

THE COMMONWEAL

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[WEEKLY; ONE PENNY.]

THE MEANING OF THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

THE tragedy at Chicago absorbs all our attention this week. Anarchists can think of little else, but of the five men who died on the Calvary of capitalism to free suffering humanity.

Some years ago a prominent Socialist, who is not an Anarchist, said to me, that he thought it was a mistake to have too many festival days in the Socialist calendar. Was not it not enough to celebrate the Commune. Why should we celebrate the martyrdom of our comrades? Well, but since then we have had another festival day added to the list—May Day.

All these days have their own significance. The 11th of November is the Good Friday of Socialism. On that day we should remember all our martyrs, all who have suffered and bled in the cause of the poor.

The 18th of March is our Christmas, it stands for the birth of hope, the first step towards that new world of work, happiness, and wealth for all, that has yet to be. And what is May Day, but the Socialist Pentecost when borne on the wings of the wind comes a message of hope to all nations, spoken by tongues of flame in every language, of battle, war, and of victory.

Yes in every upheaval of the masses even in their blindest revolt against the intolerable conditions that surround them in their uprisings against the dark doom of misery wretchedness and hunger to which the people has suffered so long and quietly we see but the beginning of the end. You must be patience, says the moderate man. Patience we are tired of the word. Is not the patience with which the poor endure starvation and misery, but another word for cowardice, if the people could only feel as we feel would this rotten system last another day. It is nothing but the "patience" i. e. the apathy and cowardice of the masses that allows it to last a day longer. But there are already signs that the end is not far off. Within the last few days, we hear of financial crisis in Berlin impending revolutions in Brazil, famine in Russia with bread riots that even the knout will not quell. Everywhere is uneasiness and fear among the rich. On the Stock Exchange the thieves are very nervous, they have been bitten so severely in South American securities, and none of them know, which of the wealthy usurers is not on the verge of ruin. The policy of bolstering up the Barings has not been a success either financially or otherwise, and now ruin seems to impend over all. Even the old lady of Threadneedle Street is not safe.

But with the financial crisis, there comes an industrial one. The Board of Trade returns show, that there is falling of in imports of and exports of as compared with the correspondenz week of last year. The returns for this year show a total in imports of £872,407 and in exports £2,506,977 as compared with last year. This is cheerful for the propertied classes, if the workers are discontented, now what will they be, when they are thrown on streets by thousands to starve. What will do, when they find that their labour representatives, they have elected to House of Commons cannot do nothing for them against the might of both political parties of landlords and capitalists. Will they not take the advice of the Anarchists, and help themselves. They will do so. And the lesson of our noble comrades heroic life and death will not be lost upon them. The names of Parsons, Spies, Fischer, Lingg and Engel will be remembered when with classes and the masses stand face to face in the last great struggle. Let the rich dread that day. For it is the day of victory and vengeance for the people. When an old impure would reckon with rottenness shall be burnt up, and a new world shall rise from the ashes, fair and sweet again. In that world all men shall live in happiness and peace for they shall live without rulers or masters. To realize this new society our comrades lived and died, for this will be true freedom; this will be Anarchy.

ANARCHISTS AND ANARCHY.

(Continued from page 140.)

"A Universal Strike that is a large order? Cannot you suggest something on a smaller scale?" Well suppose we begin by General Strikes of trades or groups of industries related more or less to each other. Workmen would do well to note, that whenever a strike has occurred upon a large scale like for example the Dock Strikes at London, Liverpool and Bristol, the men have been almost invariably successful, especially when they have shown, that they were prepared to use every means within their power in order to win. In it is only in case like these of the South Metropolitan Gas Strike, the Strike of the Carpenters or Joiners, or the recent Wharf Strike, where the leaders have insisted or merely calling out a small number of the men instead of doing what the common sense of the workers dictated all calling out all the men in the trade in London, that these Strikes have failed.

