

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CO-OPERATIVE
MOVEMENT.

A large firm in the Borough, London, have addressed letter to Mr. Gladstone, calling his attention to the growth of the co-operative movement, and complaining much of the important dimensions of the Civil Service Co-operative Store. The following is Mr. Gladstone's reply :—

"11, Carlton House Terrace, February 18, 1868.

"Gentlemen,—I cannot understand, on the one hand, that consumers should endeavour to adopt means for buying in the cheapest market, or that tradesmen should feel sore when their regular means of an honourable livelihood seem likely to be impaired. It is scarcely likely that the fundamental law, so to call it, of society, which has given the retail trader or distributor of commodities his place in it ever since it was organised, is erroneous; and if so, the tendency at any given moment to replace that important class by a contrivance for the purpose may be indicative of some defect, removal of which would restore things to their natural course. I speak even without the authority of a private housekeeper, for my engagements do not allow me to give due and proper attention to these matters. But I have the impression that there is a prevailing vice in the practice of retail trades which might be cured—I mean the system of dealing upon long credits, and of allowing a discount for ready-money payments. This system prevails, I believe, in most trades connected with the supply of families, and with many other traders of this great metropolis. Long credits mean large loans by men in business, out of their trading capital to men out of business. These loans must be paid for at the rates usually current for trading capital, which are of course high. Here we have a total inversion of the natural order, which is that men in business should be borrowers from, and not lenders to, men out of business.

"This system also aggravates the risk of bad debts, which form an additional charge to a good debtor. And it is connected with a general irregularity and uncertainty which must also be paid for.

"I do not doubt that we, the consumers, are much in fault; but I cannot help thinking that trades are much in fault also, and that much might be done by a vigorous effort, and by combination among traders in favour of ready-money dealings, either absolutely or as encouraged by discounts.

"As you state that others as well as yourselves are disposed to appeal to me in this matter, although I have no specific to propose, I am quite willing that, if you think fit, you should give publicity to this letter.—I remain,
Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

Composition of the
United States

Census 1870

One tenth of the inhabit
ants German or Irish &c.

Born in either Germany

Ireland number born 1853

Germany ————— 1,690,533

New York Irish 528,806

German 316,902

Germans preponderate in the West
Irish in the Atlantic States.

International

1866-69

THE BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY AND ITS MEDICAL STAFF.

[From the *Lancet*.]

The medical practitioners of Birmingham are not so occupied with the club question as to be unable to entertain another, kindred but quite distinct, and one which is destined to engage the attention of the profession more and more. We refer to the subject of honorary fees to honorary officers of medical institutions. The absolute refusal of medical men to do any honorary work without some pecuniary acknowledgment is contemplated by some members of the profession. We must say that we have not reached that point. Ours is a unique profession. It has peculiar powers, and has always had, from the very nature of these powers and of the social conditions of the poor, strong human sympathies which have led it to do more work for nothing than any other profession. As we are likely, for some time to come at any rate, to have the poor with us, we can see no immediate probability of its being the duty of the profession absolutely to refuse gratuitous service to those charitable institutions which contemplate the assistance of the decent poor who are too well off for parish relief. But if all such institutions were in the comfortable condition of the Birmingham General Dispensary, the duty of the profession would be very clear. The entire honorary medical staff of this dispensary has resigned, because the committee has declined to grant a honorarium to the members in acknowledgement of their services. Fourteen years ago the staff made a similar request. It was then declined on the score of want of funds. Now this answer cannot be made, for the institution is the richest of the kind in England. "It possesses £15,000. in excellent investments; and is in a position, according to the average of some years, to fund another £1,000. annually. In short, it is not easy to dispose of the abounding income of the dispensary. Under these circumstances, it is most natural that the honorary medical officers should ask for some gratuity in mere recognition of their laborious services. The committee decline on the ground that as they cannot remunerate the services of its medical officers, it is better to withhold all pecuniary recognition of them. It is said that a bad excuse is better than none. This is the principle, we presume, upon which the committee have acted. Who can be surprised at the prompt resignation of the whole staff? "Last year," says the *Birmingham Daily Post*, "7,241 patients attended; 3,672 were seen by the honorary medical officer; and even of the remainder—attended by the paid medical staff—a large number were visited at their own homes by the honorary staff." If the committee would reflect on the labour implied in these statements, they would be more conscious of the inadequacy of a complimentary vote of thanks at an annual meeting as a recognition of them. Where this is all that is possible, it is sufficient, and the medical profession will cheerfully do gratuitous service. But where more is possible, and yet is refused on a fanciful principle, it is most proper that the profession should assert strongly its feeling. There is a most extensive feeling abroad that we have made ourselves too cheap; and in the plethoric condition of the coffers of the Birmingham Dispensary, we should regard the officers as positively unfaithful to the interests of the profession if they had not brought things to a crisis, as they have done. The payment of honoraria to medical officers is no new principle, or one the seemliness of which has to be now discussed for the first time. It is sanctioned by some metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries. It leaves ample room for the play of charity and kindness in medical officers. The committee of charitable institutions which are made comfortable by the bounty of a liberal public should only be too ready to make this use of their abounding means. This question between the committee and staff was referred to the governors, who were to meet for its consideration on Friday, the 21st. We are quite content to await the result of this meeting. The governors are doubtless proud of their dispensary, and will be ready to meet the reasonable views of those to whose services the institution owes its efficiency.

However unpleasant it may be to "delicate organisations," there are plain practical people in the world who will insist on calling a spade a spade in preference to "denominating" it "a horticultural implement." Now the doctors who struck work recently—we beg pardon: they only "resigned their professional appointments"—do not like to be called trades' unionists. They prefer to term themselves "a combination of men to obtain a fair reward for their labour." And so far forth there is no objection to be made to their choice of a title. But when they go step further and say that their combination is not the same in principle as a workmen's combination—when, indeed, they do not hesitate to condemn "a combination in the workmen's sense" as "unjustifiable," and to declare that "a combination in the professional sense" is "both right and necessary"—then it becomes a duty, no matter whose sensibilities may be shocked by the process, to show that, in point of fact, "a horticultural implement" is precisely the same thing as a spade after all. Now, the one end and aim of a workmen's trades' union is to raise wages. There can be no doubt about that. The means used by the members of a workmen's trades' union to accomplish that end are striking in a body when they do not consider themselves sufficiently well paid, and "sending to Coventry" workmen who take their places. The one end and aim of the doctors' combination is to raise the rate of their professional remuneration, which—we do not use the words in any offensive sense—is precisely the same thing in essence as wages. The means the doctors adopt to carry out the purpose of their combination are resigning their appointments, when they do not think themselves sufficiently well paid—the same thing as workmen striking—and "sending to Coventry" members of the profession who accept the vacant posts. For the life of us we cannot see wherein these two combinations—combinations of workmen and combinations of professional men—differ in principle. We have no objection whatever to the two combinations being called by different names; but we do object to any attempt to show that while the one ought to be suppressed the other deserves encouragement.

re had been an "immense" depreciation in the value not only of the raw material but also of goods—the losses in Liverpool alone from this cause during past year having amounted to little less than five millions—but the solvency the district had upon the whole been well maintained. He urged the member to continue their efforts to obtain permanent supplies of cotton at moderate prices, for, "instead of depending upon America and India alone, ought to have twenty important sources of supply." Among the other subjects heched upon in the hon. gentleman's speech was that of the bankruptcy law, pointed out the gross injustice which creditors suffered under the existing system, and urged the importance of pressing for a thorough reform of the law.

