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WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.

FACTS FOR LONDONERS.¹

THE march of civilisation as expressed in such inventions as gunpowder, dynamite, roburite, melinite, and such kindly compounds, makes it quite impossible to utilise off-hand the name of the latest form of concentrated power as a simile for this pamphlet. Certainly, Andrew Carnegie's phrase, "paper bullets of the brain," is quite out of the running, as it is in no way full enough to express the blasting power of this fifty-page onslaught on monopoly of every kind.

Arranged under the following heads: London's Size and Growth; The Social Condition of Londoners; London's Annual Rental; London's Unearned Increment; Municipal Reform; Poor Law Reform; Hospitals; Public Schools; Housing of the People; London's Water Tribute, Gas Supply, and Tramways and Markets; The River and the Docks; Baths, Wash Houses, and Libraries; Church Rates and City Guilds; The Property of the Poor; Police and Police Courts; Public Houses, and Cabs and Omnibuses; and The Burial of the Dead, we are presented with details and statistics which cover practically the whole public concern of the capital.

The whole library of the Statistical Society seems to have been put into a Papin's "Digester" to present to the public in the form of a *piece d'accusation*, which, if studied by all concerned, would bring about a(n economic) revolution inside of twelve months.

It may be boldly stated that there has never been produced in such compass such a telling exposition of the power—and the weakness—of monopolism as is this last production of the Fabian Society.

Possessors of those giant minds who love to deal only with the broadest of generalisations, and the most abstract abstractions, will of course look down with contempt upon such a trifling detail as given in, say, the two pages dealing with the burial of the dead; but those unfortunate people who can only deal with the concrete and prefer to work upwards from particulars to generals, will be glad to find in those two pages, matter which it would be difficult to find in a pretty well-stocked library of the average class, and in which can be found one or two sentences that suggest some far-reaching speculations as to the ultimate economic changes which in a short time must come about.

Just as a square blow on the nose will make a foot-pad appreciate the force if not the beauty of your protest, which your previous lecture on morality had failed to do, so can at times a few figures expose a gigantic swindle and a rotten system of society and commerce.

Who can work out all connexions between the facts that there are close on 12,000 licensed drink shops in the administrative county of London—one to every 358 persons—that there are 14,028 licenses for the whole metropolitan police district, and only 3,346 bakers; with the fact that 2,797 prostitutes were arrested for annoying male passengers and other offences (representing a probable total of 20,000 to 25,000 living by prostitution), and connect these two facts with the fact that some parishes are populated at a rate of over 200 per acre; and that this overcrowding arises from that other fact that a Land Tribute of thirty-seven millions annually, and a Water Tribute of close on two millions, is being raked in by a handful of Benzons to squander and riot with. Thirty-nine millions per annum seems to be much too high a price to pay for the privilege of standing on one another's heads, emulating the men on the wall described in 2nd Book Kings, xviii., which, according to Local Government Report, 1887-8, c. 5,526, we have to do.

It should surely strike a nation of shopkeepers as a trifle wasteful, that after granting £2 16s. 8d. per head for education out of a gross of £3 4s. 1d., that a whole staff of teachers should have to expend ten hours a-week in book-keeping over the odd 7s. 5d., besides the labour of remitting committees and outdoor officers. It should surely strike a nation of missionary exporters as absolutely damnable that there should be at their own doors 25,000 school children with minds wandering because the body is starving.

The "Facts" being all connected with Londoners, must somehow or

the other all have a connection, however remote any one "Fact" may seem from another; it is possible that if all the "Facts" were fully appreciated by even some of the Londoners concerned, the results might be rather striking.

There are roughly 400,000 paupers relieved every year. One person out of every five will die in workhouse, hospital, or asylum; one out of every three adults. The assumption is that they have little to lose, come what may.

Tram Companies control 122 miles of tram lines producing dividends in some cases of 9 to 10 per cent., earned by some 4,000 men, who themselves receive in many cases not more than 4s. for 16 hours labour, Sundays and holidays being extra—slavery, not pay. Probably they could not be much worse off if the 940 tram-cars—slave galleys—were one day found across the streets instead of longwise the streets.

There are probably 20,000 casual applicants at the dock gates daily who get hardly anything, besides some 4,000 or 5,000 who get a little—irregularly, and another 4,000 or 5,000 who get a little regularly, but who may some day think that the chance of an improvement is worth more than the possible loss of their little.

That "law'n'-order" is represented—civilly—by 14,261 men and officers, spread over a circle thirty miles across, an area of 688 square miles cut into sections by miles upon miles of roads, streets, and alleys; 1,853 miles of new streets formed by the building of about 520,000 houses since 1849. That the cost of this army was, for 1888-9, £1,597,832, for which sum of money they apprehended 75,807 persons, 207 for every day of the year. That 4,400 were "run in" for being beggars, and 481 for "having no visible means" of subsistence, for which crime 295 were punished—by being fed and housed.

Looking at the section dealing with the Docks, we learn that by a paltry outlay of £20,000,000 a handful of men have secured the power of practically dominating two-thirds of the food supply of the population and the whole of our commerce.

By the General View, with which the pamphlet closes, we learn that this £20,000,000 has just now an estimated value of only £15,000,000, which is worth taking notice of. That Water Companies represent a reported capital outlay of £14,140,434, with an estimated value of £30,000,000; Gas Companies, outlay, £13,654,237, estimated value, £30,000,000; Tramways, outlay, £3,316,459, estimated value, £4,000,000; a total outlay of £51,329,710, and estimated value of £79,000,000, with a present income of £3,385,023.

The suggestion is then made that even to buy up these concerns at the inflated value of £80,000,000, Londoners could save a million a-year; to pay the shareholders out at cost price would be to save a million and a-half sterling, but as this would deprive some 10,000 shareholders and bondholders of an invisible means of subsistence, it is a "Fact" which is not yet digested and appreciated at its full value.

In the words of Tchernychewsky, "What's to be Done?" Shall the kingdom called London, with a population of over five and a-half millions, continue at the mercy of an irresponsible band of muddlers and freebooters? Or, will the sufferers take up arms against their sea of troubles? Assuredly the present condition of unreason will not obtain for very many years longer, and there can be but little doubt that the Fabian Society's "Facts for Londoners" will, if only fairly well circulated, considerably help on the much-to-be-desired change, and when London shall no longer be such a hideous wen as now, so exact a type and capital of

"A land whose children toil and rot like beasts,
Robbers and robb'd by turns,
Land of poor-grinding lords and faithless priests,
Where wisdom starves and folly thrones at ease
'Mid lavishment and lusts and knaveries;
Times out of joint, a universe of lies."

THOMAS SHORE, jun.

¹ Fabian Society Tract, No. 8. 8vo., pp. 55. London, 1889. Price 6d. 180, Portadown Road, W.

Capital can only dictate to labour while one half of the workers are willing to sell themselves to keep their fellows from earning a respectable livelihood.
—Journal of United Labour.

THE INTEGRAL CO-OPERATORS:

AN ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

(Concluded from p. 306.)

OF the divisible products 50 per cent. shall be devoted, in such proportion as may be deemed best by the Co-operative Commonwealth, to the Increase of Industry, the Public Utilities, and the Insurance and Withdrawal Funds; and 50 per cent. shall be divided among the workers, in proportion to the hours of labour they have severally contributed to its production, modified by their Industrial Rank.

The compensation and prosperity of each member will be dependent upon the prosperity of the entire co-operation.

Members may, under proper regulations, transfer from one Phalanx to another, for change of climate, association, or occupation.

All differences between members shall be settled by arbitration.

Associate, trial, and integral members shall enjoy their separate apartments in the Unitary Home, Co-operative Dwelling, or Social Palace rent free during their membership.

Our work is to establish a progressive system, adapted to the varied developments of the members, as few are yet fitted for integral co-operation; hence the true system should provide for their evolution.

All past co-operative organisations have retained some of the vital errors of the competitive system, and also have served to overlook the importance of, or ignore entirely, the great fundamental principle of commercial, industrial, and social justice, impossible of application under competition, but on which all equitable co-operation must be based—to wit, "*Cost the equitable limit of price.*"

Our plan bases membership, the franchise, all leadership, authority, and compensation upon merit alone, and will ever keep the worthy at the helm.

Our basic principles are industry, economy, liberty in unity, unselfishness, and justice; its one law is *equity*; and we believe the result will be harmony, prosperity, true progress and happiness.

The Homestead of the Central Phalanx of the Co-operative Commonwealth will consist of 800 acres.

Our first building, which we have termed our Co-operative Dwelling, was erected in the summer of 1888, and was simply intended for the pioneer stages, and we trust will, as the organisation prospers, be succeeded by the more commodious and handsome structure which we shall call our Social Palace.

The location of the Homestead of the Central Phalanx is in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, four miles from the railroad and flourishing little city of Grass Valley (6,000 pop.) in Nevada Co., Cal., about 2,000 feet above the sea level; free from the fogs and raw winds of the coast; free from the malaria, and torrid heat of the great interior valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin; free from the storms and colds of the mountains. Our climate is ever mild, healthy, and delightful; our scenery varied and very beautiful; our large tract sufficient not only for present purposes, but for future needs as well; our soil is varied and retentive; our gentle slopes, sheltered valleys, and high plateaus adapted to the successful culture of every fruit grown in California, except, perhaps, the semi-tropical; favoured with a yearly average rainfall of from 40 to 50 inches, irrigation is not required for fruit, and crops of superior quality and ever commanding the best prices, are reliable.

