), and others.—Please note that reports cannot possibly be inserted if they reach us later than first post Tuesday.  
X. A.—Write to the secretary of our Branch there; he will tell you all about it.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Notes on News	MORRIS, SPARLING, and NICOLL 113
The Society of the Future (concluded)	WILLIAM MORRIS 114
British Pluck	F. KIFF 115
Buried Alive	(Translated by LAURA LAFARGE) EUGENE POTIER 115
Revolutionary Calendar—The Crisis	H. H. SPARLING 115
Culture to the Rescue	REGINALD A. BECKETT 116
The Indian National Congress	A. BROOKS 116
Scotch Notes	J. BRUCE GLASIER 117
Correspondence	117
The Labour Struggle	118
Executive Announcements, Reports, Lecture Notes, and Notices of Meetings	119
Advertisements, New Publications, etc., etc.	120

Periodicals received during the week ending Wednesday April 10.

ENGLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY
Justice	Paris—L'Éclair (daily)	Berlin—Volks Tribune
Labour Elector	Le Parti Ouvrier (daily)	Bonn—Arbeiterstimme
Labour Tribune	Le Proletariat	Wien—Gleichheit
London—Freie Presse	La Revolté	
Norwich—Daylight	Le Comp de Feu	
Postal Service Gazette	Pobadka	
Railway Review		
Sozial Demokrat		
Unity		
INDIA	HOLLAND	ROMANIA
Bankpore—Behar Herald	Hague—Recht voor Allen	Jassy—Municipal
Madras—People's Friend		
UNITED STATES	BELGIUM	DENMARK
New York—Der Sozialist	Ghent—Vooruit	Social-Demokraten
Freiheit		
Truthseeker		
Volkszeitung		
Jewish Volkszeitung		
Workmen's Advocate		
The Truth		
Boston—Woman's Journal		
Investigator		
Chicago—Knights of Labor		
	SWITZERLAND	SWEDEN
	Arbeiterstimme	Stockholm, Social-Demokraten
		Malmö—Arbetet
	ITALY	WEST INDIES
	Turin—Nuova Gazzetta Operaia	Cuba—El Productor
	Turin—Il Muratore	

CULTURE TO THE RESCUE.

The question, "Is life worth living?" which could hardly be raised in any age but ours, continues to receive amplification at the hands of its original propounder, Mr. W. H. Mallock. In an article on "The Scientific Basis of Optimism" in the *Fortnightly Review* for January he delivers himself of the following creditable utterances:

"No one would wish to speak flippantly—or at all events no sane man can think lightly—of the importance of giving to all a sufficiency of daily bread. But however we realise that starvation and privation are miseries, it does not follow—indeed we know it not to be true—that a light heart goes with a full stomach. Or suppose us to conceive that in the future it would come to do so, and that men would be completely happy when they all had enough to eat, would this be a consummation calculated to raise our enthusiasm, or move our souls with a solemn zeal to work for it? Would any human being who was capable of anything that has ever been called a high conception of life, feel any pleasure in the thought of a Humanity 'shut up in infinite content,' when once it has secured itself three meals a day, and smiling every morning a self-satisfied smile at the universe, its huge lips shining with fried eggs and bacon?"

There is something very irritating in the cool impudence with which this full-fed philosopher argues the advisability of all people having the common necessities of life; but we are apt to forget that this is only self-evident to Socialists. "It does not follow," however, "that a light heart goes with a full stomach." Perhaps Mr. Mallock has never had an opportunity of trying whether it goes with an empty one. Our contention of course is that without the satisfaction of bodily needs it is impossible to realise any social ideals whatever; and that

consequently it is useless to strive for any desired improvement until this foundation be laid. Then, and then only, shall we see if light heartedness or any other desirable quality can be successfully cultivated on a large scale. The next point is that even supposing material satisfaction would produce social contentment, refined ladies and gentlemen with philanthropic tendencies would be unable to "work for it," owing to the "conception of life" involved not being sufficiently high to "move their souls with solemn zeal." Putting aside altogether the elementary question of mere justice in the apportionment of wealth to work, the sacrifice of the highbred and delicate enjoyments of Mr. Mallock and his circle to the vulgar claims of popular hunger is too impious to be thought of. Yet, to show that it is possible, even for persons whose interest in art is perhaps as deep as that of Mr. Mallock himself, I quote the following lines, which have always particularly struck me, from the pamphlet entitled 'Useful Work versus Useless Toil':

"If the cripple and the starveling disappear from our streets, if the earth nourish us all alike, if the sun shine for all of us alike, if to one and all of us the glorious drama of the earth—day and night, summer and winter—can be presented as a thing to understand and love, we can afford to wait while till we are purified from the shame of the past corruption, and till art arises again amongst people freed from the terror of the slave and the shame of the robber."

This Mallock is he who used to invite Laurence Gronlund to dinner, and try to coax him out of the impregnable fortress of Marxian economics. This is what he gets in return ('Danton in the French Revolution'):

"If he were perfectly frank he would say: 'Life is not worth living to any but an aristocracy. An aristocracy implies an exclusive class, implies that the mass of men be kept down. Then let them be kept down, for it is better that life be enjoyed by some than that it be enjoyed by none.' This is a sentiment so selfish as to be satanic, and it is false."

The cynical pessimism here stripped naked is very thinly veiled indeed in the whole passage I have quoted from Mallock; it is clearly shown in the last line, which is simply brutal. This horrible image is, however, valuable as showing the real nature of that delicacy and refinement which these superior people are so disinterestedly anxiously to preserve.

