

THE COMMONWEAL

A REVOLUTIONARY JOURNAL OF

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[WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.]

BRAVE TENNESSEE MINERS!

SHOW THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, HOW TO DEAL
WITH CAPITALISTS AND BLACKLEGS.

A Syndicate of capitalists in Tennessee in America has been endeavouring to reduce the population to slavery. This syndicate got hold of the State Legislature, and passed severe laws against all offences against property. A third charge of theft or boycotting being punishable with penal servitude for life. The idea was to exasperate the bulk of the working people into offences against the "law", and finally to reduce them all into a state of convict slavery. The syndicate, which had bought over four-fifths of the members of the legislature, and thus was backed by all the power of the state, had a splendid conception of State Socialism. They wished to run the whole State as a limited liability company, with no expenses except the bare subsistence of the workers. Fabulous profits were expected from this pretty little scheme.

The workers however, were not sufficiently grateful for the kindness of their masters, and a large number of miners went on strike. The government at once, acting under the control of the capitalist syndicate handed over a few hundred convicts to the company as blacklegs, to work the mines. The miners union carried the matter into the law courts, which of course decided at once, that convict slave labour was perfectly "legal". The miners then, seeing legal redress was impossible, determined to help themselves; and the following extract from the Journal of the Knights of Labour shows us how they did it:—

"After the Courts had decided that the lease of the convicts was legal, and the State authorities announced that the law would be upheld at all hazards, the Miners Committee, which had represented the dissatisfied elements since the July outbreaks, and which had pledged their words that there would be no resort to violence, called a meeting of the miners, gave a full account of what had been done and disbanded. They urged the miners to refrain from violence and accept the decree of the Courts, depending on their power at the polls to correct the evil (of course). This advice was taken apparently in good part, and it was the general opinion that there would be no further trouble. The companies sent more convicts to the region, and as far as surface indications went, everything was all right.

The first intimation that there was anything out of the common going on in the mining region came on Friday night, when, about 9 o'clock, it was discovered that the telegraph wires between Coal Creek and Offutts Station, and between Offutts and Clinton had been cut.

Shortly afterwards a series of signal fires were seen in various places among the mountains. Hardly had the signal fires been lighted when the miners began to gather at Briceville. They came in little parties from all the surrounding hamlets and settlements. Every man had his rifle, and many were armed with revolvers in addition. They were quiet, but evidently knew what the gathering meant and were determined to carry out their intentions at whatever hazard. Within an hour fully two thousand men had gathered in Briceville, and the advance was made on the convict stockade of the Tennessee Mining Company at that place. So unexpected was the attack that no preparations had been made for defence by the guards.

When the stockade was reached, the leaders of the miners called for the warden and informed him that they had come to release the convicts, and that if the guards resisted they would do so at their peril.

While the leaders were parleying with the warden, another party placed a heavy charge of dynamite under a portion of the stockade, and the conference at the gate was terminated by a loud explosion which blew a great hole in the outer wall of the stockade.

This was the signal for a volley of rifle shots, but they were all fired in the air and nobody was hurt. Hundreds of miners rushed into the breach and in a few minutes the stockade was in their hands. Convicts and guards were ordered out at the point of the rifle, and they came.

Then followed a scene almost indescribable. The convicts were wrought up to a state of intense excitement. As they came out of the breach in the walls of the stockade, they were halted and each man was ordered to remove the striped convict uniform. In its place he was given a suit of citizen's clothes, of which the miners had brought an immense quantity. As the convicts made the change of clothes, they were headed for the North Carolina and Kentucky borders and ordered to leave at once. The guards were not interfered with.

After the stockade had been cleared of all its inmates, the torch was applied in many places, and it was soon enveloped in flames. A guard was left to see

that no attempt was made to quench the flames, and the main body of the miners started for Coal Creek."

At Coal Creek the convicts were also released, and directly they were free they showed they were practical Anarchists, by helping themselves £200 worth in the stores. Bravo! Tennessee miners. You have shown, by taking the advice of our brave comrades of Chicago, that you are worthy descendants of the men who made Boston Harbour black with tea. You shall stand in history side by side with the heroes who fought and died with John Brown at Harper's Ferry. You have shown the workers of America, aye, and of the world, how to free themselves Not at the ballot-box, but with the rifle, the torch, and the dynamite bomb. Bravo! convicts too, for you have taught the people how to bring the power of the capitalist robbers to the ground, by seizing upon the wealth they have stolen from the people.