But then the leaders want to be respectable. They want to get into Parliament. They want to curry favour with the governing classes and be appointed on Royal Commissions and therefore they play the game of your masters, by stifling strikes or else by calling out the men in such small numbers, that they are certain of defeat. It is worth noting, that capitalists dread the great strike, but they often try to face on small ones, so they may crush the men piecemeal. It is possible to fill the places of a few hundred or a few thousand men by blacklegs, but it is not so easy to replace 50,000 or 100,000 men. Besides it is not safe to introduce blacklegs under these circumstances, or we might have serious riots like those at Leeds and Southampton. The present labour leaders, therefore who wish to be governors in their turn, have done their best to smother the spirit of revolt. That is why they are always preaching against strikes, that is why they so earnestly recommend Parliamentary action. But do you think the men who have betrayed you in the past, the men whom you say have sold you, will be any better, when they get into Parliament? Whose interests will they defend, the interests of the workers or of the capitalist robbers, who can offer not only bribes but fat government places, if they will only preach "moderation" or "conciliation" to the people.

But who is going to send them to Parliament? The thousands of starving men, whose places have been taken by blacklegs, and who have been discharged wholesale by the capitalists, through these leaders cowardly treason and mismanagement. Ask them for their opinion, hear the bitter curses they heap upon the men, who have exploited the cause of the workers, who have climbed on the backs of starving men to attain place and power for themselves.

But enough of these men, the very subject is disgusting and sickens one. It is enough to tell the workers not to trust them, but if you want an Eight Hours Day or any other improvement get it for yourselves by a succession of Great Strikes which will wring what you claim from the fears of your craven masters. If all the carpenters and joiners not only in London but throughout the country had come out together for Eight Hours Day, they would have won what they demanded in a few hours. Instead of that, the leaders indulged in succession of petty strikes. They have wasted over fifty thousand pounds, broken up the homes of hundreds of men, and what have they gained? Absolutely nothing. A movement which might have been grand, glorious and certain of success, has ended in miserable failure. Therefore take the advice of the Anarchists and when you strike, strike altogether and then you will win.

We have spoken of the thousands, who are out of work and who are literally dying of hunger from want of food. What have the Anarchists to offer them? Relief works, Municipal Workshops? No we know well the governing classes will never grant them. Unless they turn them into sweating dens. Why if they paid fair wages and treated the men decently. Their own factories and workshops would be deserted by thousands, who would no longer toil and starve for a boss if it was possible to get work for fair wages and short hours in a government establishment. We are not

going to advocate impossibilities, and we are not going to recommend the establishment of government sweating dens.

Besides, what is the use of dragging weary and heart sick men from the Vestry to Local Government Board and from the Local Government back to the Vestry. If the unemployed want help; they must help themselves. And it is time they did. Last year 30 unemployed men and women died of hunger in the sight of boundless wealth, which they had helped to create. Why did they perish like this? What barrier stood between them and the food they needed? A glass window that was all. A glass window and the fear of what the law might do to them.

Away with such coward fears, is not prison better than the workhouse? Is not prison better, than dying of hunger in streets? Take the food, the clothing that you need. Help yourselves and when they drag you before their magistrates. Tell them that you do not mean to starve in the midst of the plenty, you have produced by your labour. And if they send you to jail well you will be fed and clothed in jail and even that is better than perishing of cold and hunger in the streets. Therefore help yourselves; set a noble example to the rest of the workers by taking the wealth of which you have been robbed of for want of which you are dying. And remember this, the only salvation of the unemployed, lies in overturning the present system. When the people determine to take possession of the land, capital, and all the means of production, and to make the existence of an idle robber class impossible in the future, then there will be no unemployed, then there will be work and wealth for all.

But there is another way in which the workers can help themselves. A way that is also immediate and practical, and that is by starting a No Rent Campaign in the slums of London. Every one has heard of the horrible fever dens in which masses of the people are forced to live. How diptheria and typhoral fever carry off the children of the poor in thousands yearly. They die as Dr. Drysdale tells us at rate of 30 in a humped in the first year of their lives, while only 8 per cent of the children of the rich die in the same period. Thanks to these frightful dens and a life of semie starvation tee average age of the working people is only 29 years, while the rich live to 55. Thus through the combined efforts of slum landlord and capitalist the people are cheald out of half their lives.