In the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench yesterday the Lord Chief Justice Mr. Justice George were against the application to remove the case against Irishman newspaper from the jurisdiction of the Commission Court, and Mr. Fitzgerald and O'Brien took the opposite view. There was accordingly no decision, and the several judges assigned their reasons. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald would have allowed the motion only with a view to a better jury. What was a seditious libel a question for them alone. There was no question for the judge either of law or fact, and he would act on the trial rather as a legal assessor giving his assistance to the jury, if assistance was required. The ten documents alleged to be seditious libels might be dealt with in the indictment in several ways. It might be alleged that they were intended to disturb

MEDICAL "COMBINATION" V. TRADES UNIONISM.

Sir.—I have read Dr. Heslop's letter in this day's *Post*, copied from the *Lancet*, wherein he endeavours to justify trades unionism, as applied to the medical profession (though objecting to the name), and wherein he makes use of terms both unreasonable and unjustifiable towards the poorer brethren of his craft. Dr. Heslop deplores that it should be possible for medical men to accept 2s. 6d. per member in club practice, forgetting that what was of the greatest advantage to the majority of the present successful practitioners, and was in fact the foundation upon which they have built their present honourable position and prosperity, will be of equal value to the rising young men of the present, and future time; and also forgetting that club doctors give the fag ends of the day to club members, which could not be devoted to their regular professional duties. But the true gist of the doctor's letter is to prepare the public for the inauguration of medical tradesunionism and local terrorism, or in the doctor's own words: "To refuse to meet with, and withdraw from, medical men accepting less than 5s. per head, all professional countenance and sanction;" or in other words, Blackball the poorer portion of the profession, and drive them out by the adoption of the practice recently exposed at Sheffield and other towns—namely, by rattenning and pocketing; and that, too, in a more terrible form—by social ruin and professional outlawry.

In justice to the hard-working young surgeon, and also to provident societies, and for the information of the public, I beg to request the publication of the following document, which has received the signatures of most of the well-established medical gentlemen of Birmingham and suburbs:—

"The undersigned members of the medical profession, practicing in this town (Birmingham) and the surrounding suburban district, hereby declare their agreement with the principle laid down in the report passed by the Birmingham Midland Branch of the British Medical Association in December, 1867:—That 5s. per head per annum be the minimum payment received by the surgeons of such assurance societies.

" They hereby pledge themselves not to accept any appointment as surgeon to a club at a less payment than the above. And they further bind themselves from the date of this document not to become candidates for, or allow themselves to be elected to, the office of surgeon to any society that may become vacant owing to the resignation or dismissal of the surgeon on the question of remuneration at the above rate.

"They finally hereby pledge themselves to withhold their professional sanction and countenance from all members of the medical profession deviating from this rule."

Signed on behalf of the British Medical Association by the Chairman of the Birmingham Branch; then follows the signatures of various surgeons and physicians.

Now, sir, I feel sure that all right-minded men will agree with me that it is a most unjustifiable use of their power and influence to hold over the heads of their less brethren the threat contained in the last clause we document; and it is due to the public that it be at once withdrawn, leaving each member of

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Now, sir, I feel sure that all right-minded men will agree with me that it is a most unjustifiable use of their power and influence to hold over the heads of their less fortunate brethren the threat contained in the last clause of the above document; and it is due to the public that such should be at once withdrawn, leaving each member of the profession at full liberty to follow their own course, after the wishes of their society have been made known to them. I believe that each and all of the medical gentlemen of this and other towns have a perfect right to band themselves, and to charge 2s. per head, if such is their will and pleasure; and if such societies will pay their demand the better for them. But I altogether dispute their right to hold over the heads of as good men as themselves threats of disgrace and obloquy, merely because their poverty compels their acceptance of a lower class of patients and remuneration than their richer brethren. We have recently had costly Commissions sitting in different towns, to expose and punish all forms of collective influence on individual freedom (or free trade), and I think Birmingham is the last place to import it into, as we have happily, so far, been free from it, and certainly could not have anticipated its advent among us arising from the educated classes. Having put my hand to the plough, I propose to offer, in the interest of benefit societies, a few thoughts that have arisen in my mind since reading the correspondence, in your excellent daily paper, relative to the reorganisation of the medical and surgical department, which, should it meet with approval, will remove the present cause of dispute.

I am, sir, a constant subscriber, and yours, very respectfully,
Handsworth, February 17, 1868.
P.S.—I enclose my card.

To the EDITOR of the DAILY POST.

Sir.—How can I, as a manufacturer, argue with, or try to shew my men the wrong of combination, after the letter of Dr. Heslop. He recommends the sending to "Coventry" of all who do not join in his views. The more ignorant workman perhaps punches the head of the parties who interferes with his idea of what he ought to have for his labour; and, in my opinion, Dr. Heslop would not much mind what was done short of that. I do think, after the different examples he gives us—to wit, the lawyers, &c.—we ought to have a Commission to enquire into the working of trades unions amongst the upper classes. I could say more to show that, if every trade—the tailor, the shoemaker, the grocer, &c.—could do the same as the doctors are trying to do, things would come to a pretty pass.

Yours respectfully,
February 18, 1868.

A MANUFACTURER.

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[From the *Lancet*.]

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However unpleasant it may be to "delicate organisations," there are plain practical people in the world who will insist on calling a spade a spade in preference to "denominating" it "a horticultural implement." Now the doctors who struck work recently—we beg pardon: they only "resigned their professional appointments"—do not like to be called trades' unionists. They prefer to term themselves "a combination of men to obtain a fair reward for their labour." And so far forth there is no objection to be made to their choice of a title. But when they go step further and say that their combination is not the same in principle as a workmen's combination—when, indeed, they do not hesitate to condemn "a combination in the workmen's sense" as "unjustifiable," and to declare that "a combination in the professional sense" is "both right and necessary"—then it becomes a duty, no matter whose sensibilities may be shocked by the process, to show that, in point of fact, "a horticultural implement" is precisely the same thing as a spade after all. Now, the one end and aim of a workmen's trades' union is to raise wages. There can be no doubt about that. The means used by the members of a workmen's trades' union to accomplish that end are striking in a body when they do not consider themselves sufficiently well paid, and "sending to Coventry" workmen who take their places. The one end and aim of the doctors' combination is to raise the rate of their professional remuneration, which—we do not use the words in any offensive sense—is precisely the same thing in essence as wages. The means the doctors adopt to carry out the purpose of their combination are resigning their appointments, when they do not think themselves sufficiently well paid—the same thing as workmen striking—and "sending to Coventry" members of the profession who accept the vacant posts. For the life of us we cannot see wherein these two combinations—combinations of workmen and combinations of professional men—differ in principle. We have no objection whatever to the two combinations being called by different names; but we do object to any attempt to show that while the one ought to be suppressed the other deserves encouragement.

January 30th 1868. Pall Mall Jan 30th 1868.

The Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture held its annual meeting at Plymouth yesterday, under the presidency of Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P. The chamber, though yet in its infancy, numbers 600 members. The meeting was largely and influentially attended. The Earl of Morley, the president, was re-elected, and the chamber resolved to remain unaffiliated with any other body except the central chamber in London. On the principle that taxation and representation should go together, the meeting approved the establishment in the two counties of financial boards on the elective principle. Next, the chamber discussed Mr. Percy Wyndham's bill for the rating of mines. This subject has created quite a ferment in Cornwall. Mr. Wyndham attributes the defeat of his bill last session to the Cornish element. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—1. That the levying of rates for local purposes being a fiscal necessity of the community in general, all property should contribute an equitable share; 2. That the exemption of mines, woods, and plantations from assessment to local rates is especially unjust, the first evading the obligation only recently by a mere technical point, and the latter as representing a large and improvable property. 3rd. That the Chamber, considering that a bill has been introduced into the House of Commons, desires to express its opinion on the equity of the principle, but thinks that the bill as now framed will be wholly ineffectual for effecting the object sought to be obtained.

LAW POLICE, SATURDAY

March 16th 1862

BOW COUNTY COURT.

THE JOURNEYMAN BUILDERS AND THE SATURDAY AFTERNOON QUESTION.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—BESLEY V. HART.—This was an action to recover sixpence, plaintiff being a journeyman and defendant a master builder, the sum in dispute having been deducted by defendant from plaintiff's wages.—Mr. Hubert Wood, for the plaintiff, called his client and witnesses, and it appeared that plaintiff was a workman on some works near the Bow-road. Plaintiff gave the usual notice to leave, and worked the usual time on the last day (Saturday), when the defendant only paid him for eight hours and a half instead of the ten hours; and the point raised was whether the plaintiff, having discharged himself, was entitled to be paid for the full time on a Saturday—ten hours—which, it was admitted, was given to the workmen. Mr. Chipperfield, for defendant, said that the question involved here was one of great importance to the trade, but it was a well-known custom that when a man discharged himself he was only entitled to eight hours and a half, instead of ten hours, on the Saturday.—A clerk in the employ of Mears, Hedges and other witnesses were called in support of the alleged custom. It was stated when the one and a-half hour had been stopped, the men had grumbled; and that if a man was employed three days, and he discharged himself, the deduction would be made.—His honour thought the defendant's witnesses had not made out the custom. Indeed their evidence went to show that the practice was not so uniform as had been alleged, and the deduction was not made with the sanction of the men. It was better that the employer should state the terms upon which he employed the men when they entered his service, if he was desirous of enforcing such a condition.—Verdict for plaintiff, with costs of witnesses.

Polish League.

Notes. Miscellaneous.

Universal League; History 2, ²o.

New Social Movement.

New Social Movement, - Continued

Ernest Jones, - Life & Death.

Reform League, Facts & notes

Beale's Life, Testimonials &c.

The International.

1866-69

The Great Conspiracy.

Earl of Beaconsfield

Lord Beaconsfield

"I can assure you, gentlemen, that in the attempt to conduct the government of this world there are new elements which our predecessors had not to deal with. We have not ~~only~~ to deal only with emperors, ^{and} ~~princes~~ ^{or} ministers. There are the secret Societies, an element which you must take into consideration, which at the last moment may baffle all your arrangements, which have agents everywhere, which have reckless agents, which countenances assassination, and which, if necessary, could produce a massacre." Speech at Aylesbury, Wednesday Sept 20th 1876.

Cardinal Manning. (The Revolt.)

Sir William Harcourt.

"I have heard recently of a fanciful and romantic idea that the schemes of wise statesmen and great diplomats are half led by Secret Societies. I am not myself alarmed at Secret Societies. I am a member of a great number of these Secret Societies, the Freemasons, and others, and I can assure Her Majesty's Government that they are not dangerous persons at all. No, there are forces ^{which} are more powerful than Secret Societies, which very often baffle the plans of statesmen when they are not sagaciously formed, or carefully carried out. There is a power above all Secret Societies, and it is the power of public opinion. Speech at Oxford (Magd. College) on Wednesday October 18th 1876.

Secret Societies of the Upper
Revolution of the First
2 vols 24/-

Secret Societies are certainly not ^a new element, ^(stated) ~~as objects~~
~~by the Prime Minister~~ ^{with} ~~which~~ statesmen have had to deal,
~~with~~ They have had to be taken into consideration by ^{of necessity} prudent statesmen, lest they should baffle their arrangements.

Wherever despotism exists, Secret Societies will flourish; they are essentially the outgrowth of repression, the nation's weed which grows in the same soil as tyranny; the finger, or parasite of ^{of} your pleasure, of the despotic, where the one exists the other will be sure to flourish, — mine or t'p.

Secret Societies, cannot exist in a free land, at least not those which can cause any alarm to ^a statesman, even one so timid as Lord Beaconsfield. Freemasons are not, we presume, to be counted as Secret Societies, nor even Orange Societies, to which it has been alleged that the noble Earl himself belongs, nor indeed the numerous ^{in the same} orders which we have in this country under various names but which are all innocuous, if not pliantly.

What we presume the Prime meant, was, Secret Political Societies. What Cardinal Manning meant we don't quite know as there are many secret orders having special connection with the Holy Catholic Church, such as the Jesuits, Order of Friars, Monks, and Vice.

| The American War. |

The immediate event ~~which~~ ^{in 1863} led to the formation of the Intemation was a meeting held in London ^{in support of the independence of} Poland, in 1803, on which occasion a delegation from France attended, and consultations were held with a view to initiate "a grand fraternity of people."

In an address written ^{and signed by five London working men} soon ~~not~~ long after, the following passage occurs in reference to this event; "That event could not have had a better origin or a nobler purpose than the cause of Poland; a cause made sacred by the devotion, truthfulness, and self-sacrificing heroism of a people, whose righteous struggles for freedom have won for them the sympathy and admiration of all the wise and good, whether in high or low station, in Christendom.

The Intemation was not the first attempt in this country to establish a kind of fraternization with continental Europe. In the year 1789 two societies were established in England ^{London} one called the Revolution Society the other called the Constitutional Society, ^{and one in Manchester in 1800} their object being ~~being~~ ^{of both} fraternization with the people of France and congratulating the people of that country on the success of their revolution. Earl Stanhope was chairman of the first, Richard Price & Mr. 2d and resolutions were then agreed to which would startle the people who call themselves reformers in our own day. Copied left; letter to Burke

In 1833 ⁻⁴ ~~and before~~ another attempt was made to draw the workmen of the two countries into closer relationship and addressed paper between certain sections of the people of England and France. (See Pioneer page 376)

In 1848 another attempt was made

The Intemation was in no sense a secret society as some people suppose. The first meeting held in London was an open one in H. Martine's Hall on Sept 28th 1864. Newspapers were invited & sent reporters to the meeting and it was given the much coveted publicity.

The first annual ^{congrès} meeting of the International Society was held in London in 1865 and was equally public.

This was equally true with regard to every subsequent congress as the reports in the English and continental journals will amply prove.