ANARCHIST-COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

This is how things stand now. The outlook is very gloomy for the working classes, if they don't immediately take

A RESOLUTE STEP

and sever all connection with political parties and reformers of any kind—in broad cloth or fustian.

All self-constituted leaders and advisers of the working class go through the same evolution: they start as thorough Socialists and Revolutionists, and interpreting the feeling of the multitude, they rise in popularity; then they come into the neighbourhood of power, they are attracted by it, and—lost.

Therefore folk should put

NO CONFIDENCE IN MEN, BUT IN PRINCIPLES.

They should test the men by the principles, not by the contrary. As to principles, we Anarchists take the same position which Socialists used to take some time ago and to which they even now revert in their cool-headed moments.

So long as the instruments of production are in private ownership, so long as the tribute of the workers to the drones continues in any form—either as rent or as interest, or as employer's profits, or as merchant's profit, or as taxation—so long will the toiler's reward inevitably be reduced to what is required to keep him alive, without slackening his anxiety to hire himself to a master.

NO PLAYING WITH LAWS,

no coquetting with political parties, no shortening of the hours of labour, no amount of Municipal Socialism, will ever secure to the workman a substantially better condition in society. Laws are effects, not cause of economical evolution: they will only be passed, or if passed as political dodgery, will only be put in execution in as much as they represent actual economical evolution, i.e. as the change they imply would have been equally effected without them.

The principal betterment in the condition of the English workers since 1878, is the nine hours day in many skilled trades. Did they get that by act of Parliament? Are not many of the enactments of the

FACTORY ACTS

a dead letter, evaded by the employers by every possible device? In 1878 the boom in English trade was over. Capital had been wrung out of the very life-blood of the workman, the domination of English manufacturers throughout the world-market had been established, and it now no longer needed extraordinary exertions, but could be left to rest on its laurels. All the capitalists wanted at that juncture was to be left in the possession of the wealth they had extorted from the working classes and secured against any claim which those classes might put forward on the ground of the reckless exploitation to which they had been subjected.

This object the Factory Laws achieved for the time; but now-a-days effort is needed to secure capitalism from the danger of revolt in the working class, and to insure it more efficient labour at the present rate. And that is what is meant by Labour Legislation in general especially

THE 8 HOURS DAY.

Let us not be misunderstood. Although we heartily wish for a shorter, a much shorter duration of the working day, both in the material and in the moral interest of the workers, we cannot undertake to lull them into the belief that they are likely either to get, or to benefit much by, a sweeping legislative measure for an 8 hours day.

The very argument by which the 8 hours campaign is carried on, is that it will increase the efficiency of labour so much that the employer will be able, through better method and arrangement, to get from the worker in the space of 8 hours, the same amount of work, if not more than he gets now in 9 hours or over.

This means that the worker must needs strain his vital energies to the utmost, and work with such continuity and intensity, that he will at the end of his 8 hours task feel much more exhausted than he does at the end of the present longer working day.

Is this then the great amelioration which is propoganded with such a big noise as the true remedy for all the evils of the working classes? Can we look at it otherwise than as a mere palliative?

Were it only harmless palliative! But, apart from the political aspect of the matter, the chief results of an 8 hours day must necessarily be:

- (1) increase of machinery;
- (2) more women and especially more boys and girls employed in the place of men;
- (3) spread of the sweating system; and
- (4) further increase of the number of the unemployed.

Such disadvantages, more than outweigh any benefit which may accrue by any legal provision in favour of the workmen.

Besides,

OTHER EVIL TENDENCIES

are at work in the present capitalistic system.

Suppose you may, by law and otherwise, make manufacture less productive than at present. Many an employer will turn trader, middleman, speculator, sweater, or gambler, in fact promoter of bogus companies, shareholder in the stock of robber governments, railways, rings and trusts, or he will invest his capital abroad where he can exploit with less hindrance, thereby throwing English workers out of employment. In England profits have decreased, gambling, speculation, sweating and shoddy companies to manufacture shoddy goods have increased; and all legislative checks upon profits will simply stimulate the evil, just as stringent usury laws have always enabled usurers to be more extortionate.