The Central Phalanx will engage in the growing of California fruits—as figs, olives, English walnuts, pears, apples, quinces, apricots, nectarines, etc.—and will prepare for market by reducing bulk and increasing value through drying, preserving, glacing, making olive-oil, raisins, and wine; we shall also engage in poultry and stock raising; also in such manufacturing as may be deemed best for the interest of the organisation and may be established by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

All expenses must be paid, and resident members maintained, from the products of established industries, and all membership fees shall be used in building additions to accommodate the new members, and in establishing new, or increasing the productive capacity of present industries, sufficient to maintain them.

To this end, one acre of land to each person shall be prepared, set out in long-lived fruit, if in a fruit country, and properly tended, as a sure basis of maintenance, and, in case of withdrawal or expulsion, if the Treasurer General cannot promptly refund the membership-fee, and all divisible products earned, in lieu thereof the said acre shall be deeded to the retiring member, should he or she so desire, and also tended without charge, until in bearing.

As every acre of well-chosen California fruit, in full bearing and good condition, yields a yearly income greater than the membership-fee, their security for the investment is ample here, and for local Phalanxes, where fruit-growing is not sufficiently remunerative, other suitable guarantees shall be adopted.

We intend to secure immediate and profitable employment for some of our members in the Central Phalanx, by setting out and tending California fruit, and making other improvements according to the owner's fancy, for partial co-operators, who wish to own land near our Homestead, in order to avail themselves of some features of our Commonwealth, but the preference shall be given to such as possibly may eventually (by our progressive co-operative educational system) become integral members.

The Co-operative Commonwealth makes the following offer, for the benefit of any who are desirous of helping the cause, and securing a home with us, and future membership in our organisation, but who

are barred at present by business or other causes—to wit: In consideration of seventy dollars down, and five dollars per month per acre for the term of three years, to give a bond for the deed on completion of payment, for not more than one acre for each member of any one family, and contract to set it out in fruit and properly tend for three years, and after that time as much longer as they may wish, for the crop or cash, at the option of the owner. If the owner applies for membership and is accepted, the Commonwealth will accept in lieu of the membership-fee the amount paid for the land, and its improvements by the applicant; or should the owner prior to receiving the deed and taking possession, become dissatisfied with the purchase for any cause whatsoever, the Co-operative Commonwealth will, on return and cancellation of the bond, after sixty days' notice, refund all payments made on the same.

Those of our co-operative friends who already possess homesteads and desire to organise Trial Phalanxes of the Co-operative Commonwealth, can do so as follows: They should elect from their number a Trial Phalanx President, Secretary, and Treasurer, selecting them with special reference to their fitness for their respective positions; their President should send to the President-General a full and careful statement of the natural capacities of the Homestead, together with his views of the best crops to be grown, or industries developed; their Secretary should send to the Secretary-General a list and description of the members, also a list with specific cash valuation of all the property, real and personal, comprising the Homestead and its equipments, excepting furniture in private apartments, and the personal effects of the members; their Treasurer should send to the Treasurer-General a statement of all monies in his hands.

The Co-operative Commonwealth, if satisfied that the elements of success are present in the Trial Phalanx, will then assume the responsibility of the industrial affairs of the Trial Phalanx, will furnish its supplies at distributed *cost*, receive all its products in its commissariat and co-operative store, and compensate its members from the divisible products of the Commonwealth in the same manner as are trial members in an organised Phalanx.

At the end of one year's trial, the members of a Trial Phalanx shall decide by ballot whether they desire to join the Commonwealth as an organised Local Phalanx, when, if the majority favour so joining, the Commonwealth assents thereto, the members of the former Trial Phalanx shall pay their membership-fee to the Treasurer-General and the Commonwealth shall purchase at its lowest cash value the homestead and all stock, machinery, and tools, and the former Trial Phalanx shall come into the General Co-operation as an organised Local Phalanx of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Our co-operative friends will note that in the Co-operative Commonwealth taxes, usury, wage-slavery, rent, and the private ownership of land are eliminated; that office-holding is made a duty, and confined to those strictly qualified by character and ability, while no spoils-system makes it desirable from a selfish standpoint, the compensation of officers and members alike being dependent upon their hours of labour in the interest of the Commonwealth; that, as our system aims at absolute equity, there can never be any discrimination between individuals on account of age, sex, colour, nationality, or religion; that character and capacity determine occupation, compensation, privilege, and authority; that the functions of production, transportation, and distribution are managed by the Commonwealth; that all investments are equal; that memberships are non-transferable; that members are the same as equal partners, whose allowances from the business are proportioned to the time that each devotes to the common interests; that all criticisms of personal motives or private actions are prohibited, except as the latter may affect the public welfare; that the Co-operative Dwellings, and more particularly the Social Palace, will afford facilities for association, as well as the privileges of the isolated home; that by harmonising human interests through integral co-operation, the wastes of human energy through antagonism, injustice, poverty, and crime, that are the natural and inevitable result of the present competitive methods, will be avoided, and there can be built up prosperous, harmonious, and happy homes, in which the highest possible physical, intellectual, and spiritual developments of men and women may be attained.

We do not expect to be ready to receive many more resident co-operators before the fall of 1889, as we prefer to make haste slowly, carefully selecting our early membership, studying and testing every move, and laying the foundation broad, deep, and strong.

We are now pioneering, and our accommodations are limited to the needs of our present membership, hence any person who comes uninvited will find neither work nor shelter.

However, a few persons who can pay their membership-fee in full, and can bring an organised industry, can be accommodated on short notice. The following occupations, especially, should correspond with us: Shoemakers, potters, cutlers, laundresses, shirt-makers, cooks, over-all makers, machine hosiery knitters, fruit canners, dryers and crystal-lisers, sheet-metal-workers, cabinetmakers, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, horticulturists, gardeners, and harness-makers.

Those of our industrial readers who desire to make a thorough study of co-operation, whether or not they contemplate availing themselves of any opportunities that may be offered for engaging in co-operative enterprises, or think of applying for membership in the Central Phalanx, or of organising a Local Phalanx of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we would suggest that they subscribe for *The Integral Co-operator*, an exponent of the principles of Integral Co-operation, and a journal devoted to the interests of every phase of co-operative endeavour. Every subscriber to *The Integral Co-operator* will be enrolled, without

additional fees, as a member of "The Co-operative Brotherhood," an organisation engaged in making a scientific study of Co-operation, with a view of thereby benefitting its members, as well as the rest of the human race.

The members of the Co-operative Commonwealth are also members of the Co-operative Brotherhood, and propose to aid their fellow members of the Brotherhood, to the limit of their desires, in comprehending and realising the grand possibilities of equitable co-operation. The General Officers of the Co-operative Commonwealth are *ex officio* the officers of the Co-operative Brotherhood.

As the membership of the Brotherhood increases, means will be co-operatively devised whereby valuable aid may be rendered to its members. If you desire to become identified with the purest, grandest move that has attracted the attention of thinking minds for centuries, enroll yourself without delay in the truly great cause, and prepare to march in the triumph of the Industrial Armies.

This is our life-work, and to it we have pledged all we have and are.

We will be pleased to receive any and all criticisms and suggestions prompted by a love for the cause, and will gladly correspond with all true co-operators who favour our plan.

As we are neither capitalists nor speculators, our propaganda must be self-sustaining. Persons desiring answers to their letters should enclose five cents for postage and stationery. Copies of this propaganda are five cents each, and will be mailed to any person on receipt of the price. For further information, address—The Co-operative Commonwealth, Central Phalanx, Grass Valley, Nevada Co., Cal., U.S.A.

[The above letter has been printed to provoke discussion, first of all on the advisability of such attempts as that it deals with, and secondly upon the merits and demerits of the particular plan which it sets forth. For the present we withhold editorial comment further than saying, that in our opinion *a priori* plan of such complexity must necessarily result in a disastrous failure.—Ed.]

TRAMWAY SERVANTS' GRIEVANCES.

In a letter to the editor of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, a "Checker" says that he "can say from experience that there is not a more downtrodden and crushed class of men than these." "I have been," he continues, "a servant of the company for some considerable time, and must say that I have felt disgusted at times with the orders I have received as to the treatment of my fellow working-man. When I first entered the service of the company as a 'checker' my instructions were to treat no man in the service, either guard or driver, as being honest, but to report everything that might be irregular, and to look upon nothing as a mistake. After I had been in the service a little while I found that it was very easy for a guard to make a mistake, particularly a new guard, which a checker could easily set right, and so put the guard out of a muddle, which I often do. For instance, a guard may in confusion use the reverse end of his tickets, after which a checker jumps on and finds that he has so many tickets in excess, which number he takes from the guard after they have been punched. He is then reported for having a quantity of tickets in his possession after having all his fares taken, besides losing the amount of money represented by those tickets. I am sorry to say that there are only too many checkers ready to avail themselves of cases of this kind, and follow up new guards for the purpose of tripping them up. I would ask if this is justice either to the company or servants? I for one would never stoop to this dirty work." In consequence, the number of his reports against the men have been lower than those of many other checkers, and for this he has been severely called to account.

Some time since he was summoned down to headquarters, and there told that: "I had not been sending in sufficient reports against the guards, and when I explained that I had sent in all reports of legitimate cases of neglect, etc., I was told that it was not for me to decide as to what was a mistake or not with a guard, and that I must in future send in more reports. A colleague of mine was taken down to the office not long since to explain the reason that he gave a familiar nod to one of the drivers as he passed along the road. In fact, if a checker is known to pass a friendly word to a guard or driver, it is immediately construed into conspiracy."