REGINALD A. BECKETT.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

EVEN the distant East is showing signs of awakening. Revolutionary thought is developing itself even there. Knowing what government in India is, we recognise in the Indian National Congress a party working on as progressive lines as the paternal government which administers the affairs of our Oriental brethren will permit under their benign rule. 'Tis true, there is nothing very alarming in their modest programme; but, in it, the elective principle is demanded. This Congress, be it remembered, is only in its infancy; the meeting at Allahabad is only its fourth. Its first meeting at Bombay was attended by 80 delegates, the second at Calcutta by 400, the next at Madras by 600, and the last by 1,500. Evidently the people of India perceive in this body the nucleus of an organisation through which they could make their wants and grievances known. The movement is essentially middle-class, having the support of nine-tenths of that element, "regardless of creed and race differences." No wonder that some timid and ignorant people are clamouring for its suppression. Such demands, however, can have but one effect, viz., increasing its popularity. Already the numerical strength of the association is 70,000; 70,000 men struggling to throw off some of the heavier and more oppressive burdens which British domination has imposed upon them. With the increasing spread of education, and as each successive Congress meets, we may expect to see a development of thought which in course of time must find expression in the endorsement of Socialistic principles. Then the Indian National Congress will have struck on the only lines on which the conditions of life of each and all of the numerous peoples of India can be altered for their mutual advantage.

A. B.

LOUIS KOSSUTH DYING.—News from Turin states that Louis Kossuth, the famous Hungarian patriot, who has been living there for a long time past, and has nearly completed his 84th year, is dying.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.—The strike which took place on the 1st among the men employed by the different shipping companies at Marseilles, and in which over a thousand are concerned, still continues. No agreement appears probable at present. There has been no disturbance, despite the provocative efforts of the enemy.

At the fourth annual festival of the Dundee and District Mill and Factory Operatives' Union the other week, after tea, there was a good deal of praise given to the Rev. Mr. Williamson, the "factory-worker's friend." This gentleman has fought well for his proteges and done yeoman service in their cause, so that no one will grudge him any praise he may be given; but in one of the speeches a suggestive line occurs. His "aim was to see every family in that city earning 15s. per week (applause)." Now, when that is the "aim" or ideal, imagination recoils from picturing what the present reality must be.

VICTORIA PARK DEBATE.—The debate which has been carried on in Victoria Park between H. Davis and Mr. Hoffman the last few Sundays, has attracted a good deal of attention. The orderly and courteous manner in which it has been conducted, is not its least important feature as a piece of propaganda. Both speakers were listened to with marked attention, and the points on either side were well taken up by the audience. Our friend, Mr. Hoffman, it is only fair to say, met our comrade in the most fraternal spirit, while strongly disagreeing with the Anarchist theory as laid down by Davis. The following were the points raised in this debate:—1. Can organisation exist without government? 2. Is some central authority necessary, either national or local? 3. Must the rule of the majority always prevail? 4. What would be the result of the abolition of all prescriptive law? 5. How far has law aided and fostered what is known as the sweating system? 6. Would the rule of the physically strongest prevail under Anarchy? 7. Are the police force an accidental factor of the present conditions, or are they a necessary corollary of the present system of private property and misery?

## SCOTCH NOTES.

No sensible Scotchman can be a patriot nowadays. He may love the hills and glens of Scotland, but they are no more his glens and mountains than are the Hindu Koosh or the plains of Timbuctoo. Of course he can peep at them over a hedge, or squint at them through a railway carriage window, just as he can look at the crags and peaks of the moon through a telescope.

I used to be a bit of a patriot myself. I enrolled myself a volunteer and joined lustily in singing "God save the Queen," with the view of defending my country from foreign invaders, when I heard that the Russians were marching upon Constantinople. I have since discovered that I have no country at all; and so far as the land of Scotland is concerned, I might as well be a Russian or a Turk. The only privilege a man has in being a Scotchman, is the privilege of fighting for landlords abroad and voting for them at home. There are some Scotchmen, however, who appear to esteem this privilege vastly.

I was present a week or so ago at a Liberal demonstration in a country town. The enthusiasm with which Lord Rosebery's name was received simply staggered me. Lord Rosebery I know as a man who makes politics a recreation and horse-racing a business. When Munro Ferguson, M.P., "of Novar," stepped upon the platform, the workmen waved their hats and caps, and cheered him as vociferously as if he had just returned from butchering a few thousands of Arabs or niggers, or from marrying the daughter of an American millionaire. So far as I know Mr. Ferguson has done neither, and what on earth they cheered him for, except that he was a landlord, I cannot conceive.

When Irishmen cheer like mad about William O'Brien, John Dillon, and Michael Davitt, there is some reason and method in their madness. These men have done something, or at any rate are endeavouring to do something for Irishmen; but when Scotchmen cheer Lord Rosebery and Munro Ferguson, two robber landlords who cloak their plunder in the hypocritical garb of Liberalism, then we are perplexed indeed.

A weekly paper recently took a plebescite on the question as to who was the greatest living Scotchman—Lord Rosebery was returned at the head of the poll! Again I say no sensible Scotchman can be a patriot.

Lord Rosebery the greatest living Scotchman! Who, then, is the greatest dead Scotchman? I have always had a vague dread that it will some day be proved that Robert Burns was an Irishman.

It has already been proved, I believe, that Wallace was a Welshman, or something of that kind; and if Burns is taken from us, no great democratic Scotchman will be left us—except perhaps Rob Roy. Rob Roy was a cattle-stealer and an outlaw. He stole cattle from rich landlords who had plundered the people; and he defied the laws made by rich landlords to protect their plunder. Thus in a humble way he was a pioneer of modern scientific Socialism. Would that we had a Rob Roy nowadays in Scotland!

The Dundee *People's Journal* and the *Scottish Leader* are both generous in admitting into their columns letters in favour of Socialism. In the former, comrade Leatham of Aberdeen is writing a series of articles on the labour question from a Socialist standpoint.

