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[WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.]

A MEETING will be held at the West India Dock Gates on Sunday, Sept. 6th, at 11.30, to call on all workers to no longer starve in order to keep landlords in idle luxury, to Pay No Rent, and to help themselves to the wealth they have hitherto allowed the capitalists to rob them of.

"NO RENT" AND PILLAGE.

WE are face to face with a serious commercial crisis. Even the rich man's press is forced to admit it. The period of prosperity has passed; it is no longer possible to wring from the robbers of labour, by partial strikes, increased wages or shorter hours. The capitalist has fulfilled his oft-repeated threats: he has smashed the workers' unions, with the result that thousands of men, women, and children have not bread to eat, and the capitalist monster laughs in his cruel glee, because he imagines that he has crushed the workers for ever.

But has he done so? No! Let him learn that the labour agitation of the past few years was but the prelude to a more serious movement. Let the failures of the past teach the people that half measures are no use. We have "scotched the snake, not killed it," and so long as capitalists and capitalism exists, rises in wages gained by strikes will be merely transient, to be taken away directly the next depression in trade arrives. For the rich are not content with forcing down wages to their old standard, but will avenge themselves upon the men who have withstood their tyranny in the past. You must make an end of the Norwoods and Liveseys by utterly destroying the system of society which enables them to rob and murder the workers, and that can only be done by the people taking possession of all social wealth, and of all the means of producing wealth, by their own action.

But how is this tremendous task to be begun? Listen, and we will tell you. The first robber to attack is the landlord, who battens upon the misery, disease, and starvation of the poor. Thanks to the horrible fever-haunted hovels in which you are forced to dwell, the average age of the working-classes is only 29, while the capitalists and landlords, despite diseases produced by drunkenness, gluttony, and debauchery, live on an average to 55. And yet you are content to starve yourselves and your children to pay these monsters "rent" for these fever-dens, that they may squander the wealth produced by your labour in gluttonous feasts, on the gambling table, at the brothel, or in Cleveland Street. What do you pay them for? For murdering your children, who die at the rate of 30 in a hundred in these stinking holes, in the first year of their innocent lives, while among the rich only 8 per cent. die in the same time. Therefore for every rich man's child that dies, four perish among the poor, and most of them are murdered! Read the report of an inquest which appeared in the newspapers only recently, under the heading of "Pestilential Houses in the East End," and you will see how a little child was suffocated in a horrible den at 8, Knott Street, Mile End, and the doctor who had been called in, said: "That the atmosphere of the house was almost enough to suffocate anyone." And yet workmen are content to pay rent to the monsters who murder their children in these foul, unhealthy rookeries. Make slum-owning an unprofitable occupation, by refusing to pay rent any longer for these horrible dens. Next winter let "No Rent!" be the war cry that shall ring through the East End. Let people refuse universally to pay, and what can stand against them. The landlords may send their brokers! Well, hot water, brickbats, and pokers are excellent medicine for these gentlemen, as the Irish have proved. If the No Rent Campaign is general the police and bailiffs will be powerless. The landlords will have to send for the soldiers, and the recent mutinies among the Grenadiers and Coldstreams not to mention other regiments, shows how much they can depend upon them. The soldiers will not shoot the people, they are more likely to shoot the tyrants who rob and murder them. Pay No Rent, and give your children a good meat dinner next Sunday, if their stomachs are full they will be less likely to catch Diphtheria or Typhus

from the foul smells of the drains. We have ceased to believe that governments will help us since we saw the County Council giving £300,000 to the landlords of the Boundary Street Area, one of the worst slums in London. No, in future we must help ourselves. We can at least get a good dinner if we pay "no rent," and neither Parliament or the County Council is ever likely to give us that.

But there is another way to strike at the capitalist classes, and that is by helping ourselves to the wealth they have stolen from us. The dock directors and ship owners have turned thousands of workers out to starve, by introducing blacklegs to take their places, and yet their warehouses remain full of wealth of all kinds among a starving population!! Starving men wander up and down the streets of the City and West End with untold riches within reach of their hands, and yet lie down in the gutter to die of hunger. Last year 36 people perished of sheer starvation in London, the richest city in the world. Would it not have been better if they had helped themselves to some of the abundant riches which they saw on all sides of them. Don't die of hunger in the midst of plenty, starving workmen. Remember it required the sacking of West End shops to open the hearts of the rich on February 8th, 1886. After the West End had been sacked they gave £100,000 to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the unemployed. Already some brave men are beginning to help themselves, and it won't be long before thousands of workers follow their example. What can the rich do? send you to prison. Well, at least they will feed you there, you will not die of hunger in prison. These are the first steps in the Social Revolution, which will be completed when the workers take possession, not only of all wealth in the shops and warehouses, but seize on the land, mines, factories, and railways, with all the means of production, distribution, and exchange. Then we shall live as free men, with work and wealth for all, in a land free from the tyranny and robbery of rulers and masters.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

(Continued from page 103.)

