

Freedom

A JOURNAL OF ANARCHIST COMMUNISM.

VOL. XXX.—No. 330.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1916.

MONTHLY: ONE PENNY.

NOTES.

Conscription for Women.

The question of Conscription for women has been one of the chief topics of interest during the past few weeks. The military cry for men and still more men, but the "combing out" process, as the newspapers so graphically describe it, has not resulted in anything like the production of man-power expected from it. So now the potential mothers of the race are to be regimented with the idea of releasing men engaged in munitions and other factory work. But it is found that since the outbreak of war most of the female industrial labour ordinarily available has already been absorbed, and it is now estimated that some 400,000 women are engaged on munition work. The question before the Government is, therefore, whether they shall conscript those women of the middle and upper classes who have not yet left the peaceful precincts of the home. The implied suggestion that my Lady Vere de Vere should be engaged in a lyddite factory, for instance, where it is said the average length of life at such work is three years, is one that we cannot think will materialise. Certain it is, however, that it will be made increasingly difficult for women, as with men, to change their jobs. That much has been proved already. Women desirous of bettering their position have been prevented from doing so. Strikes have been made almost an impossibility owing to the working of the Munitions of War Act, and altogether we are up against one of the biggest problems ever introduced into this very complicated society of ours.

Welfare Supervisors.

The outstanding feature of the case, however, is, that although never before have the services of women been so much in demand, wages have not risen correspondingly. It is quite an exception to find women of education offered anything above the paltry sum of 25s. weekly as a maximum wage for skilled commercial work, and women engaged in various branches of industry fare no better. Side by side with this outcry for the Conscription of women is the demand for "welfare supervisors." Statistics prove that the well-cared-for slave is the most efficient slave. It has been discovered at last that "good housing, transit, health, recreation," to quote the *Times*, all have their influence on output. These facts are borne out in the second interim report on an Investigation of Industrial Fatigue by Physiological Methods, just issued. Here evidence is brought in support of the contention that overtime is often economically extravagant, and fails to achieve its object, because of the fatigue it causes. Sunday labour is condemned as likely to prove disastrous—to the employers' dividends, we conjecture. All of the facts available only go to prove that there is an ever-growing tendency towards State regimentation aiming at the increase of output—the wages given being such as to keep the female worker just barely up to the efficiency mark. The creation of "welfare supervisors" is merely to prevent waste. That is the outstanding fact of the war. All forms of economic extravagance must be checked in order that the most colossal waste of all times may be carried on. And the women, like the men, have fallen easy victims to their exploiters.

The Empty Cradles.

Our pastors and masters have not yet learnt the real meaning of the time-honoured saying that one cannot have one's cake and eat it, too. Those who have been foremost in the cry for the Conscription of women are now growing seriously concerned about the ever-falling birth rate. The time was when woman's sole function was to be a successful breeder of lusty children. But a reaction set in when it was discovered that the unemployed question had become acute enough to menace the comfort of the chief supporters of the Manchester School of *laissez faire*. Then the women were soundly rated for performing the function of motherhood so successfully that, taking no thought for the morrow, they and their numerous offspring became a burden on the rates. But the wise-aces have now discovered that it takes much cannon fodder to feed the huge war machine, and that large families are not only desirable but necessary to the maintenance of Empire. Steps are

therefore being now taken by the State to prevent the sale of a certain drug largely used as a means to the limitation of families. But we would point out to those most interested in the question that such a prohibition is hardly likely to be necessary. If the speeding-up and exploitation of women and children continues at its present rate, despite the steps taken by the State to promote health and efficiency, there is not likely to remain the necessary material for the purpose of rearing large healthy families. A woman cannot be a successful industrial wage-slave and a breeding machine at the same time.

Robbers and Robbed to Co-operate.

A new Government Department has just been formed under Arthur Henderson, M.P., to provide a regular and definite system of co-operation between Labour and the Government. It is humorous to think that the industrial slaves and the Government could possibly co-operate in any manner beneficial to the workers. It is merely another of those political dodges aimed at the freedom of the wage-slave. The industry of the future will not be the haphazard thing of pre-war days. The power of the State has been enormously strengthened during the war, and that institution, we know, can only develop at the expense of the individual. The industry of the future will see the disappearance of even that show of freedom we once had. The tragedy of the whole business is, however, that few people have had the courage to point the only way out. The confusion of thought is as great as ever, and the workers hopelessly supine and spiritless. Yet not until we dare to face the issues boldly and attack Government, the State, and the vested interests they defend, shall we ever win for ourselves that freedom which alone will give real life to us.