Henry George's forthcoming lecture tour in Scotland is of some interest to Socialists. For the man himself we can have neither admiration or respect: his betrayal of our brave comrades, the Chicago martyrs, being one of the basest episodes in modern political campaigning. We have no need, however, to vindicate their memory by tracking him down with accusation and denunciation—their fame will burn through the night of years as bright and imperishable as the stars. They were heroes; he is a politician.

There is no reason why Socialists should display hostility towards the propagation of his land-nationalisation scheme. It is true the scheme itself—especially since it has been cut down and polished round to pass through the mesh of practical politics—is a reactionary one; but none the less the assertion of the principle upon which it is based—the right of the people to the land, and its necessary attack upon landlordism and plunder—in a measure makes for Socialism.

If there were any likelihood of Mr. George's "single-tax" proposal, or any other scheme of mere fiscal reform, directing the attention of thoughtful and earnest people from the great problem of the destruction of class privilege and mastership in every form, Socialists might reasonably regard the advocacy of such measures with disfavour. But there is none: Socialism is already an immensely preponderating force in Scotland, and the minor momentum of land-nationalisation may impel but cannot retard it.

The Land Restoration League was founded in Glasgow by Henry George almost contemporaneously with the formation of the Scottish Land and Labour League by Andreas Scheu and a few other Socialists. The Land and Labour League was then a very small body—a dozen or so; the Land Restoration League had 2,000 names upon its roll in the

course of a few weeks. For a while it appeared as if the Land Restoration League was going to become a formidable political party, likely, indeed, to soon rival the historic Liberal and Tory parties. But it did not. The formation of branches of the Social-Democratic Federation and Socialist League in Glasgow about a year afterwards drew from it a large number of its most useful and enthusiastic members. Since then the number of Socialists has greatly increased, while the Land Restorers—especially after the defeat of their candidates at the general election of 1885—have diminished.

In fact the Land Restorers immediately exhibited a tendency to arrange themselves into three classes,—those who thought land restoration was enough; those who thought it was not enough; and those who thought it was rather more than enough. The first of these have stuck to their four-shillings-in-the-pound-tax-upon-landlords theory of complete economic salvation; the second have become Socialists; while the last have reverted to mere political Radicalism. A not inconsiderable number, it is true, belong to neither of these groups, but regard land restoration as a step merely towards Socialism; these latter opportunists form undoubtedly the ablest, and probably the most numerous portion of those who still prefer to style themselves land restorers. Anyhow, if Henry George takes means to ascertain the position and strength of the movement which he founded, he will discover that Socialism has seriously thinned the ranks of his followers in Scotland; and of those that answer to the call of his voice there will be few of any account who are not much more Socialists than land restorers.

Let, then, Mr. George preach. His propaganda, so far as it goes, will at least stir up the soil for us. Where his ploughshare goes, there our hands shall sow, and there also our hands shall reap.

J. BRUCE GLASIER.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

COMRADE,—I have been greatly pleased with a novel feature in *L'Egalité*, a Parisian paper, which I should be glad to see copied by the *Commonweal*. I refer to the "Tribune Socialiste." In the columns which carry this title, Socialists of all schools are allowed to freely discuss their theories, and the result is that much instructive and interesting reading is provided for the whole body of subscribers. I feel sure that if you introduced a Socialist Free Tribune into the *Commonweal*, you would secure a great many new contributors in the form of correspondents, and would afford an opportunity to the latest converts to Socialism to thoroughly understand our principles. Interesting as are the orthodox articles in the *Commonweal* and *Justice*, I feel confident that there is a large body of Socialists who, like myself, would like as a change to read letters written in the language of the workshop and the street by comrades who are seeking to know the why and wherefore of Socialism and Anarchism. Moreover, I hold that the friendly discussion of our differences of opinion as Communists, Anarchists, and Social Democrats, is decidedly useful to the common cause of the emancipation of labour.

Whilst writing, and having in view the recent decided tendency of the Socialist League towards Communist-Anarchism, I would draw the attention of comrades to the recent modification in the organisation of the Spanish Socialists which was agreed to at the Congress of Valencia. The clauses which have been adopted unanimously by the delegates, and have since been submitted to the groups for their confirmation, are as follows:

1. By Anarchism we understand a social state in which there is no necessity for government. We are of opinion that whilst the principle of authority exists, there will be no guarantee for the liberty of all members of society. The principle of authority or of the direction of society, supposes that those who associate together are incapable of ruling themselves, and it always degenerates into tyranny. Sociology proves to us that man has already attained his majority, and that he is worthy to enjoy all the liberty that the laws of Nature—the only ones which we accept—permit him to enjoy. The only obstacle raised against this enjoyment is a matter of interests, monopolies, and privileges, sustained not by reason or justice, but by deception and force.

2. Since we recognise that a society will never be completely Anarchist whilst there remains in it the least authoritarianism or subjection, we must also recognise as a guarantee of liberty the abolition of the principle of private property and of the exploitation of man by man.

3. Consequently to the above, the revolutionary Anarchist organisation will be formed of all individuals, societies, groups, circles, journals, etc., who accept Anarchism, without distinction of revolutionary means or economic schools.

4. Since man ought to be free in his actions as well as in his right of association, and since the groups and the individuals are free to make arrangements with others, and to act as it appears best to those who are interested in obtaining the required results, without any other hindrances or obstacles than those which necessarily exist in accordance with the end to be obtained—no statutes or rules of conduct are imposed, and to each individual, to each group, and to all the organisation, is left the study and the means which they will find most suitable to secure the triumph of Anarchism.