THE spirit of revolt, which showed itself so plainly in the conduct of young Lilburne, was indeed growing among the people, and these cruel punishments served but to further enrage them. And soon stirring news came from Scotland. Laud, by endeavouring to convert the Scottish people by force to his High Church views, had caused a revolution. All students of history know of the row which arose in the church of St. Giles', Edinburgh, on the 23rd of July, 1637. It was here, when the Dean of Edinburgh attempted to read a liturgy of the Church of England, that Jennie Geddes flung a stool at his head, and the whole congregation rose in riot against "the priests of Baal." The revolt became a revolution, and all Scotland rose in arms against what they looked upon as an attempt to restore Popery. Charles soon had to march away to crush the Scottish rebels, but his soldiers had little humour for the work, the royal army was as discontented and mutinous as the nation, and the King had to retreat before the victorious Scottish army.

It was in London, a little before the defeat of the King by the Scots, after his majesty, in his despair, had called another parliament and dismissed it in three weeks, that the popular fury broke out against Laud, who was supposed to have advised Charles to get rid of the parliament. Placards appeared upon the walls calling on the apprentices to join in hunting "William the Fox for the breaking of Parliament." Soon after another placard appeared, inviting the people to attack the palace of the Archbishop at Lambeth. The train bands are at once drawn out in St. George's Fields, but no attack is made till the troops have retired, when at midnight a mob assembles and marches on the Archbishop's house, who although he has placed it in a state of defence, yet in a fit of panic flies across the water to Whitehall, for safety. The rioters retire with threats that they will return and burn down the palace, but it is now constantly guarded by train bands.

The placards now, however, threaten an attack upon Whitehall, and they call upon the apprentices to drag Laud out of the palace and kill

him. Another threatens the Queen's mother, Mary de Medicis of France, and urges the people to pull down her chapel and kill her priests, while a third announces that the King's palace is "to let." Some rioters are arrested, but the mob force the prisons and release their comrades. Everywhere the soldiers are in open mutiny. The train bands, even those from the most remote country districts cannot be depended upon, but are heard to mutter that if they must fight they would rather fight against the government than with it. The propaganda of pamphlet, epigram, song, and placard, not forgetting the propaganda by deed of men like Felton and Lilburne, has done its work; the state is thoroughly disorganised, even its armed forces are ready to turn their arms against it, and on his defeat by the Scots the King sees that all is over, that to resist further will be to endanger both his life and his crown, and in despair he grants the middle-classes the desire of his hearts: a parliament, and the famous Long Parliament begins its sittings at Westminster.

From the time of the meeting of this illustrious assemblage it is evident that the absolute power of the crown is destroyed. The Long Parliament wrings concession after concession from the King with almost hardly any resistance. Laud and Stafford, the two despotic ministers, are sent to the Tower, and it is only when the head of the latter is demanded that Charles even ventures to make the slightest resistance. But that is quickly crushed; the Puritans, the ancestors of those middle-classes—who now-a-days have such a horror of "intimidation"—incite the people to surround the palace and demand with oaths and threats that "His Majesty" should sign the death-warrant, and it is coercion from a "howling mob," set on by the "pious and godly" ancestors of our virtuous, respectable, and law-abiding middle-classes, that compels Charles to sign the death-warrant, and sacrifice his friend and minister to popular fury.

Later on, when some of the "moderates" had rallied round the throne, Charles endeavours to make a *coup d'état* by seizing "the Five Members," the most prominent men of the popular party, in the House of Commons. But when he arrives there, attended by his swash-bucklers, he finds that "the birds have flown," and have sought refuge in the city of London, which has risen in arms in their defence. The King goes to the city to seize the "traitors" but is met with savage shouts of "privilege" from the people, and on his return from a fruitless quest, one bold man gives the signal for the civil war by throwing a paper in the royal carriage bearing these words: "To your tents, O Israel;" this is the last act in the revolutionary propaganda of the middle-classes. Next day escorted by sailors, soldiers, and the whole populace of London, the five members are brought back to Westminster, and the King flies before the revolutionary storm.

We have heard of the civil war that followed, that ended in the victory of the middle-class—who, with that love of pious humbug that has always characterised them—fought against the King "in his own name, and for the safety of his own person," which great love for his personal safety they afterwards displayed by cutting off his head outside his palace at Whitehall. Thus the revolutionary propaganda, carried on by the pious English middle-classes, begun by epigrams, pamphlets, songs, and placards, continued by "assassination," riot, and civil war, ended in "regicide." By these means the middle-classes overturned the throne, filled their own pockets by the confiscation and sale of estates of the King and nobility, and thus advanced the interests of the "kingdom of God on earth." Thus was the middle-class revolution accomplished, which placed political power and all social wealth in the hands of the capitalist class. Can they complain if the Anarchists use the same methods against them as they did against the King and his nobles; it will make but little difference if they do.