The answer of the old Lord Mayor to King James, who threatened to remove the Court to Oxford: "Provided your Majesty leave us the Thames," holds good still more between capitalist and worker, monopolist and consumer. Provided London capitalists only preserve the Thames, they can tax the working people as they please, extort from them whatever amount of work they want, and keep them steadily at starvation wages.

The tendency is already at work to sink industrial concerns into commercial enterprizes, so as to give to capitalists the control of the market and to allow them to dictate their own terms. Trusts, amalgamations, corners, speculations are carried on at our expense: the power of the banking interest, increases as well as public funds, public expenditure and public robberies. Against such evil there is

PRACTICALLY NO HELP.

They are out of the reach of the legislator. You can stop paying rent: you can strike work; but you cannot strike buying and consuming. You cannot strike paying the additional prices which coal merchants charge at a pinch, nor similar charges made upon each and all articles of daily consumption; just as you cannot help paying the tax which the Bank of England in virtue of its monopoly levies on the means of exchange, our money.

Thus we may supplement the above stated principles, and say that: *So long as capital and wealth remain in the hands of an idle class, this class will not only successfully oppose any reform, but always be able to strip the workman, by other agencies, of any benefit which may accrue to them by any law passed in the House of Commons and by any influence the workers representatives may ever acquire in it.*

The beginning of wisdom for the workers then, is

NOT TO RELY ON PARTIAL REMEDIES

of any kind.

Philanthropic, as well as

CO-OPERATIVE

Schemes always slip into capitalistic enterprizes, being forced down by the environment, by the external pressure of the capitalistic system.

THE MUNICIPALIZATION OF CERTAIN ENTERPRIZES

is a no better device. The gasworkers employed by the Manchester Town Council fare no better than their fellow-workers in the employment of private companies: why else should they strike. The same is the case with State employees, English post office servants, and German miners working in State mines. It was been rightly said that we already live to a great extent under a system of

STATE-SOCIALISM.

Government, Municipalities, Corporate bodies, are big capitalists and employers of labour, certainly no better than private ones. In Government factories laws are disregarded as everywhere else: at Woolwich overtime was in full swing whilst the unemployed craved for work or bread in Trafalgar Square.

After all, this

GAS AND WATER SOCIALISM

is nothing else than a financial scheme which would convert the

shareholders of the companies into bondholders of the debt which the municipality would have to contract, and would entail a good "boom" for them. Very likely any such scheme would result in an aggravation of public expenditure: but should the contrary happen the saving on one item would suggest more lavishness on others. There is no hope that Public bodies will stop their race in expenditure. The more largely elective they are made, the more people there will be to squander the public resources for the benefit of individual members and their chief supporters. We shall hear more of such scandals as Admiralty contracts, Metropolitan Board of Works robberies, and City companies, in the future than in the past.

There again we and social democrats part company, we hope no better of

THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM.

Just as we think that no tinkering with Factory laws can raise the condition of the workman, above that level at which he is kept by the pressure of Capital, so we hold that no political reform can enable the generality of working people to dictate their own terms to the Government. Whatever be the class or classes from which they are returned, whatever be their views and intentions at the time they are elected, whatever their good faith as individuals, the members of a Parliament or Council will always be as a body, conservative, stick to power, and by and by grow corrupt.

In fact, at the elections, people are called upon to sanction all the miserable work which has been carried on in their name and at their expense. They should refuse to do so,

REFUSE TO VOTE.

What is the use of sending so-called representatives to Parliaments, central and local?

OUTSIDE PRESSURE

is good enough to extract any concession even from conservative Governments. A minority of Labour Representatives in the House is practically powerless; and nobody can dream of a majority in the reign of Almighty Money. While workmen try to get more members into Parliament, the old ones get spoiled by contact with the ruling class and turn against their former friends. Electioneering throws

DISCORD AND CORRUPTION

in the ranks of the workers. Wealth will always influence elections, as it influences what is most wonderfully called the

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND

by which all the great and small interests of the people, from the management of the police force and the administration of the so-called justice, to the very alms bestowed upon the destitute lies in the hands of "substantial householders," "respectable ratepayers," cliques of shopkeepers, manufacturers and self-licensing publicans.

