

## Index to “The Republican”, 1880-1886

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History of the paper:

edited by George Standring, January 1880 - August 1886

was first started as Republican Chronicle 1875, continued as The Radical 1886-1889

Published on the first Thursday in the Month

1880-...-...: The Republican: many articles, poems and songs by William Maccall

1880-01-...: The Republican 171/172 The Right of Property in Land. By John Stuart Mill. II.  
[article advocating LTRA]

1880-01-...: The Republican 174 (Poem) William Maccall: Anti-Game Law Rhymes

1880-02-...: The Republican 181 Henry Travis: The False Basis of Political Economy

1880-03-...: The Republican 186/187 William Maccall: A German Agitator  
on John Baptist, Baron von Schweitzer, died July 1875

1880-04-...: The Republican 192 G. Standring: Five Years of Age  
on 1 April 1875, Republican Chronicle was first published; until April 1876 monthly, at that "auspicious time" editor thought he could make it fortnightly, but this only lasted from may to June;

in Jan. 1878, editor pointed out, that Republican clubs, which had existed 1875 in Bath, Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, Kidderminster, Leeds, London, Normanby, Paisley and others had disappeared; but many Republicans worked on, just under different appellation, as Republican was too unpopular.

In Jan. 1879, title changed to Republican and has stayed so since; 61 numbers of the journal have been published, "and each number has entailed upon us a pecuniary loss which we can ill afford to bear".

All contributors "are absolutely unfettered in the expression of their views. The journal was not started for the advocacy of one exclusive set of ideas. Moderate Republicans, 'Red' Republicans, Communists, Social Democrats, Nihilists - all are at liberty to express their opinions here, provided the method of doing so is commendable to reason and good taste." ...

1880-04-...: The Republican 197 Commemoration of the Commune

Public meeting on 18.3. at Social Democratic Club, 6 Rose Street, Soho Square, to commemorate 1848 Revolution and Paris Commune. Addresses by Glasse, Kitz and

Murray in English, by Most and Liebermann in German.

Resolution "that the workers of all nations, being one in suffering and in interest, should also be one in sentiment and action, in order to shake off the yoke of Capitalism; ... that ... it regards those two movements as lights which show the people its true path, and inspire it with hope for the near future; for, inasmuch as those two movements failed only through a want of decision, and through a too great disposition to moderation, conciliation, and leniency, it feels assured that the whole revolutionary party, taught by experience, will for the future avoid those errors, and thus secure complete and permanent success."

1880-06-...: The Republican 209 and 212 S. S., Jr.: Modern Socialism

"From various causes the Republican has become an acknowledged exponent of Socialistic ideas by the Continental press of similar opinions; and this fact adds to its usefulness as a class journal." ... "We must not be misunderstood in the use of this term. Socialism is here used in its own broad and general sense, similar to that in which one uses the word 'man' as representative of the whole human race." ... because: "The Nihilism of Russia, the Communism of France, the Socialism of Germany, and the Republicanism of England are all most unlike each other in appearance and political acceptance, whilst they are fundamentally identical." ... (212) "... Socialism may be said to be the groans of the down-trodden people yearning for a share of that liberty and justice which belong by natural right to all humanity. It is the piercing cry of anguish for honourable treatment uttered by men and women who are oppressed by a tyranny too grievous to be borne. It is the embodiment of the tears and bitter feelings of persons condemned by birth to a moral and almost physical slavery by reason of their poverty. And, finally, it is the gathering together of these discontented units scattered broadcast throughout Europe and America into societies, unions, circles, and so forth, to agitate for their rights and to determine the best means of securing them, either by moral or physical force." ...

1881-01-...: The Republican 265 (Editorial Notes)

Eleusis Club, Chelsea, "is one of the best organised political societies in the metropolis".

Supper to celebrate 12th anniversary, MPs Firth (the borough member), Labouchere and Broadhurst present.

250 persons (apart from few guests all members) present.