Now let us glance at the propaganda adopted by the French middle-classes. We shall use for this purpose the facts collected in an article that appeared in *La Révolte* some years back, and we shall find that the methods employed were very similar, though in one respect there is a slight difference. We find that there is little mention of hunger or starvation among the people in England. That which excites the people to revolt is the dread of the restoration of Popery, with the fires of Smithfield, and the hatred of the despotism and vices of the clergy, the government, the court, and the King, but in the agitation of the French middle-classes the starvation and misery of the people is used to overthrow the absolute power of the King and Court, otherwise the methods of agitation and the people attacked are very similar.

We find that while the larger pamphlets are used simply to spread among the masses the ideas of the philosophers and economists, the forerunners of the revolution, those of a lighter sort, together with incendiary leaflets, attack the King, the court, and the aristocracy by ridicule and mockery. The journal at this time had been born it is true, for the first newspapers sprang into life during our own civil war, but it needed the French Revolution to bring journalism to anything like its present perfection, and with an arbitrary government in power that would have quickly sent a revolutionary journalist to the dungeons of the Bastille, it was quite impossible to conduct a paper that would attack savagely the vices of court and royalty. So the unknown authors of these pamphlets and leaflets—like their forerunners in England—were careful not to let the police know their publishing offices. And therefore their pamphlets were printed, "perhaps at Amsterdam," it does not matter where, "within a hundred leagues of the Bastille," or "under the Tree of Liberty." Thus they can strike hard and mercilessly at the vices of the Court, or at even those of her majesty the Queen, Marie Antoinette. The royal amours, the Court scandals, "the Pact of Famine,"—a conspiracy of the King, the aristocracy, and the rich to monopolize corn in time of dearth, to enrich themselves and famish the people—these subjects would be treated

with the utmost freedom in these pamphlets and "flying leaves." Later on the famous scandal of "The Diamond Necklace," which had as evil an influence in the fortunes of the Capets as the Overbury murder on those of the Stuarts, was used by them with terrible effect against the throne. As the writer of the article points out:—"They are better suited than a journal to this kind of agitation; the journal is a great enterprise and you hesitate before causing it to founder; the pamphlet and leaflet compromises no one but the author and printer, and you have to find them first." A hopeless task, as the police found both in France and England.

We find also that songs of a very free description also played a very prominent part in revolutionary agitation. Learnt by heart and caught up from one singer to another, they would spread throughout the length and breadth of France, striking rudely at Royalty, the aristocracy, and the clergy; exciting everywhere contempt for Royalty, hatred against the clergy and aristocracy, and making the people hope that the day of revolution was near at hand.

But in France the placard is used even more than in England in the previous century. But it is above all to the placard that the agitators have recourse. The placard makes more talk, more agitation than a pamphlet or a tract. Thus placards printed or written by hand appear on every occasion when an event takes place that interests the general public. Torn down to-day, they reappear to-morrow to enrage the government and its police. "We have missed your grandfather, we will not miss you!" the King reads one day on a placard posted on his palace walls. To-morrow the Queen cries with rage on hearing that someone has covered the walls with the details of her shameless life. It is thus they prepare already the hatred vowed later by the people to the woman who would have coldly exterminated Paris to remain Queen and autocrat. The courtisans propose to celebrate the birth of the Dauphin; the placards threaten to set fire to the four corners of the town, and thus prepare men's minds for something extraordinary. Or it may be that they announce on a day of rejoicing that "the King and the Queen will be conducted, under strong escort, to the Place de Greve, from thence they will go to the Hotel de Ville to confess their crimes, and will then ascend the scaffold to be burnt alive." The King convokes the Assembly of Notables immediately the placards declare that "The new troop of Comedians, raised by the Sieur de Calonne (Prime Minister), begins its performances on the 29th of this month, and will give an allegorical ballet entitled 'The Barrel of the Danaïdes.'" Soon becoming more daring, the placard penetrates into the Queen's drawing room, and announces to her that the tyrants will soon be executed. (*To be continued.*)

TORY BLACKGUARDS AT SHEFFIELD.