THE CRUCIFIXION OF PERSIA.

The most pathetic part of the New Testament of the Christians is supposed to be the Passion. Christ, we are told, was hammered to a cross and set up on a hill as a warning to malefactors. We are further told that the soldiery possessed themselves of his best suit so that the scriptures might be fulfilled in an obscure reference that ends:—"... and upon my vesture they cast lots." The contemporary militarists, having rattled the dice, doubtless went away quarrelling and making uncomplimentary remarks on the personal character of the lucky winners.

This story has some slight reference to Persia. The English and the Russians, having chased the wicked Teuton out of the land, have proceeded to drive some extra nails into Persia's cross, and now they have settled about Persia's Sunday suit. They are generously going to look after Persia's affairs. They have appointed themselves executors of the last will and testament of Blank Persia, Esquire, defunct. The gendarmery is to be swept away and its place taken by Russian and British creations. A force of 11,000 men under Russian officers is to look after the north, and a corresponding force under British officers will take care of the south.

In the happy days before the war, having robbed and generally exploited Persia, these two examples of Western civilisation generously lent Persia the "ready" so as to keep business going. Naturally Persia, not being civilised, did not thrive. Sales went down somehow. The Bankruptcy Court loomed nearer. But the kind moneylenders have now waived the right they claimed to take over the Customs Duties in the event of Persia's default in the repayment of loans. If Persia was not dead, Persia might breathe again freely. But Persia has been killed by kindness. The Russian and British Shylocks have taken over Persia's affairs, so, as a certain daily remarks on this point, "this is all to the good."

The Romans made sure Christ was nailed securely to the tree, and they even prodded his side with a spear as an afterthought. Three days after Christ turned up smiling, and the Romans did some record-breaking in sprinting. We wonder how the Russians and British would fare should Persia "rise again after three days."

Freedom

A JOURNAL OF ANARCHIST COMMUNISM.

Monthly, One Penny; post-free, 1½d.; U.S.A., 3 Cents; France, 15 Cents.

Annual Subscription, post-free, 1s. 6d.; U.S.A., 40c.; France, 2fr.
Foreign Subscriptions should be sent by International Money Order.

Wholesale price, 1s. 6d. per quire of 26 post-free in the United Kingdom.

All communications, exchanges, etc., to be addressed to

THE MANAGER, 127, Ossulston Street, N.W.

The Editors are not necessarily in agreement with signed articles

Notice to Subscribers.—If there is a blue mark against this notice, your subscription is due, and must be sent before next month to ensure receipt of paper.

Money and Postal Orders to be made payable to FREEDOM Press.

NEVER AGAIN!

“ ‘Never again!’ has become our battle-cry. At home the suffering and the sorrow is great and is growing. As to the war zone, its terrors are indescribable. I have just visited the battle-fields of France. I stood, as it were, at the door of hell, and saw myriads marching into the furnace. I saw some coming out of it scorched and mutilated. This ghastliness must never again be enacted on this earth.”

The above words were spoken by Lloyd George to an American pressman in an interview, published on September 29, in which he warned neutrals in general, and the United States in particular, against intervening in the war. Lloyd George went on to say that one method, at least, of preventing similar calamities in future is “the infliction of such punishment upon the perpetrators of this outrage against humanity that the temptation to emulate their exploits will be eliminated from the hearts of the evil-minded among the rulers of men.” In this way does this great statesman shirk the real issue and deal with effects rather than causes. Even if the “evil-minded” among the present rulers of men were wiped out, there would still remain the evil Capitalist system, which is the root cause of all wars. Lloyd George is one of the staunchest upholders of that system, and, therefore, is as much responsible for the war as anyone. The German rulers may be more brutal in their methods of warfare, but their aims are the same as those of the rulers of other countries, namely, to gain domination over as much territory as possible, so as to exploit and plunder its inhabitants. There is not one State which would not extend its boundaries to-morrow if it could do so without risk. Even Lloyd George and his peace-loving colleagues, by the capture of German colonies in Africa and by their Protectorate over Egypt, have increased the area of the British Empire during the war from one-fifth to one-fourth of the earth's surface! That in itself is a cause for jealousy amongst other States, and will breed more wars in years to come. There is not the slightest reason to expect that with the defeat of Germany wars would cease. As long as the Capitalist system of society exists the exploiters will quarrel over the division of the plunder, and workers will be hurled against workers in order to decide the quarrels.