"I assure you," he goes on to say, "that a guard's berth is no sinecure, what with looking after his harness, his tickets, way bill, then, as in some cases, punching each ticket as many times as there are pence in the fares he receives, and watching for both passengers and the checker, he is kept busy, particularly when fresh at the work. . . . The men have formed themselves into a society of their own, and so soon as it began to operate the company suddenly thought that it would be a good thing for the men if they started another, which they have done, and their chief superintendent is daily amongst the men inducing them to join. The reason for this, I think, is obvious. I would conclude by urging every man to join the union they have formed amongst themselves, and I avail myself of every opportunity of urging them to do so, for I think that the Liverpool tramway men should now be on a par with those of Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, etc."

The September *Statesman* (*Statesman* Pub. Co., Chicago) opens with a readable article on Danton and Camille Desmoulins, by Brown Forester. Assessment Life Insurance is attacked by Miss M. Dawson. This is one of a series of articles to cover every phase of the insurance question, and will be answered in the October number by Gen. W. F. Singleton. Henry George comes in for adverse criticism at the hands of Judge Fontaine T. Fox, of Louisville. The editorials discuss the Enforced Sunday Labour question and the Farmers' Alliance.

THE PROPAGANDA IN EAST LONDON.—The report of last week was received too late for insertion. All comrades who assisted at the benefit concert accept thanks on behalf of the branch. It has added considerably to the funds. A good members' meeting on Wednesday; transacted important business re banner and platform. On Saturday a splendid meeting held on the Waste, comrades Reynolds, Davis, and Cores speaking to a most sympathetic meeting; 21 *Commonweal* sold. A short meeting held at Union Street Sunday morning, opened by Such and continued by Turner, till compelled to close on account of the rain. Fair sale of *Commonweal*. Most of our comrades assisted at the tailors' strike demonstration in Hyde Park in the afternoon.—J. T.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

The French elections ended in a victory of the present ruling clique of Opportunist "Republicans" of the Ferry type. Those Social Democrats who took part in them played the worst possible rôle: partly they were hangers-on to the Governmental, and partly to the Boulangist parties. So on one side Boulangist "Blanquists" like Granger, and on the other side Governmental "Possibilists" like Joffrin were elected, the latter by the annulling of Boulanger's election, as the Government is, of course, less afraid of a "revolutionary Socialist" in Parliament than it is of a reactionary like Boulanger. This shows that the Government is at any rate right in one thing, namely, in considering the existence of a few Social Democrats in Parliament as perfectly harmless and of no danger to it. The Possibilists scored about 44,000 votes. The Marxists chose to stand by themselves, and had no more success in consequence of this than the few independent Blanquists had. In those electoral districts where second ballots take place, we see the Possibilists urge upon their electors to vote for the Republicans; here and there where a Possibilist heads the vote the Republicans will vote for them; in short, a perfect harmony between bourgeois and proletarians prevails, or is at any rate advocated by the official leaders of the parties. What a humbug then is the supposed creation of class-feeling and intelligence of Socialism during election time which we are so much told of!

A new paper, *Le Proletaire du Nord*, is published at Lille and Roubaix.

NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.

The early history of the Rotterdam dockers' strike, on which the daily papers report more fully, is as follows: On September 18, some hundreds of dock labourers held a meeting, and, after being addressed by the Socialist Helsingden, elected a committee which drew up a list of demands. This was adopted at a large meeting on Friday, September 20, and the demands having been rejected by the employers, it was resolved on September 25 to begin the strike the next day, Thursday, September 26. At the meeting of September 25, it was stated that the strike movement originated with the workers themselves, and that they asked the Socialists to help them in their struggle. If the capitalist papers now publish reports to the effect that the strikers disavow any connection with Socialists, we know that these reports come from Holland, a country in which the police is used to hire people who are made drunk to attack and assault Socialists, which happened just two years ago in Rotterdam, in Leyden, and Amsterdam. They also like to fire on the people, and tried last week to repeat the butcheries of Amsterdam in 1886. It is already stated, even in the bourgeois papers, that on Friday, September 27, the police assaulted the people first.

We learn from the *Werker* that last week a union of the dock labourers of Antwerp was founded, but the local Socialists dissuade them from taking part in the present strike movement.

One of the editors of the Social Democratic daily paper of Ghent, Procureur, was sent by the Belgian party to the Argentine Republic to study the emigration fraud. He has just returned, and besides his many letters to the Belgian papers during his travels he is going to publish a pamphlet on the subject.

* *

SWEDEN.

The not abundantly rich socialistic literature of Sweden has just got a valuable addition. It is a scientific pamphlet, *Socialismens Hörnsten* (The Corner-stone of Socialism), by the imprisoned editor of *Arbetet*, Axel Danielsson. It is cleverly written, full of excellent remarks, rich in well chosen quotations, and to every ignorant reader, be he bourgeois or worker, it must be a revelation—as is necessarily the case with every truly historical and logical explanation of the existing productive system. But it strikes me that Danielsson—like most educated Swedish Socialists—greatly overrates Karl Marx's importance for the true science of political economy. I have heard orthodox admirers of Marx among our comrades in Berlin, who do not regard Marx's *theory of value* as so well proved and so important as our excellent Swedish comrade. Of course, the truth must lie on the side of Marx (and not on the side of his bourgeois antagonists, who are mostly mere idiots and sycophants)—but is Marx's theory the whole truth? Is there not for modern Socialists something suspicious in the close relationship of Marx's theory to the theories of so narrow bourgeois and in their whole line of thought, so non-evolutionistic (*i.e.*, *metaphysical*) thinkers as Adam Smith and Ricardo?

DENMARK.

The quarrel between the Danish papers, *Social Demokraten* and *Arbeideren*, continues—and it is well. For the sake of a healthy evolution of Socialism in Denmark, an opposition in the spirit of *Arbeideren* is undoubtedly necessary. The last great event in the battle (in which *Social Demokraten* defends political tactics, that very closely resemble compromise with the liberal bourgeoisie) is that our German comrade Bebel has written a letter to *Arbeideren*, in which he repudiates every insinuation that German Socialists (an authority out of which *Social Demokraten* has made much capital!) compromise with bourgeois parties. German Socialists always act as an independent political party, Bebel says (and *Arbeideren* states that the Danish party does not). They have sometimes, when they in the second poll (*Stichwahl*) could only choose between a conservative and a liberal or radical candidate, given their votes to secure the election of the least objectionable of the two. But this tactic has been condemned by the Congress of St. Gallen.

A comrade who wants that the Socialists should carefully analyse the value of political action, and always make propaganda against its anti-Socialistic sides, will certainly with great interest follow the struggle in which comrade Trier (of *Arbeideren*) has so ably engaged. STN.

SOCIALISM IN LEEDS.—We are working hard. On Sunday morning, Sept. 22, we held a meeting and collected 9s. 3d. for the proposed agitation amongst the tailoresses. In the afternoon W. Thorne, of London, paid us a visit, to help us organise the gas-workers, and at a meeting at which Thorne, Paylor, Maguire, Sweeney, and Hill spoke, a collection of £1 5s. 4d. was made. In the evening another meeting of gas-workers was held in our club-room. On account of ill-health, Corkwell has been compelled to give up his post as secretary to the Yorkshire Socialist Federation, and T. Paylor, of 11 Sheldon Street, Holbeck, Leeds, has been appointed, to whom address all communications.—T. P.



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

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.

"STATESMAN" PUBLISHING CO. (Chicago).—Your circular "For the Literary Editor" subjected us to a fine of 6d. by being insufficiently stamped.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNITIES.—We shall be glad to receive letters from other communities similar to that published in our last two numbers. If they gave more facts and less principles it would be an advantage.

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<p>ENGLAND</p> <p>Brotherhood Church Reformer Die Autonomie Justice Labour Elector Labour Tribune London—Freie Presse Railway Review Sozial Demokrat Seafaring Worker's Friend</p> <p>NEW SOUTH WALES</p> <p>Hamilton—Radical Sydney—Australian Standard</p> <p>INDIA</p> <p>Bankipore—Behar Herald</p> <p>UNITED STATES</p> <p>New York—Der Sozialist Freiheit Volkzeitung Twentieth Century Workmen's Advocate</p>	<p>Boston—Woman's Journal Investigator Buffalo—Arbeiter-Zeitung Chicago—Knights of Labor Detroit—Der Arme Teufel San Francisco Arbeiter-Zeitung S. F.—Coast Seamen's Journal St Louis—Anarchist Philadelphia—United Labour Ybor City (Fla.)—Revista</p> <p>FRANCE</p> <p>Paris—Le Parti Ouvrier (daily) Le Proletariat La Revolte Lille—Le Cri du Travailleur</p> <p>HOLLAND</p> <p>Hague—Recht voor Allen</p> <p>BELGIUM</p> <p>Antwerp—De Werker Ghent—Vooruit</p> <p>SWITZERLAND</p> <p>Bulletin Continental</p>	<p>ITALY</p> <p>Milan—Il Fascio Operaio Rome—L'Emancipazione</p> <p>SPAIN</p> <p>Barcelona—Revolucion Social</p> <p>PORTUGAL</p> <p>Porto—A Revolucao Social</p> <p>GERMANY</p> <p>Berlin—Volks Tribune</p> <p>AUSTRIA</p> <p>Vienna—Arbeiter-Zeitung Brunn—Volksfreund</p> <p>DENMARK</p> <p>Copenhagen—Arbejderen Social-Demokraten</p> <p>SWEDEN</p> <p>Goteborg—Folkets Rost Malmo—Arbetet Stockholm—Social-Demokraten</p> <p>WEST INDIES</p> <p>Cuba—El Productor</p> <p>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC</p> <p>Buenos Aytes—Vorwarts</p>
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NOTES ON NEWS.