We cannot hope to alter this until we have taken from our masters the very weapon, with which they strike at us, WEALTH.

It would be superfluous to go more into details about the proposed political reforms. Let us only say that

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS

is the surest means to make Labour representatives entirely subservient to the Government, who will have but to threaten dissolution, in order to frighten needy M. Ps. into submission to their will. This has been just experienced in New South Wales.

(To be continued.)

NOTES.

The Arbitration Fraud.

The London Carpenters and Joiners, who made such a manly fight quite recently for an eight hours day, and would undoubtedly have won if the chicken-hearted advice of some self-appointed leaders, or rather *mis-leaders* of the workmen, had not been taken. These so-called leaders urged the men on strike to accept arbitration as a means of settlement, and of course a middle-class man, an architect by profession, was chosen as arbitrator. This man, true to the traditions of his class, has given his award in favour of the masters, of whom he himself is one.

It is the old game over again, i.e. going to law with the Devil, and the Court sitting in Hell. What other verdict could anyone, outside of a madhouse expect. The result of the award, is a reduction of wages to the extent of 4s. 3d. per week, and must of course compel the carpenters to again strike, not for the 8 hours but to get back the 4s. 3d. they have now lost. It will no doubt take them a year or two to recover their lost ground, but there is one good thing which must result from this award, that is, the workers will have no more arbitration if they are wise. Another result must also be, that these same workers will have to begin and learn how useless and foolish all this tinkering, and sham fighting, against Capitalism, really is, and that nothing short of the complete abolition of private property in the means of life, can ever put an end to the inevitable war which must go on as long as capitalism exists.

We are glad to note the spirit of discontent evinced by a very large section of the Society of Carpenters, against the award, and hope some active workers will spring to the front, from the ranks of the Carpenters and Joiners, determined to have no more chicken-hearted councils, but to fight to the bitter end; believing honourable defeat to be better than slavish, cowardly arbitration.

Some More Humbug.

The Bookbinders are now being urged to submit their claims to a Board of Arbitration, composed of masters and men. It seems as though the workers become timid and cowardly on the eve of victory.

The bookbinders would have won, and won easily, as the eagerness of the masters to discuss terms, shows; but the men are faltering again, and arbitration is the result. We very much fear that the bookbinders, who so recently won the 8 hours in many shops, will not only lose that but possibly much more. Ah well! it seems the lessons taught by the past, are lost upon workmen of this weak-kneed generation.

Expected Trouble in the Boot Trade.

The Boot makers are by no means satisfied with arbitration; there are many rumours afloat that in the spring an attempt will be made, despite officialism, to overthrow the Board of Arbitration. We trust this will be done, the more so as we find that not a single shop represented on the Board of Arbitration, pays to the statement since the formation of the Board: we do not wonder at this, when the employers can almost rely upon the officials and their personal following, sticking to the Board, and being ready to "scab" it if needs be, in order to coerce the discontented workers of the trade into doing as they are told.

West End Sweating Dens.

Discontent is also rife among West End Tailors, despite their supposed victory. And there are rumours of war in this trade also, in the spring. Arbitration has been chosen by the official clique and no wonder when winking "the other eye" at the sweating which goes on even in the West End. There are some very nice sweating dens in Beak St. Broad Street, Lexington Street, and many of the neighbouring streets and courts, all known to the officials of the A. S. T. and yet they dare not, or perhaps desire not, to attack them. Society men are allowed to take out work at union rates and then to employ both men and women at days wages, sweating them down to increase their own wages. Nice Trades' Unionism this! and something the London Trades' Council does not know of, or, if it does, it ought also to share the blame. I was under the impression that the tailors were an educated body of men, but I am afraid it is a very narrow-minded and prejudiced education which they can boast of. However, it is not too late to learn, and I believe they will learn that arbitration is a fraud and sweating a curse, and when they do, perhaps they will unite in determining to overthrow both evils, whether in the East or West-end of London.

Barlas, Bell, the Boy, and the Bishop.