The Capitalist system, then, being responsible for wars, the one remedy is to abolish it and build up a new society in which co-operation shall replace exploitation. But this co-operation must be voluntary, and not imposed by the State, with its hordes of officials dictating how it shall be carried on. We do not wish to have our lives regulated by a class of bureaucrats, who will number and label us, and record every phase of our existence from the cradle to the grave. If we are to fight for our freedom, let us be thorough, and sweep away the whole abominable system of Government under which one class on top bosses another class underneath. However well-meaning many Socialists may be, by working through Parliament and the State they will defeat their own ends. Government and liberty cannot exist in a country at the same time, and every Socialist or Labour man elected to Parliament takes part in the government of the people, and thereby helps to rob them of their liberty.

The only alternative to Capitalism and to State Socialism is Anarchism, which means no Government, a state of society in which each of us would be free to live our lives unfettered by the network of laws that has kept us in slavery so long. In those days the inventive genius of man, now devoted to works of destruction and slaughter, would be turned to making life sweeter and happier for man, woman, and child. With the land free to all for the production of the necessities of life, and with each one working in co-operation with his fellows, want and misery would disappear. The wealth we can produce from the soil is so vast

that even if the population of the earth increased a hundredfold there would be sufficient for the well-being of all.

Many who read the above will be inclined to say: “What dreamers these Anarchists are! How ridiculous to talk of the abolition of Capitalism and the State at a moment when they are so strong and all-powerful!” Well, it is just because they are so strong and all-powerful that we wish to see them abolished, as the whole world can now witness that their power is used, not for the benefit of mankind, but for the benefit of a few. The past two years have been an awful warning against ever again willingly placing power in the hands of Governments, and every man and woman with a clear vision will join with us Anarchists in working for their overthrow. The task may seem almost impossible, but an ever-increasing number of people are beginning to realise that until it is achieved there can be neither liberty nor progress.

THE OLD WAR.

From America we learn that although that free and independent country has not joined in the European butchery, the old war, the class war, still proceeds. It proceeds with unparalleled ferocity, at least, from the masters' side, and the usual short and swift American methods are still practised on the workers.

At a “preparedness” parade in San Francisco on the 22nd of June last, some unknown person threw a bomb killing nine people. The authorities immediately arrested E. Nolan, T. Mooney, W. K. Billings, Israel Weinberg, and Mrs. Rena Mooney, all prominent “agitators,” and brought them up for trial. The offices of the *Blast*, a real revolutionary organ edited by Alexander Berkman, were raided, and subscribers' lists were taken away. The police, says *Mother Earth*, did their level best to get Berkman and Eleanor Fitzgerald into their self-manufactured “bomb conspiracy,” but failed. The Assistant District Attorney remarked to Berkman: “Every Anarchist is a criminal. We'll hang you all, every one of you!” How far this attempt at another Chicago holocaust will succeed remains to be seen. Our comrades across the Atlantic are fighting energetically to smash the life-and-death power over the workers assumed by the bosses, and are giving the utmost publicity to the conspiracy in their press and at their meetings.

In North-Eastern Minnesota about 15,000 iron workers have been on strike since the beginning of June; civil government has been substituted for Steel Trust rule, backed by over a thousand “gunmen,” and hundreds of miners, their wives and daughters, have been jailed. Four strikers, one striker's wife with a nursing babe, accused of first degree murder, and five Labour organisers held as accomplices—such is American “justice” run riot.

Whilst a group of strikers were at a convention at the “Chicago Location,” Birvabik (U.S.A.), some Pinkerton gunmen forced their way in and ordered the comrades present to disperse. Their intrusion was naturally resented, whereupon these trusty hacks of Capital drew their weapons, and a striker, John Allar, was shot dead. Carlo Tresca, an Italian Syndicalist, was later arrested for the crime, although he was giving a meeting at Grand Rapids, a town some distance away, at the time. Tresca is being prosecuted for moral complicity in a murder of the first degree, and is liable to the extreme penalty. A parallel case to this was that of Ettor and Giovannitti, who were only saved from electrocution by the combined agitation of workers all over the world. Tresca must not meet the fate the American masters will doubtless prepare for him. War or no war, let the world's workers raise their voices in protest.