"The Club is not only a power in local politics; it is also a standing refutation of the assertion so often made, that working men cannot support such an organisation for their own purposes without the detested and degrading 'patronage' of the wealthy."

1881-01-...: The Republican 268 Francis Neale, Birmingham: Republicanism Still Alive In Birmingham, which "in a certain sense, may be regarded as the birthplace of the modern phase of English Republicanism" because first club founded there, now there

is no Republican Club anymore. But if Birmingham and other industrial centres were canvassed, "it would be found that the number of individual Republicans had immensely increased since the modern Republican propaganda commenced." Clubs declined because of members' "temporary diversion of attention" "to the immediate accomplishment of various reforms, all of which are contributions, in one way or another, to that ultimate condition of national affairs which Republicans specially desire to see brought about."

1881-02-...: The Republican 278-279 Charles C. Cattell, Birmingham (15.1.81): The Republican Movement in England

Writes referring to his friend Neale's article in last number of Republican.

"When I initiated the Republican movement some years ago, I consulted no one, but found a response which was doubtless genuine throughout England. My idea was to establish and work up associations all over the kingdom to discuss and promote all reforms which would tend to bring into existence an English republic based upon the intelligent conviction of a whole people. The early manifestations of sympathy in all the large towns seemed to indicate that the key-note struck would determine the chorus, and that only legal tunes would be played. It soon appeared, however, that my proposals were seriously misunderstood. When the leading London daily asked when we were going to march to London, and a local nobleman inquired when we were coming to burn down his mansion, I knew that, with all my precautions, matters had taken a turn in a direction which I, for one, never intended. Moreover, I found myself surrounded by some persons who had an income from somewhere, the geographical position of which they declined to give, even privately and in confidence.

In addition to this, I received intimation from many persons of wealth and political influence that the name of the movement preceded the date of its realisation at least half a century. They declined to engage in a movement which promised not immediate fruit.

A still more important fact was revealed - that all the existing organisations refused to extinguish themselves, and throw their lot into the common fund. They would only give independent co-

(279) operation on special occasions, sharing the honors and the expenses. This idea has been partly realised by the federation of liberal associations. This movement gives promise of doing the very work contemplated by me in the first instance. The main point was to get a national expression of opinion at the right time, based on uniformity of conviction. I have no desire to see an imitation of Cromwell's Commonwealth - a Republic without Republicans. It, therefore, appears to me desirable to aid the reforms which admit of immediate consideration, and under a name that will not frighten average democrats. The new form of thought and the new organised power which will ascend in the minds of the people the next few years will

be recognised and supported under the name of Radicalism.

My friends in various parts of the kingdom understand the same by Radicalism as they do by Republicanism; hence I suggest the formation of Radical clubs in order to gain the adherence of all advanced thinkers and workers, and thereby keep the Liberals up to their work. It is just possible that the advancing tide of democracy may prove too strong for whigs and wealthy liberals. Hence, before many years pass, the nation will be divided into Radicals and Tories, and the people united under the first banner will usher in the Republic that is to be. The expectations from the present government will be realised in proportion to the amount of public support and the direct indication of the public will. Those who expect principles to grow must comply with the known conditions of progress, and not stand by with folded arms waiting on Providence, which, in these days, only helps people who help themselves."

1881-08-...: The Republican 322/323 William Maccall: The Last Interview

1872 he called on Thomas Carlyle, whom he first met 1848, but had not seen since 1855

1882-06-...: The Republican 401/402 Biography of Ernest Jones

1882-07-...: The Republican 415 Biography of Ernest Jones

1882-08-...: The Republican 417/418 John Snowden

1882-10-...: The Republican 433/434 William Maccall

was sent to Glasgow University at 14 or 15 to become minister of Calvinistic Dissenters; came to London 1846, lived for 20 years in Bexleyheath, Kent. minister of different Unitarian Chapels in Bolton, Bristol, London, Devonport. Became Pantheistic Individualist.