AUGUST has been an exciting month in Sheffield. On the first few days we had to resist a campaign of the S. D. F. They held eleven outdoor and one indoor meetings, the former being from our platform. Creaghe, May, Mrs. Usher, Rev. Campion and Cyril Bell opposed them, and defended Revolutionary Anarchism. Our fortnightly paper is started again, we having got a printer at last. There has been lately a good propaganda of "No Rent" and "Help Yourself." Of late we have been mobbed. The police have egged on crowds against us. On August 10th we held an evening meeting at the Monolith. A lot of counter-jumpers, clerks, police spies, and boys, encouraged by middle class cowards, who took precious care to keep their carcasses out of our way, commenced howling at us and singing a lot of nonsensical songs, typical of the rottenness of the age,—*"Hi-tiddy-hi-ti," "The Bogie Man,"* and such-like bosh. Finding that none of the speakers could make any impression we went through the crowd and got out. They came after us, not attacking us, but bravely pushing *each other* at us. One or two learnt a good lesson. We took it all in good nature, and proceeded to the club. Our club is a few doors off a police station, yet a crowd of one thousand collected, and on our throwing back numbers of the *Weal, Anarchist, Freedom,* etc. at them, they began pelting the windows, smashing all our beautiful twopenny panes. The police walked about in the crowd, egging them on and laughing at us, and then the next day the local Tory papers said they were powerless. If ours had been a Tory club, we would have seen the valour of mounted police, and soldiers too. On Sunday 16th, a crowd of 1,200 or 1,500 commenced the same scenes; they quieted down and our men had got away, but our reverend comrade Campion and myself made the mistake of staying. As a lot of lies had been told about us I began to answer them, but we were chucked off the plinth into the crowd. Luckily the crowd were cowards and would run even if two men showed fight. Creaghe brought up a detachment of the boys to our rescue. In the evening, at the West Bar Pump meeting, a huge crowd was waiting, but directly the rowdies began the real working men chucked them out, and a good meeting was held. On Sunday 23rd, the same scenes were repeated, and a man got up and seemed very wild because two "respectable" educated men like Campion and yours fraternally, should be in the movement. He said he pitied us. I pity any young man of the middle or upper classes who is NOT on our side in the next half-decade, for the time is coming when the youth of the country will be in a line of battle for Anarchy or for Tyranny. Since August 1st the local Tory press has advertised us on the average half-a-column in the most brutal manner. Inciting the people to violence seems to be allowed to Tory rags but not to us.

*The Danaïdes were certain young ladies who, according to Grecian Mythology, were doomed by the gods to fill a barrel that had no bottom. The Notables had a similar task to find money to choke what Carlyle calls a "bottomless deficit."

On Sunday 30th we had Comrade Chapman of Liverpool, who spoke in the morning. The rowdism commenced again, but beyond the hurting of our comrade John Bingham, it was not so bad, many of the genuine working-men saying they wanted to hear us, and that we have a right to speak. We hope that the result will be that they chuck the rowdies out next month. We are trying to start our own Anarchist school in September. We take the advantage of this report to exhort Northern groups to support *Freedom* and *Weal*, as our paper is only meant for Sheffield. We take in *Weals* and *Freedom* still. We don't want to see either of the London papers die, as they must be kept as cosmopolitan papers until other towns besides Sheffield can start their own, and then they will be London papers.

CYRIL BELL.

SMASHING BENSON'S WINDOWS.

Two brave men have set a good example to starving workmen. Henry Bruce and Henry Primmer being out of work, and with nothing but starvation before them in a few days, smashed two plate glass windows belonging to Benson the jeweller, on Ludgate Hill, on Wednesday August 27th. They were arrested and taken before Mr. Alderman Lusk on the following day. Bruce boldly told the Alderman that he had as much right to destroy property when circumstances, not brought about by himself, forced him to do it, as the law had to pass sentence upon him, when he had had no hand in making the law, and that if society forced men to starve, the rich law-makers must not complain if "crime" was the result. The Alderman in committing Bruce and Primmer for trial, talked a lot about "perverted notions," and said the prisoners were reverting to an "age of barbarism" by damaging the property of "innocent people." Innocent people, forsooth! Do not Messrs. Benson, and Alderman Lusk as well, get their stolen riches by a system which forces thousands of workmen to starve? Of course they do, and are not these starving men perfectly justified, not only in damaging the property of these rich exploiters, but in seizing their stolen wealth, which should belong not to them but to the workers. We hope the unemployed will follow the example set by Bruce and Primmer in their thousands next winter. We hope they will do even more, and supply their needs by taking the wealth they have created. It is surely better to go to prison than to die of hunger in the streets. In prison you are better fed than in the workhouse, where Alderman Lusk tells you to go. Therefore be men, take the wealth you have been robbed of, and show the rich that you are not such craven curs as to tamely die of hunger in a land overflowing with wealth produced by your labour. Deeds are worth an ocean of talk and resolutions.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

COMRADES Villeval and Fores, Editors of the *Foreval* have been sent to prison, the first for two years, the second for six months, for inciting the soldiers to rebellion. From a report of the Minister of Injustice there are 4,000 "dangerous people" in Paris at the present time, that is, so many for whom there is no room in this society.

The municipal Council of Cette have passed a resolution in which they accuse the Prefect of robbery. What are we coming to if the respectables have no longer respect for private property.

In the fourth district of Marseilles, in a constituency of 7,632 voters, 2,396 went to the poll. Do Frenchmen begin to understand that the vote is a snare? One candidate called himself a Radical-Socialist, two others called themselves Socialists. The former headed the poll because he had more money to buy the votes.