One of the great objects of this much abhorred society was the greatest possible publicity for the members so earnestly believed in all they said and did that they thought if they could only get publicity for their resolutions addressed, and papers that they would be able peacefully to revolutionise the world.

And yet this society was generally spoken of as a secret society with ramifications in every part of the world, and it was often supposed that it had vast resources at its command for the purpose of inaugurating an organized and armed revolution first in France and then successively in Italy, Spain, Germany, and of course subsequently in peaceful and peaceable England.

Howe these poor refugees, and their equally poor English sympathisers must have laughed in their sleeve at these absurd rumours and silly alarms when they knew only too well how difficult it was for them to pay ~~for~~ their printer for the rules and addresses and for the postage of these, to them, precious documents to their few numbers and friends.

International

Members. - The total number of members taken from the Secretary's Register, embracing 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870 - was 294. Of these 122 were foreigners, the remaining 172 were English & Irish.

Income

1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
23 - 0 - 0	9 - 13 - 0	5 - 17 - 0	14 - 4 - 0	30 - 12 - 0	28 - 1 - 0

The deficit or arrears during the six years was £32-1-0.

Payment of Secretary & members subscribed between them for a time 10/- a week to pay the Secretary a salary of 10/- but it does not appear that they intended over ten weeks equal £5.

Prominent Men Marx, Dufour & in England living in France
Average attendance about 7 or 8

in England living in France

Minutes Sitting from Sept 18 to 1869

1869 Sept 18th — Demand for rent of 18 Downing Street by Mr. Thistle due at Midsummer 1867.

Report of Geneva Congress by Odger. Compliment to Jung as the President. Deputation to Bern, Federal Government of Switzerland as to cheap International Postage. See ^{by Wright see Boston} courtesy, - shown over Palace, Picture Gallery & Museum. Interview of half an hour with the Postmaster General of Helvetic Confederation, he concurred with the delegates of the I. Society as to cheap postage great obstacle was France, ^{they insisted on full postage for each letter.} Arrest on the frontier of a Paris delegate for having in his possession a seditious pamphlet - anti-Napoleonic - prevented British delegates from staying in Paris.

Resolved that each member pay 3^c towards expenses of Federal Council

Cost production in Paris 54 Societies and 200 credit societies.

Thanks to delegates after complaints as to treatment by the Sup. Ecclesiastic said that the Times would not receive his report.

1869 Sept 25th — £5 donation by Sam. Moore of Manchester - a manufacturer for Dr. Marx.

Authorization to two continental papers to become "Organ" of the I. Report as to the exclusion of Leibig, Tribourg & Tolain were the prime movers. London delegates voted against the motion. Leibig wanted to know if the French section had paid the debt they owed to the Central Committee or any portion of the £40 they promised.

Odger elected President by 15 votes. Marx only 3.

Cremers elected Secretary by 13 votes, Cremers only 4. Secretaries appointed for France, Germany, Switzerland, America & Spain also one elected for Denmark. Testimonial to Cremers for nearly two years almost entirely gratuitous services.

1866 Oct 2nd Carter's rent paid by a sum from Dell, Treasurer
Complaints by Carter that he had ^{not} a full share ^{expenses} for his delegation when
it was understood that all should share alike. Others got £10
he only got £8 although his expenses were more than the rest.
Dell said Cremer bill was £10-12-1 or 12/- more than the
Ding offered to give back £2 to Carter but Carter refused it
though the equitable rule was infringed.
Affiliation debated - 3 per member & he asked carried.
Affiliation was therefore for the present negatived.
Complaints by Brussels & Italian section as to neglect by officers
of the council, debate followed. Letter of explanation to be sent.
Suppose report of Lyons section, divided into two parties
one exclusively political the other exclusively social.
Resolution to form sections exclusively of women.
Resolution to form sections exclusively of women.
Report - proposal to appoint delegates of the I.W.A. to visit the
Paris exhibition 1867.

1866 Oct 9th Cremer explained the 12/- he had more expenses and
the sum given did not clear cash out of pocket. Carter again
complained, Ding offered Carter £1 took out purse - did not pass.
Ding reported that a delegate with four parcels of documents had
been stopped at the French frontier and the documents taken away.
[Complaints made as to deportation of ^{Edinburgh & Newcastle} Tailors and Handweavers London
Affiliated Countries. - Marx reported ^{from Standard & Poor's Com.} in favour of 1/- per head. Annual C. & J.
said their numbers would not top 3 which would amount to £93-15-0.
Cremer said the London delegates voted for 3/- & extracting money from
the Continentals but with the mental reservation not to apply it at home.
After a long debate £2 per head was carried - Hales & Ding.
Many were in favour of continuing the voluntary grants as heretofore.

Oct 16th 1866. Printing application for a ^{of long standing} by Le Lubez for printing stood
over no funds. Le Lubez complaint of nonpayment in Sep.
Dispute as to sending cards or "carnets" some said if they were sent the
C. Council would never get a "son". Paris section wanted to print the
Essay at their own expense. Report instigated to refuse to allow Lubez
to issue "carnets" as the council would do so.

Oct 23rd 1866 Excavators joined paid 5/- 2 delegates accepted.
Report of subscriptions being raised in America by James Stephen for the
Irish Republican cause. Carter appointed Secretary for Italy, and
Report had given to him the extraordinary power to nominate one
for Belgium mainly. Le Lubez affair disrupted and dismissed.
Paris exhibition 1867 special committee appointed to carry out.
Riots between English Belgian Maries at Ecluse. Return
of hats out of nationality. Waring Brothers denied the Belgians who
wanted to get back to their homes.

Oct 30th 1866. Imputation of Belgians & Hollanders as Basket-makers
correspondence to be opened with the foreigners. Could not pay the
gas fitting so elected to pay 1/- a year or ten per cent instead.
Question of the affiliation of the Nat. Rep. League (Welsh & Wall) adjourned.
State of trade Lyons and Coventry adjourned.

Nov 6th 1866. New ^{Secretary} for Poland in place of one gone to Birmingham
Report with reports again - Lyons subscription, the council thought that any
action taken at the present time would only reveal their pecuniary weakness and destroy
their prestige". (!!) Cooperation in France reported. N. Rep. League admitted on the
same terms as trade societies after some debate. Resolution of council - Resolution
to exclude all those who were absent from successive sittings, - debate adjourned.

Nov. 13th 1866. The exclusion of Le Libey again disrupted. After taking his part. Refused to reinstate him because the council was bound by the Congreg's vote.
Belgian Basket Makers - 12 imported six at work in Birmingham; delegation of three appointed to "convey a plan & enlightenment of the blinded and the confinement of the imprisoned Belgians." Electric Web Weavers of London join the council to the number of 50 paid 10/- ree a "large card." (Hales del.) Agent authorized to act in Germany. Cramer leave granted to take 300 addresses on his lecturing tour (Reform League expense). Cramer asked for a balance sheet of the past work and cash. He came to get out one

Nov. 20th 1866. Basket Makers Report. - Sep. went to the shops pretending to want work got into the shops by this means and induced the whole of the 12 to leave and return home. Some statemen were also tried but they refused. Basket makers mostly said resolution by Hale, to establish branches like the Reform League fell to the ground as it was considered to be impracticable at the present time. Resolved to celebrate the anniversary of the Polish insurrection on Jan 22nd 1867 (Marx.)