5. We believe that it will be convenient for all the units of the organisation to have a Centre of relations and statistics, so as to facilitate the exchange of information, communications, and agreement between the groups, a kind of clearing-house of the organisation, with no other rights nor any initiative; and the units of the organisation will determine how this Centre shall be constituted, as well as the individuals it shall consist of, its locality, duration, etc.

These clauses, I think, contain much matter for reflection. I commend them to the careful thought of those members of the League who desire to see their organisation rendered yet more powerful and yet more decided in its opposition to authority in every shape and form. English Socialists have, I venture to think, still something to learn from their Continental brethren.—Fraternally yours,  
JAMES BLACKWELL.

## THE LABOUR STRUGGLE.

BRITAIN.

The Lanarkshire steel smelters will get an advance of 5 per cent. towards the end of this month.

The master-joiners of Greenock have agreed to advance the wages of their men from 6½d. to 7½d. per hour.

The rope and twine spinner's strike in Dundee still continues. One master has granted the men's demands.

The struggle between the ironworkers at Millom and Askan is still continuing, and all hope of a compromise seems to be given up.

The Edinburgh Corporation workmen connected with the cleansing department have unanimously agreed to join the Carter's Union.

A strike of labourers, smiths, and crane-drivers for an advance in wages has taken place at Horwich Locomotive Works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.

The coal-owners in the South and West Yorkshire districts met at Leeds on April 9th, to consider their action respecting the demand of the men for 10 per cent. advance as agreed upon at the Birmingham Conference.

A strike has taken place at Greenock with the quay labourers, engaged to discharge beet-root sugar from the steamer *Ibis*. The men refuse to work until they are paid 7d. per and 10½d. per hour as overtime after 6 p.m.

A proposal, says a Glasgow paper, is being ventilated in the south, and is meeting with considerable support, that in future contracts a clause should be inserted providing that prices shall rise and fall in proportion to the rise and fall in wages.

**MASONS' LABOURERS' STRIKE.**—The masons' labourers on strike at Kilmarnock have agreed to form a Kilmarnock Branch of the Scottish Labourers' Union. The men are at present paid 4d. per hour, and are agitating for an increase to 4½d., which the masters have declined to concede.

**BAKERS' UNION.**—A meeting is to be held next Saturday evening at 8 p.m., at the "Prince Arthur," Brunswick Place, City Road, for the purpose of starting a union for the district of Shoreditch, Hoxton, and St. Lukes. Meetings will be held shortly in the north, south, and west of London.

The miners throughout the South Wales and Monmouthshire coalfields, numbering about 60,000, returned to work last week, at an advance in wages of 7½ per cent. The miners demanded an advance of 12½ per cent., but a compromise was effected by the coalowners, and a great strike was averted.

**KILMARNOCK MILL GIRLS' STRIKE.**—The girls in the employment of T. and J. Ferguson, Nursery Mills—about 600 in number—have come out on strike against the bad quality of yarn supplied. The firm state the matter complained of is quite inadvertent, and promise to do all in their power to meet the wish of the workers. But the strike continues.

**DUNDEE TRADES COUNCIL.**—It was resolved, at a meeting held 3rd April, to take a plebiscite of all trades unionists in Dundee, for the purpose of seeing whether they were in favour of an eight hours' day, and also for ascertaining whether it was the desire that it should be obtained by Act of Parliament or through the agencies of the various societies.

**RIVETERS' STRIKE.**—Nearly all the riveters who were out on strike at Govan have returned to work. Some dissatisfaction still prevails among a section of the men, and also with those engaged in other branches of shipbuilding. In one of the largest yards it is said that wages in certain branches have been increased from 40 to 50 per cent. within the past six months.

**GAS-STOKERS.**—Sunday morning the gas-stokers and firemen, who are agitating and organising all over London, held another meeting opposite "The Ordnance Arms," Barking Road. Hobart spoke, urging them to organise, having always in view to ultimately get complete control of their work, and thus get the whole of the result of it. Numbers joined the union. Mowbray will address them Sunday next.

**RAILWAY SERVANTS AND PENSIONS.**—During last week a ballot was taken among the men employed in workshops of the London and North-Western Railway at Crewe, whether or not the pension fund should be continued or abolished. The fund has caused much irritation, and the men have held mass meetings against it. The result of the ballot was made known on Thursday 4th. More than 11,000 voted for its abolition and about 900 for its continuance.

**DARWEN BRICKLAYERS.**—The bricklayers of Darwen are working at a higher rate of wages, the result of a threatened strike. For a long time they have been working for 8d. per hour, whilst in Blackburn 8½d. is paid. Some time ago a Bricklayers' Society was formed, and since then an agitation has been in progress for an advance. The masters took no notice, and a fortnight ago the men intimated their intention of leaving their employment; but the masters decided to pay 8½d. the same as Blackburn.

**STUD AND PEG, AND GAS-RIVET MAKERS.**—The operatives in the stud and peg factories at Blackheath and surrounding places have given notice for an advance. Unless the employers concede the increase the men have threatened to strike. The gas-rivet makers in some districts have also given notice for an advance. This notice expired on Saturday, and in the event of the masters refusing to concede the claim—viz., 8s. per cwt.—it is very probable that the operatives will decline to take out any more iron at the old rates.

**CLYDE SHIPWRIGHTS.**—Negotiations have been pending for some time between the Clyde Shipbuilders Employers' Association and the members of the Associated Shipwrights' Society regarding an advance of wages. After two conferences between representatives of both Associations, it has been arranged that the shipwrights receive an increase of 3d. per hour, commencing April 4th and continuing till September 6th. Another meeting will take place previous to this latter date, to arrange future rates in terms of the employers' new association rules.