In the current number of *Unity* there is a reply to our "assault" of September 21 upon it and the societies which it represents, that requires more extended comment than can be made within the limits of a note, and I will try to deal with it in our next number. But I may say at once that what we Socialists object to in friendly societies, trade unions, and other combinations for mutual benefit, is not their carrying out the special—and for the most part laudable—objects for which they are organised, but the tendency to sit still in selfish isolation and twiddle complacent thumbs when those special and partial ends have been realised. They are too much content with all members; we think of all men.

This is taken from the *Star* of the 25th: "Mark Barnett, of Corsham, was charged before the Chippenham magistrates with cruelly illtreating his wife, who swore that he came home at one o'clock in the morning, threatened to cut her throat, tore the hair off her head in handfuls, knocked her down, knelt on her, and kicked her, the evidence of which she showed to the police inspector when she complained the following day. This treatment she swore she had been subjected to for the past five years. The magistrates declared themselves satisfied that an assault had been committed, which they did

not consider an isolated one. They therefore considered it necessary to fine the prisoner 1s. 6d., with costs, and grant a judicial separation. One of these lights was a parson, Rev. J. J. Daniell."

From the same paper the same day comes this also: "This morning John Russell, farmer, of Offchurch, was charged on remand before the magistrates at Leamington with having unlawfully killed Edward Brooks, whom he found with others poaching. The coroner's jury found a verdict of *justifiable homicide*. The solicitor who now appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Treasury said that department was unaware of the verdict of the jury, and he expected to receive instructions to withdraw from the case. Russell was again remanded, bail being allowed."

Is there any comment needed on these two cuttings? Do they not speak, when put near together and so contrasted, more forcibly than any pen could do, of the hideous inversion of all that is human brought about by the present system?

An Indian journalist has written the following letter to the English press: "Sir Lepel Griffin in his recent lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute described the Maharaja of Kashmere, who has been deposed, as a 'drunken debauchee' and 'a man of the vilest passions.' I am a subject of the good Maharaja who is, I am greatly pained to find, so grossly libelled by a high Indian functionary like Sir Lepel. Far from the statement of Sir Lepel Griffin being true, the Maharaja is, as everybody in India knows, a rigid Hindu, very devout and pious, and he never touched a drop of wine in all his life. He abhors sensuality. He is kind, affectionate, generous, and forgiving, and not at all the monster he has been depicted by those who are trying to justify his violent deposition from the throne."

Does this need any explanation or comment, any more than the items which go before it? When covetous eyes are being cast upon the land of "uncivilised" folk, whom the benevolent Englishman would like to bring beneath the mild and blessed sway of law-'n'-order, it is always easy to prove somebody in the wrong, and that England's intervention is imperatively needed in the interests of humanity and mercy and half the calendar of virtues.

Mr. G. R. Sims, in the *Referee* this week, remarks upon the fact that "We are to be treated this winter to a series of sensational strikes. When the postmen, the railwaymen, the tram-car men, the omnibus men, the cabmen, and the bakers are all "out," the correspondence on the great question of 'Is life worth living?' will be doubly interesting."

Then follows this very significant sentence: "*It only wants perfect organisation to place the metropolis absolutely at the mercy of the working classes.*" We ask the working classes to remember this important truth which Mr. Sims's brilliant intellect has so promptly grasped, and set about getting that perfect organisation which will place London at their mercy. They will not then need to go to Parliament to redress their grievances.

It is to be regretted that from time to time writers in the democratic newspaper, *Reynolds*, should descend from the high pedestal of international solidarity of the working-classes, which the paper is supposed to champion, in order to add to the inordinate anti-foreign-Jewish feeling so often displayed by the ignorant English workman.

In "Stories for the People," on Sunday, September 22nd, we have an unworthy revival of this mania, a disease, it appears, which has overtaken many otherwise good men on the staff of *Reynolds*.

In this case the writer is just a wee bit inconsistent; a failing, I have noticed, most peculiar to gentlemen whose calibre is tainted and narrowed by national and creed hatred. Jewesses are here especially condemned for wearing "ribbons of all hues in and out of the rainbow," while their "breadth of body" is equally offensive. The male Jews, on the other hand, we are told, "is not fond of bodily labour," hence his liking "for the lazy life of tailoring, cigarette making, fur dressing, stick making, and so forth." The "so forth" comprising such idle occupations as boot finishing, which is a good type of other equally idle occupations in which they engage. The inconsistency I have just noticed as peculiar to writers of this character comes out quite plainly.

In the letter to "the Social Democracy," Professor Jevons is quoted to prove the originality of the "English blackguard," the writer agreeing that this individual is alone in the wide, wide world in his depravity. "If a factory girl or housemaid dress tidily, Mrs. Grundy at once shakes her stupid head and talks of 'love of finery,'" is another choice passage approvingly quoted from Jevons.

But then our writer may very logically contend that when he approves of the dress and ribbons of the factory girl, he was referring to an Englishwoman, not a foreigner. Of course this makes all the difference! However, wonders never cease. One can decide, it appears, in favour of international solidarity of the working classes without being an international Socialist.

IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A FEW words with regard to this country may be of interest to the readers of the *Commonweal*.

On the 14th of July last the anniversary of the Bastille was celebrated in almost every town of importance in the Republic. The Socialists of Buenos Ayres sent round a circular on the occasion. I have not a copy of it by me, or I would send it to you, but the following extract from it, which I cull from a newspaper, is very appropriate to the condition of affairs actually existing in this new "El Dorado":

"The native race has almost entirely disappeared, and the white man has become the owner of the land. Thousands upon thousands of acres of land have been presented by Government to their favorites, or sold at a trilling price. What now remains of the enormous territory and that incalculable wealth for the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who come to us from the Old World? Nothing but the sale or letting of small patches at impossible or absurd prices, so that the working-man has no hope to raise himself above the position of a permanent wage-earner; and while the labourers are in this sad plight, Government stimulates immigration by artificial means and at the expense of the people. For what purpose? Simply to raise still higher the fictitious price of land, and to increase the fortunes of the rich, without any regard to the sad lot of the thousands of immigrants who come to be the victims of the most unbridled and inhuman speculation. The same thing occurs in the city as in the camp. The rents in the city are exorbitant in consequence of the artificial immigration. But this is not all, for then the Government comes to suck the proletariat by the imposition of innumerable taxes."

The *Southern Cross*, the clerical organ in this country, in commenting on the above, completely endorses it, but, as might be expected, warns its readers that "the evil is certainly not to be remedied by Socialism and Anarchy!"

The greatest evil in this country is the money. Gold is at a premium, and the money of the Republic (a paper currency) depreciated and at a discount. When I came to this country, in the latter end of May last, the premium on gold was 150 per cent.; it is now, at the date of writing, at 185! The paper dollar is now worth very little more than 50 cents. As the premium on gold rises, the prices of food and all the necessaries of existence rise also. This presses very severely on the workers, who are all paid in paper money. So much is this so, that it is almost impossible for any working-man with a family to exist. The people who alone make fortunes in this country are the great English and European capitalists, who have contracts with the Government and who get paid in gold, but pay the workers in paper, so that each time the premium on the precious metal rises the amount of the wages they have to pay their wage-slaves decreases. Any worker who comes out here with the object of bettering his position in life makes a huge mistake, as he actually receives less wages than at home and has to pay most exorbitant prices for everything he needs. The purchasing power of a dollar here is not as much as that of a shilling in England. The Argentine Republic is like Egypt, in the hands of usurers and bondholders who must have their pound of flesh. Here the two first necessities of life, bread and meat, are heavily taxed. One does not expect to find virtue in any Government, but that of this country is most shamefully corrupt, and has brought it to the verge of bankruptcy.

In consequence of this state of affairs numerous strikes are taking place. There are several thousand carpenters, stevedores, sailors, stokers, etc., on strike at the Boca, in Buenos Ayres, and some 2,000 labourers on the port works in the Riachuelo. "The stevedores, sailors, and stokers on strike at the Boca," says the *Southern Cross* of August 9th, "as yet show no sign of yielding. The employés of the Mihanovich Steam Tug Company have returned to work at increased wages, but 350 carpenters employed on the port works left their posts yesterday and joined the strike. An attempt made at arbitration came to nothing, the employers offering 30 dollars to 32 dollars, whilst the men are divided, some demanding to be paid in gold, others asking an increase to 35 dollars or 40 dollars. As yet there have been no disturbances, but the authorities have taken precautions in case of an outbreak." The *Southern Cross* also says: "Some 2,000 labourers on the port works in the Riachuelo went on strike last week for an increase of wages. Their salary was only 24 dollars per month, which in these times is certainly starvation wages." The Buenos Ayres *Estandard* has a leader on the strikes. After remarking that what with gold premium at 75 per cent. and the consequent increased cost of living, the strike for higher wages is not surprising, the writer adds that "the immigrant who comes to this country expects to better his condition, and, though that improvement may take place in the colonies of Santa Fe, in the rural districts of this province, and in the distant territories near the frontiers, it may fairly be doubted that the new-comer is any better off in the capital of this republic than in the slums of Naples."

Smouldering disaffection is the order of the day all over the Republic, and if only the workers could be organised there would be a crash. The stream of population still pours in. During the month of July, 16,569 immigrants arrived in Buenos Ayres, of whom 13,060 were brought in foreign steamers. Of these 6,483 were men, 3,135 women, and 3,432 children. Since January 1st, 157,681 immigrants have arrived.