Nov 27th 1866. Notification given of promise by Basket makers union to inform the Belgian Workmen their trade would end if their willingness to receive them as members. Delegation invited to attend Polish celebration of anniversary of Nov 29th 1830. Sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress. Confidence sufficiently of the "lady" who promised to translate the report of Geneva Congress.

+ Hme & Co. A manufacturer of H. Issier had absconded without paying his workpeople; The Bourgeois reported that a universal cosmopolitan hue and cry should be raised against this scoundrel so that on this wide earth there should not be a foot of ground that would not parch his bones of his feet. The council were of opinion that they could not take action in this melancholy affair. Jenny & Dupont complained that neither letters nor papers came to hand all the lines were cut. Fox imposed an indirect and secret means of communication. Hapton had left them alone for two years he was now blackading them they must force his hands so as to make him lose the credit of his supposed liberality in letting them alone.

Letter sent to Lord Stanley about the Post office irregularities, or the council agreed to accept the wait-a-little-longer policy.

Dec 4th 1866. Letter from Lord Stanley dated Nov 29th stating that Lord Cowley had been directed to enquire about the papers & letters from Jules ~~of~~ Gobane. Arthur Hall applied for rent due at Michaelmas, postponed or few months. Guarantee from Basket makers' Society asked for as they did not seem to trust the promise made. Polish celebration dinner report. - Pot & occasions present as invited guests, Marx ill could not attend. Fox resigns as secretary Executive Vice, - Jenny & Carter present, had a pleasant time of it, Carter took a note of the blooming beauty of the young women of the Executive families. Silk Weavers Lyons offered to subscription money would go into the hands of the Bonapartists, they would rather emigrate to America and there manufacture silk. Becker reported formation of branches in Germany. Report also as to increase the intended congress at Takerno postponed in consequence of the disturbances there.

X United States. - Orsini reported that Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and Horace Greeley had joined the Association. Wendell Phillips had promised the amount of a lecture to the funds of the Assoc. When he was authoritatively informed as to the purpose to which the money would be put, James Stephen, the Irish Republican leader had also joined the Assoc. He (Orsini) has no doubt but that some 3000 or 4000 ^{places could be fit in America.} New credentials were given to Orsini, who would return to the U. S. late in Jan 1867. His name had been omitted in printed list, this to be inserted.

+ Congreg's Report. - Delegates to meet and agree as to form of report, the minutes to be given, and then to confirm the accuracy of the draft ^{as prepared.}

Balances sheet. Mr. Share the exec. Secretary reported that he could not get the balance sheet from the former Secretary (Cramer) after failed to keep his promise to forward it to him. Hence he could not send copies to Carpenters & Distillers Societies as requested.

+ Magazine. - Orsini reported interview of several hours with Maggiore. Maggiore declared that he had been deceived by P. Wolf, Hanna, and others. He claimed that for 35 years he had preached the abolition of рабыни slavery and the right of workmen to participate in profits of his work. He did not concern in anything stated in the original address, he was ready to receive a delegation to debate the principle of the Assoc. at his private house, ill health would not permit him to attend the council, he disapproved the accounts given of him by Wolf or others concerning himself. Orsini gave Fox six names to write to for funds. £4 to be apd for.

Dec 11th 1866. More complaints from Paris - no letters from Report.

Report read letter from Paris Bookbinders (men & women) who had joined the Assn. Glad they help in the matter of importing foreign workmen; also from Tailors of Paris French Tailors of London for their address, and promising Belgian case of ours. Rep from Coach Trimmers & Hatbox makers society, and to the Hatters.

Belgian navvies in England stamping wanted help, Waring's agent promised them 6 francs a day only for 2/4 or 3/6; 25 francs for travelling not paid to them. Troopship in Geneva reported by Eng. Watchmakers joining in great numbers.

Dec 18th 1866. Report reported that two letters sent to Lyons arrived safely but not the packet of "comets" - card, Fitzjerald Long reported great progress, new branch at Lille on Nov 25th one was also being opened in Clerkenwell, Holland. Address of Assn. in Dutch paper. Rep Committee, Mart reported articles in the Revue des deux Mondes, Revue Contemporaine, and Edinburgh, although not agreeing with informed Polish Insurrection of 1863. Agreed to celebrate this on Jan 22nd 1867 with a tea party, and addresses. None at the tea party resolutions at the meeting.

During the year 1866 the meetings were scarcely attended, funds were low, disputes frequent, and complaints general. Citizen 20 and 20 is the sum given to each delegate or member of the Assn.

Copy of the Balance Sheet of the International Working Alliance Receipts		March 29 th 1865 to April 28 th 1866
Balance in hand March 29 th 1865. —	£ 6 3 8 <i>½</i>	Camping money - carriage
Annual Subscription of Zürich	10 0	Share of expenses meeting at Cleveland Hall
Annual Subscription of White Building	1 0 0	Visiting address to Standard of France
French Branch fee M. Le Sebey —	10 0	Nov 9 1865 Fleet Street to the
Mariage M. Hanf, loan £6 10/- long do 21/4	7 16 6	Meeting Subscriptions of London
Paris Administration	7 4 0 0	Printing and Publishing
Yours to £8 - Cash 50 £1 -	9 0 0 0	Subscription to Paris Conference Standard
Germany to Dr. Mart —	3 0 0 0	Postage and Miscellaneous others
Voluntary contributions for the time of 1865	3 1 6	Board and Lodging of Delegates
Operative Tailors contribution —	3 0 0	Train & various chairs from Philadelphia
Shoemakers Men and Ladies	1 0 0	Registration & postage at Congress
Member subscriptions —	8 3 9	Fees on the Left Shore
Schaffhausen and Thal Gold	4 3	13 months March 29 th 1865 to April 28 th 1866
13 months - Total £48 0 8 <i>½</i>	11 0	Total
To from April 28 th 1866 to April 1866		£46 17 8 <i>½</i>
Members Subscriptions and Vouchers —	3 3 6	to April 28 th 1866
Subscriptions of Sardinia —	1 0 0	Postage & officials & Committee Travellers
Repairs & Supplies, presented to the Amico	6 0	Part of Office & Quarter
Society, Subscriptions for Geneva Congress	57 15 5	Drinking fee Harry
Subscribed by members of the Council, do	1 14 6	to the same
4 months Total £57 19 5		£46 Postage Congress 19/6
Post Office Account	£106 0 1 <i>½</i>	Secretary; Salary - the Treasurer -
Liabilities		Paid to Amico & Treasurer; account
Printing Lenso - £9 - 8 - 0		£15 0
St. Charles Cards 3 - 0 - 0		14 10
Postage Stationery 10 - 0 - 9		42 12 1
Loan bal. due to Bank 6 10 - 0		57 19 5

Subtotal and grand total from Shadley Sept 10/1866

£21 - 18 - 9

deduct

£ 2 6 7

Total Receipts £ 19 - 12 - 8

1867

Jan 1st 1867. Letter from Lord Stanley Foreign Office with a packet ~~containing~~ ^{sent} to the papers taken from Jules Gobron & Co ~~and~~ ^{and also some} ~~and~~ copies of Freedom du Peuple. Letter of thanks to Derby for his just and efficacious intervention with the French Govt. with a view to obtain the restoration of the papers. With regard to publishing the above transaction Fox argued against too wide a publicity. This was therefore confined to the Commonwealth & to Reynolds paper. Report reported letters from France, after an interruption of 3 months demands for upto 7 days complaints of their non appearance. Citizen Cremer resigned his seat on the Council because some enemies had alured him for not giving balance sheet. This he now gave, and has threatened to publish the fact that he withheld it from the new officers and council. — No action, or notice taken of his resignation. Polish celebration delayed because Oliver had neglected to answer letter as to taking the chair, bills and tickets to be printed without name of the chairman.