**SCOTCH MINERS.**—The General Assembly of the Sons of Labour, representing the mining districts of Lanark and Dumbartonshire, has unanimously agreed to take joint action with the English and Welsh miners to secure a 10 per cent. advance on an early date. The Fifeshire miners have given notice of the same action. It is intended to hold a demonstration at Hamilton—11th April—to give direction and force to the movement inaugurated at the Birmingham Conference. William Small, miners' secretary, Lanarkshire, submitted to the Home Office some of the alleged unsatisfactory audits at various collieries under the Truck Act, and the law officers of the Crown are to be asked their opinion on the subject.

**DARLSTON GUN-LOCK TRADE.**—On Tuesday week a meeting of gun-lock filers on strike was held at the offices of the Nut and Bolt Makers' Association, Darlston. Mr. R. Juggins presided, and said they had now entered upon the eleventh week of the strike. He regretted that the employers had not conceded the small advance asked for. He thought it was high time to start the operatives to work on the co-operative principle, which would be far better than wasting the money on a strike. Each workman had his own tools, so there would be nothing to provide but the means of purchasing the locks and stocking them until there was a demand for them. He was willing to suggest this plan to the next Council meeting of the Midland Counties Trades' Federation. A resolution in this sense had the approval of the meeting.

**MILITARY BOOTMAKING.**—A "Cavalry Bootmaker" writes to the *Star* to call attention to the price paid for labour to the bootmakers at Aldershot. He says that the cavalry soldier pays the best price in the country for his work, and the man that does it gets the worst pay. Here are his prices for repairing:—Boots soled, heeled, welled, 4s. 10d.; wages, 1s. 7d.; materials, 1s.; profit, 2s. 3d. Boots soled, heeled, 3s. 10d.; wages, 1s. 2d.; materials, 10d.; profit, 1s. 10d. Boots heeled, 10d.; wages, 3d.; material, 1d.; profit, 6d. Boots toe-pieced, 10d.; wages, 3d.; material, 2d.; profit, 5d. Patch, 4d.; wages, 1d.; profit, 3d. Spur-rests, 4d.; wages, 2d.; profit, 2d. It will take a man a day of 13 or 14 hours to do two pairs of those boots, and for that amount of time and labour he gets 3s. 2d., while the master bootmaker pockets 4s. 6d. He winds up by asking: "Is it right or is it just that a man will sit down 14 or 15 hours making a heavy pair of cavalry jack-boots for which he gets 3s. 6d., and out of that he is compelled to lay out 4d. with the master bootmaker for materials to make them with, and at the same time have to find a workshop, while the master boot-maker pockets 10s. on that pair of boots? It is nearly time the military authorities put a stop to this." Yes! and it is time that workmen everywhere should set to work to "put a stop to this;" for it is going on in all trades everywhere and all the time.

**NATIONAL AMALGAMATED SAILORS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**—The following notice has been issued to "sailors and firemen, boys and donkeymen shipping at Tidal Basin Shipping Office": At a large meeting of the Tidal Basin Branch of the above Union, held on the 22nd March 1889, it was resolved to adopt the following rates of wages, and to stand firm until these rates are paid: Firemen, in western ocean boats, £4 15s.; sailors, ditto, £4; firemen, to the southward, Mediterranean, and Suez Canal, £4 10s.; sailors, ditto, £4. Sailing ships—Baltic and Quebec, £3 15s.; southward, £3 5s.; donkeymen, in western ocean boats, £5 5s.; ditto, southward, Mediterranean and Suez Canal, £5; boat-swains, ditto, £5 5s.; boat-swains, in western ocean boats, £6. The notice goes on: "What we ask in the above rates is not too much, and in asking this we are only seeking what will enable us to keep our wives and families in a respectable manner. We are only asking a fair share of the fruits of our hard labour. . . . Join the already strong ranks of the National Union, and ask others to help you. In times past we have looked to the shipowners to do something to better our condition, but now let us strive as men who are free-born and have all the advantages of improved times to assist us to raise ourselves to the position we should occupy—namely, that of the most important factor in this great nation's commerce." There are at present 46 branches of the National Union established, having a membership of 50,000. Seafaring men wishing to become members may be enrolled at the following London branches: 3 Mint Pavement, Tower Hill; 9 Jeremiah Street, Green's Home, East India Dock Road; 1 Tickford Terrace, Tidal Basin.

**ALVERTHORPE WOOLLEN WEAVERS.**—The strike of woollen weavers at Alverthorpe, near Wakefield, still continues, and there seems at present no prospect of a settlement. About 130 are affected. It is now over five weeks since the weavers, women and girls, refused a reduced rate of payment. Various kinds of woollen fabrics are manufactured by the firm, including a large proportion of tweeds and fine blue-cloths. For weaving, so much per piece is paid, and the contract between the firm and the weaver extends simply to the piece which she undertakes to produce in the loom. The rate of payment has been considerably lowered more than once. Formerly as much as 8s. 6d. was paid per piece (about 50 yards) of tweed. Some time ago this was reduced to 5s. 6d. No resistance was offered, though it was felt to be a considerable "drop"; but when the firm about five weeks ago intimated that the same work would have to be done for 4s. 8d. the weavers quitted the mill, many of them leaving their pieces in process of weaving. In so doing they of course committed a breach of their contract, as they afterwards found to their cost. Sixty-five of them were summoned before the West Riding magistrates for the offence, and each was ordered to pay 3s. 3d. damages and 6s. 6d. costs, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week, amounting in all to £33, 6s. 3d. The justices further ordered the defendants to return to the mill and complete the weaving of the pieces. This they have done. It is stated, however, that so far they have not paid any instalment, and that they are determined not to do so, as they cannot understand the equity of their having to pay damages and to complete their contract in addition. As to the wages earned, it is asserted on behalf of the weavers that a good hand in full work can weave five pieces of tweed in a fortnight. These, paid for at 5s. 6d. each, would bring 27s. 6d., or 13s. 9d. per week. At 4s. 8d., the reduced rate, the amount earned would be only 11s. 8d. per week. This would be low, even if constant work could be obtained, which hitherto has not been the case. Suppose a lack of work of two days and a half in the week, as has sometimes occurred, the amount earned would not exceed that paid for a piece—4s. 8d. The rate for fine blue cloth has also been lowered. At one time as much as 11s. 6d. per piece was paid for one kind. This was brought down to 9s. 8d., and now the rate offered is 7s. 11d. An expert hand requires eight days to turn out two pieces, and not more than 11s. could be earned on the average in the week. Here again full employment has not been the rule. One of the weavers, who has been engaged on this class of work, and has the reputation amongst her fellows of being both industrious and quick at the loom, from October until the strike began did not earn on the average more than 6s. per week, owing to having to wait for work. The masters put their case thus: They admit that they have reduced the plain cloth rate as stated, but assert that they have introduced such an improvement in the arrangements as will make it possible for the weavers they intend to employ to earn quite as good wages at the lower rate as they did under the old system at the higher rate. Some 14 or 15 of the old hands have returned to work, other weavers have been taken on, and they are thus enabled to run some 50 or 60 looms; so that they are in a position to judge what a good weaver can earn under the new scale. The wages-book, they assert, already shows that from 14s. to 16s.