Our three comrades who fired on the police with revolvers in the skirmish at Levallois Perret on the 1st of May, were tried last week. They boldly avowed their Anarchist principles, and attacked the police for their brutality. Descamps was sentenced to five and Dardare to three years imprisonment. Leveille was acquitted. The brave action of our comrades and their courageous speeches while on trial will spread Anarchist ideas far and wide in France.

ITALY.

In spite of the numerous batches of Anarchists filling the prisons of Turin and Naples, millions of leaflets are distributed broadcast in every village among the farmers and peasantry of the country. These leaflets declare that the Anarchists take upon themselves the full responsibility of all the daring acts against property since the 1st of May.

The Italian comrades refuse to work to benefit capitalists and save a few pence at the end of the week for the propaganda. Hunger has taught them not to work but to plunder their old masters, and this has two good results, it shows us a good example and accustoms us to the doctrine of "take." We learn also how to do without masters.

Signor Mirabelli, Deputy for Cosenza, has asked for an interpellation against the Italian Minister of the Interior, who is continually ordering seizures of the Liberal newspapers.

SPAIN.

It was a grand day for the comrades of Jutiva and the neighbouring villages who crowded at the meeting we announced last week, where our female comrade Claremuret was the principal speaker. As is always the case in Spain, the fair sex was largely represented. Comrade Claremuret made an onslaught on the state, religion, and capital. Comrade Obaya followed, recommending the Anti-Authoritarian propaganda in all its forms; and the enthusiasm with which his speech was received showed how well Anarchist ideas are making headway amongst the Castilian population.

Several comrades have been arrested for a bomb that has exploded in the Municipal Council of Cadiz. They were released after a few days, as no proofs were forthcoming that they had caused the explosion.

GERMANY.

According to the evidence of the statistician, Kaspar, out of 1,000 children of the wealthier classes of Berlin, 57 do not survive the age of five years,

whilst no fewer than 345 children of the poor die before reaching that age. The rich, he says, have the advantage of securing healthy nurses for their offsprings, whereas the infants of the workers are not sufficiently fed, and decay in consequence. Their mothers are not strong enough to nurse themselves, and have to work outside the house. Bad milk with which the children of the workers are fed during the hot season produces fatal diseases. This is also the reason why at that time in the year in Berlin alone, no less than 400 children of the poor die every week of the effects of inflammation of the intestines. In the Report of the Imperial Board of Health for the first week of August, it is stated that in the Wedding and Straliner quarter (the Whitechapel of Berlin) 296 children (against 302 in the preceding week) died of the same disease, whilst in Friedrichstadt and Dorotheenstadt (the parts of the town inhabited by the wealthy) not a single child died.

The Printers' Union of Berlin, which was formed thirty years ago, has just instituted a medical inquiry into the causes of diseases and death among its members. The following facts are now known:—During the last thirty years over 48 per cent. of the members of this Union died of consumption; five out of 1,300 of the effects of lead inhaled. The poisonous inhalation had such a destructive effect upon the gastric, nervous, and respiratory organs, that 8 per cent. succumbed to the maladies which they had contracted.

The official *Reichsanzeiger* (Imperial Advertiser) of August 26th, publishes the Bill for the suppression of the abuse of spirituous liquors which will be laid before the Reichstag on its meeting in November next. It contains 23 untranslatable clauses. According to clause 10, the innkeeper is bound to see that the drunkard is conducted to his dwelling or handed over to the police. The expenses incurred by the innkeeper for the purpose are to be defrayed by the drunkard. Clause 12 regulates that a man of drunken habits is to be restored to minority and deprived of the rights of an adult, and placed under a guardian who may with the consent of the Court place his ward in an asylum for inebriates. In the case where the guardian does not exercise his "rights" in this respect, the Court may intervene and order his committal to such an asylum.

Twenty Chinamen are employed at the State of Canin near Stralsund. Hieronymus Salger has been forbidden by the Court of Munich to act as a guardian of the children of a labourer who died in consequence of a mishap which befel him while performing his work, as "according to police evidence he for many years has been known as an adherent to the Socialist party."

What appears to be most amusing in the whole tragic-comedy, is the fact that during the whole twelve years Salger has acted as a guardian of many orphans, and even in March last a child was placed under his care.

On the 28th of August, the Supreme Court sentenced Baron von Gumpenberg, of Munich, to two months' imprisonment for having recited a poem by Karl Henckel, entitled "The German Nation," the publication of which is prohibited by law.

The Court of Essen pronounced the sentence of six months imprisonment upon Emil Lusbrink, of Gelsenkerchen, Editor of the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Arbeiter Zeitung* (Worker's Gazette), for having criticised the funeral oration of a clergyman upon the graves of the miners who perished in the mine "Hibernia." Lusbrink's appeal has been dismissed by the Supreme Court.