Le Réveil (Geneva) contains a long article on the recent raid on the *Workers' Friend* by J. Alyi, and after commenting on the outrage, the writer says that Anarchists must be prepared to answer by starting a clandestine press. The same paper informs us that the fight to retain the traditional right of asylum in Switzerland still continues. Reactionary papers are greatly concerned over the deserters and “insoumis” who have taken refuge in the Helvetic Republic since the beginning of the war. They suggest either internment or so-called “repatriation.”

The Parisian journal, *Ce qu'il faut dire*, edited by Sebastien Faure, contains some startling accounts of the spread of venereal diseases amongst the “poilus” in an article by Dr. Elosu. Cases of contagion amongst families on whom troops have been billeted are noted, and the perfunctory “inoculation” by doctors is severely commented upon. The journal shows traces of the Censor's hand, several titles of articles only appearing.

News from “down under” shows that the conscriptionists there are now using the same means of stifling opposition as our own Government used here. The Melbourne *Socialist* had the whole of one issue confiscated, owing to its refusal to previously submit some “anti” matter to the kindly hand of the Censor.

L.A.M.

DEFENDING THE REALM.

In spite of the many prosecutions under the Defence of the Realm Act, comparatively few people are aware of the regulations issued under this all-embracing piece of legislation. The Act was introduced into Parliament at the beginning of the war, and enacts that "His Majesty in Council has power during the continuance of the present war to issue regulations for securing the public safety of the defence of the realm." This measure was rushed through both Houses of Parliament, the only opposition coming from two Tory Peers, Lords Parmoor and Loreburn, who protested against the suspension of Habeas Corpus, and against the unnecessary powers of trial given to the military and naval authorities. The actual effect of the Act is to place the country under martial law. Since it became law, twenty-nine Orders in Council have been issued, restricting the freedom of the people, and giving almost unlimited powers to our rulers. In the latest issue of the "Defence of the Realm Manual" (Wyman and Sons, 1s.) the index of subjects dealt with runs to over 50 pages.

We all know (we have been told so often) that the present war is being fought to "preserve our liberties," but after reading the "Defence of the Realm Manual" it would be very difficult for any one to prove that the British people have any liberties left. Under these regulations the authorities have (among other things) power to take possession of land, houses, factories, food, forage, and other stores. The owners, managers, and workmen employed in any factory taken possession of "shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions . . . and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations." This section, worked jointly with the Munitions of War Act, practically places the workers of this country under the control of the military. The Munitions Courts, being appointed by the Minister of Munitions, simply carry out his orders, which are, apparently, to squeeze as much work as possible out of those under his control. If any one objects, he is charged with impeding the production of war material, and promptly fined or jailed.

It is when one reads the regulations specially dealing with anti-war propaganda that the tyranny of the Act is realised. Section 9a prohibits the holding of meetings, and Sections 51 and 51a authorised the raids on FREEDOM and Labour Leader offices respectively. The two following sections, however, are sufficient to cause the imprisonment of any one who by word or deed shows a disbelief in the causes and objects of the war as stated by our great statesmen and politicians:—

42.—If any person attempts to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces or among the civilian population, or to impede, delay, or restrict the production, repair, or transport of war material, or any other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

55.—Any person authorised by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable or officer of customs and excise or aliens officer, may arrest without warrant any person whose behaviour is of such a nature as to give reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has acted or is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the Defence of the Realm, or upon whom may be found any article, book, letter, or other document, the possession of which gives grounds for such a suspicion, or who is suspected of having committed an offence against these regulations, or of being in possession of any article or document which is being used or intended to be used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the realm; and anything found on any person so arrested which there is reason to suspect is being so used or intended to be used may be seized, and the competent naval or military authority may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

So as to close effectually any loophole by which the poor, unfortunate citizen might escape, the authorities have inserted a section to cover any action by any person they wish to put under lock and key:—

50.—If any person does any act of such a nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the realm, and not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations, with the intention or for the purpose of assisting the enemy, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

It will now be evident to any reader that the authorities, civil and military, have left us such a small amount of liberty that under their own regulations they might be charged with "prejudicing recruiting," as would-be recruits have really nothing in the way of liberty worth fighting to preserve.

P.P. 1186.

RULE, BRITANNIA!—I.