It may not be known that a new group—the "British Nihilists,"—who lay more stress on individual initiative and chemical force, has been formed in the West-end. On Saturday this group held a good meeting in Hyde Park, at which Barlas spoke. On Sunday morning, at the same place, we held out to a fine crowd (thanks to other preachers being frightened of the mist which prevailed), for several hours, Barlas, Bell, and Chatterton speaking. In the afternoon, Barlas, Bell and a Boy of the International School went to Victoria Park and held a meeting; we got a crowd of about 100. Up comes a pious bishop—are bishops pious?—who had the impudence to shove a Tract in Bell's hand. Of course this was thrown away. The bishop and a small train of followers went for Bell. The boy went for the bishop and shaking his fist in his face, said he would like to blow his brains out for telling lies. Barlas gave the finishing touch, by telling his grace (guess he is pretty often before a meal) that we would some day rise in our masses and blow up their bishops, kings, and capitalists.

The bishop had the cheek to go and get the park closed, 35 minutes before the usual time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Comrades of the 'Weal,

I am very glad to see that you had so successful a meeting on the 11th. We had a very good one at Sheffield too though the attendance was small, it was very heartily enthusiastic and our speakers were well received.

It will probably be news for you that I have left Sheffield for Liverpool, where I hope to be able to settle down. The fact is, our paper dragged on but badly, we could never pay more than about the half of the cost, and we determined to stop it at least for a time; and then other circumstances came to decide me to leave, to my great regret and that of the comrades there. But Anarchy is safe in Sheffield and perhaps I may be able to do something here in Liverpool, where there is a field almost unbroken. There is a Socialist Society but no Club or place of meeting as I am told by Comrade Chapman who is himself an academic Anarchist but the only one that I can hear of. Blatchford (Nunquam) of the Workman's Times is coming to lecture here on Tuesday at the invitation of the Socialist Society. They want I suppose soft talk like some of those present at your commemoration meeting who objected to wild talk about pillage and dynamite etc. Now I know that there is often too much wild talk about such things, but for me the wildness consists in the talk because it only is talk too often; but I am firmly of opinion that the time has come to prepare to use such things as dynamite, as soon as a favourable opportunity offers; such as an extensive strike or lock-out, with circumstances which aggravate the feeling of the workers. Then explosives ought to be employed and no doubt in the course of the present winter there will be opportunities enough.

Comrade Tochatti's remarks as reported in the 'Weal amused me considerably. He forgot that he was there to commemorate the killing of Comrades who had done more for Anarchy than any others—not by their preaching but by their acting. And yet he says the lesson they left us was now to preach. "They did not throw the bomb," it may be said, but it was the throwing of it that gave effect to all that followed, and they got credit for it, and so the case is just the same for us as if they had thrown it, or one of their comrades with their consent.

We have innumerable shades and colours among us it seems to me—even among us Anarchists to say nothing of the stupid Social Democrats, who as Bernard Shaw says in the Fabian Essays think, they act the part of good Socialists by looking on at the awful misery and suffering around and doing nothing but waiting for the evolution of Capital itself to end them!! It is much the same thing when a man says: I am an Anarchist, but pillage and dynamite! oh no! Now the more I think of the matter the more convinced I am that the only logical way for a Revolutionist to make a livelihood is by pillage of some kind—by living on the enemy, and I am utterly disgusted that I have not been able to devise a way of so doing. Up to the present I have however been able just to live without but I don't know how it will be in the future. I was not of quite so decided opinion about the matter a year ago nor six months ago, and thus some of us go on evolving!

I have a protest to make and that is against the protesters such as W. Morris and Edward Carpenter. The latter has lately published in the Workman's Times some very pretty verses most thoroughly Anarchist in sentiment and which directly incite the workers to the pillage of their robbers as well as contempt for all the nonsense of law and authority. And yet this same Carpenter in conversations disavows all connexion with Anarchists, belauds Fabians and Trades Unionists who he must know are doing harm if he be logical; and he has never except in a half-hearted way done anything to support our propaganda in Sheffield—a propaganda which must have had the sympathy and support of all good Anarchists.

For my part, I do not understand such people, and to the devil I pitch them be they ever so literary or artistic.

Give me Anarchists willing to die now if necessary for Anarchy, and if you can find me 15 or 20 to join me I promise you we will make an oppression on the enemy, and do more to make recruits to our cause than all the rest who only preach and write verses.