An additional year of imprisonment was passed on August 27th, by the Court of Schweinitz, upon Max Baginski, Editor of the *Proletarier aus dem Eulengebirge*, for having transgressed the press laws.

The Socialists of Weissentels have resolved to celebrate the anniversary of Lassalle's death on September 2nd (the anniversary of Sedan).

A great amount of virtuous indignation was manifested a few days ago by the English Press at "the scandalous ingratitude of riotous Russian Jews" sheltered at Charlottenburg out of charity funds, on being confronted with an official request to work, produced suddenly sufficient money to pay for their return journey to Alexandrov. The facts, however, are as follows:—Some time ago, a large number of Roman Catholic Polish peasants, emigrating to Brazil crossed the frontier; two hundred and thirty of these peasants could not continue their journey on account of their being quite penniless. They were sheltered in an asylum at Berlin, and in the meantime the Foreign Office entered upon negotiations with the cabinet of St. Petersburg in order to affect their return to Russia. The Tsar's government, however, declined to receive them on the ground that they were not supplied with passports, and it could therefore not be ascertained to which districts they belonged. Last week very irksome work was offered them. They however hesitated to accept hard work for starvation wages. This naturally excited the ire of the Public Prosecutor, who summoned them to sign a document pledging themselves to work. Six of the peasants, however, declined to do so, as they believed that by virtue of this document they would be forced to embrace Protestantism. In vain the Catholic Archdeacon, Dr. Jahnel, of St. Hedwig's, tried to assure them that it was not the intention of the officials to convert them to the Protestant church. The six rebels were arrested in consequence, and forty-seven of the men dispatched to Alexandrov on the 17th inst.; the remaining peasants will be dealt with in the same way. This incident sufficiently shows what the English press can do in the way of checking the emigration of Russian Jews.

THE PROPAGANDA.

THE MIDLANDS.—On Bank Holiday Monday (August 3rd), Socialists from Leicester, Derby, Walsall, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Nottingham, and Manchester, met at Matlock for an outing and social intercourse. The interchange of ideas was interesting and instructive. No better institution can exist than one of these social gatherings, for putting fresh life and go into the breast of any daunted propagandist. The inter-provincialism of dialect reminded one of inter-nationalism on a small scale. There was an agreeable sprinkling of young women, and observation of the very friendly relations between them and the young men tends to negative the tacit doctrine of some Socialists, that there are to be no marriages till after the "Rev." Our Jewish comrades, who with their Manchester comrades formed the next most numerous contingent to Leicester, seemed the most hilarious. Sheffield was in strong force and smoked like its chimneys. Ubiquitous Charles of London, Sheffield, Walsall, *et passim*, nearly dislocated a comrade's arm in shaking hands. This was the only hitch in the day's proceedings. Serious thoughts were entertained of sending for Dr. Creaghe (excuse degrees please). The suave Gorrie—our only known Christian Anarchist—beamed health and benediction all round. We boated, climbed,

sang, and boated till tea, when over sixty of us sat down, merriment being at the climax all through. We then repaired to a distance where we were on "trespass," and sang and danced the "Carmagnole" in a huge circle, though the time and harmony would not have quite met the approval of a cathedral choir-master. Arrangements were made before separating, for next year's meeting and programme; doubtless, the number will be twice this year's. Incidentally, it may be mentioned, that several comrades think the Heights of Abraham, Matlock, would make a good capitol or vantage ground during the military operations of the "Rev." There is a Thermopylae leading to it that a mere handful of men could hold. It was also noticed what capital guest-houses Haddon Hall, Chatsworth House, and such places would make for the army of the Almighty people. B.

GLASGOW.—On Saturday, August 1st, Comrade Scheu paid us a visit, and (in conjunction with Bruce Glasier, Tim and Joe Burgoyne) held a meeting on Jail Square; we had an audience of about 300 people, who listened attentively to Scheu while he clearly showed them the futility of sending men to mis-represent them in Parliament. After Scheu had spoken for over half-an-hour, Joe Burgoyne addressed the meeting, taking "Thrill" for his subject, in which he let them see that the gospel of getting on meant getting out of the position of being a useful member of "Sassiety," and becoming a useless one. Tim Burgoyne then eloquently told the story of tyranny and oppression which caused him to identify himself with the Socialist movement. After Bruce Glasier had spoken, questions were invited, with the result that one man took advantage of the invitation to ask how we would reconcile the difference in the wages paid to a skilled artisan with those paid to an unskilled labourer. In reply, comrade Scheu proceeded to show that under Socialism, there would be no difference, and that every individual would be a skilled workman. This answer did not suit our friend, so he took himself off, and shortly after the meeting broke up, literature to the amount of 3s. 6d. being sold. We have had a great revival of public interest in our propaganda this year, and have had a series of crowded and enthusiastic meetings. Revolutionary Socialism makes great progress in Glasgow. C. F. F.