The paper dollar of the neighbouring Republic of Chili is also depreciated considerably, but there are signs of improvement. In the Republic of Uruguay the money is at par. The language in almost every part of South America is as you are aware Spanish. I will write you again soon.—With greeting to all comrades, fraternally yours,

SAMUEL HAYES.

Mendoza, Argentine Republic, August 22, 1889.

ANOTHER NOTE FROM THE ARGENTINE.—Writing to comrade Kitz, comrade F. H. James, a member of the North London Branch, now in Buenos Ayres, says:—"If any of the members who are mechanics think of coming out here, tell them it is a great mistake to do so, they are far better off at home. I know several who have gone back just lately, thoroughly disgusted with the place. The fact is that Italians, French, and Spanish come here by the thousand every other day, and as they, by the mode of life to which they have been accustomed, can live at less than half the expense of the average Englishman, they are willing to work at a rate which he would starve at. Added to this there is an utter absence of the most simple comforts, a most disheartening lack of sympathy on the part of English people who have been here a little time, and a language entirely different to their own. The climate, however, is grand, quite equal I should imagine to some of the most favoured spots in the old world. Socialism is steadily making its way here, and indeed, for such a young country it is surprising the advances it has made and is still making. Only a day or two ago I read a terrible article in the leading English paper here, warning the

government that unless they took speedy measures to repress it by instituting better laws, there would soon be a revolution; for the working-classes were groaning under the oppression of innumerable taxes on all sorts of food and necessaries to their existence. The police have found out that Socialists have been at the bottom of the recent successful strikes, and that the workers are quickly adopting Socialist views; so we may look forward to a system of police surveillance such as exists on the Continent of Europe. I feel confident, however, that nothing can stop the onward march of the Cause, and I believe that the workers of this country will take a very prominent part in bringing about that new order for which we all work and live."

THE MARCH OF THE STRIKERS.

Tune—"Drink Up, Boys!"

WORKMEN, down with your tools,
Throw them to the ground,
Workmen, ye are not fools,
In your ranks men may be found;
Take ye the rifle now,
And drop the saw and plane,
The rich man soon shall bow,
And Freedom be our gain.

Chorus—Shout hurrah! the Revolution comes,
Its thunder of the cannon, and the
rumble of the drums;
Shout hurrah! the tyrants all shall flee,
And the people live together, all in love
and liberty!

Storm through the streets in fury,
Low in the dust shall tyrants be,
We seek not gold or glory,
But yet we will be free;
Pile up the barricade,
Death to all tyranny,
See the red flag bold displayed,
Upon its crest shall be.

Chorus—Shout hurrah! etc.

Policemen! our own flesh and blood,
The people are one with you;
Soldiers! slaughter is not good
Of your kin and loved ones too;
Down, down with rifle and sabre,
And clasp our hands with glee!
Ye are one with the sons of labour—
The people shall yet be free!

Chorus—Shout hurrah! etc.

On! on! to the mansions high,
Ye people who live in slums!
We will have freedom or we'll die—
The revolution comes!
The rich man cowers in fear;
Let him loud for mercy pray,
The people answer, Freedom's near,
And you shall live and say—

Chorus—Shout hurrah! etc.

D. J. NICOLL.

THE LABOUR REVOLT.

THE demonstration of the tailors on Sunday was a great success. The poor wretches who slave in sweating fever dens of the East-end turned out in strong force, and the middle and upper classes of the West-end were startled at seeing a procession of the miserable men, with wan hunger-stricken faces, marching through the richest streets of the wealthiest city in the world. The police had taken especial precautions; not only was there an abundant supply of police on foot, but the procession was further honoured by a strong escort of mounted men. Probably a small red flag carried at the end of the procession, and the announcement that several "extreme" Socialists were to speak at the demonstration, had something to do with this. Some labour leaders seem very much afraid of Socialists and the red flag, and some workmen appear to share their fears. They dread that the presence of these wicked people, with their revolutionary standard may "compromise" them. It is not generally known that the most successful attempt of the London workers to improve their condition was headed entirely by avowed Socialists. I need scarcely say I allude to the strike of the printers' labourers. These men have gained advances of 5s., 6s., and 7s.; and although their leaders were avowed Socialists, yet the men do not appear so dissatisfied with the result of their agitation as many of the dockers do. This proves at least that Socialist speakers do not injure a labour agitation.

We are glad to see that the tailors are not afraid of Socialists, nor even of the red flag, which floated from their principal platform while the speeches were delivered. In Regent Street the procession was joined by West-end tailors. The contrast between the physique of these stalwart trade unionists, who marched in most admirable time, and the poor wretches from the East-end, was most striking. A comical incident occurred as we entered the Park. A body of burly policemen stood by the Park gates; a witty London *gamin* who was in the procession called out to them, "I say, you won't get no clothes now!"

There were at least ten thousand people round the three platforms in the Park. They were addressed by Hunter Watts, Lewis Lyons, and Hicks (S.D.F.), Macdonald, and O'Connor (Amalgamated Tailors), J. Turner, D. J. Nicoll, and S. Mainwaring (S.L.), A. Borgia (Patriotic Club), and Tom Mann (Labour Electoral Association). A resolution was carried unanimously pledging the meeting to support the tailors in their struggle.

The postmen held a large and most enthusiastic meeting on Clerkenwell

Green at 8 p.m. The spirit of the men is excellent. The speakers were Michael Henry, Tom Thorne, W. A. Chambers, A. K. Donald, Tom Dredge, and others. The Union increases in numbers daily, and the men are determined to "come out" if they do not get their demands.

1,500 indiarubber-workers at Messrs. Silver's works at Silvertown are still out for increase of wage from 4½d. to 6d. an hour. The Gas-stokers' Union are supporting them, and have generously voted them a contribution of £250.

The Bakers' Union is also thriving, and there is no doubt that the men will strike on the 9th November if their demands are not conceded.

The Strike at Thornycrofts.

Thornycroft's men are still out, though the firm has offered a further compromise. On Sunday afternoon a large meeting was held on Acton Green, addressed by John Williams, and Tochatti and Lyne, S.L. Mrs. Tochatti opened the meeting with the revolutionary song, "When the Loafers are Somewhere Down Below." The men hold out firmly, but the masters show signs of yielding, and victory is certain in the near future.

The British Association and the Workers.

It is now very different to what it was a few years back, when only a few despised Socialists dared to discuss the great Condition of the People question. The fight for free speech, West-end riots, battles in Trafalgar Square, great strikes in the East-end, have awakened even the most callous of the middle-classes to the fact that we have immense suffering in our midst. Social questions are coming to the front; and the British Association, together with other scientists, clergymen, and all the other pretentious nobodies whose importance exists only in their own imaginations, are busy discussing the new phenomena which threaten their existence as privileged idlers. Several important social questions were discussed by the British Association, among them being the housing of the poor, the industrial relations, the difficulties of arbitration, the relations between wages and the economic product, and the social industries in their social and pathological aspect. According to the opinion of the workman contributor to the *Labour Tribune*, these good people's discourses upon these varied subjects were very useful in displaying their ignorance of the matters in question. There were at least some workmen in the audience who could have given them some very authentic information, gathered from bitter experience, and not culled from blue-books and other sources of "official" information, upon the housing of the poor, industrial relations, and the relation between wages and the remainder of the economic product, etc. The gentleman who spoke upon the housing of the poor gave some very startling figures, which we fear, however, are not likely to bring forth any startling action on the part of either spectacled savants or smooth-tongued politicians. Here are some of the figures relating to Glasgow and London: One-fourth of the inhabitants live in single apartments, nearly 70 per cent. in houses of one and two rooms, often with lodgers. The death-rate in such one and two roomed houses is 24.74 per thousand, in three and four roomed houses 19.45, in houses of five rooms and upwards 11.23. In dealing with this subject he stated a number of reasons why this poor accommodation existed, the cost of ground rendering it inevitable that many such houses should be erected in a limited space. Here is a delightful state of things in a Christian country in the enlightened nineteenth century! The poor wretches who live in single apartments are cheated out of more than half their lives as compared with even the respectable citizen and lower middle-class man. Is it not time something was done? High rents and low wages—these are the causes why the poor are thus foully and treacherously murdered beneath the poison-tree of middle-class greed and avarice. The people have struck and are striking against the low wages, is it not time that they had a turn at the high rents? Will the men of the district of St. George's—the St. Antoine of London—lead the way in this battle, as they have done in the past conflict?

English Waiters on the Wrong Track.

A meeting was held in Hyde Park last Sunday afternoon by a newly formed body calling itself the "English Hotel and Restaurant Servants' Association." Speeches were made by waiters and others exposing the scandalously low rates of wages paid to hotel and restaurant servants, and the fines for the breakage of glasses, etc., which they are forced to pay out of their already small wages, one speaker saying that after deductions had been made on various pretexts he had found himself possessed of as low as 5s. 6d. as a week's wage. But instead of recognising that the shareholders of Spiers and Pond (a firm in question), and of other companies and hotel proprietors generally were the gainers from their low wages and long hours of work, and speaking accordingly, they made a bitter and foolish tirade against their Continental fellow-workers, expressing their determination to deny them admittance to their organisation, and even refused a hearing to comrade J. Turner. Eventually, on the formal closing of their meeting, a Scotch friend got a hearing to plead for internationalism and fair play; Doughty (of the anti-Coercion Committee) and George Cores (of the S.L.) also spoke. The speakers pointed out to them the part Internationalism had played in the dockers strike, and the action of the East-end Jewish tailors who were demonstrating there that afternoon, contending that there were but two nations in the world, the rich idlers and the poor workers, and appealed to the waiters and waitresses to join hands with their fellow workers of all nationalities and fight the real foe—the capitalist sweater. The Italian waiters have had a strong organisation in London for a long time past, and are perfectly prepared to co-operate with their English fellow workers on terms of equality—a very fair proposal. Also these "English" waiters and waitresses should remember that there is a colony of English waiters in Paris who are received with open arms by the Parisian Waiters' Society. There is to be another meeting held in Hyde Park on Sunday next, at 3 p.m.

