

The Syndicalist Railwayman

ADVOCATING SYNDICALISM
AMONGST RAILWAYMEN.

Offices: 4, Maude Terrace, Walthamstow,
London, E.

Vol. I. No. 4.

DECEMBER, 1911.

MONTHLY, One Penny.

Expanding Bullets for British Workers.

Dr. Churchill's Murder Pills demonstrate Capitalism's own indifference to division lines of national "patriotism."

On January 13 last, just after the Houndsditch-Stepney events, the following article appeared in the *Daily Mirror*—

HOME SECRETARY MAKES PRACTICAL TESTS AT TRIAL OF PISTOLS FOR POLICE.

More than a score of various pattern revolvers and automatic pistols were tested yesterday for the purpose of enabling the police authorities to decide what particular weapons shall be kept in the official armouries in place of the old-fashioned revolvers now in use.

The test—a sequel to the Anarchist siege in Sydney Street—was made on the underground miniature rifle range of the 24th Battalion of the County of London Territorial Regiment, New Street, Kensington Park Road, and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, was not only present, but fired and critically examined many types of revolver.

One of the pistols tested would kill at a thousand yards and is capable of firing these kind of bullets—the ordinary military bullet, a soft-nosed bullet and an expanding bullet, which makes a hole seven-eighths of an inch in diameter at penetration.

The news article which appears in another column of this page, in conclusion from its beginning in the October issue, discloses the adroit disguise of special constableness with which the Home Secretary cloaks the real military force which at the behest of his masters, the capitalist class, he proposes to employ against his victims the working class. The quotation given above discloses the weapons with which that force will be armed and the spirit in which it will be directed.

Nothing perhaps could be so significant of the inherent scoundrelism of the capitalistic system than the coolness with which, as uncovered by the quotation, it proposes to employ against the alleged fellow countrymen of the capitalists the expansive bullets whose use, by consent of mankind, has been pilloried as atrocious when hurled against the bodies of members of the simple races which capitalism invades. What could furnish more crushing proof of the hypocrisy of the master class in their constant appeal to the "patriotism" which they wish to be manifested by the workers?

In this proposed employment of the same contraband ammunition against their "compatriot" victims that they use for the terrorising of invaded races, these misusers of language to begot vital issues betray the cold truth that they themselves have no country, and that for "Fatherland" swank they have the same genuine contempt that the workers ought to have.

Once more, therefore, from the utterances of our opponents, it is made clear that the real warfare of to-day as in ages past is not between nations, but between the ruling class and the ruled class, between those who eat and those who are eaten.

Churchill's expanding bullets will not stop the fast coming industrial revolution; but in the meantime they help to clear the industrial atmosphere of a certain amount of mental fog.

HERE YOU ARE, BOYS 9 Shots in 5 Seconds for You

POLICE PISTOLS.

20,000 Quick-firing Webleys for Metropolitan Officers.

From "The Star."

Two thousand Metropolitan policemen will shortly be armed with Webley automatic pistols.

Very light and very handy—weighing only eighteen ounces and measuring only six and a quarter inches—the new type of weapon, which is of an improved type, .32 calibre, is an advance on any pistol yet produced.

Simple in construction, the new pistol combines, in addition to its weight and size, many advantages over the revolver including—

Ease of manipulation,
Rapidity of fire,
Accuracy of aim, and
Increased velocity and penetration.

The two improvements on the original Webley and Scott pistol are the substitution of a raised back sight for a nickel sight, and an indicator when the last shot has been fired.

Practically the whole recoil is absorbed by the mechanism, thus enabling great accuracy in aim.

An efficient "safety" is provided, permitting the pistol to be carried at full cock without danger of accident.

At the tests made before the Government Chief Inspector of Small Arms the other day an expert pistol shot hit a man target at a distance of 200 yards with eight shots in five seconds.

The pistol carries eight cartridges in a magazine and one in the barrel. It is



NINE SHOTS IN FIVE SECONDS.

possible to fire nine shots with such rapidity that when the last shot is fired six of the spent cartridges are still in the air.

The experiment will be watched with keen interest, especially by those who believe that the carrying of arms leads to the using of arms. At present there is less shooting in London than in any capital city in the world, and there is probably more in New York, where the police are armed with pistols, than in any other capital. A large number of criminologists hold that the armed policeman induces the armed criminal, instead of discouraging him, and another objection to the carrying of arms (again illustrated in the case of New York) is that it is more often a perfectly innocent bystander than a criminal who gets shot.

A MASTERS' UNION.

Manufacturers to Deal with Strikes.

(From "The Star")

It is not surprising, perhaps, that the success of the Transport Workers' Federation and its allies in the recent London strikes should have inspired a certain number of employers of labour with the idea of forming an association for "mutual defence."