Jan 8th 1867. Blockmakers denied to join because Farnham were being imported to supplant those on strike. Admitted. Miss Hotham thanked for translating the Report & Confess from the public Disputation invited to the Reform League demonstration. Also invited to attend meeting of Recyclers at Lambeth Baths, & Trades Council Organ builder joined the Assoc. paid 5/- fee.

Jan 15th 1867. Cigar Makers £1-9-0 paid by Cohen as contribution for article in the Commonwealth on "The French Government and the I. W. Ass. of W. M." inserted in minutes. In this report it is curiously said + "Of course Report can no longer confide in the French Post Office."

Coch makers Society admitted paid 5/- and 1/- delegates card. London Trades Council passed resolution to operate but kept district Rep. appointed to attend meeting for Reform demonstration. Rent demanded by Monk paid £2-10-0. No other practical business.

Jan 29th 1867 Letter from Miss Harborth thanking the Comit
for their vote of thanks. Coventry Weavers Assoc joined paid £1-13-6
Black printers Union affiliated paid for 1000 members,-
Paris letters, and 18 francs, - letter to be sent to London bookbinders.
Letters, Dupont, Tribourg & Black cutters strike matter really fell through.

Feb 5th 1867 dep appointed to attend Reform Demonstration
Paid Dens £3 on sp. of printing and Mail £2-10-0 rent. rest to stand over.

Feb 12th 1867. Small attendance adjourned after reading minutes.

Feb 19th 1867. Do. non attendance & Council men adjourned.

Feb 26th 1867. West End Cabinet makers admitted paid £1-7-0 entrance
fee & 5/- 2/- subscription for 500 members.

X Belgian Riots & Massacres, Letter from Brussels ~~and~~ appealing for aid for
the widows and sufferers. The question of a subscription was mooted but general disengagement
but it was ultimately agreed to issue an appeal to miners and ironworkers for help.
Reported that Coach Trammer had agreed to join as an affiliated society.
France, - Dupont paid in 9/2/- on sp. of the French section. New Commission "had
ratified all the elections and prepared new programme for Lausanne Congress.
Collet wanted two meetings for the publication of the International &c. Paper allowed in
France after a delay of 48 hours. 12 present - first time given.

March 4th 1867. Kendal Shoemakers joined paid 1/- in stamps as fees.
Coventry weavers asked information as to wages at Paris. New Branches in
Chase de Fontenay. Bronze Workers strike of Paris £5 voted & £10 lent by London Bookbinders
Belgian Massacre matter postponed for circular by Eccarius.

March 12th 1867. - 11 present, - also Tribourg, Tribourg & others Paris.
Subject strictly Le Libé et combien and attacks. Dupont reported that Tribourg
had cited Le Libé to appear before the members of the Paris Branch to answer
the attacks made on Tribourg. The following resolution was passed 22 votes and 23
"That we approve and endorse the political conduct of the Paris administration
and condemn the attack made upon Dupont, Duplex & Donzy and others in
the Espegle, L'avenue de Genève and other journals."

Vote of thanks to Cope for becoming one of the trustees for publication
of two organs of the Am. International Courier and Courier International.
Vote to circulate copies of the above two journals among English workmen.
Dupont reported that the French Branch had promised £13 per month as
a loan to the Bronze Workers. £6-10 was given on ac. when the loan was repaid
it would go into a fund for future cases.

Day Working Bookbinders joined paid 17/6 contribution for 420 members.
Did was also promised to the Bookbinders of Paris.

£1-4-9 paid by German Swiss Section by Lessner, Adelphi bookbinders.
vote of thanks of Polish Girls Society for the delegation to tell the country &

March 19th 1867 Shoemakers voted £5 to Bronze workers of Paris
Marine to be paid 1/- a week for rent of room for St. Omer Com.
Lausanne Congress, - Swiss Section demand the programme. Council
resolved not to comply, but recommended the study of Credit available
for working classes." 2 quins of the J. C and 2 1/2 do. of C. I. ordered to buy
as the reports continued, weekly. Collet's "Working Men" to be circulated.

March 26th 1867 Bronze Workers £20 lent by W. E. Cabinet makers.
Reports, delegations had waited on founders, Hatters,

April 2nd 1867. Bronze Workers, more delegations, Engine drivers strike
debate, charges of not doing their duty as an assoc. ^{for striking}
demands for payment of debt. Paid £1-3-7 for Courier, £1-10 Dens.

April 9th 1867. Balance sheet agreed to be made. 5/- paid by Coach
Smith & Lawrence paid 1/- each sp. 1/2. Dupont reported that the
Paris Trades had advanced £4000 to the Bronze Workers. The
lockout was now at an end. Cigar makers out 1/2. Bricklayers
had sent their money, 17 leaders were excluded from the shops.
Cigar Makers disturbed state of Trade, complaints of foreigners coming
9 present

April 16th 1867. 10 present; Deputations from Reform League to attend a
meeting at Hotel des Arts on April 17th to receive a tablet in commemoration
of Reform Demonstration on Feb 11th 1867. Paper by Mrs. How. Women's rights
Hatters voted £10 to Bronze Workers. Vote of censure on Odger for moving vote
of thanks to Bismarck. Courier recommended to Boston workmen.

April 23rd 1867. Present 13. Several reports given in.

Resolu to pay Mr Secretary 10/- a week - Drury promised 3/- deposit of
Marine of Lafayen 1/- Collet 1/- Bell 1/- Carter to weekly. -
X Vote of censure carried against Adger and his resolution to
thank Count Bismarck at the Reform League Council meeting.
Coach Trimmers Society joined and paid 10/- as subscription.

April 30th 1867. Present 12. - £1 paid on up for ad in ~~comm~~
1/3 to Collet for Papers. Carter complained that the £8 cash due
to him & Drury had not been paid, agreed to pay this rest. -
Complaints that Swiss sections had not paid their 3' subscription
for Geneva Congress, this had impeded the publication.
Room for meetings offered by Collet at £6 a year. Fifty letters by
Collet as to Reform League meeting in Hyde Park on May 6th.
read no action taken. International Postage dep to T.M. General

May 7th 1867. Present 11. Letter to the Post Master General as
to receive a delegation on International Postage. Other dep's appointed.
Letter read of Drury as to wages of silk weavers at Basle, 15 hours a
day 1/3 wages, used to be 1/8. Wages never exceed 10/- a week.
Next Congress matter for programme, striking of trade, its causes
and remedies.