We are told that we are fighting, not only for liberty, but also for the great and glorious British Empire, upon which the sun never sets, and of which we ought to be so proud to be citizens. For my part, I have never yet been able to find out what the British Empire has done for me except tax me for the support of an army and navy to keep the Empire together, and when we enquire further, it is difficult to find what value is given to any country for its adherence—voluntary or otherwise—to the British Empire. In short, what use is this great and glorious Empire to anyone save the officials who are paid for mis-ruling it, and to the merchants and manufacturers who make profits out of it?

It is a proud British boast that we are a successful colonising nation, and we even go so far as to hint strongly that we are the only race who can make a success of the job. So, maybe, we are, from our own point of view, the British Empire being a most successful commercial speculation for those engaged in running and exploiting it. But there is another point of view, taken by the exploited, by millions of men and women in Ireland, India, Egypt, and elsewhere, whose views are seldom consulted, and, as a rule ignored when expressed.

Let us start near home, and try to take an unconventional but, I believe, a truthful, view of what British rule has done for some of the finest portions of the Empire.

The average Englishman learns little and cares less, and does not understand anything about Ireland. To him Ireland is a confounded nuisance, and he, often enough—too often, rather—wonders why on earth the powers that be do not squash her once and for all, and have done with the wretched place. The average Briton is a curiously conventional and insular person. He takes the conventional British view of freedom. When Poland, or Serbia, or Belgium, or Hungary, or Italy, or Greece ask for their freedom, and even dare to demand it sword in hand, a burst of applause goes up from the liberty-loving British public, who gives its money—generally at so much per cent!—and even some of its blood to support the nations who are fighting to be quit of their conquerors. But when a vast majority of conquered Irishmen demand, using constitutional methods, the limited freedom of Home Rule, the average Britisher scents treason, and curses all and sundry who dare to ask for themselves what he is so willing, nay, eager, to assist the inhabitants of other countries to obtain. Any citizen of our Empire who aspires to even limited freedom is a criminal; when those of other countries do so they are patriots!

The Englishman does not understand the races that he rules; therein lie his present strength and his future ruin. For hundreds of years he has ruled Ireland, and never yet has he made any real effort to understand the Irish. If only Irishmen would be good boys, and do exactly what they are bidden to do, all would go well—for England, and that is all that England cares about.

For example, from the very commencement of the present war, England has made every conceivable blunder in regard to her attitude towards Ireland. "Come over and fight for us," she says to Irishmen, "but while you are fighting for us we will show our contempt for you by withholding the freedom which we promised you, and we will glorify the man we allowed to arm thousands to trample down that freedom." Redmond and his men we will use, but will not help; Carson and his crew we will laud to the skies and raise to power. The Anti-Nationalists may arm, but if Sinn Feiners do so we will goad them into a hopeless outbreak and then crush them remorselessly. But there is no need here and now to go into the details of recent mis-government in Ireland, of which indeed, not a few Englishmen are ashamed, and when a Briton admits that he is wrong he must have done something really bad!

The English worship one god, Success, which is really a trinity composed of power, money, and self-sufficiency. Rule, Britannia! So long as she does rule, all is well! If anyone objects to the method or object or outcome of her rule, woe to him, he is a traitor! The Irish, the Indians, the Fellahs of Egypt do not know what is good for them; Britannia does know, and will give it them, and if they do not accept it gratefully and unquestioningly—she will give it them hot!

As Anarchists we see clearly the wrongfulness of all Governments and the evil results that flow from them. The more powerful they are, the greater the evil of them. As Anarchists, and as lovers of the only true freedom—freedom from government, militarism, and commercial exploitation—we should be able to understand and to sympathise with the call for freedom that has been and is being raised by Irishmen. We think they are mistaken in preaching nationalism and race hatred, and for asking for one form of government in place of another—all forms of government are pernicious, and true freedom cannot be gained until they are abolished. But we know that a protest against the iron, unsympathetic, sheerly commercial rule of Britannia—or of any powerful Empire—is a step in the right direction. Also, we

know the educational value of any protest against hypocrisy, and Britannia is, without question, the biggest hypocrite that ever reigned; the cry of liberty in her mouth and a rod of iron in her hand. The nations that she rules may have all the liberty they like so long as they do not ask for freedom! So be it—let us do our bit to help the nations to see what true freedom is and how to secure it. But we must not be too hard upon Britannia, she errs more in ignorance than of malice, her real sin is that she does not wish her eyes to be opened. The only way to open them is to keep on telling her the truth until she can see it. There are many signs of life among the people whom she holds to be dead, in the West and the East, and of them I hope to talk in future articles.