per week can be made at plain work. The weavers, on the other hand, say that there has been no alteration made in the speed of looms, nor in any other way, so far as they know, which would enable them to make as good wages. The firm further state that they do not intend to run more than 20 or 30 additional looms. It would therefore appear that a large proportion of the girls and women on strike will have to look for employment elsewhere. They do not belong to any trades union, and an appeal is being made for contributions to enable them to continue the struggle. The public are said to be responding pretty well, those who are out receiving 4s. a-week. A procession of the strikers was broken up by the police, and two girls who were marching at its head with concertinas were fined for "obstruction."

## 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.

**London Members' Meeting.**—The next monthly meeting of members will take place on Monday, May 6, 1889, at 13 Farringdon Road, at 9 o'clock sharp.

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

**Notice to Branch Secretaries.**—Please remit to Central Office your Branch Capitation fees as soon as possible. A list of Branches in arrears will appear.

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

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

### "COMMONWEAL" GUARANTEE FUND.

The following further sums have been received towards this fund:—H. Schmitt, 6d.; Mrs. Schack, 6d.; Blandell, 6d.; R. Turner, 1s.; J. Turner, 6d.; Kitz, 6d.; Seglie, 6d.; Tilley, 6d.; Rose, 6d.; B. W., 6d.; Latham, 1s. 6d.; Nicoll, 6d.; Fuller, 6d.; S. Presburg, 6d.; and A. Scheu, 5s. Norwich Branch, 2s.

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

## REPORTS.

**LONDON OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.**—*Mile End Waste*—Fair meeting on Saturday, when Brookes spoke; some friendly opposition from a Fabian. *Hyde Park*—Nicoll, Mrs. Lahr, Furlong (S.D.F.), Cantwell, and Hicks spoke. Good sale of *Weals*, and 1s. 10d. collected. *Clerkenwell Green*—Brookes, Nicoll, and Mrs. Lahr spoke to good meeting. A great many of the comrades and friends then went to our hall, 13, Farringdon Road, to hear Mowbray lecture on "Socialism in Norfolk." *Victoria Park*—Splendid meeting on Sunday to hear debate between H. Davis and Mr. Hoffman. Good sale of literature.

**HAMMERSMITH.**—Good meeting at Latimer Road on Sunday morning; Dean, A. J. Smith, Maughan, Kitchen, and Saint were the speakers; 59 *Commonweal* sold; choir sang *Marseillaise*. Attempt to hold meeting at St. Ann's Road was not a success, but we will try again next Sunday. As this is a very poor neighbourhood we have to face great apathy. At Weltje Road on Sunday evening a fair meeting; speakers were Kitchen, Mordhurst, Crouch, A. J. Smith, Spry, and Maughan. At Kelmscott House, Hunter Watts (S.D.F.) lectured.—G. M.

**WHITECHAPEL AND ST. GEORGES-IN-THE-EAST.**—A lecture was given by Annie Besant on Wednesday, April 3, on "Is Socialism a Dream?" Good audience in spite of bad weather. A splendid meeting at Leman Street on Sunday morning. Mowbray, Samuels, and McCormick were the speakers.—T.

**ABERDEEN.**—At indoor meeting on 1st, G. B. Shaw's lecture on "The Economic Aspect of Socialism" read and discussed. At Castle Street on Saturday night, large enthusiastic meeting addressed by Duncan, Leatham, and Gilray (of Edinburgh), the latter having stayed in town over Saturday on Sunday on his way north on business. Same speakers addressed a meeting at Duthie Park, Waterside Gate, on Sunday. The weather, however, is still so cold that few go to the park, and meeting was small and fluctuating. This station, which is exposed and out of the way, must be abandoned for some time yet, though we trust to be able, "when the balmy breezes blow," to run a second open-air meeting every week.

**GLASGOW.**—On Sunday at mid-day, we held our usual meeting on Jail Square, Downie, Joe and Tim Burgoyne being the speakers. At 5 o'clock, Downie, Glasier, Gilbert, Joe and Tim Burgoyne spoke at Paisley Road Toll. At 7 o'clock, Joe Burgoyne, Glasier, and Pollock addressed a meeting at St. Georges Cross.