G. C.

STRIKE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Rebellion spreads; even the youngsters in the schools are turning out. A large number of the school children in the higher standards at Wilton and Trinity Board Schools, Hawick, have come out on strike, and marched in processional order between the two seminaries, denouncing the school discipline and calling names at the headmasters. The pupils state that they want shorter hours, fewer and easier lessons, and better teachers. Not a few were desirous of resuming their school work again in the course of the afternoon, but the spirit of revolt is strong; there are to be no blacklegs, and they were prevented from doing so.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1889.

6	Sun.	1642. Parliament raised army. 1822. Jaglin and Sauge guillotined at Thourar. 1842. Trial of Cheshire rioters, 1848. Revolt in Vienna. 1849. Louis Bathiany shot at Pesth.
7	Mon.	1831. Reform Bill rejected by the Lords. 1843. Proclamation of the Clontarf Repeal meeting.
8	Tues.	1866. House of Fearneough, a "rat" saw-grinder, blown up. 1887. Gweedore evictions.
9	Wed.	1793. Gorsas, a Girondin, guillotined; first Deputy who died thus. 1848. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and others, tried. 1856. N. Cabot died.
10	Thur.	1794. Kosciusko defeated. 1831. Nottingham Castle burnt by "rioters." 1837. Fourier died. 1842. Trial of Lancashire rioters. 1884. Trial of so-called "military conspiracy," almost all prisoners being military officers. Sentences: Stromberg and Bogachev, death; Ashenbrenner, Miss V. Tigner, L. Volkenstein, Pokhitonov, and two others, hard labour in Siberia.
11	Fri.	1797. Alison Duncan, Neil Redpath, and Robert Mitchell tried at Edinburgh for resisting the execution of the Militia Act. 1831. Reform riots in London. 1884. Explosion at Quebec: 14 Nihilists sentenced at St. Petersburg.
12	Sat.	1660. Major-General Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered. 1797. William Orr hung at Carrickfergus for high treason. 1819. Richard Carlile sentenced for publishing "Age of Reason." 1849. Trial of Petrashevsky and twenty comrades for propagating Socialist ideas and forming a secret society. Sentences: hard labour in Siberia, 10; prison, 2; enlisted as soldiers, 8; went mad, 1. 1857. First Social Science Congress opened at Birmingham. 1866. Flogging of Private Curry for Fenianism, Dublin. 1871. Fenian raid into Manitoba. 1879. Re-burial of the bones of the Martyrs of Liberty at Rome.

SOCIALISM IN SURREY.

On Wednesday 25th Reynolds went to Croydon, and visited several of the members of the old branch. There is a chance of reviving the old propaganda here. Pilliers thinks that he can get his trade society club-room for our meetings.

Thursday evening, 26th, Reynolds gave an address at the Mitcham clubhouse on "The Fallacies of Politics"; there was a good attendance and good discussion; several new members made.

On Sunday 29th we held two large meetings on Mitcham Fair Green. In the morning 500 attended; Kitz and Reynolds were the speakers. In the evening there was a fine demonstration, which Reynolds, Kitz, Mrs. Schack, and Cantwell addressed. We sold 63 *Commonweal*, and collected 12s. for propaganda. Good meeting at Streatham; two quires of *Commonweal* sold, and 2s. 6d. collected. The large sale of *Commonweal* and big collections show that we gain by helping them to get better pay and shorter hours. Several men have already enrolled themselves members of the labour union we are forming. Reynolds is secretary and Sheppard is treasurer, *pro tem.*—C. R.

ERRATUM.—In note referring to Glasgow Trades' Demonstration in last week's *Commonweal*, I inadvertently wrote "1,200 to 1,500" instead of 12,000 to 15,000 as the number of processionists.—J. B. G.

SOMERSET MINERS.—These brave men have now gained a complete victory. The miners held together, but the forces of the masters began to split. One master after another yielded to the demands of the men, and now they have all surrendered, and the men return triumphantly to their work.

San Francisco may be said to come near London for civilisation. The latest news is that it has one criminal for every twenty-three citizens, one saloon for every sixteen voters, 4,000 grog shops, 10,000 courtesans, and, of course, about 40,000 men of equally bad character.

The European despots are bent on suppressing Socialism by imprisoning and exporting the leaders. It is a case of piling more weight on the safety-valve, and some day when the inevitable explosion comes and blows them into the middle of a second edition, enlarged and improved, of the French Revolution, the crowned fools and their fool ministers will blame it on providence, or fate, or the innate depravity of man, or anything but their own mulish stupidity.—*Journal of United Labour.*

Speaking of the Hungarians in the coke regions the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The companies that have employed them to break the wages of other labourers will probably regret before they are through with them that they ever had anything to do with such dangerous tools." Whereupon the *Journal of United Labour* retorts: "Yes, it is not unlikely that the companies will understand what chickens coming home to roost means. But what shall we say of the men who have through their unholy greed reduced the 'standard of living among American working-men'—how familiar the old worn-out cant is, to be sure!—so far below the 'standard of the pauper labour of Europe' that even half-civilised Huns rebel rather than submit to it?"

DEPTFORD LIBERAL CLUB, Broadway, Deptford.—Sunday Oct. 6th, at 8.30, J. R. Macdonald, "Socialist Programme for London."
STAR RADICAL CLUB, 8 Mayall Road, Herne Hill.—Sunday October 6, at 8.30, Mr. Vaughan Nash, "Co-operation and Democracy."

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE LEAGUE, "Three Doves," Berwick St., Oxford St., W.—Sunday October 6th, at 8.45 p.m., Professor Lenie, "Freedom."

STREATHAM LIBERAL CLUB.—A Debate will take place on October 5th, on "Wages." Opener Mr. Saunders, L.C.C. Comrades, turn up strong.

CENTRAL FINSBURY RADICAL CLUB, 241 Goswell Rd., E.C.—Sunday Oct. 6, at 11.30 a.m., Sydney Olivier, "A Socialist Programme for London."

DUBLIN.—Progressist Club, 87 Marlboro' Street, on Saturday October 5th, at 8 p.m., J. O'Gorman will lecture on "Strikes—their Cause and Cure."

YE OLDE RED LION DEBATING FORUM, Plumtree Court, Shoe Lane.—On Tuesday October 8, at 8.30 p.m., F. Kitz, "A Short Retrospect of Socialism."

FRANK KELLY (late of Leeds, England, last heard of in New York).—Your sister, Bridget Kelly, Gray St. Mills, West Street, Leeds, is anxious to hear from you. American papers please copy.

THE SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

OFFICES: 13 FARRINGTON ROAD, E.C.

The Offices of the Socialist League will be open for the sale of Commonwealth and all other Socialist publications from 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day except Sunday.

Commonweals for 1888, handsomely bound in red, are now ready, price 5s.; per post, 5s. 6d. Branch Subscriptions Paid.—1888:—Oxford, to end of September.

1889:—Bradford and Hammersmith, to end of April. Norwich, Glasgow, Yarmouth, and Mitcham, to end of May. East London, and Clerkenwell, to end of June. Manchester, to end of July. North London, to end of August. Leicester, North Kensington, and St. Georges East, to end of September.

Propaganda Fund.—S. Mainwaring, 5d.; North Kensington, 2s. 6d.; R. Turner, 6d.; Streatham, 2s. 6d.; Mitcham, 3s.; and Leicester, 5s. Notice.—All letters on League business, except those intended for Editors of Commonwealth, to be addressed to me. No other person is authorised to sign any official communication. FRANK KITZ, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To those who have obtained copies of the Commonwealth through the propagandist work of our comrades, by free distribution in the streets and public conveyances, or by purchase at our outdoor stations, we ask if in agreement with our principles to help the sale of the Commonwealth by ordering it of their newsagents, and sending on to us the names of newsagents willing to sell it; and still better, as our outdoor work must shortly be reduced, by joining the local branches and helping on the work.

"COMMONWEAL" GUARANTEE FUND.

The following further sums have been received towards this fund:—Webb, 1s.; C. Saunders, 1s.; Kitz, 6d.; J. Turner, 6d.; R. Turner, 6d.; Rose, 6d.; B. W., 6d.; F. C. S. S., 1s.; Mrs. Schack, 6d.; Samuels, 6d.; J. B. G., 2s.; Nicoll, 6d.; and North Kensington, 2s. 6d.

REPORTS.

LONDON OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.—Chelsea—Good meeting held on Wednesday night on the Embankment; Reynolds and Mowbray spoke. Sunday morning a very good meeting was held at same place, when Smith and Samuels spoke to a very sympathetic audience; 28 Weal sold. Hoxton—On Thursday, Cores, Parker, and Davis spoke here to a very good audience; several new members joined and good sale of Weal. Mile End Waste—Reynolds, Leech, Cores, and Davis addressed a good meeting on Saturday; Commonwealth sold well.