But surely no humane person let alone an Anarchist or a Revolutionist would say that, these people should starve in order to pay rent to landlords of these fever dens. Surely no one ought to pay rent for places at all. No one should be forced to live in such pest holes. Not even a dog; let alone a human being. Will you join then with Anarchists in war against the house farmer, in a No Rent Campaign which beginning in the most miserable slums, shall spread through the length and breadth of working class London. A No Rent Campaign that with the Universal Strike shall end in striking down Capitalism and Government. We Anarchists have done something in this direction already, and we will do more, if you will help us. And we ask your help. If like us you see, that half measures are of no use, but that the people can only save themselves, by taking possession of all wealth produced by them, and of all means of producing and distributing it. Will you help us then, in preaching the Universal Strike among your mates in the trade union. Will you help us, when we tell the unemployed to take the wealth, which they have produced and for lack of which they starve. Will you help us, when we stand shoulder to shoulder with the wretched inhabitants of the slums in their war against house farmer. If you think we are speaking truth if you are convinced that we are right join with us in this glorious warfare.

(To be concluded.)

A. R. PARSONS' APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

I appeal to the American people in their love of justice and fair play. I submit that the record does not show my guilt of the crime of murder, but, on the contrary, it proves my innocence.

Against me in this trial all the rules of law and evidence have been reversed in that I have been held as guilty until I proved my innocence.

I have been tried ostensibly for murder, but in reality for anarchism. I have been proven guilty of being an Anarchist, and condemned to die for that reason. The state's attorney said in his statement before court and jury in the beginning of the trial: "These defendants were picked out and indicted by the grand jury, they are no more guilty than the thousands who follow them. They are picked out because they are leaders. Convict them, and our society is safe." And in their last appeal to the jury the prosecution said: "Anarchy is on trial. Hang these eight men and save our institutions. These are the leaders. Make examples of them." This is a matter of record.

So far as I have had time to examine the record I find the same fabrications and perversion of testimony against all my comrades as exists against myself. I therefore again appeal to the American people to avert the crime of judicial murder, and this appeal I have faith will not be in vain.

My ancestors partook of all the hardships incident to the establishment of this republic. They fought, bled, and some of them died, that the Declaration of Independence might live and the American flag might wave in triumph over those who claim the "divine right of kings to rule." Shall that flag now, after a century's triumph, trail in the mire of oppression, and protect the perpetration of outrages and oppressions that put the older despotism of Europe to shame?

Knowing myself innocent of crime I came forward and gave myself up for trial. I felt that it was my duty to take my chances with the rest of our comrades. I sought a fair and impartial trial before a jury of my peers, and knew that before any fair-minded jury I could with little difficulty be cleared. I preferred to be tried and take the chances of an acquittal with my friends to being hunted as a felon. Have I had a fair trial?

The lovers of justice and fair play are assiduously engaged in an effort to thwart the consummation of judicial murder by the commutation of sentence by prison. I speak for myself alone when I say that for this I thank them and appreciate their efforts, but I am an innocent man. I have violated no law; I have committed no offense against anyone's rights. I am simply the victim of the malice of those whose anger has been aroused by the power, strength and independence of the labor organizations of America. I am a sacrifice to those who say: "These men may be innocent. No matter. They are Anarchists. We must hang them anyway."

My counsel informs me that every effort will be made to take this case before the highest tribunal in the land and that there is a strong hope of a hearing there. But I am also reliably informed that from three to five years will elapse before the supreme court of the United States can hear and adjudge the case. Since surrendering myself to the authorities I have been locked up in close confinement twenty-one hours of every twenty-four hours for six days, and from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning (thirty eight hours) each week in a noisome cell, without a ray of sunshine or a breath of pure air. To be compelled to bear this for five, or even three years, would be to suffer a lingering death, and it is only a matter of serious consideration with me, whether I ought to accept the verdict as it stands, rather than die by inches under such conditions. I am prepared to die. I am ready, if need be, to lay down my life for my rights and the rights of my fellow-men. But I object to being killed on false and unproven accusations. Therefore I cannot countenance or accept the effort of those who would endeavor to procure a commutation of my sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary. Neither do I approve of any further appeals to the courts of law. I believe them to be all alike—the agency of the privileged class to perpetuate their power, to oppress and plunder the toiling masses. As between capital and its legal rights and labor and its natural rights, the courts of law must side with the capitalist class. To appeal to them is vain. It is the appeal of the wage slave to his capitalistic master for liberty. The answer is curses, blows, imprisonment, and death.