**NORWICH.**—Sunday afternoon, usual meeting in Market Place, very fair audience; Poynts opened, followed by Darley. After the meeting, groups gathered discussing Socialism, etc. In evening, W. Moore lectured upon "Socialism, some of its objections," Lenny in chair. Unusual number of questions put and answered; animated discussion, Darley, Adams, Poynts, A. Moore, and others taking part.

**YARMOUTH.**—A fair meeting here on Sunday was addressed by Ruffold and Reynolds. 18 *Weal* sold, and 1s. 5½d. collected.—C. R.

**IPSWICH PIONEER DEBATING CLASS.**—A good debate, adjourned from previous week, on "Organised Labour," was continued on Sunday; good audience; Thomas, Suthron, Brown, Khill, Bishop, Harvey, Mr. Frank Bowman (chairman), and several others took part. A very pleasant evening. Creed, in reply, pointed out the urgent necessities of trade unionists embracing Socialism.—M. C.

**NOTTINGHAM SOCIALIST CLUB.**—Good meeting in the Great Market Place on Sunday; Rools and Peacock spoke. Collection 1s. 6d., and *Commonweal* sold out, also a quantity of the Aberdeen Socialist songs. Branch meets Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays at Club-room, Old Street, St. Ann's Street.—R. P.

**SOCIALIST LEAGUE IN MANCHESTER.**—All sympathisers and friends of the Cause in this district are earnestly requested to give their assistance in forming a branch, by becoming members if possible, and making it known to others who may be interested. The active and systematic propaganda of our principles is nowhere more needed than in this benighted metropolis of china clay, and shoddy. The first meeting to enroll members and make arrangements will take place at the International Working-men's Club, 122, Corporation Street, corner of Hanover Street, on Tuesday next, 16th inst., at 8 p.m.

### Comrade Wess.

A GRAND CONCERT will be held in the Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road, on *Sunday, April 14th*, for the benefit of comrade WESS, who has been out of work for a long time. The following comrades will sing and recite during the evening: W. Morris, Mrs. Taylor, Wm. Blundell, W. B. Parker, Mrs. Blundell, J. Turner, D. Nicoll, J. Presburg, Miss Morgan, McCormick, and others. ADMISSION BY PROGRAMME, 6d.

## LECTURE DIARY.

LONDON.

**Olerkenwell.**—Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C. (¼-minute from Farringdon Station, 1 minute from Holborn Viaduct). Committee meeting every Sunday at 7.30. Sunday April 14th, No lecture, owing to Concert on behalf of comrade Wess.

**East London.**—97 Boston Street, Hackney Road.

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

**Hammersmith.**—Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday April 14, at 8 p.m., Graham Wallas (Fabian Society), "Leasehold Emfranchisement: a Warning." Thursday April 18, at 7.30, Choir practice. Friday 19th, at 8 p.m., French Class; at 9 sharp, Weekly Business Meeting; after business, a discussion.

**Mitcham.**—3 Clare Villas, Merton Road. Meets every Sunday, at 11 a.m. **North London.**—6 Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Rd. Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

**Walworth and Camberwell.**—Committee meeting every Monday, at 7.30 p.m., at 3 Datchelor Place, Church Street, Camberwell Green.

**Whitechapel and St. Georges in the East.**—Branch meetings at International Club, 40 Berner Street, Commercial Road. J. Turner, organising secretary.

### PROVINCES.

**Aberdeen (Scottish Section).**—Organiser, J. Leatham, 7 Jamaica 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).**—Meets every Wednesday, at 8 p.m., in the Carnoustie Restaurant. Samuel Wilson, Secretary.

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

**Dublin.**—Dublin Socialist Club, 16 Dawson Street.

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

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

**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. Members wishing to join in our Saturday afternoon propaganda excursions are requested to assemble in Rooms on Saturdays at 4.30.

**Kilmarnock.**—Secretary, H. McGill, 22 Gilmour Street. Branch meets on every alternate Tuesday.

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

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

**Norwich.**—Sunday, at 9 a.m., comrades distributing *Commonweal* will meet in Gordon Hall; at 8 p.m., lecture in Gordon Hall by A. T. Sutton. Monday, at 8, Lecture on "Phrenology" by Mr. Roberts, on behalf of the Branch funds; admission free; collection will be taken at the door. Tuesday, at 8.30, Members' Meeting. Wednesday, at 8.30, Discussion Class—subject, 'Co-operative Commonwealth.' Thursday and Friday, Gordon Hall open from 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 until 10.30, Co-operative Clothing Association.—At Easter a great Demonstration will be held, addressed by C. W. Mowbray (London) and others.

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

**Yarmouth.**—"Three Fishes" Coffee Tavern, North Howard Street. Business meeting every Tuesday evening. The *Commonweal* can be purchased of Mr. Hous, newsagent, George Street.

## OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

(Weather permitting.)

SATURDAY 13.

8 ..... Mile-end Waste..... East London Branch

SUNDAY 14.

11 ..... Latimer Road Station..... Dean, Lyne senr., and Saint  
11.30..... Bethnal Green—Gibraltar Walk..... The Branch  
11.30..... "Canterbury Arms"—Kilburn Road..... Mainwaring  
11.30..... Hammersmith—St. Ann's Road..... Maughan, Crouch, and Spray  
11.30..... Mitcham Fair Green..... McCormick  
11.30..... Regent's Park..... Nicoll and Mrs. Lahr  
11.30..... Walham Green, opposite Station..... The Branch  
11.30..... Leman Street, Shadwell..... Davis, Turner, and Mowbray  
1.30..... Hyde Park..... Parker, Nicoll, and Mrs. Lahr  
3.30..... Victoria Park..... East London Branch  
7 ..... Clerkenwell Green..... Parker and Brookes  
7 ..... Weltje Road, Ravenscourt Park..... The Branch  
7.30..... Broad Street, Soho..... Parker  
7.30..... Mitcham Fair Green..... Kitz

TUESDAY 16.