It may seem that this line of talk is not directly Anarchistic, but surely it does help us to know how the British Empire has been built up, how shoddy are its foundations, and to learn the ways of the government of which we hope to be in at the death.

W. T. S.

EVOLUTION OF LABOUR LEADERS.

"In the modern labour movement it is impossible for the leader to remain in actual fact a manual worker. Directly a Trade Union selects one of the comrades in the factory to minister regularly to the collective interests in return for a definite salary, this comrade is, consciously or not, lifted out of the working class into a new class, that of the salaried employees. The proletarian leader has ceased to be a manual worker, not solely in the material sense, but psychologically and economically as well.

"It is especially in the ex-manual worker that the love of power manifests itself with the greatest intensity. Having just succeeded in throwing off the chains he wore as a wage-labourer and a vassal of capital, he is least of all disposed to induce new chains which will bind him as a slave of the masses. Like all freed men, he has a certain tendency to abuse his newly-acquired freedom—a tendency to libertinage. In all countries we learn from experience that the working-class leader of proletarian origin is apt to be capricious and despotic. He is extremely loth to tolerate contradiction. This trait is doubtless partly dependent upon his character as parvenu, for it is in the nature of the parvenu to maintain his authority with extreme jealousy, to regard all criticism as an attempt to humiliate him and to diminish his importance, as a deliberate and ill-natured allusion to his past. Just as the converted Jew dislikes reference to his Hebrew birth, so also the labour leader of proletarian origin dislikes any references to his state of dependence and his position as an employee. Nor must it be forgotten that, like all self-made men, the Trade Union leader is intensely vain. Although he commonly possesses extensive knowledge of material details, he lacks general culture and a wide philosophical view, and is devoid of the secure self-confidence of the born leader; for these reasons he is apt to show himself less resistant than he should be towards the interested and amiable advances of bourgeois notables.

"The new environment exercises a potent influence upon the ex-manual worker. His manners become gentler and more refined. In his daily association with persons of the highest birth he learns the usages of good society, and endeavours to assimilate them. Not infrequently the working-class deputies endeavour to mask the change which has occurred. The Socialist leaders, and the same is true of the democratic-Christians and the Trade Union leaders, if of working-class origin, when speaking to the masses like to describe themselves as working men. By laying stress upon their origin, upon the characteristics they share with the rank and file, they ensure a good reception and inspire affection, and confidence.

"Inspired with a foolish self-satisfaction, the ex-worker is apt to take pleasure in his new environment, and he tends to become indifferent, and even hostile to all progressive aspirations in the democratic sense. He accommodates himself to the existing order, and ultimately, weary of the struggle, becomes even reconciled to that order. What interest for them has now the dogma of the social revolution? Their own social revolution has already been effected. At bottom, all the thoughts of these leaders are concentrated upon the single hope that there shall long continue to exist a proletariat to choose them as its delegates, and to provide them with a livelihood."—From "Political Parties," by Robert Michels.

Our Special Appeal.

The response since our last issue has been very encouraging, and if maintained it will make it possible for us to increase *FREEDOM* to eight pages in the near future. Comrades and groups would help us considerably if they cleared up accounts without delay.

A NEW PAPER COMING.

In view of the decision of the group concerned to suspend the publication of the *Voice of Labour*, we have much pleasure in announcing the forthcoming appearance of a new monthly. It will be called *Satire*, and will be an illustrated eight-page paper, price one penny. The comrades certainly show courage in starting during the war, but we think their audacity will be rewarded, as never was there a time when the whip of satire was so much needed as now. With politicians talking of freedom, priests talking of a God of Love, and Labour leaders and Socialists arm in arm with capitalists and aristocrats, the satirist need never want for subjects. If his pin pricks can pierce the thick skins of the plutocrats and parasites, and thus goad them to madness, he will achieve his (and our) object, for those whom the satirist wishes to destroy he first makes mad. The new paper, although mostly illustrations, will contain ample reading matter, short and pithy, and very much to the point. Our comrade, L. A. Motler, will be responsible for the editorial management, and we wish him and the comrades concerned every success in the venture. Subscriptions in advance (1s. 6d. per annum), contributions to the guarantee fund, and offers to act as agents will be gladly welcomed. Letters should be addressed to the Manager, 127, Ossulston Street, London, N.W., and marked *Satire* in bottom left-hand corner of envelope. Further particulars next month.