YARMOUTH.—On Sunday 23rd ult., Comrade Mowbray was with us, and ought to have debated with Dr. Daimant; unfortunately, however, the "Dr." did not turn up. We held two very successful meetings on the Hall Quay, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; sale of literature fair, and 6s. 10½d. collected. J. H.

HULL.—Probably many earnest comrades have asked, "Is there any propaganda in Hull? Are there any Socialists there?" And they would as probably be surprised when told that not only are there Socialists and Anarchists in Hull, but that a vigorous Revolutionary agitation has been carried on for years. The credit for this belongs, principally, to the "Freiheit" Club, and secondly, to those comrades of other towns who have visited Hull and rendered valuable assistance. It would take too long to summarise more than a few months work—of our agitation amongst the laborious indoor and outdoor meetings, etc. We have not been asleep this year either. We have carried on a vigorous outdoor agitation. We commenced on Drypool Green on March 22nd, by a demonstration in commemoration of the Paris Commune of 1871, and unfurled a splendid new banner. Comrades J. Sketchley, Andrew Hall, and G. Smith addressed the people, and we had good reason to congratulate ourselves on their numbers and the earnest attention which they paid to our remarks. There were good reports of this gathering in the local papers. On May 3rd, the Trades Council arranged to hold an eight hour's demonstration on the Corporation Field, but the Municipal "Property Committee" refused them permission to hold their meeting, the "leaders" backed out in a most cowardly manner and totally abandoned their "demonstration." The comrades assisted by the N. S. S. branch, took the question up as a matter of free speech. The comrades ordered a waggon for a platform on Corporation Field, and after a meeting at Drypool Green, a procession of "fighting men,"—that is, stalwart workers ready to fight if necessary,—marched to the Corporation Field with the new banner with the motto, "Is Liberty worth fighting for?" There were only five policemen there, and of course no disorder. Comrades Hall, Reynolds, Smith, Robinson, Naewiger, and Mr. Bellamy of the N.S.S. spoke from an independent standpoint in defence of the right of public meeting. Nine names and addresses were taken by the police, but nothing came of it, although the local scribes called loudly for our prosecution. The meeting was thoroughly successful, and all the local papers contained full reports of the speeches which were delivered, besides correspondence for weeks on the subject. Meetings have been held regularly every week in Hull this season. Comrades Bullas and Hall of Sheffield, C. Reynolds, G. Smith, C. Naewiger, and G. Cores, of Leeds, have addressed the audiences. We are convinced that Revolutionary ideas are spreading widely in Hull, and though English Revolutionists are not so well organised as they ought to be, yet we are sure that the leaven is at work in Hull, and the change in thought which must precede the Social Revolution is making real and substantial progress in this district as well as in other parts of the world. G. S.

NORWICH.—We had some grand demonstrations at Norwich on the occasion of the opening of our new Club. Big meetings were held in the Market Place on Sunday, Mowbray, Coulon, and Mollet addressing them amid great enthusiasm. On Monday, eighty comrades sat down to tea at the opening of the Club. The festivities were opened by singing "No Master," by William Morris. Stirring revolutionary speeches were afterwards made by Mowbray, Coulon, J. Headley, and Poyntz. Our comrade Louise Michel was unfortunately prevented by illness from being present. After the meeting, songs and recitations were given by comrades, and dancing was kept up till late. The Club promises to be very successful, and Anarchism is making such a way in Norwich that a local paper wonders if they are going in for "another battle of Ham Run next winter." This is a reference to a famous unemployed riot at Norwich in 1887, when the people helped themselves to food. Mowbray was afterwards sent to prison for nine months by "Justice" Grantham, for boldly telling the starving people to help themselves. W. G. C.

"COMMONWEAL" GUARANTEE FUND.

Darley	-	-	-	0	2	0	C. E. Skerritt	-	-	1	1	0
J. T. D.	-	-	-	0	2	0	C. S.	-	-	0	2	0
Two collections at Wanstead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	8

A Meeting will be held at the Autonomie Club on Sunday next, Sept. 6th, at 4 p.m., to arrange for the Chicago Martyrs Celebration.

NOTICES.

LONDON.

- Commonweal Club*.—273, Hackney Road, N.E. Lectures every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Admission free. Membership: 1s. entrance fee, and 6d. per month subscription.
Club Autonomie.—6, Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road. Young Anarchists meet every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
International Club.—40, Berner Street, Commercial Road, E. Discussion Class every Tuesday evening at 8.30.
South London.—Socialist Society, 149, Manor Place, S.E. All communications should be addressed to F. A. Fox, Secretary.

PROVINCES.