The idea is this. I have been discouraged with the regard to the No Rent and Robbery Propaganda not because they are not excellent but because they are very difficult to carry out. But the weakest point in the citadel of Property seems to me after much consideration and discussion to be the landlord's right over their Game. This is a right which is already greatly weakened even in the minds of the most ignorant and prejudiced, but the landlords still dare to assert it, and I believe that 15 or 20 of us with guns could make such a campaign against it as would destroy it for ever and show the way to upset all their other rights.

We might, it seems to me work all through the country living on the enemy in one way or another and remaining in each district only so long as it was not quite too hot for us. We would have to fight though and per chance kill an occasional keeper or policeman, and this is the risk which I for one am willing to take. I wish Comrades would take the matter up and discuss it.

J. CREAGHE.

EX-PRESIDENT BEDFORD & CO.

We learn that Bedford the *real working man* candidate for Norwich has been dethroned from the presidency of the G. R. W. U. and has been chosen as one of the Vice-presidents. No president has been elected, it seems every one was so excited and so heartily ashamed of themselves over their unblushing whitewashing of this fellow Bedford that they forgot to elect a president. We never heard of a union that ever had a vice-president and no president, but we need not wonder at this, for men who can stoop to such arrant cowardice and funkism are capable of any piece of inconsistency even like the above. By the bye, Bedford's whitewasher John Burns Esq. L. C. C. and Trustee of the G. R. W. U. has been granted 15£ per year wages, we presume for sticking to the executive and backing up Bedford. Burns really ought to visit Norwich in support of this MAN who does not believe in the 8 hours day nor in Land Nationalisation, nor in the abolition of competition, and who supports Emigration, severe application of the Poor Law, and hates Socialism like poison. It would only be doing what many of Burn's old friends have long expected he would ultimately do i. e. weaken his principles for the sake of power and popularity. Well so far as the movement is concerned it is a good job that such men expose their hands before they have time to do an irreparable injury to the cause. We hear that the Railway Workers who are strong in Battersea have pledged themselves to oppose Burns at the election for that district. If this is so it will be a repetition of the old saying i. e. going up like a rocket and coming down like a stick. Burns has done himself an irreparable injury in the eyes of a very large section of workers, hence the beseeching of "honest John" by the capitalists. However despite J. Burns' support, Bedford has not taken the oath for Norwich yet.

THE CHICAGO CELEBRATIONS.

SOME ANARCHIST GREETINGS.

The following telegrams from groups in the provinces arrived during the meeting and were received with loud applause.

NEWCASTLE.

Greetings from Newcastle. The voice of Freedom strangled in Chicago shall yet thunder through the world. Vive l'Anarchie!

SHEFFIELD.

Sheffield comrades join in celebrating the despicable murder of our comrades in Chicago. The rope that strangled them is now strangling their murderers. Hurrah for Anarchy!

WALSALL.

Walsall Anarchists join in remembering murdered Chicago comrades and look hopefully for the speedy success of Social Revolution and triumph of Anarchy!

MANCHESTER.

Hail to the pioneers of liberty that led the way. The world will yet learn the lesson of their death.

HULL.

To Anarchists, South Place Institute Finsbury, London. Hurrah for Anarchy! Down with tyranny! Greetings from Anarchist of Hull.

PARIS. 10th Nov.

The English-speaking group of Anarchists in Paris send fraternal greetings to their comrades on the other side of the Channel who, like them, will celebrate to-morrow the event which took place four years ago on the other side of the Atlantic.

The meeting of the English-speaking group here will not, of course, be very large, but they will console themselves with the knowledge that so many larger ones are being held elsewhere, and the memory and the effect of the event they celebrate are growing stronger every year. Their meeting will not be the only meeting held in France. The ideas, for preaching which the Men of Chicago were martyred, are being rapidly spread and eagerly accepted not only in France but all over France.

Ere long, they hope, the workers all the world over will burst and throw aside their chains.

"Vive la Revolution Social!"
"Vive l'Anarchie!"

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

GERMANY.

A German gendarme who was in pursuit of poachers, and was successful with other bloodhounds in capturing three men, was returning, jubilant, to the barracks with his prey, when on leaving the village of Seppois-le-Bas, on the French frontier, one of the poachers broke loose his chains, and rushed at the gendarme with a long knife and cut his throat, so that the gendarme died a few minutes afterwards.