If I had never been an Anarchist before, my experience with courts and laws of the governing classes would make an Anarchists of me now. What is Anarchism? It is a state of society without any central or governing power. Upon this subject the court in its affirmation of the death sentence defines the object of the International Working Peoples' Association as follows:—

"It is designed to bring about a Social Revolution. Social Revolution meant the destruction of the right of private ownership of property, or the right of the individual to own property. It meant the bringing about of a state of society in which all property should be held in common."

If this definition is right then it is very similar to that advocated by Jesus Christ, for proof of which refer to the fourth and fifth chapters of the Acts of the Apostles; also Matthew xxi, 10 to 14; and Mark xi, 15 to 19.

No, I am not guilty; I have not been proven guilty. I leave it to you to decide from the record itself as to my guilt or innocence. I can not, therefore, accept a commutation to imprisonment. I appeal not for mercy, but for justice. As for me, the utterance of Patrick Henry is so apropos that I cannot do better than let him speak:

"Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may pursue, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."

A. R. PARSONS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1887. [Prison cell No. 29.]

NOTES.

Boot and Shoe Trade Lock-out.

Most of our readers have seen in the capitalist press, accounts more or less correct, of the lock-out in the Boot Trade. But they have not seen a really fair account of the case of the men, who struck not only against the capitalists, but against their "leaders". This we propose to furnish. The facts are briefly these; since the strike in the Boot Trade in the earlier part of last year, an Arbitration Board has been formed, consisting of representatives of masters and men. Like all these bodies, this affair has been a miserable swindle. There have been a succession of petty disputes, owing to the masters endeavouring to force reductions, and the Arbitration Board has taken as long to come to a decision, as the High Court of Chancery does to settle a law suit.

For instance six months ago, there was a strike in the workshop of a master named Furzey, but the men went back on the advice of their leaders. This was six months ago, and the Board has come to no decision yet. A reduction was attempted by another capitalist, Greenwood; the men struck, and in a few days gained a complete victory. Meanwhile five months ago, a reduction was attempted by another capitalist Green; the men went to their leaders and were recommended to work "under protest". For five months, they have worked under protest, but still no decision. Four weeks ago the men could stand it no longer they struck and their action was upheld by three enthusiastic and crowded meetings of shoe makers, at the Kay Street Radical Club.

Shameful Threat of the Leaders.

Green then tried to get his work done at other shops, but everywhere the men refused to blackleg. Then the bosses on their side, declared that if Green's men would not go back to work, they would lock out all the men; which they did last Saturday. The rest is known, the excited meeting at the Assembly Hall in the Mile End Road, the question submitted to the men, as to whether those in the trade would support the leaders in upholding "general law". Whatever that may mean, one would have thought that the "general law" of a Trade Union, would be against men working at scab prices. But it appears that these Trade Union "leaders" are of a different opinion. We suppose that they know best. However, so anxious were they that Green's work should be done, that they declared that if a majority of the men decided in favour of the leaders, and Green's men then refused to work, the leaders would call upon other men in the trade to do the work, and if they refused to blackleg, the "leaders" would go and do the blacklegging themselves. That is they would go into Green's shop and act as blacklegs. Three cheers for Trade Unionism. We must say, that we have never heard of a more disgraceful proposition. However the "leaders" were spared this disgrace, for when the ballot went against them, Green's men consented to go back to work on condition that the leaders would promise at once to look into their case. We hope we shall hear no more of Trade Union "leaders" offering to blackleg. It is almost as bad as Sweater Bedford running as "labour candidate".

Guying Haile.