1883-01-...: The Republican 462 (Correspondence) Samuel A Rosa: The Organisation of Republicanism

"It is an extraordinary thing, when one considers the large number of Radicals and Democrats who are known to hold Republican views, that there should be such a scarcity of Republican organisations." Only Democratic Federation (Point 6 of their programme) and Republican League are Republican, the latter only avowedly, and both are not in good condition.

Many potential Republicans seem to be under wrong impression that organisation for Republic is illegal. That is not true, as an organisation for the repeal of an Act (the Act of Settlement) is not illegal.

1883-02-...: The Republican 465/466 G. S.: The Biography of George Odger

1883-03-...: The Republican 479 The Republican League

effort is made to organise the Republican feeling in the country, committee has been

appointed.

Geo. Standring, Sec. pro tem.

**1883-04-...** The Republican 480/481 George W. Foote

born 1850, came to London 1868, joined Secularists, wrote for National Reformer from 1870, Sec. of London Republican Club from 1870, Sec. of National Republican League (founded in Nottingham 1871), public lecturer from 1874.

**1883-05-...** The Republican 489/490 G. S.: W. J. Ramsey

William James Ramsey, born 1844 in London, Father shoemaker, family moved to Norwich 1848, there he heard Bradlaugh lecture 1859, became freethinker, came to London, worked as shoemaker, formed United Propagandist Society of freethinkers, which is now extinct, proprietor of literature stall at Hall of Science, that led to change of work, quit shoemaking in 1877 and became manager of Freethought Publishing Company, published Freethinker from May 1881 and was prosecuted in connection with prosecution of this paper in May 1882 by Sir Henry Tyler, sent to Holloway Goal

**1883-07-...** The Republican 505-507 Memoir of E. T. Craig. One of the Originators of the Co-operative Movement, Founder and Historian of Ralahine.

**1883-08-...** The Republican 512/513 Geo. Standring: Joseph Symes

was Wesleyan Methodist preacher, resigned from Methodist conference in 1872, started advanced sermons and speeches after rationalistic and political awakening during Franco-German war

**1883-08-...** The Republican 515/516 Memoir of E. T. Craig. One of the Originators of the Co-operative Movement, Founder and Historian of Ralahine.

**1883-08-...** The Republican 519 William Maccall: Land and the People

**1883-09-...** The Republican 524/525 Memoir of E. T. Craig. One of the Originators of the Co-operative Movement, Founder and Historian of Ralahine.

**1883-10-...** The Republican 530 The Chartist Petition

... "The Chartist movement did not directly bring about the results that were confidently anticipated; but several of the 'points' have now become accomplished. Thus we see the march of reform steadily going on; but it can only be by political activity and education that the work can be properly carried forward."

**1883-10-...** The Republican 531 Report of Meeting

At Central Hall, 73 Tottenham Court Road, on 12.9. the Independent Society of Social Revolutionists was founded to organise in London "all shades of opinion, who are desirous of bringing about a revolution in the present state of actual society". Society meets every Tuesday at 5 Nassau st., Middlesex Hospital. William Hicks on behalf of committee, Lotz, Didier, Paul Muller

1883-11-...: The Republican 542 Thomas F. Hall: Conservative Working Men

1884-03-...: The Republican 574/575 Sir Charles Dilke on the Cost of Royalty  
reprint of Dilke's 1871 Newcastle speech

1884-04-...: The Republican 007/8 Sir Charles Dilke on the Cost of Royalty  
reprint of Dilke's 1871 Newcastle speech