The poacher then ran into the forest, but was recaptured the next day. We are very sorry that so brave a man will now be kept in the clutches of his enemies but his example will not be lost sight of by the starving poor of all countries. A. C.

TURKEY.

What the capitalists call Brigands, and we call plucky men, have captured the brothers Popzoghi, big landlords in the village of Alistrati.

Our comrades ask for a ransom of 500,000 francs. May such deeds find imitators in England where so many landlords are in our way, it would be a capital way to get money for the propaganda. A. C.

FRANCE.

What is going on in the Pas-de-Calais at the present moment, convinces us once more, that workingmen M. Ps. betray their brethren once they get into the aquarium.

The miners there, are on Strike, and a general one too. When it came to the question whether they should strike, Basly the notorious traitor, told the men well to ponder over the consequences of a strike without funds at hand, but the strikers knew better; they know that funds are always an impediment to a good revolt against their masters. Could there be a better fund than the Shops full of Bread, Meat, Boots and what not? Deputy Basly did not think of that fund, but the miners did, and full of the spirit of expropriation they struck without minding the consequences, which must always be good if you dare and always dare; it always has two advantages in this world, and may be a third one in the next world (?) in the first place a daring man always get grub, in the second it shows the coward how to act, and as the policy of, To TAKE, is very contagious amongst men on strike. It is always crowned with good results. Our comrades in the Pas-de-Calais have not gone quite so far as yet, but they have had a free fight already, in spite of the Great Basly, who preaches moderation, but in vain, I am happy to say. Never was there such a display of troops and never was there such a determination on the part of the strikers to gain their ends.—

The "Père Peinard" is to be prosecuted again.

SPAIN.

The Group "Vagabonds Cosmopolites" inform us that they have a newspaper called "El Porvenir," published in three languages, Spanish, French and Italian. Subscriptions are free or pay what you like. The address is: P. Bernard, 280, calle de Corcega, 3^o piso, 2^o p. Gracia por Barcelona, Spain. A. C.

NOTICES.

LONDON.

Socialist Co-operative Federation 7 Lambs Conduit Street W.C. Lectures every Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock
Club Autonomie.—6, Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road. Young Anarchists meet every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
International Club.—40, Berner Street, Commercial Road, E. Discussion Class every Tuesday evening at 8.30.
South London.—Socialist Society, 149, Manor Place, S.E. All communications should be addressed to F. A. Fox, Secretary.
Forwards Club.—Charles Square, Hoxton. "The Commonweal Group" meets every Wednesday at 9 sharp, for business and discussion all comrades are asked to turn up. D. J. Nicoll, Secretary.
Mantle Cutters and Pressers Union.—Falcon Hotel, Falcon Square. Business Meetings every Monday at 8 p. m. H. Green, Secretary; D. Morgan, Treasurer. Members please make this known.

PROVINCES.

Aberdeen.—Revolutionary Socialist Federation. Meetings are held in Oddfellows Small Hall, Crooked Lane, on Tuesday evenings at 8.
Dundee.—Anarchist-Communist Group. For information apply to Wm. Reekie, 15 Ann Street.
Edinburgh.—Scottish Socialist Federation. Club Rooms, 333 High Street, Edinburgh. J. Pearson, Secretary.
Glasgow.—The Socialist League meets in the Hall 20 Adelphi Street, S. S., every alternate Friday evening at 8 p. m. Lectures and Discussions.—French Class every Wednesday evening at 8.30 in 105 London Street. Fee (voluntary) to be devoted to the Anarchist School.
Hull.—Club Liberty, 1 Beets Court, Blanket Row.
Leeds.—Socialist League Club, 1 Clarendon Buildings and Front Row, Victoria Road. Open every evening. Business meeting Fridays at 8.—International Educational Club, near St. James's Hall, York Street. Open every evening. Lectures every Saturday at 4. All kinds of Socialist literature for sale at both clubs.
Leicester.—Room No. 7, Co-operative Hall, High Street. Members meet on Friday at 8 p. m. Lecture in the Spiritualist Hall, Silver Street, every Sunday at 6.30.
Leytonstone.—Anarchist-Communist Group meets at Gouldings, 2 St. Georges Villas, Montague Road, every Sunday at 8 p. m. Green, every Sunday at 7.30.
Manchester.—International Club, 25, Bury New Road, Strangeways. Open every evening. Weekly meeting on Tuesdays at 8.
Newcastle.—Anarchist-Communist Group. Open-air meetings every Sunday morning on the Quay. Discussion every Monday at 8.30 p. m. in Lockhart's Cocoa Rooms, Bigg Market.
Nottingham.—Socialist Club, Woodland Place, Upper Parliament Street. Club contribution, 1d. per week; Dancing every Wednesday, 8 till 10.30—fee 3d.
Norwich.—Members' meeting held every Tuesday at 8.30, at 65, Pitt Street.
Oxford.—Temperance Hall, 25, Pembroke Street. First Friday in every month, at 8.30 p. m.
Sheffield.—Socialist Club, 47 Westbar Green. French Class, Tuesday at 8.30. Discussion Class, Wednesday at 8.30.
Walsall.—Socialist Club, 18 Goodall Street, Walsall. Meetings every night.
Yarmouth.—Socialist League Club, 56 Row, Market Place. Open every evening Business Meeting, Tuesday at 8. Singing Practice, Wednesday at 8.30. Discussion Class, Thursday at 8.30. Elocution Class, Friday at 8.30.