Clerkenwell.—On Sunday evening, comrade Davis lectured on "Anarchist Socialism Defined and Defended"; lecture very interesting, and good discussion followed; 2s. 4d. collected. Banner Fund.—A fund has been started for obtaining a banner for above branch. Members of the branch are asked to send in their subscription for same however small. The following subscriptions have been received:—R. Turner, 10s.; W. H. Henry, 5s.; C. Seglie, 5s.; S. Presburg, 2s. 6d.; and C. C. Tilley, 2s. 6d. All subscriptions should be sent to S. Presburg, secretary.

North Kensington.—Good meeting held at Latimer Road; speakers were Lyne, jun., Lyne, sen., Tochatti, and Dean; Weals sold well. A good meeting at St. Ann's Road also; speakers were Maughan, Crouch, and Lyne, jun.; sale of Weals fair. We held a good meeting at one of the roads leading from Ladbroke Grove Road; speakers were Maughan, Crouch, and Dean. The members of the Colbourne Liberal Club who were present at the meeting, kindly asked us into their lecture room to open a discussion, and we accepted the invitation; we were re-inforced by comrade Davis and Tochatti. The subject chosen for discussion was "Strikes and the Events of the Week." The discussion, however, had more to do with the respective merits of Radicalism and Socialism; Davies, Maughan, and Lyne, jun. took part. At the close of the discussion we challenged them to debate "Radicalism v. Socialism."

Southwark.—On Sunday morning a good number of comrades, chiefly printers' labourers, gathered at Flat Iron Square; Cores and Holloway spoke (the latter making a very good maiden speech, being only a recent convert); fair sale of Weal, and several gave in their names towards forming a branch in this neighbourhood. We have not secured an indoor meeting-place yet, but expect to shortly.—G. E.

Streatham.—At the Fountain on Sunday C. Reynolds spoke on organisation of labour for Streatham, he being convinced in his own mind of the success of the movement by the ready response of the Mitcham labourers. Mr. Bootle also spoke. Good sale of Commonwealth—54 for the meeting and Branch—and 2s. 6d. propaganda. Good Branch meeting last Wednesday, at which officers were elected. The labour question will be taken up in a practical manner during the week in Streatham.

Glasgow.—The Branch is extending its propaganda. On Tuesday evening a meeting was held on Cathedral Square—Joe Burgoyne, Tim Burgoyne, and McKenzie (Edinburgh) being the speakers. On Sunday at 2 o'clock Glasier, Gilbert, and Downie spoke on Jail Square. At 5 o'clock Joe Burgoyne and Gilbert spoke at Paisley Road Toll. At 7 o'clock Gilbert lectured to the Secular Society, where his extreme views roused discussion. During the week comrade Leatham, of Aberdeen, visited Glasgow, and on Wednesday night met a number of members at a social gathering.

Edinburgh.—On 29th, usual meetings held on Meadows. Manchester.—A meeting was held at Middleton on Saturday night, when Barton and Bailie spoke. At Philips Park on Sunday morning our meeting was addressed by Bailie. In the afternoon Stockton, Barton, and Bailie spoke to an attentive meeting on Stevenson Square.

Norwich.—On Sunday afternoon a meeting was held in the Fishmarket, opened by comrade Swash, and followed by Mowbray (London), who delivered a stirring address, and gave an account of the recent strikes in London. Good audience, considering the weather; audience very attentive. In the evening Mowbray lectured in the Gordon Hall to a very fair audience, Lenneying in the chair. Mowbray spoke at some length, especially dealing with the Eight Hours Bill. At the conclusion several questions asked, and discussion followed; comrades W. Moore, Adams, Mills, and others took part. Mowbray replied at some length. 50 Commonwealth sold, and 8s. 9d. collected for propaganda.

Yarmouth.—On Wednesday night, at the Working Men's Club, Headley and Ruffold defended Socialism against capitalism, when one of our opponents gave Jay Gould credit for his excessive brain-power and cunning; but our comrades seemed to be too much for them. On Sunday we had comrade Thomas of Ipswich with us, but we could not hold any out-door meetings, owing to the inclemency of the weather, so we met at comrade Headley's in the afternoon, where we had an enjoyable hour or two in singing revolutionary songs, recitations, and discussing Socialism. 7 Commonwealth sold.—J. H.

Dublin.—At Progressist Club, 87 Marlboro' Street, Sept. 28th, A. Shields lectured on "Socialistic Experiments," describing the formation and growth of the various Communistic societies in the Old and New worlds. Hamilton, Wilson, Kavanagh, O'Gorman, King, and others, took part in the discussion.

Nottingham Socialist Club.—Meeting in Great Market on Sunday night, Rooke presiding. Proctor and Peacock spoke, the latter dealing with the cotton corner and the bread ring.—F.

LECTURE DIARY.

LONDON.

Battersea.—This Branch is now forming. All communications to E. Buteux, 20 Abercrombie Street, Battersea Park Road. Clerkenwell.—Hall of the Socialist League, 13 Farringdon Road, E.C. (1/2-minute from Farringdon Station, 1 minute from Holborn Viaduct). East London.—26 Cawley Road, Victoria Park. Hammersmith.—Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, W. Sunday Oct. 6, at 8 p.m., A Lecture. French Class, 8 to 9 every Friday evening. Merton.—3 Clare Villas, Merton Road. Mitcham.—"Lord Napier," Fair Green. Meets every Sunday at 12.30, to enroll members, etc. North Kensington.—Clarendon Coffee Tavern. Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. North London.—6 Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Rd. Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Southwark.—Secretary, George Evans, 56 Lucy Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Streatham.—Meets every Wednesday at the "Leigham Arms," Wellfield Road, at 8.30 p.m. Whitechapel and St. Georges in the East.—Branch meetings at International Club, 40 Berner Street, Commercial Road. J. Turner, organising secretary.

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen.—Organiser, J. Leatham, 7 Jamaica Street. Branch meets in Odd-fellows' Small Hall, Crooked Lane, on Monday evenings at 8. Singing practice at 46 Marischal Street on Thursdays at 8 p.m. Bradford.—Laycock's Temperance Hotel, Albion Court, Kirkgate. Meets every Tuesday at 7.30. Edinburgh.—In Moulders' Hall, on 6th, Bruce Glasier lectures on "Radicalism, Irish Nationalism, and Socialism." On 13th, W. Davidson, on "The Wage System." On Sundays, at 5, French Class. Business Meeting on Fridays. At 35 George IV. Bridge, Class for study of Lassalle's 'Capital and Labour,' on Tuesdays at 8.30. Glasgow.—Ram's Horn Hall, 122 Ingram Street. Branch meets on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock and Sundays at 7 o'clock. Halifax.—Socialists meet every Sunday at 6.30 p.m. at Helliwell's Temperance Hotel, Northgate. Leeds.—Clarendon Buildings, Victoria Road and Front Row. Open every evening. Business meeting Saturdays at 8 p.m. Leicester.—Hosiery Union Offices, 11a Millstone Lane. Fridays at 8 p.m. Manchester.—Working Men's Educational Club, 122 Corporation Street, corner of Hanover Street. Weekly meeting of members every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Secretary's address, 5 Llandaff Street, Harpurhey. Norwich.—Tuesday, at 8.30, Members' meeting. Hall open every evening from 8.30. Oxford.—Temperance Hall, 25 1/2 Pembroke Street. First Friday in every month, at 8.30 p.m. Walsall.—Lecture Room, back of Temperance Hall. Mondays at 8 p.m. Yarmouth.—Branch meets at comrade Headley's, near Co-operative Stores, every Tuesday evening. Elocution Class Friday at 8 p.m.

OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

SATURDAY 5.

8.30..... Battersea—opposite Christ ChurchReynolds
8.30..... Mile-end WasteCores

SUNDAY 6.

11 Latimer Road StationMaughan and Dean
11.30..... Chelsea—EmbankmentSamuels
11.30..... Kilburn—"Old Plough," Kilburn LaneMainwaring
11.30..... North Kensington—St. Ann's RoadLyne senr. and Lyne jun.
11.30..... Commercial Road—Union StreetMowbray
11.30..... Mitcham—Fair GreenReynolds
11.30..... Regent's ParkDavis
11.30..... Southwark—Flat Iron SquareBanfield, Parker, and Holloway
3.30..... Hyde Park—Marble ArchCores and Davis
3.30..... Victoria ParkMowbray
7 Chelsea—Town HallSamuels
7 Weltje Road, Ravenscourt ParkHammersmith Branch
7.30..... Mitcham—Fair GreenKitz and Reynolds
7.30..... Streatham—Fountain, High StreetReynolds
7.30..... Walham Green—back of ChurchHammersmith Branch

TUESDAY 8.

8 Walham Green—back of ChurchHammersmith Branch
8 Mile-end WasteMowbray

WEDNESDAY 9.

8.30..... Chelsea—EmbankmentSamuels

THURSDAY 10.

8.15..... Hoxton ChurchDavis

FRIDAY 11.

8 Bethnal Green—Gibraltar WalkDavis and Cores
8 Islington—Prebend StreetMowbray

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen.—Saturday: Castle Street, 7 p.m. Edinburgh.—Sunday: Queen's Park, at 3. Glasgow.—Sunday: Jail Square at 2 o'clock; Paisley Road at 5 o'clock. Leeds.—Sunday: Hunslet Moor, at 11 a.m.; Vicar's Croft, at 7 p.m. Leicester.—Sunday: Russell Square, at 11 a.m.; Humberstone Gate, at 8 p.m. Manchester.—Sunday: Philips Park Gates, at 11; Stevenson Square, at 3 p.m. Norwich.—Saturday: Haymarket, at 8. Sunday: Market Place, at 3 and 7. Diss (Denmark Green), at 11. Yarmouth.—Priory Plain, every Sunday at 11 and 3. Colman's Granary Quay, Sunday at 7. Bradwell, Sunday at 11.30. Belton, every Monday at 8.