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

THURSDAY 18.

8 ..... Ossulton Street..... North London Branch

FRIDAY 19.

8 ..... Philpot Street, Commercial Road..... Brookes  
8.15..... Hoxton Church..... East London Branch

### PROVINCES.

**Aberdeen.**—Saturday: Castle Street, 7.30 p.m. Sunday: Waterside Gate, Duthie Park, 3 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

**FULHAM LIBERAL CLUB.**—Sunday April 14th, at 8.30, William Morris will lecture on "Equality."

**UNITED RADICAL CLUB,** Kay Street, Goldsmiths Row, Hackney Road.—Sunday April 14th, William Clarke, "Practical Socialism."

**ELEUSIS CLUB,** 180 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.—Sunday April 14, Mr. Mark Knowles, Barrister, "The Revolution Settlement of 1688." At 8 p.m.

**CLUB AUTONOME,** 6 Windmill St., Tottenham Court Road.—Sunday April 14, at 3.45 p.m., lecture by Lothrop Withington, "A Reply to Herbert Burrows on Anarchism."

**SOUTHWARK AND LAMBETH BRANCH S.D.F.,** New Nelson Assembly Rooms, 24 Lower March, Lambeth.—Tuesday April 16th, W. M. Thompson, "Leaders of the Democracy."

## SOCIALIST LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS.

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

### SPECIAL PRICES FOR REMAINDERS.

#### ALL FOR THE CAUSE.

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

#### AIMS OF ART.

By W. MORRIS. On good paper.  
 Twopence.

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED, 24pp., 1d.

### TRUE AND FALSE SOCIETY.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

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

Price 1d.; Post-free, 1½d.

### THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR ACCORDING TO JOHN RUSKIN.

Arranged by THOMAS BARCLAY.  
 Second Edition.

"Your pamphlet is the best abstract of all the most important pieces of my teachings that has yet been done; and I am entirely grateful to you for doing it, and glad to have your letter."—*Extract from letter received from Mr. Ruskin.*

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

### SOCIALIST SONGS

FOR

### POPULAR SINGING.

A Handy Collection. Contains 33 effective pieces from the pens of William Morris, Edward Carpenter, C. W. Beckett, J. Bruce Glasier, D. J. Nicoll, H. Halliday Sparling, and others. A number reprinted from the *Commonweal* and other sources. Should be in the hands of all Socialists.

Twopence. 1s. 4d. a-dozen.

Orders to be addressed to JAMES LEATHAM, 7 Jamaica Street, Aberdeen.

### THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN.

By FRANK FAIRMAN.

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

With Preface written by WILLIAM MORRIS.

PRICE 1s.

COMMONWEAL OFFICE, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C.

## KARL MARX.

A NEW AND HIGHLY ARTISTIC ETCHING.

India Proof, 19 by 24 inches.

Price Two Dollars.

ETCHED AND PUBLISHED BY ALFRED C. KHN, 293 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

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

Copies mailed to any address on receipt of price.

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

## THE AUSTRALIAN RADICAL

Advocate of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity  
 New Lambton Road, Hamilton, Australia.

Organ of the Australian Socialist League.

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

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

### WORKS BY

## JOHN BEDFORD LENO

"THE BURNS OF LABOUR."—*Athenæum*.

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

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

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

Kimburton, A PICTURE OF VILLAGE LIFE. Paper Cover. . 5s.

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

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

### NOTICE.

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

## Our Parish and Our Duke;

OR, WHAT LAND NATIONALISATION MEANS.

A Letter to my Fellow-Parishioners.

BY

EDWARD CARPENTER.

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

## ARBEJDEREN

("The Worker")

DANISH SOCIALIST WEEKLY.

Edited and published by NICOLAJ PETERSEN and GERSON TRIER.

Subscription 3s. a-year.

Nansensgade 28A, Copenhagen.

## J. SKETCHLEY'S PUBLICATIONS.

299 SHALES Moor, SHEFFIELD.

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

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

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

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

## WORKS OF WILLIAM MORRIS.

Libra y Edition, 4 vols., crown 8vo, £2.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE: A Poem in four parts.

The Vols. separately as below—

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

Popular Edition of

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

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

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

THE ÆNEIDS OF VIRGIL. Done into English verse.

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

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

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

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER. Done into English verse.

Crown 8vo, 248 pp., 8s.

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

Eighth Edition, Cr. 8vo, 376 pp., revised by the Author, 8s.  
 THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JASON: A Poem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIGNS OF CHANGE. Seven Lectures delivered on various occasions.

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

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

### CHEAP EDITION.

NEW ISSUE. NOW READY.

## The Chicago Martyrs:

Containing the Speeches of the Men, an Abstract of the Record of the Trial, and a Brief Introduction.

With Portraits.

3d.

A. R. PARSONS'

BOOK ON

## ANARCHISM:

Its Philosophy and Scientific Basis.

English and German Editions now ready.

PRICES: Handsomely Bound in Cloth and Gilt, 4s. Paper Covers, 2s.—post free.

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

NOW READY. 20 pp., price 2d., handsome wrapper.

## MEN V. MACHINERY.

Suggestive Facts and Figures, urging National Control of National Powers of Production.

By THOMAS SHORE.

With Preface by H. HALLIDAY SPARLING.

*Commonweal* Office, 13 Farringdon Road; or from T. Shore, 33 Newington Green Road, N.

JULIUS BORDOLLO'S

## LABOUR NEWS AGENCY

213 Forsyth Street, New York City, U.S.A.

American agency for the *Commonweal*. All Labour literature kept in stock. Send for list, post free.

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