At this moment, when prominent members of the Shipping Federation have been dining with the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, a new association is to be organised for manufacturers generally, apparently on the lines originally adopted by shipping firms.

"The Star" is informed that a meeting was held in August, immediately after the strikes, at which it was decided to invite an existing body, the London Waterside Manufacturers' Association, to promulgate a scheme whereby all manufacturers in London and district should be associated "for discussion of matters of mutual interest or co-operation for mutual defence."

Communications have since been received which show that there is a strong opinion amongst manufacturers that such a combination is desired, and at a meeting of the Council of the Waterside Manufacturers' Association, held recently, it was considered that the objects of such a combination should especially be directed to defensive action in instances of strike troubles, etc.

It is also proposed to take action for the protection of free labour, and to prevent unfair picketing. It is further suggested that the manufacturers should organise a Parliamentary Committee, who would be able to represent their views in the House of Commons.

The organising of the new Association appears to be in the hands of Mr. L. A. Martin, of Messrs. Henry Tate and Sons, Limited, the well-known sugar refiners.

It is proposed that members' liability should be limited to an amount based on the wages bill.

The Council of the London Waterside Manufacturers' Association have issued a circular stating that they are prepared to promote a Federation of Manufacturers for London and District if satisfied that the majority of manufacturers desire such an organisation.

Accordingly, they have invited the manufacturers of London to give statistical information as to the ratable value of their premises, their average wages bill, and the number of employees.

It is also proposed that the limits of the Association should be the Metropolitan Police area, except in the case of waterside manufacturers, who are to be included if their premises are within the limits of Teddington to Maidstone, and the tributary waterways within the Port of London.

It is obvious that such an Association, if it is successful, will command a vast

The scheme follows the lines suggested by Sir C. Macara. It does not provide for compulsory arbitration, nor does it displace the existing Board of Trade machinery for the settlement of disputes. It supplements that machinery by setting up a body composed equally of representatives of labour and capital, to which disputes may be referred if other means of settlement fail.

The Council consists of twenty-six members, thirteen representing each side. Sir G. R. Askwith, who has won golden opinions on all sides by his work as arbitrator for the Board of Trade in many labour disputes, will be chairman of the Council, with the title of Chief Industrial Commissioner.

Among the signatories to the circular proposing the new Association are the following:—

Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Limited.
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.
Batger and Co.
British Oil and Cake Mills.
Doulton and Co.
Howards and Son, Limited.
I. C. Johnson and Co., Limited.
Lawes Chemical Manure Company, Limited.

Locke Lancaster and W. W. and R. Johnson and Sons, Limited.
Abram Lyle and Sons, Limited.
Charles Price and Co.
Albert E. Reed and Co.
J. and H. Robinson, Limited.
Siemens Bros. and Co., Limited.
South Metropolitan Gas Company.
Henry Tate and Sons, Limited.
Thames Ironworks Company.
Samuel Williams and Sons, Limited.
(W. Varco Williams, chairman.)

The new Association will cause much interest in both business and Labour circles in London.

The conduct of the above firms should be carefully watched by Syndicalists and the results reported to the Industrial Syndicalist Education League.

CHURCHILL'S SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

**Capital's shrewd Disguise of its
intended use of
MILITARY FORCE.**

(Continued from page 1 of October issue.)

(3) In the case of special constables appointed under the Special Constables Act, 1831, the local authorities are empowered by section 13 of that Act to order reasonable allowances to be paid to them for their trouble, loss of time, and expenses, and . . . should a case of death or injury on duty arise the Secretary of State believes that if in such a case a local authority makes an allowance of a reasonable amount it will be possible to remove any legal difficulty that may arise in giving effect to their decision.

The circular proceeds to state that in case of grave emergency similar Government contributions may be made, as were mentioned in the circular to Chief Constables of August 17th.

The Secretary of State would therefore strongly urge that all police authorities should now take immediate steps to build up adequate reserves which will enable them to cope with future trouble without having recourse to military aid.

LEARN TO SHOOT STRAIGHT. The "KING" Air Rifle will help you.

FOR YOUNG AND OLD RAILWAYMEN.

Single Shot, 3/6 each. 490 Shot 7/6 each.
200 Shot, lever action, 7/6 each. Shoots 40
100 Shot 10/6 each. Compressed Air.

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The receipt of a Sample Copy of this Paper is an invitation to you to become a Subscriber.

DECEMBER, 1911.

A New Departure.

As a cheering announcement for the opening of the New Year, it may be definitely stated that the *Industrial Syndicalist Education League* has now reached a stage of development where it can act with promptness and efficiency as a clearing house for the gathering and collating, and exchanging of direct action news and ideas, as the same may be contributed by the more wide awake workers in the various industries whose imperative demand for changed conditions is reflected in the spreading trade disturbances reported from every side in each day's news.