NOTICES.

FREEDOM Office, 127, Ossulston Street, Somers Town, is open every Saturday from 1 p.m. till 7 o'clock. Comrades are heartily invited to call.

Marsh House (1, Mecklenburgh Street, W.C.) is now closed; all correspondence should be addressed to *FREEDOM* OFFICE.

Comrades are requested to settle outstanding accounts for *Voice of Labour* as soon as possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

(September 18—October 23.)

Special Appeal.—Ed. Jones, 3s. 6d.; A. Jenkins, 1s.; W. Squance, 1s.; collected by W. Lagsding, 12s.; H. W. Journet, 4s.; G.E.E., 10s.; J. Barton, 1s.; V. Osborne, 1s.; J. Aitchison, 10s.; F. Goulding, 6d.; Anon., 11d.; A. O. Moore, 2s.; H. Dixon, 10s.; F. Cargee, 5s.; J. Reeve, 3d.; L. O. Kent, 5s.; Gateshead Group, 4s. 6d.; E. Michaels, 1s.; F. Ellis, 10s.; W. Orr, 10s.; G. Douglas, 5s.; J. Gibson, 7s. 6d.; A. Cuttill, 1s. Per V. Garcia: Ferrer Group (Abercrave), 5s.; A.G., 2s.; E.D., 2s.; A.B., 1s.; N.D., 6d.; D.V., 4d.; Un atorrante, 6d.; A.L., 6d.; C.M., 6d.; Ni dios ni amo, 3d.; V.M., 6d.; Sin patria, 4d.; Un aragonés, 1s. 7d.; G.F., 1s.

FREEDOM Subscriptions.—G. Tindale, 4s. 3d.; G. Senior 2s. 6d.; H. Termeet, 1s. 6d.; J. Bergule, 1s. 6d.; J. Reeve, 1s. 6d.; L. Cheung, 1s. 6d.; H. W. Journet, 1s. 6d.

Prisoners' Fund.—Ferrer Group (Abercrave), 5s.

Voice of Labour.—Sums received will be acknowledged in our next issue.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Send post-card to address below for new and revised list of books and pamphlets, post free.

ANARCHIST COMMUNISM. By PETER KROPOTKIN. 1d.
THE WAGE SYSTEM. By PETER KROPOTKIN. 1d.
THE STATE: ITS HISTORIC ROLE. By PETER KROPOTKIN. 2d.
TALK BETWEEN TWO WORKERS. By E. MALATESTA. 1d.
DIRECT ACTION v. LEGISLATION. By J. BLAIR SMITH. 1d.
THE PYRAMID OF TYRANNY. By D. NIEUWENHUIS. 1d.
LAW AND AUTHORITY. By PETER KROPOTKIN. 2d.
AN APPEAL TO THE YOUNG. By PETER KROPOTKIN. 1d.
THE COMMUNE OF PARIS. By PETER KROPOTKIN. 1d.
THE CHICAGO MARTYRS. With Portraits. 1d.
ANARCHISM AND OUTRAGE. ½d.
WAR. By PETER KROPOTKIN. 1d.
THE CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL: A MARXIAN FALLACY. By W. TCHERKESOFF. 1d.
EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION. By ELISEE RECLUS. 1d.
WOMAN'S FREEDOM. By LILY GAIR WILKINSON. 1d.
NON-GOVERNMENTAL SOCIETY. By E. CARPENTER. 3d.
DUTY OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE. By H. THOREAU. 3d.

Postage extra—½d. for each two Pamphlets.

MODERN SCIENCE AND ANARCHISM. By PETER KROPOTKIN. Paper covers, 6d.; postage, 1d.
THE CONQUEST OF BREAD. By PETER KROPOTKIN. 1s. net, postage 3d.
FIELDS, FACTORIES, AND WORKSHOPS. By PETER KROPOTKIN. Cloth, 1s. net, postage 3d.
MUTUAL AID. By PETER KROPOTKIN. 1s. net, postage 2d.
PAGES OF SOCIALIST HISTORY. By W. TCHERKESOFF. 1s. net, postage 3d.

Orders, with cash, to be sent to

FREEDOM PRESS, 127, OSSULSTON STREET, LONDON, N.W.

Printed by the BLACKFRIARS PRESS, LTD., 23, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, and Published by *FREEDOM* PRESS, 127, Ossulston Street, London, N.W.