often sell as much as 60,000 copies of our paper. When the movement begins — and naturally it is too early in the history of a new movement for one isolated event to be immediately followed by another — the press will soon be crushed if it rose alone — you will find us ready." Our friend also asked me to state that the so-called Socialist deputy Helt is no Socialist at all and has no right to do with the movement in Holland than, say, Mr. Howell, has with ours.

BELGIUM.—From Belgium, too, comes good news. The correspondent of a Socialist contemporary, giving an account of a demonstration when 3000 workers marched silently today, says: "A moment of silence, thinking of the past, dreaming of the future. . . . Flemish tenacity had surmounted all obstacles, was moving on in spite of everything. . . . Two thousand workers and their families had walked for two hours and a half, 7500 workers and their families for three hours, 10,000 workers and their families for four hours. . . ." In the last case the numbers of marchers had increased to 15,000. . . .

SPAIN.—While the bourgeois press is eagerly discussing whether a little help is to be obtained from four or seven million dollars,1 the Spanish workers will be replaced a few months hence by a still younger baby or by a republic, the terrible economic crisis through which Spain is passing being completely overlooked, either intentionally or through ignorance. . . . The workers who have for months, and is daily growing more intense. A Spanish friend writing to the Socialist (Paris) says: "Thousands of arms are idle in Arragon in the interest of similar kinds of vegetables and meat in Catalonia. In Andalusia the work of misery and of the inhabitants have reached such proportions that they are living on the verge of starvation. . . ." For those questions they threaten to endanger the interests of the bourgeois class, are rather uneasy—and they are right. For the misery of the workers of this vast province will only be followed by despair of the future of our country, they have the courage to await the propitious hour. . . . The war (between Socialism and Capitalism) must break out one day; the consequences will be too serious and the Spanish Socialist, flattered by the Flemish Socialists know this and determined to conquer then, use the time left them to augment their forces and improve their organisation.

FRANCE.—A new weekly journal, La terr a paysans (The Land for the Peasants), gives some interesting facts drawn from the official agricultural report of 1917. According to this report, there are 10,000,000 peasant families (that is, from 35 to 40 million acres), peasants cultivating their own land possess only four millions, house property and gardens occupy 1 million, and the remaining 96 millions are in the hands of idle owners. And this is the new and new and new bourgeoisie of all sorts. The idlers, therefore, have eleven times more land not cultivated by the workers, which within about 100 years of the 'great revolution' that was to give the land to the Peasants.

While there has been such a decided reaction of the bourgeoisie against not only free, but even against education of any sort in England, it is to note that the French bourgeoisie is equally anxious to prevent the "risks that social order will run from the spread of education." Some of the bourgeois are quite pathetically on the side of the workers, as our friend the Socialist points out, are driven to plead for good education because the unclassified workers are the only ones capable of understanding the meaning of the word democracy. The bourgeois on the one hand exclaim against the dangers and the cost of education, others proclaim its necessity in the interests of national industry. A pretty state of affairs.

AMERICA.—The papers announce a curious "new departure" at Harvard University. A "new" member of the Board of Overseers, Graham Brooks, has been appointed. Of course we know the kind of thing the Rev. Mr. Brooks is likely to lecture about, and that he is not likely to be a realising element in the Boston revolution. But his appointment is an interesting "sign of the times."

A London journal, The Statesman (The Workman) states that in the factories at Dulwich (N.C.), children for the least neglect of work or carelessness are shipped by the overseers. After all this is not so surprising in old slave-state as New-England. But it is interesting to see this custom prevailing. From New York comes a pleasant piece of news—another sign of the time, too, that artists are beginning to see that they must make common cause with the workers. For several years the Austrian artist, Carl Auch, has lateyly employed a "school" orchestra, specially imported by him, and arranged and conducted all the work. The American Mutual Mutual Protective Union, have appealed to the Central Labour Union, with the result that the latter has called upon the workers to "buy out" this theatre (which is a popular one), and to prevent so far as they can others from going there.

One thinks of the American as the land of constant "revolutions"—