X Address from Lyons French Workmen & German Workmen on the
question of a Franco-German War.
Wages advance tailors in Brussels terminated in favour of the men
Wages in France. Tailors gone in at advance of 10 per cent instead of 20.
Paris section had spent £7 in propagation therefore could
not send the 3' contribution to the council.
Suggested delegate meeting before Congress meets.

Explanation of Adger as to vote to Bismarck accepted as
satisfactory - to the effect that it did not endorse the
general policy of Bismarck but his extension of the French
explanations to be sent to the organs.

May 14th 1867. Present 8. Letter read from W.E. Ladies
+ Workmen for repayment of the £10 loan. Letter from Work
printers complaining that the council had raised ~~them no money~~
P.M. General declined to receive dep. on Int. postage
Reports from France, and other places. Report of Com. admitted.
one member admitted.

May 21st 1867. Present 10. Letters from Bush & Harrison et
pressing thanks for reports: New March at Algiers 17/6 ac from Soles.
X Phonography to be on the programme of Lausanne congress.

May 28th 1867. Present 13. Factors applied for money and
from Continent and America. agreed to. Programme & Congress to be
prepared by the Council, appeal to societies for delegates and aid.
London Trades Council and the S. Workers to cooperate in
promoting meetings on the labour question.

June 4th 1867. Present 15. Carter paid £1 bal. of his ac.
Mall's demand for rent £3 6 0 postponed till next meeting.
International Peace. Letter from Henry Richard asking the co-
operation of the Council, and sending a deput. to French & German
workers on peace programme. Payment of postage recd.
that the Council pay postage of letters to Foreign correspondents
when asking for aid for men or strike. 3' voted for postage
to North Germany and 1/- to America. Appeals for help
sent out no response reported as yet.

June 18th 1867 Present 11. Eccarius had not received any reply with reference to London Sailors but ~~that~~ here was a statement in the "Hermann" that something was being done in Germany in the matter Fox had written to America on same subject. Keller elected Member of Council in place of Collet who resigned, paid 4/- for 19 members. Bell paid 4/- for John Graham. Fox proposed and Yeager seconded that Mrs. Harriet Law become member of the Council. Motion of Bell & Jung that Council requests Committee to produce programme of Congress on Tuesday next, agreed to.

Motion that delegation shall wait on Engineers on Thursday next Carried, also that Odgers, Jung & Dupont were to wait on Engineers.

The following resolutions unanimously agreed to.

1st. "That the General Council of the International Working Mens Association thanks the working men, students and barristers who took part in the recent demonstrations in Paris in favour of Poland for having reminded the Czar of Moscow that the domination of an Asiatic and barbarous Power in the portion of Europe called Poles, and that portion of the soil of Europe called Poland is revolting to justice and common sense."

2nd. "That Maitre Floquet having been blamed by many toadying or ignorant persons for his skilful and truly cosmopolitan conduct towards the Czar in the Palais de Justice we hereby declare our approval of that conduct & thank the Conseil de l'ordre des Avocats for their refusal to censure Maitre

Floquet."

3rd That the general Council hereby congratulates the British nation & Government on the good fortune of having been deemed unworthy of closer acquaintance by the Czar of Moscow."

The continental secretaries were instructed to publish the above resolutions.

June 25th 1867 Present 11. Letter read from Amal.

Bakers Union to the effect that the question of the affiliation of the Union to the I.W.A would be submitted to the Annual Conference of the Union taking place in August at Nottingham. Miall requested immediate payment of £6.0.0 for rent with notice to quit.

Maurice offered use of his room at 16 Castle St until Sept. next. offer was accepted & it was moved that next meeting (Tuesday) be held there. It was moved that a letter from the London Sailors Strike Committee be published in the Courier International subject to Collet's editorial revision.

Congress Committee's Report then read, as follows.
Order of the Day. 1st Report of the General Council
2nd Programme. 3rd Rest of the order of the day

Programme

- 1st Combinations of efforts of the Working Classes by means of the International Working Men's Association
- 2nd How can the working classes utilise for the purpose of their own ~~benefit~~ emancipation the Credit which they now give to the Middle Classes and the Government

Reports

Eccarius had received letter from Berlin in reply to his on behalf of Sailors, it stated that the Berlin Sailors had raised £18 for the London Sailors, ^{Eccarius also} stated that Philanthropic Coopers would see about joining the I. W. A. at next aggregate meeting. Jung had been to Engineers last Thursday but Edger was not there & nothing was done; Had appointed to go next Thursday if it was agreeable Jung & Dupont were then appointed to go next Thursday Edger to meet them there. Jung stated that appeal sent to Becker on behalf of London Sailors, appeared in the Vorbote & that new branch of Association was opened in Switzerland.

July 2nd Eccarius to the Chair. Jung read letter from Geneva Complaining about the inactivity of the Council respecting Congress programme, it also stated that the delegates sent to Lausanne could attend the Peace Congress to be held at Geneva & thus accomplish a twofold purpose.

Letter from Vienna stating that that branch had sent 60 fr. gift & 40 fr. loan to the London Sailors on Strike Branch numbered 600 & might have numbered 1000 but for want of Carnic's. The branch was likely to send two delegates to the Congress. They had applied to the Government authorities for permission to print the rules but were refused. They demand 50 more copies of Congress Report. Marcherals request to be authorized to open a branch at Armonia unanimously given.

International Penny Postage

Fox gave notice that he would present his written statement to Post master general on the following Tuesday. He also complained that a member of French Branch had misconducted himself at a public meeting held under the auspices of the German Arbitr. Bildungsverein to commemorate the Insurrection of June 1848. Question adjourned till July 9.

Fox Called attention to the rapid progress of productive Cooperative Associations in America.

July 9th Present 13 Letter read from Shaw stating that being unable to obtain employment in London, he could not continue his functions as General Secretary. Being no alternative his resignation was accepted & a vote of thanks unanimously voted for the services rendered while in office Eccarius appointed Secretary. Letter Read from Mail requesting written statement respecting rent due. Secretary instructed to pay £2-10-0 to Mail. Fox read letter from the president of the Iron Moulders Union U.S. answering the appeal on behalf of London Sailors. W. Sylva (the President) stated that his Union had been warring with the Capitalists, & had spent 35,000\$ & during past & \$40,000 during present year & had then 2,000 members out of work. Was turning his attention principally to establishing cooperative foundries that being the only effective mode of dealing with the Labour Question. Had several foundries in operation and more in progress. Their funds were too low to grant relief, but would see what could be done by voluntary contribution. It also announced that a labour convention was to be held next month at Chicago. Fox instructed to write to the organizers of the convention. Jony read letter from Naples complaining that former letters were unanswered & asking for Rules of the Assn: Carter instructed to reply.

Dupont read letter from the Bronze Workers of

Paris Voluntarily giving the gift of £10 & loan of same amount to London Sailors; Bordelais Branch sent £1-12-0 to the Sailors & £1-8-0 contribution to Council. Public Meetings to be held at Fleurieu sur Saone & Rouen in support of the Sailors. Castille nos d'Are complaints made about police restrictions but promises made to do the best towards organizing Association. Letter read from manager of "Commonwealth" requesting payment of 2/- for Ads. Agreed to discontinue advt. deputations

Anal. Engineers. Jony reported that Odger had not kept his appointment & in consequence his presentation had been delayed so only a brief statement could be made. The Council of Engineers adjourned without a decision. See. instructed to write to Mr. Allen, also to London Compositors & Brass Finishers. Many proposed & Lafague seconded the following resolution to be put first to the Congress: - On the practical means by which to enable the International Working Mens Association to fulfil its function of a common centre of action for the working classes female & male in their struggle tending to their complete emancipation from the domination of Capital. Agreed.