- Aberdeen*.—Revolutionary Socialist Federation. Meetings are held in Oddfellows Small Hall, Crooked Lane, on Tuesday evenings at 8.
Dundee.—Anarchist-Communist Group. For information apply to Wm. Reekie, 15 Ann Street.
Edinburgh.—Scottish Socialist Federation. Club Rooms, 333 High Street, Edinburgh. J. Pearson, Secretary.
Glasgow.—The Socialist League meets every alternate Friday at 20 Adelphi Street, S.S. Lectures and Discussions.
Hull.—Club Liberty, 1 Beets Court, Blanket Row.
Leeds.—Socialist League Club, 1 Clarendon Buildings and Front Row, Victoria Road. Open every evening. Business meeting Fridays at 8.—International Educational Club, near St. James's Hall, York Street. Open every evening. Lectures every Saturday at 4. All kinds of Socialist literature for sale at both clubs.
Leicester.—Room No. 7, Co-operative Hall, High Street. Members meet on Friday at 8 p.m. Lecture in the Spiritualist Hall, Silver Street, every Sunday at 6.30.
Leytonstone.—Anarchist-Communist Group meets at 1, West Street, Harrow Green, every Sunday at 7.30.
Manchester.—International Club, 25, Bury New Road, Strangeways. Open every evening. Weekly meeting on Tuesdays at 8.
Newcastle.—Anarchist-Communist Group. Open-air meetings every Sunday morning on the Quay. Discussion every Monday at 8.30 p.m. in Lockhart's Cocoa Rooms, Bigg Market.
Nottingham.—Socialist Club, Woodland Place, Upper Parliament Street. Club contribution, 1d. per week; Dancing every Wednesday, 8 till 10.30—fee 3d.
Norwich.—Members' meeting held every Tuesday at 8.30, at 65, Pitt Street.
Oxford.—Temperance Hall, 25½ Pembroke Street. First Friday in every month, at 8.30 p.m.
Sheffield.—Socialist Club, 47 Westbar Green. French Class, Tuesday at 8.30. Discussion Class, Wednesday at 8.30.
Walsall.—Socialist Club, 18 Goodall Street, Walsall. Meetings every night.
Yarmouth.—Socialist League Club, 56 Row, Market Place. Open every evening Business Meeting, Tuesday at 8. Singing Practice, Wednesday at 8.30. Discussion Class, Thursday at 8.30. Elocution Class, Friday at 8.30.

OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

- London*.—Sunday: Regent's Park and Hackney Triangle at 11.30; Hyde Park and Victoria Park at 3.30. Saturday: Hyde Park at 7.30.
Aberdeen.—Sunday: Castle Street, at 6.45 p.m.
Edinburgh.—Sunday: Leith Links at 2; Meadows at 6.
Glasgow.—Sunday: Paisley Road Toll and St. George's Cross at 5 p.m.
Leeds.—Sunday: Market Gates, Kirkgate, at 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Leicester.—Sunday: Russell Square, at 10.45 a.m., Market Place at 6.15, and Humberstone Gate at 8 p.m.
Liverpool.—Landing Stage, Sundays at 11.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Manchester.—Sunday: Philips Park Gates, at 11.30; Stevenson Square, at 3.
Nottingham.—Sunday: Sneinton Market, at 11 a.m.; Great Market, at 7 p.m.
Norwich.—Saturday: Haymarket, at 8. Sunday: Market Place at 11, 3, and 7.30.
Sheffield.—Sunday: Monolith, Fargate, at 11.30; West Bar, at 11.30; Newhall Road, Attercliffe, at 11.30; Grimsthorpe, at 11.30; Rotherham, at 3; Woodhouse, at 3; West Bar, at 8; Attercliffe Road, at 8.
Yarmouth.—Sunday: Priory Plain, at 11; Fish Wharf, at 3; Hall Quay, at 7.

Comrades and friends in Sheffield willing to support the Sheffield Anarchist School, please communicate to Cyril Bell, at 47, West Bar Green. Adults and children of either sex admitted. Fees voluntary.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given on Saturday, September 12th, at 273, Hackney Rd., for the benefit of the *Commonweal*, admission by Programme, 6d., to be obtained of all Anarchist Groups and Clubs.

MONOPOLY: or, How Labour is Robbed. By William Morris. 10th Thousand, Price One Penny.

USEFUL WORK v. USELESS TOIL. By William Morris. Price One Penny. To be obtained of all Anarchist Groups.

INTERNATIONAL ANARCHIST SCHOOL, 19, Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, W. Conducted by Louise Michel and A. Coulon. Free Education in English, French, and German. Any friend taking an interest in the School can now obtain a portrait group of teachers and scholars on application to A. Coulon, Secretary, at above address.

TO LET, for Trade Union Meetings, Lectures, &c., three nights a week, the Large Hall of the London Socialist League, 273, Hackney Road. For particulars apply to the Secretary.

Remittances to the Secretary should be sent in postal orders or halfpenny stamps.

Comrades and Sympathisers can each do something to help the Cause, and those unable to help otherwise can subscribe to our Fund for the propagation of Anarchist Communism in the Army and Navy. Subscriptions addressed to the Secretary will be duly acknowledged in the *Commonweal*.