The Shop Assistants Union have had a lively time. We mentioned last week that a suggestion by Nicoll, that a "Guy" of Haile should be carried round the neighbourhood, was received with enthusiasm. Well on Thursday, the populace acted upon this suggestion, and a very ugly guy with a double face, and a placard on its breast with this inscription "Haile the blackleg" was carried round the district, exciting universal merriment. In the evening an immense crowd of people gathered around Haile's shop, expecting that the "guy" would be borne by in solemn procession. Outside the shop, which was the only one open, and which threw a bright glare of light across the dark street, the shop assistants were busy parading up and down, and calling upon the public to "Boycott the Sweater". While in the crowd, which swayed up and down tumultuously, red lights were burned, and there was occasionally loud explosions of crackers, which made the skinny manager jump. The glaring shop, the excited crowd, with the sudden blaze of red lights, and exploding fireworks, formed a strange and picturesque spectacle.

Arrest of Shop Assistants.

But if the Shop Assistants were busy, so were the police. These invaluable officers were in a very agitated state, especially as the evening wore on, the crowd increased and the excitement grew in intensity. The members of the Union were "warned" but they paid no attention to the "warning". Then the police determined upon and made a furious rush upon the boycotters, and Mussett, the secretary of the union, and five others were hauled off to the station. But the people showed some inclination to resist, they rushed upon the police howling and hooting, and it needed all the exertions of the men, mounted or otherwise, to get them to the station. Next day they were brought before old Cook, and three assistants were bound over to keep the peace, while the others were remanded.

Two Men Sent to Prison.

While the police were arresting the assistants in the Harrow Road, a similar scene occurred at Walworth. Here another shop of Haile's was picketted by unionists. A crowd collected, and two assistants were arrested and marched off in custody. They had to appear before Biron next day at Lambeth. This gentleman was described by one of the assistants as emphatically the "worst magistrate" he had ever come across.

Both of our friends, after an exhibition of ill temper on the part of this gentleman, were bound over to keep the peace. They had to enter into their own recognizances in £25 and another surety for a like amount. But a surety was not found at once, and these assistants were soon in the "Black Maria" jogging off to Wandsworth Jail. Here after being subjected to the usual indignities, they were dressed in prison clothes and consigned to a cell. They were just preparing for the plank bed when a surety was found at last, and they were free. Both these gentlemen are rather conservative in their opinions. We expect that their recent experience will open their eyes considerably.

Sunday's Demonstration.

Two fine meetings were held at Kensal Green and Hyde Park on Sunday, at which strong resolutions, condemning Haile and the police and declaring that the assistants intended to carry on the struggle, were carried with enthusiasm. Comrade Tochatti gave it to the police. He said that, compared with these gentlemen, Judas Iscariot was respect-

able, for he did have the good sense after he had betrayed his master to go and hang himself. The police did not like these remarks, and the police reporter, who was busy taking notes on the outside of the meeting, also beat a hasty retreat, on Nicoll offering him a "Commonweal" with the remark that it was a paper advocating the extermination of policemen. Meanwhile the assistants are determined to carry on the struggle in spite of police intimidation; as Sweater Haile, Blackleg Matthews, and the police, will find out.

How the Poor Starve.

Just on the eve of the Annual Guildhall Guzzling of the Lord Mayor and other rich thieves we see in the capitalist press accounts of two cases of starvation, now becoming so common, among the East End poor. One was the case of William Rogers, fifty six, an army pensioner who had served his Queen and Country in the 2nd Dragoons and had been rewarded by his "Queen and Country" with a magnificent pension of 6d. a day, supplemented by working 15 hours a day for 2s. 6d. a week. In attempting to live upon his pension and wages the poor old man died of starvation. What a glorious thing to serve your Queen and Country, and how well you are rewarded for it in your old age. In the other case a poor wretch, Joseph Aitkins, living at Poplar has committed suicide because he could not bear to see his wife and children starving. He would have done better if he had helped himself to the food which he needed. But this would be a "crime." He ought to have applied to Guardians, and have gone to the workhouse where he would have been separated from his wife and family and treated worse than a dog. Remember this starving men, you are treated better in jail, than in the workhouse! So take boldly the wealth the rich thieves have robbed you of.