Coincidentally with this growth of the League to the point of alignment for auxiliary service to the entire trades union movement, it is evident that this publication—heretofore known as the *Syndicalist Railwayman*, from the point of view of its limitation to the Railway Industry in particular—should extend its range of action in such manner as to keep pace with the League and serve at the same time as the herald of its undertakings and the recorder of its achievements.

With this end in view, our organ will henceforth be known as *The Syndicalist*, and will be edited by a joint group composed of the general committee of the *Industrial Syndicalist Education League* and of members of the working class movement who may choose to ally themselves with the Committee by sending in statements of news or opinion which can be published, either in the form in which they are submitted, or with such literary finishing as may be required for contributions coming from brothers skilled in their respective arts, and able to observe and reason, but not accustomed to the literary trade—which is of course a trade in itself, and would ere this have been organised as such, wherever it comes into contact with the employing class, had writers generally been possessed of a proper sense of solidarity as brother members of the world's producing force.

By thus becoming an editorial utterance from the trade unions and the workers generally, *The Syndicalist* will not only enlarge the field of its work, but will also increase in like proportion the value of its statements of working class events and working class opinion.

Direct Action Endorsed.

Interesting Discussion at New King's Hall.

HONORE JAXON TALKS ON "THE MEANING AND PURPOSE OF THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE,"—LESSON TAUGHT BY MEXICAN INSURRECTION.—MANKIND ADVANCING TOWARDS UNSELFISHNESS.

At New King's Hall, on Commercial Road, just east of New Road, a series of libertarian lectures has been inaugurated for the winter season as an educational campaign in up-to-date economics and tactics.

For the opening evening, on Sunday, November 26th, the committee in charge had been able to secure as the main speaker of the occasion Comrade Honoré J. Jaxon of America, who is now in Europe as the special representative of the working class revolutionists in Mexico, and of whom it may incidentally be stated that for more than a quarter of a century and in the teeth of the hostility of the three capitalistic Governments of Canada, the United States and Mexico, he has strenuously opposed the master class.

Not a Non-Combatant.

Although, in the strict sense of the term, Mr. Jaxon's record shows him to have been a "man of action"—and of direct action at that—his announced subject bore the mildly philosophic title "The Meaning and Purpose of the Struggle of Life." Perhaps Mr. Jaxon himself realised that the role of "philosopher" was one which might give rise to the mistaken assumption that in the battle of life he was a non-combatant onlooker, for he commenced his address by saying that the value of any remarks which he might contribute to the discussing of life's conflict would depend not upon his being, or having been, a non-partisan in that conflict, but rather upon his experience as a rather active participant. (Laughter.) As an indication of this he would remark that in the days of his youth, twenty-five years ago, he had had the experience of crossing a boundary-line with the jaws of a capitalistic government snapping just short of his flying coat-tails (laughter), and that he must be conceded to be still "going strong"—as a well-known placard expresses it—since on the occasion of his present visit to Europe he represented the cause of the insurgents of Mexico, a plucky Metis, or mixed-blood people, part Spanish and part North American Indian, who were now setting an example to their fellow-workers the world over by boldly taking back their fields from the hands of the shameless combination of financiers and politicians who had acquired a paper title through the tricks of legal cobwebbery and the treachery of alleged "representative" government.

Mexican Workers refuse to pay Rent.

They had planted those fields with their hands on the hoes and the spades, but with their rifles slung over their shoulders, and with cynical invitation to the capitalists to come round and try to collect the rent if they felt like doing so. (Loud applause.) This invitation, however, was not taken, accepted, and the situation was one full of suggestion for the working class elsewhere. (Applause.)

This direct action had thus proved much more profitable and hopeful in the eyes of the working class of America than had those processes of political representation and compromise which had proved so interminably slow and so tantalisingly ineffective. (Applause.) Political action called for no risk of life or liberty, but the world's liberties and reprisals had not been secured by this cautiously self-protecting method. The trouble with the scheme of electing a representative to capitalist-ruled Parliament was that it solved the economic problem for that representative—(laughter)—but not at all for his constituents. Men victorious in political contests were very apt to be men skilled in the arts of wire pulling and compromise rather than in the science and practice of directing the industrial operations necessary to the feeding and clothing and housing of humanity; and, since the professed objective of the working class movement was the bringing about of a co-operative commonwealth in which the central capitalistic government of to-day would be replaced by a central committee composed of men skilled in actual production rather than in chicanery or mere oratory, it was, of course very natural that merely politically skilled parliamentarians should be not at all

enthusiastic about securing for their constituents a change of social arrangements which would incidentally deprive themselves of their present dignity of apparent rulership. (Applause.)