CHELSEA S.D.F., Co-operative Lecture Hall, 312 Kings Road, Chelsea.—Sunday October 6th, at 8 p.m., Herbert Burrows, "Three Aspects of Socialism—Political, Social, and Moral."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Comrades desiring to assist in the formation of a South London Branch of the Socialist League are requested to communicate with Geo. Evans, 56 Lucy Road, Bermondsey, S.E., or care of the Secretary of the S. L., 13 Farringdon Road, or attend at the open-air meeting at Flat Iron Square on Sunday next at 11.30 a.m.

A CENTURY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.—Course of Lectures to be given by members of the Fabian Society, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, S.W., on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. October 4, William Clarke, "Early Radicalism." 18th, Frank Podmore, "Early Socialism." Nov. 1, Graham Wallas, "The Chartist Agitation." 15th, Hubert Bland, "The Protest of Literature and Sentiment." Dec. 6, Annie Besant, "The Trades Union Movement." 20th, G. Bernard Shaw, "The New Politics." Tickets of admission may be obtained from the Secretary, 180 Portadown Road, W.

WHERE TO GET THE 'COMMONWEAL.'

LONDON.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 13 FARRINGTON ROAD, E.C.

N.

Gea, 56 High-street, Islington
J. W. Miller, 76 Holloway-road
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Knox, 5 Mayes-terrace, Wood Green
Vale, Stamford Hill

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Meek, 132 Drummond-street

S. E.

Drew, 52 Friar-street, Blackfriars-road
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E.

Schweitzer, 43 Commercial-road
Kades, 219 Whitechapel-road
Kerby, 118
Hoinville, Triangle, Hackney
Ackland, 4 Bishops-road
Thoday, 443 Hackney-road
Daniels, near Shoreditch Church
Hammond, Goldsmith-row
King, 68 " "
Bouchard, 157A " "
Bevis, 4 Old Ford-road
Platt, Bonner-Street, Bethnal-green

E. C.

Cason, 64 Leonard-street
Fowler, 166 Old Street
Wilkins, Leather-lane
Twigg, Clerkenwell Green
Fox, 48 Penton-street
Forder, 28 Stonecutter-street
Simpson, 7 Red Lion Court
Reeves, 185 Fleet-street
Freethought Publishing Co., 63 Fleet-st.
Farrington, Fetter-lane
Brandon, Wine Office-court
Appleyard, Poppins-court
Hurlstone, 5 Bath-street

W.

O'Neill, 69 Farnhead-road, Harrow-road
Wilson, 620 Harrow-road, Queens-park
Hebard, 49 Endell-street
Gardner, 32 Lexington-street
Loffnagun, 17 Carnaby-street
Stocker, 30 Berwick-street
Bard, 20 Cleveland-street
Kates, 51 " "
Manly, 113 " "
Goodblood, Foley-street, Cleveland-street
Ascott, 59 Upper Marylebone-street
W. Cutting, 20 Gt. Marylebone-street
Haffenden, 3 Carburton-street
Hanstein, 51 Charlotte-street
Farley, 6 Charlotte-street
Hoffman, 13 Francis-street
Smith, 2A Chapel-street, Edgware-road.
Cooper, 7 Fouberts-place

W. C.

Anderson, 15 Grays Inn-road
Jones, 9 Little Queen-street
Varley, 24 High-street, St. Giles
Nye, Theobalds-road
Vernon, 40 Lams Conduit-street
Hanrahan, Little James-street
Shirley, 169 Kings Cross-road
Stubbs, 33 " "
Truelove, 256 High Holborn

And at all Branch Meeting-Places and Outdoor-Stations
of the Socialist League.

PROVINCES.

[First List.]

Bristol.

Little, 18 Narrow Wine-street

Bolton AND Little Bolton.

J. Atkinson, 8 St. Helens-road
D. Cordingley, 34 Bath-street, L. B.
T. Coulston, 114 Deansgate
W. B. Farrell, 12 Church Whf., L. B.
James Heap, 78 Blackburn-road
John Holt, 60 Higher Bridge-street
J. Pendlebury, 17 Blackburn-road
G. Winterburn, 65 Deansgate

Bury (Lancashire).

J. Barlow, Heap Bridge
T. Brooks, 42 Rochdale-road
J. Holden, 39 Princess-street
A. Veevers, 57 Bolton-road, Elton

Brighton.

Thacker, Oxford-street

Colchester.

F. Collison, 43 St. Botolph-street

Cork.

Guy and Co., 70 Patrick-street

Dublin.

Wheeler, North Earl-street
J. J. Lalor, North Earl-street

Edinburgh.

B. Given, 20 Bristo-street
Mrs. Wishart, 169 Dundee-street
J. Weir, Freethought Depot, 39 Rose-street

Grimsby.

W. A. Lee, 2 Central Market

Halifax.

A. Hargreaves, 6 Francis-street, Gibbet-lane
W. H. Hancot, 76 Freemans-street
Flanagan, Woolshops

Leeds.

Watson, Market-street
J. G. Fisher, 1 Coburg-terrace

Liverpool.

Stocker, 29 Vauxhall-road—Agent for Liverpool
Socialist Society, Vegetarian Restaurant, 1 Stanley-st.
Fraser, 54 Tithebarn-street
Travis, 87 Scotland-road
Sweetman, 319 " "
Callaghan, 313 " "
Newsagent, 267 " "
Tierney, 216 " "
McKeon, 8 Exchange-street
Newsagent, 73 Paradise-street
Seafaring, Trades Hall, Duke-street
Newsagent, 32 Duke-street
Newsagent, 86 Paradise-street
Newsagent, 63 Kirkdale-road
Malia, Cook-street

Leicester.

Crofts, 21 Willowbridge-street
Oldershaw, Granby-street
W. Smith, 202 Belgrave-gate
C. H. Merrick, 248 " "
Emery, " "
Newsagent, Chatham-street, corner of Granby-street
Crane, 23 Belgrave-gate
Holyoake, Secular Hall, Humberstone-gate
Wallace, Caxton House, Granby-street
J. Clarke, 19 Applegate-street

Manchester.

Ashcroft, Rutland-street, C.-on-M.
Ashworth, Loudon-road
Clarke, 652 Rochdale-road
Grant, 324 Rochdale-road
A. Heywood, 56 Oldham-road
D. Kelly, 82 Rochdale-road
S. Renshaw, 32 Oldham-road
Turnbull, 238 Rochdale-road
Usher, Downing-street
Walker, Gorton Brook, Gorton

Oldham.

News-stall, Covered Market

Plymouth.

Ley, Russell-street

Warrington.

A. Downes 1 Church-street

Yarmouth.

H. E. Howes, 67 George-street
C. Brightwell, Pier-place, Goleston
J. Headley, 48 Row, George-street

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

THE Socialist League advocates International Revolutionary Socialism. That is to say the destruction of the present class society, which consists of one class who live by owning property and therefore *need not work*, and of another that has no property and therefore *must work* in order that they may live to keep the idlers by their labour. Revolutionary Socialism insists that this system of society, which is the modern form of slavery, should be changed to a system of Society which would give every man an opportunity of doing useful work, and not allow any man to live without so doing, which work could not be useful unless it were done for the whole body of workers instead of for do-nothing individuals. The result of this would be that livelihood would not be precarious nor labour burdensome. Labour would be employed in co-operation, and the struggle of man with man for bare subsistence would be supplanted by harmonious combination for the production of common wealth and the exchange of mutual services without the waste of labour or material.

Every man's needs would be satisfied from this common stock, but no man would be allowed to own anything which he could not *use*, and which consequently he must *abuse* by employing it as an instrument for forcing others to labour for him unpaid. Thus the land, the capital, machinery, and means of transit would cease to be private property, since they can only be *used* by the combination of labour to produce wealth.

Thus men would be *free* because they would no longer be dependent on idle property-owners for subsistence; thus they would be *brothers*, for the cause of strife, the struggle for subsistence at other people's expense, would have come to an end. Thus they would be *equal*, for if all men were doing useful work no man's labour could be dispensed with. Thus the motto of Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality, which is but an empty boast in a society that upholds the monopoly of the means of production, would at last be realised.

This Revolutionary Socialism must be International. The change which would put an end to the struggle between man and man, would destroy it also between nation and nation. One harmonious system of federation throughout the whole of civilisation would take the place of the old destructive rivalries. There would be no great centres breeding race hatred and commercial jealousy, but people would manage their own affairs in communities not too large to prevent all citizens from taking a part in the administration necessary for the conduct of life, so that party politics would come to an end.

Thus, while we abide by the old motto

Liberty, Fraternity, Equality,

we say that the existence of private property destroys Equality, and therefore under it there can be neither Liberty nor Fraternity.

We add to the first motto then this other one—

**FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS
CAPACITY, TO EACH ACCORDING
TO HIS NEEDS.**

When this is realised there will be a genuine Society; until it is realised, Society is nothing but a band of robbers. We must add that this change can only be brought about by combination amongst the workers themselves, and must embrace the whole of Society. The new life cannot be *given* to the workers by a class higher than they, but must be *taken* by them by means of the abolition of classes and the reorganisation of Society.

COUNCIL OF THE SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

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*.