POVERTY IS A CRIME.

THE following incident in the winter of 1889, which was so very cruel for the poor, has just appeared in the Capitalist press.

Around Fontainebleau the family Bourgoins was—like many others—suffering from hunger and cold. The eldest daughter, Amelia, forced by the misery of the family, went into the forest of Fontainebleau and took a little faggot of wood. But a keeper saw her, and she was arrested. The mother, who would reclaim her child, was refused by the brutal ruffians who guard the privileges of the robber class, and the court of Injustice sentenced our poor Amelia, only 10 years of age, to 11 years "correction."

In what time do we live? asks the "Père Peinard."

Because the family was poor, Amelia has taken the faggot. That meant: because Amelia is poor, she must go to prison!

What is the cause of poverty? But the continual robbery of the workers by the rich thieves. And because we let them rob us, they, the robbers, send us to jail.

It is cruel, says the "Père Peinard," to take the litter of a dog. And is a woman less than a dog?

What would a dog do, when you would take its little one?

The dog would spring in the face of the robber and kill him.

Is the time not coming that we must use every means to destroy this Robber System, these privileged Brigands? C. F.

HOW TO HELP THE COMMONWEAL.

WE have managed through many difficulties to keep the paper going through the summer, but the winter is now upon us. And with the cold weather our outdoor sale, decreases as rain frost and snow stops outdoor meetings and thus decreases our sale. Despite this however, we believe we can keep the 'Weal going as a weekly through the winter if our friends will support us in the struggle. Of course they will not forget the Guarantee Fund, and above all they must remember that we could do much more propaganda, which could make the "Commonweal" go if not crippled from want of money. Our Secretary will be glad to receive any amount however small for this purpose. Subscriptions should be sent to him at 7 Lambs Conduit St. We propose to start a No Rent Campaign, in one of the crowded slum districts of London directly, we can get enough money to pay the necessary printing expenses, but we feel we cannot take it from the scanty resources of our paper. With regard to 'Weal there are many ways of helping it. Any friends might buy to or three copies of the paper, and circulate among friends and acquaintances. If this not possible give them away to workmen in the street. Get your newsagent to obtain the paper for you or supply him with a few copies and persuade him to exhibit a bill. If he refuses tell him you will bring your other papers, when they are more obliging. If every friend would only get one newsagent to take the paper and exhibit a bill, its circulation would soon extend. Anyone, who persuades a newsagent to take the paper, should send his name and address to, and we will publish it in a list we are preparing for the Commonweal. We feel confident that if our friends will support us with help and money, we shall weather through the winter. Don't leave all the propaganda for a few speakers. But let every comrade work himself in spreading our ideas among his friends, both at home and in workshop, by doing this you will not only make more readers of the "Commonweal," but more workers for Anarchy. Remember we have no rich men at our back, but that the paper depends for its life upon help of working men alone.

SHOE TRADE REVOLT.

DURING the last week we have had an example of Officialism fighting the rank and file of the Trade Union. It seems that a few men working at Green's, "Sweating Den," Hackney Road, have repeatedly complained to the Union Officials of attempts being made (and in some cases successfully) to lower prices. And the Board of arbitrating "Mahatmas," have been too slow in adjusting these grievances. "The officials when appealed to, to hurry up, have shown a want of courtesy to the men, which we can only attribute to fact that they are paid officials and fancy themselves above criticism." This is a great pity for unionism of the old type, for if continued it can only end in the break up of officialism which to our mind will be the best thing that could happen. At the meetings which have been held at various places during the last few days, the officials came in for a very warm reception and not a little abuse and plain speaking, being very often reminded they are servants of the union and not Masters a point they seem somewhat to have forgotten. Resolutions have been submitted to the meetings and the result has been a vote against the officials, who not satisfied at that result adopted the scheme of a ballot vote, which resulted in a majority of over 1000 for the officials and over 600 voting against, only 3090 voting out of a possible 8000 or more. This shows a rotten state of affairs and one which looks bad for the union unless a change is made, it is not impossible that the 600 with very little encouragement may feel inclined to kick over the traces of the old grandmotherly trades unions, and form one on different lines, where at least they will not be compelled to "scab" it at the order of the officials and where they will have a chance of being able to strike when they feel inclined. They must remember that there is one strike, i. e. the General Strike, which they will and must work for before they rid themselves of the accursed trickery and oppression of capitalism. There are some Anarchists among the Shoe Trade surely they can take the matter up and take Mr. Inskip at his word, when in the Assembly Hall he said, that they "the unions" could do very well without this handful of men. Six hundred is a very good handful to make a start with and that 600 will soon be greater in power than the older red taped unions, because they can begin by reorganising their new union on the basis of No Paid Officialism and no locked up Central Fund, which cannot be touched, except at the discretion of the officials. We shall be glad at this office to give a further sketch of how it can be done if there are any who care to start in the matter.