1884-09-...: The Republican 046/47 G. Standring: Music Hall Politics

Low artistic quality ... "Beyond all questions the music-hall political cultus is 'jingo.' ... The blustering, vainglorious policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield is the beau ideal of a nation's duty as conceived by the music-hall frequenter. ... This exaltation of bluster, this worship of a swaggering foreign policy, is the Alpha and Omega of music-hall politics. The Franchise Bill, or any question of political reform, would fail to arouse the slightest enthusiasm. But it is proved that the appeal to a cheap warlike sentiment is always crowned with success. ... Truth, justice, freedom - these are things that the music-hall gospel does not enforce or even recognise." However, references to Bradlaugh and Northampton were frequent and generally cheered by the audience. "Probably the listeners do not know much about Mr. Bradlaugh's theological or political views; but they are ready to recognise and acclaim his determined fight against odds that might well daunt the spirit of any man. They know that practically single-handed he is struggling against a corrupt majority of the House of Commons; and his English pluck and perseverance are heartily applauded. This encourages one in hoping that, as political education permeates the masses of the people, even 'Arry will be led to see that the true honor of a nation consists in its observance of the principles of truth and the promotion of freedom; and not in a foolish spirit of bluster."

1884-10-...: The Republican 055 Conference of Capital and Labour

conference of artisans, capitalists and interested persons planned for January on distribution of wealth between all classes. Edinburgh gentleman has given 1000 Pounds for this, sum in hand of trustees, among others Thomas Burt, F. Harrison, T. Brassey, J. Burnett, R. Giffen

1884-11-...: The Republican 059 Chas. J. Garcia: Bronterre O'Brien on the Land

1885-01-...: The Republican 078 Chas. J. Garcia: In Memoriam: Thomas Mottershead  
Had just parted from his friend Mottershead who was in good spirits as financial difficulties for contesting Clerkenwell at next election had been removed.  
Then he suffered fit, fell and died 4.12.84.

Born Macclesfield 1826. Early apprenticed to silk weaver. Came to London and became active in labour interests. "Five-and-thirty years ago it was a very different thing to be a trades unionist or to preach radicalism from what it is to-day. ... Consequently, those who are only just coming into political life, and who find -

comparatively speaking - the political pathway made easy for them, are not able to judge of the value of the work done and the danger incurred by old-fashioned Radicals of the Thos. Mottershead type. ... He was not always right, but he was always honest in the views he espoused." Always advocated manhood suffrage.

**1885-03-...** The Republican 089/90 Bronterre O'Brien

**1885-04-...** The Republican 097/98 Thomas Slater

Of Bury, for years active to promote independence amongst the people and advocate thrift and co-operation. Well known in Northern counties as advocate of advanced views on theological and political subjects. Enormous range of self-acquired knowledge.

Born 15.9.1820 at Barnoldswick, village in Craven, Yorkshire. Lost father early, brought up by mother in Wesleyan Methodist faith. Not really satisfied with Methodism, much of their teaching and preaching "he tells us, made life appear to him an awful game of chance, in which one fatal throw of the dice might lose you all". Became connected to Chartist and Socialist movements, reader of Reasoner, which finally made him a Freethinker 37 years ago. Since then he has actively advocated in his leisure time and Sundays Secular progress and co-operation. Vice-Pres. of National Secular Society, and for several years one of their Special Lecturers.

**1885-05-...** The Republican 009/10 George Standring: "Ourself!"

At age 19, one morning in March 1875 he decided to start a paper advancing Republican views. Had already been "for a considerable time a thorough democrat" after reading Paine's Rights of Man, which convinced him that monarchy was doomed. Had occasionally contributed to Riley's International Herald and Herald and Helpmate. "Poor Riley, however, was always in a financial Slough of Despond" and collapse of his papers left opening for a new advocate.

First Republican Chronicle on 1.4.75, assisted with literary contributions by C. C. Cattell, Francis Neale and J. K. Harris. A. Besant contributed to No. 4 and 5 (article Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, now as pamphlet). G. W. Foote wrote, too.

Jan. 1879 name of paper changed to Republican.

Wrote a People's History of the Aristocracy, first for Reynolds's Newspaper on special request by Reynolds (1878/79), then for his own paper continued

**1885-06-...** The Republican 023 (Correspondence) E. W. Gracchus, junr., Cheltenham: Bronterre O'Brien and his Teachings  
has spent many hours in O'Brien's company

**1885-09-...** The Republican 044/45 (Editorial Notes)

A Reformers' Memorial has been erected due to liberality of Joseph W. Corfield as token to reformers in Kensal Green Cemetery, close to monument for Robert Owen.