OPEN-AIR PROPAGANDA.

London.—Sunday: Regent's Park and Tottenham at 11.30; Hyde Park and Victoria Park at 3.30. Walworth at 7.30 Saturday Hyde Park at 7.30 Thursdays; Hoxton Church at 8.15
Aberdeen.—Sunday: Castle Street, at 6.45 p. m.
Edinburgh.—Sunday: Leith Links at 2; Meadows at 6.
Glasgow.—Sunday evening, Parkhead Cross and St. George's Cross at 5 p. m.
Leeds.—Sunday: Market Gates, Kirkgate, at 11.30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Leicester.—Sunday: Russell Square, at 10.45 a. m., Market Place at 6.15, and Humberstone Gate at 8 p. m.
Liverpool.—Landing Stage, Sundays at 11.30 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Manchester.—Sunday: Philips Park Gates, at 11.30; Stevenson Square, at 3.
Nottingham.—Sunday: Sneinton Market, at 11 a. m.; Great Market, at 7 p. m.
Norwich.—Saturday: Haymarket, at 8. Sunday: Market Place at 11, 3, and 7.30.
Sheffield.—Sunday: Monolith, Fargate, at 11.30; West Bar, at 11.30; Newhall Road, Attercliffe, at 11.30; Grimeshorpe, at 11.30; Rotherham, at 3; Woodhouse, at 3; West Bar, at 8; Attercliffe Road, at 8.
Yarmouth.—Sunday: Priory Plain, at 11; Fish Wharf, at 3; Hall Quay, at 7.

A GRAND CONCERT and distribution of prizes for the Benefit of the Commonweal will take place at the Autonomie Club, 6 Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, W, on Sunday November 29th at 8 p. m. The principal prize will be a valuable silver watch, an English lever, a jewellers certificate, that is worth £2 will be given with it.

Tickets of admission to the Concert, 6d. each, can be obtained of the Secretary, Commonweal Group, Forward Club, Charles Square, Hoxton, and all Anarchist Groups and Clubs.

OWING to the success of our last Distribution of Prizes we have decided to again give our Comrades and Friends an opportunity of getting valuable Books and Pamphlets the price of which keep many of them out of their hands. Therefore a Distribution will take place on Christmas Evening, of 30£ worth of Books at 8.30 at the Forwards Club, Charles Square, Hoxton. Among the Prizes will be found the following: 20 Elements of Social Science, neatly bound.—12 News from Nowhere, neatly bound.—12 News from Nowhere, paper.—12 Vols. Bound Commonweals.—100 Copies Essay on Love and Marriage, paper.—100 Labor Day, Engraving by W. Crane.—100 Engraving of Mrs. Parsons.—100 Engraving "Vive la Commune," by W. Crane.—100 Utopia by Petzler.—100 Sets of 6 Pamphlets, Socialist and Freethought.—And many others.—Complete list in future numbers. Secretaries of Socialist and Anarchist groups please note and send.