C. W. MOWBRAY.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

"Le Petit Rouennais," a radical paper published at Rouen, writes on its front page: The time has come for us to take a larger share in the Social Problem and every Monday one column will be reserved to that effect.

The extreme misery of the people of that locality, their bold attitude and revolt causes the bourgeois press to look upon the labour movement with awe.

Albert Cadinot and Henry Gaudet were two out of the large number of unemployed who couldn't stand it any longer "ventre affamé n'a pas d'oreilles" and they resolved to break the laws and the windows too and they said: Rather go to prison and eat a little than to starve in liberty(?). We all know that France has a republican constitution based on one man one vote that's why people are starving there as they are in old England. A. C.

HUNGARY.

A Judge and a Policeman in the south of Hungary have been sentenced, the first to two years and the latter to six months hard labour for having beaten a poor tramp to death. He was a ticket of leave man. The body has disappeared as judges have always more means at their disposal to hide their crimes than other mortals, however, this time, the devil was watching him. (God(?) always detects the deeds of the poor.) This is taken from "Le Petit Rouennais" of the 3rd of November.

After the attempt to blow up the Emperor of Austria, as the police could not lay hands on our comrades, the law'n order men have ransacked an Anarchist club in the locality and arrested all its members. Brutal force is what the tyrants teach us. Let us not forget it!

A. C.

ITALY.

Our comrades on trial in Rome were doing too good work in their public defence. They will henceforth be judged by the handful of capitalists as they themselves are no longer admitted in court. The 56 Barristers who defended them have withdrawn from the proceedings.

Two of them will be prosecuted for having shown too much independence.

A. C.

SPAIN.

A comrade now in Barcelona writes as follows: We are preparing a manifestation on a huge scale on the anniversary of the Chicago Martyrs. We may reckon on 20,000 trades unionists imbued with Anarchist ideas, and if the police interferes with this mass of men the shock will be terrific I can tell you. The largest Halls in the town and districts have been taken by the different Anarchist groups here.

A. C.

NOTICES.

LONDON.

Socialist Co-operative Federation 7 Lam's 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 Commonwealth Group" meets every Wednesday at 8 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.
Dumfries.—Anarchist-Communist Group. For information apply to Wm. Reckie, 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. Fees (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.
Leightonstone.—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, 25½ 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: Smeinton 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; Grimesthorpe, 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.

THE LEAFLET "AN ADDRESS TO THE ARMY" recently published in the Commonwealth is now ready. Price 2s. 6d. a thousand. Terms cash.

A GRAND CONCERT and distribution of prizes for the Benefit of the Commonwealth will take place at the Autonomie Club, 6 Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, W, on Monday November 23rd 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, Commonwealth Group, Forward Club, Charles Square, Hoxton, and all Anarchist Groups and Clubs.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS. The Speeches of the men and the report of their trial will be published on Nov. 7th. Price 4d.

All orders should be sent to Comrade Barber, Club Autonomie, 6 Windmill Street, Tottenham Court Road, in consequence of loss on previous issues cash must accompany all orders. Comrades and Groups who had these books from our late comrade Reuter and have not settled for them are asked to send the cash to Barber at above address.

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