46 names on it, among others: Robert Owen, Robert Dale Owen, Joseph Lancaster, John M. Morgan, Wm. Pare, Henry Travis, Alexander Campbell, Jason Rigby, F. D. Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Thomas Spence, Richard Cobden, Harriet Martineau, Joseph Priestley, Thomas Paine, Wm. Hone, J. S. Mill, John Cartwright, R. Carlile, Wm Lovett, James Watson, H. Hetherington, Wm. Cobbett, Samuel Bamford, Henry Hunt, W. J. Fox, Wm. Howitt, Ebenezer Elliott, John Frost, George Odger, Ernest Jones, Alexander Macdonald, Thomas J. Wooler.

**1886-02-...: The Republican 081/82 G. S.: Robert Forder**

Son of Norfolk labourer, born Yarmouth 1844. Sent to work at eight, few chances for education. Went to London at age 16, for 5 years employed at Humphreys and Tennant, marine engineers, Deptford, labouring in the boiler-shop. Took part in discussion classes at Deptford Broadway and Blackheath, first against secularism, but gradually became Freethinker and Republican. First political speech at Greenwich Lecture Hall, occasion: Commons rejection by one vote of abolition bill of tests at Oxford. Became a public character in local politics, each weekend engaged in lectures and discussions.

Became employed in Woolwich Arsenal, joined Reform League (membership card no. 640), delegate of Woolwich Branch to Reform League council, took part in great demonstrations of 1866/67. 1874 Sec. of an Aid Committee in Woolwich for locked-out farm labourers. His own house (Taylor St.) served as committee room for all kinds of reform purposes.

1876 took part in movement to save Plumstead Common, was one of four (among them de Morgan) who was sent for trial at Maidstone Assizes, defended himself. Three acquitted, de Morgan short time imprisoned.

1877 appointed paid sec. to National Secular Society.

Three years later, this became a full-time job, as society increased so much.

1880: Hon. Sec. of Land Law Reform League.

During imprisonment of Foote, Ramsey and Kemp of Freethinker, Forder continued publishing business.

Does not aspire to great oratory, but gives very acceptable addresses.

**1886-03-...: The Republican 089/90 William Volckman**

invited 1885 to stand for South-West Ham by workers, but retired after dissensions among local Radicals.

Draws sharp distinction between a State (compulsory) socialism and a voluntary form, co-operation etc., "through which he believes labor will ultimately be capitalised, and the worst features of the wage-system will disappear without State intervention".

Active in Federation of London Radical Clubs, has instigated formation of West Ham Radical Alliance, supports Land Nationalisation Society, Vice president and



working member of People's League for Abolition of House of Lords.

Has read for the Bar some time, but reorganisation of a large business was thrown upon him and prevented him from carrying on, as well as from active political work, which he has now taken up again.

**1886-04-...** The Republican 099 Radical Organisation

24.3.86: Metropolitan Radical Conference at Hall of Science, formation of Metropolitan Radical Federation,

W. R. Cremer present, argues unsuccessfully against female suffrage

**1886-07-...** The Republican 025/26 G. S.: Dr. C. R. Drysdale. (President of the Malthusian League.)

**1886-08-...** The Republican 033/34 Lloyd Jones

born in Bandon, Ireland, in 1811, parents moved to Manchester 1827, there Lloyd Jones heard of Owen. Advocated Owen's views.

1848-1852: assisted Prof. Maurice in setting up societies of working men "upon the model then springing up in Paris, under the influence of Louis Blanc's celebrated work, 'The Organisation of Labour'". These men became known as Christian Socialists, "the bond of union, however, being their social views - not their theological doctrines."

Lloyd Jones active part in Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1852.

[Written by G. S.]