Eccarius read an address which was unanimously agreed to. Also that 300 be printed.

July 16th. Present including Mrs Law. Letter from J. Lane announcing the intention of the Malleable Iron workers of joining also one from the Engineers of an "evasive" character. People of Geneva identify Sheffield outrages & Trades Unionism with the International. French see paid £2 annual contribution of the Lyons Branch Members of Lyons Branch "hard up", only be able to send 1 member to the Conference. Discussion respecting Besson's misconduct. Report of Committee.

Deputation appointed to attend annual meeting of the London Trades Council.

July 23. Letter from Amal. Cordwainers rescinding former grant of £5 towards expenses of Congress & denying its affiliation to the I.W.M.F. as stated to a deputation on a former occasion. Letters read from America announcing adhesion to the International both Communistic advocating equality destruction of individual property (sic) &c

Man called attention to a Parliamentary Blue Book, with reference to Imports & Exports, showing that English Iron Trade was not being ruined by the action of Trade Unionism in this country.

Geneva section adheres to programme of the Peace Congress. The Flemish Committee exhort the

Committee of Chancery de Fonds to resist the social democratic tendencies of the International. Watchmakers availing themselves of the organization of the International to resist a system by which the Capitalists paid their workmen at long intervals & discounted if the workmen took money on account.

July 30th. Present 14. Tailors of Bremen sent £4 10s. for the tailors on strike. German Club in Whitechapel voted 10/- towards Congress fund. Promises of that question of contributing to Congress fund should be "considered" sent. Letter read from Marseilles stating that the Capitalists near there were strenuously opposing the establishment of the International there, but the working friends were doing their best towards establishing a branch there. Appointment of deputations to inquire about the Cleveland Coffee room (free on Wednesdays & half-a-crown a night) &c.

August 6. Present. Howell sent 2/6 towards Congress Fund & applied for letter of introduction to Paris members.

Alliance Cabinet Makers could not subscribe to Congress Fund. Organ Builders sent their annual subscription but could not subscribe to Congress Fund. Executive of Carpenters & Joiners agreed to an annual subscription of £270/- leaving it optional for branches to affiliate themselves separately. Correspondence relative to sending of delegates. Letter from Nantes stated that ^{many} most of the former members had not renewed their annual subscriptions fearing that as the Assn. was political it might get them into trouble. Propagandism difficult in Nantes, people on the whole being very religious & many charitable & friendly institutions exist, the writer disparaged by his former associates. Proposed by Carter & seconded by Yarrow that Mr. Horrocks be asked to attend the Cooperative Congress at Paris as delegate of the Council, Dupont furnished him with credentials, unanimously agreed. Cleveland Coffee room question again adjourned. Mr. Law volunteered to make inquiries as to whether it could not be obtained for Tuesday's. Mamie instructed to enquire respecting Franklin Hall. It was proposed that 4 delegates be appointed & that whatever money might come in should be equally divided among them & that they should be requested to advance the remainder, motion withdrawn. It was then proposed

that the money be given to the delegates according to the number of votes, that is, that he who received the highest number of votes receive the £10 & so in rotation as far as the money that come in would reach - Carried. Agreed that 4 delegates be appointed nomination to be proceeded with at once & the ballot to take place August 13th. The following were nominated: (Jung, Edgar Shaw declining) Carter, Dupont, Recarius, Mr. Law & Marx.

August 13th Jung in the chair. Berlin Cigar makers sent 25 Shillings to the tailors on strike. Mr. Wearms sent £1 to the Congress Fund. Marx withdrew from position of delegate. Marx said that it was ~~not~~ desirable that as many delegates as could make it convenient should attend the Peace Congress ~~in their individual capacity~~ that the International ^{congress} was itself a Peace ~~association~~ Congress & if the promoters of the Geneva Congress knew what they were about they ought to have joined the International, & ended by proposing "That the Delegates of the Council be instructed not to take any official part in the Peace Congress & to resist any motion that might be brought forward at the Working Men's Congress tending to take an official part." Weller stated that the French Branch had already received instructions to that effect - Resolution agreed to. Ballot result: - Recarius 1st, Peter 2nd, Carter 3rd, Mr. Law 4th. It was agreed that the next meeting be held at Cleveland Hall Coffee Room.

August 23rd Cleveland Hall Coffee Room. There was a muster of members who had lately devoted their energies entirely to the Reform ~~Bill~~ movement; now that the Bill has become law they will resume their seats at the Council board. London Cigar makers voted £11-1-0 to the Congress Fund & the West End ladies' Boot Makers £5. Walton represents the National Reform League of which he is the President Swiss Secretary announced the formation of a branch at Berne. French Sec. read letter from Faranee the miners of which had formed a branch. The rules of the ass. were also printed in Algers. Letter read from America from W. J. Gessup. The General Secretary then read his draft of the 3rd Annual Report of the Association which with an additional paragraph respecting international sum postage & a few verbal amendments was agreed to. From this report it appeared that the British Section of the Association has been increased by the affiliation of 10 organized bodies, 7 new branches in France and one in Algers. In Switzerland several trade societies as well as cooperative & political societies have been affiliated. The special report of the secretary for America was also agreed to. A conversation then took place respecting some Council members who were appointed at the last Congress but who had not put in an appearance for some time nor paid their annual contribution. It was resolved that the names of all members of the Council whose contributions are not paid by Tuesday August 27th be struck off the list of Council members.

August 27th Journeyman Carriers had announced their affiliation & the secretary had paid entrance fee Basket makers paid their annual contribution & £2/6 for Congress Fund. The Balance sheet was then read & citizens Maurice and Hales appointed as auditors. It was resolved that the Congress delegate should receive £12. Letter read from Postmaster General in answer to memorial in favour of International Postage with which he concurred. Tales thought the Council should depend less on Trade Unions & enter into a more general propaganda. Carter thought that excepting with regard to strikes that they had done nothing towards the practical application of the great principles of the Assco.: Fox said it was owing to the International that the Polish Division was kept alive. Much of this went on during which Marx objected to the Assco. being turned into a debating club. The Balance sheet was adopted ^{the discussion of which} ~~which~~ developed into ^{an lengthy} expression on the part of two members of the general subject of Credit nobody else taking part in the discussion. The meeting adjourned Sept. 17th. French Publishers sent their annual subscription Plasterers (Limpool) voted the Assco. a guinea a year. The House Painters (Birmingham) sent their adhesion including 19/7 as cont. Shaw objected to the manner in which Fox rendered the reports of the American Labour Congress in the Bulletin making it appear as if our Correspondents were the Correspondents of the Bulletin. After a good deal of discussion the matter dropped. It was agreed that £2 the remainder of the balance due to R. Cottam should be paid. Present 11.