they caused to be arrested and condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment.

Baily had been, with Pauvin, the organiser of the great strike at Anzin of 1884. He set to work at Deauville. In a few weeks he diplomatically informed the bourgeois jury that they were obliged to confess that his influence with the strikers is immense. The workmen of Deauville began by being merely rebels: to-day they are Socialists! To-morrow they will not be fools, and they have expropriated the capitalists. The scenes of disorder which characterised the beginning of the strike have given place to order, to the great despair of the capitalists, who desire tumults in order to justify their demands.

They have had recourse to the anarchist weapons—charges of dynamite—which displace innocent stones. But neither provocations nor dynamite plots of any kind have shaken the strikers, who continue the strike in the most perfect calm.

This firm and calm conduct of the miners has given to this economic quarrel between wage-earners and masters a great social importance.

The workmen of Deauville are no longer simply strikers claiming some alleviations in their social situation, but champions of the Socialist idea, throwing down the gauntlet to capital in the name of the union-work-club. And in this struggle they are sustained by all Socialists and workmen; the journals have opened a subscription, and one journal alone—the Crie du Peuple—has already received more than forty thousand francs.

Never before in an economic struggle assumed such a character. It has separated society into two classes: on the one side the workmen, and the Socialists, and even the small middle-class, who are despotted and humiliated by the great companies, financial, industrial, and commercial; on the other the great capitalists, sustained by the Government, the bourgeois press, and all political parties, from the Monarchists to the Radicals. At the recent May election the case stood thus: Our candidate, supported by the Government, the great companies were patronised by the Radical press and benefited more or less of good grace by the Opportunists and the Monarchists; Roche, candidate of the Government, the great companies, the trade unions, was supported by the Socialist and Revolutionary Radicals. The Clémenceau Radicals, furious at seeing the consolidation of the Revolutionary party, attempted to sow division by running an opposition Socialist candidate—Bourdeau. In this foul design they employed as tools the Possibilists, who for some years past have occupied themselves with sowing division in the Socialist ranks. But in spite of this persecution, only eight days after the election agitation of eight days, and an expenditure of more than £12,000, we succeeded in uniting under the name of Roche more than 100,000 electors.

What do the good people who breakfast on dynamite and sup on nightshade understand by the magnificent 100,000 signatures to the 100,000 voting-papers of the May election? It signifies that we have succeeded in penetrating the Parisian masses, in hurling them into a movement of social reanimation, that we have beaten it into the heads of 100,000 electors that they are bound to protest against the present social order and its government. It is true all the voters were not Socialists, but they have performed a Socialist act; it is true these 100,000 voting-papers are not the Revolution, but they are a great step towards the Revolution. The elections of 1871 deposed a mortal at the Empire, from which it never recovered. The election of May has cut in two the Radical party, throwing its branches into the Opposito, and attracting the Opportunists to the Revolutionary Socialist party its working-class and Socialist elements. The election of May is the pick-axe laid at the foundation of the bourgeois Republic—the trumpet-call, rallying the Socialists to the front.

—Paul Lafargue.


CORRESPONDENCE.

June 12, 1886.

Adel, Leeds, 24th May, 1886.

Gentlemen,—I have just read with astonishment in your issue of Saturday the 22nd last, the following words, referring to the closing of a large factory at Manchester: 'More than 2000 workers have been employed in the Manchester cotton mill for a period of 15 years, and have been compelled to close the mills, it was a keen personal trouble to them; and in the course of an interview the mills they made their arrears in such a way as to minimise the unavoidable distress of the workers. All their workers are described by your correspondent. Much as one may deplore the present state of inequality in wealth and in justice, much as one may endeavour to alleviate the suffering of the most affected, it is impossible to allow absolute statements to pass unnoticed and uncorrected.—I am, etc. E. H. FORD.

[Awaiting further answer from our Leeds friends, we may point out to our correspondent that the position of the employers forces them in the long run to disregard what even they consider the interests of the workers, and that while they are employing them they are wronging them by living on their unpaid labour.—Ed.]

THE BOYCOTT.

This weapon of defence and redress is no longer an experiment. While, as a strike, it is not a final remedy, it is a powerful auxiliary. It is far better, perhaps, than any other. It attacks the enemy where it strikes the most damage is all done to the enemy, and if used judiciously, all the patronage and trade taken from the enemy can be given to the first long and intimate acquaintance with these employers. We have seen the result, from irregular employment in times of bad trade, and have been able to carry this policy (out at (what cost to themselves does not now signify) with a complete success. It was in Manchester and, in our opinion, compelled to close the mills, it was a keen personal trouble to them; and in the course of a conversation with the owners of the mills they made their arrears in such a way as to minimise the unavoidable distress of the workers. All their workers are described by your correspondent. Much as one may deplore the present state of inequality in wealth and justice, much as one may endeavour to alleviate the suffering of the most affected, it is impossible to allow absolute statements to pass unnoticed and uncorrected.—I am, etc. E. H. FORD.

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PARIS, MAY 22, 1886.

SUFFERING FROM HUNGER.—With reference to your "Notes on Passing Events" last week, a correspondent sends the following cutting from the Manchester Evening News of June 4th:—"At Warrington, to-day, John W. Lamb, from Manchester, who conducted himself like a gentleman in the streets yesterday, was ordered to the workhouse, suffering from hunger." Our thanks are due to the Irish Times for the interestingly skilful way in which, under cover of an alleged attack upon our leader "Shall Ireland be Free" they gave us bold advertisement in their issue of Monday last.

Land will produce nothing without labour, therefore labour pays the rent. Taxes are assessed on the value which labour gives to the land, therefore labour pays the taxes.—Labour Lead.

Sark, Jersey or Monaco.—The greed of money is most ravens in the richest; that of despotic power in generals, kings and emperors, which is as if the more one ate the hungrier he becomes. The passion of accumulating, like every other passion, is self-imposed limited; therefore despots, for the general interests of society which now blindly legislate in its favour by means of a self-appointed judge, has no meaning for itself, either. The political liberty we have been pandered to the great slave power of monopoly, the stock-jobbers, the usurers, the landlords, and other industrial parasites, who have no other claim than that of kicked to death, the ballot box, financial feudalism, the despotism of capital, has steadily advanced in its conquests, and now treads under the last victorious step of this party. Changes of masters are only the effect of the true values do not depend for their power on the result of elections. All governments are, above all, the result of controlling elections or buying the elected. To the people this makes no practical difference. All the arbitrary power—the State, and of the State—are at one against nature, and the arbitrary masterly

Omnibus News.