Hence the delay which was making the workers disgusted with politics and was causing them to turn with eager eyes, throughout the world, to the more hopeful methods of direct action. (Applause.) Coming back to the title subject Mr. Jaxon expressed the hope that the evening's proceedings would take the form of a general discussion towards which would be contributed the experiences and views of as many of the comrades as possible. He was no believer in the role of a priest or lecturer speaking from that invention of priests and politicians known as a pulpit or platform, but rather accepted the maxim, "There is Somebody wiser than Anybody, and that is Mr. Everybody." In fact, he greatly preferred the North American Indian method of meeting in a grand circle "with the Great Spirit in the chair," and he was equally free to speak or to "butt in" as the spirit moved him. (Applause and laughter.)

Life teaches folly of selfishness.

As his own contribution to the subject Mr. Jaxon submitted the opinion that in the case of individuals and industries and nations and races the whole course of life was simply a succession of experiences serving to convince the reasoning powers of the factors passing through those experiences, that individual selfishness always brought unhappiness, even in the wake of apparent material success such as that attained by the Rockefellers and Carnegies and their old world conferrers; and that the only lasting satisfaction was to be obtained by shoving things towards others instead of grabbing things for one's self—in short, in the practice of communism, whether in the life of individuals or of organisations.

To be productive of such happiness, however, such service toward others must be voluntary—not the enforced service practiced under the present-day authority of those who spend their time and energy, not in producing wealth, but in producing schemes to get title to wealth. Then the service would turn out to be mutual; since, when conditions were thus left free and open, each individual would presently realise that while Life was working through him to serve others, it was at the same time working through others to serve him.

It might seem to some of those present that this Arcadian age of true fraternity would be a long time in coming, but Mr. Jaxon felt convinced that a study of the experiences of persons and organisations (especially organisations professing to be working for justice), in trying to find some other way, would convince the investigator that their many failures were due to no other cause than neglect to take into consideration the "whole thing," and their consequent repeated absurd attempts to "play a lone hand."

Direct Action Progressive.

In the field of trade union action the rapidly extending acceptance of Syndicalism and the "General Strike," as against the individual selfishness which had led to such jejune results in the past, was a striking proof that the working class, the backbone of human society, was rapidly coming to this conception of mutual aid as the only way out; and the time of the meeting might be taken up for hours with a catalogue of similar instances from the various walks of life.

The speaker then stated that he felt that it was time for others to contribute their share to the discussion and point out wherein their experiences and observations sustained or contradicted the conclusions drawn by himself. In the discussion which followed more than twenty comrades, of both sexes, took an animated part, but in the main expressed themselves as having been guided to communism similarly friendly to communism and mutual aid as the future towards which by force of circumstance humanity was drifting.

The meeting adjourned with the sense of having been a distinct success; and open discussion will undoubtedly be given the freest possible hand in future meetings.

Trade Enterprise.

Bombs sold with Instructions for Use.

A remarkable advertisement, said to be published in Chinese by a German firm at Shanghai, is quoted by the Parisian paper *Le Gaulois*. The advertisement in question, says the French journal, appeared in a German journal published in Chinese, called *Se Khe Bao*, and the following passage is quoted—

The best portable bombs are on sale in Shanghai, in bulk and retail on the most advantageous terms. A large choice is offered to the purchaser, with facilities for payment.

With each ten bombs the purchaser receives a bonus.

Agents are required to distribute these goods, and free lessons are given to novices who are unused to handling bombs.

You will find in our catalogue the list of deaths caused by the products of our house.

The best bombs are German bombs. *Le Gaulois* adds (says the Central News) that there accompanies the advertisement a picture of a young man in European costume with a belt filled with small bombs. Instructions are given as to how to hold and how to throw the bombs.

Down with the Law!

Astounding Speech by a Socialist in the Commons.

Attacks on Mr. Lloyd George from Unionists in front of him, and from Socialists to the right of him, preluded the passing of the third reading of the Finance Bill to-night.

An astounding Socialist trumpet call on the advantages of anarchy, which startled even the House of Commons, was the gem of the debate. It was made by Mr. Philip Snowden, who said—

The great mass of the working classes in this country would be better off if they did not have the protection of the law. (Cries of "Oh!") It is the law that keeps them poor! By the law the landlord levies his dues and the capitalist takes his dividends. Under the protection of the law the classes keep the masses poor. I am not advocating the abrogation of the law. If we had no law we should have anarchy, and under anarchy the strongest of the working people would be better off than they are at present.

Weary and dispirited members had gone home at twenty minutes past two this morning, at the end of the report stage of the Finance Bill, to return at a quarter to three this afternoon for the third reading stage. All this had followed on a tired adjournment at twenty minutes to four the previous morning, on the forced conclusion of the Committee stage. So the Finance Bill—the Budget of the year—the one important, indispensable measure, was rushed through.

Chancellor Indicted.

Small wonder that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Philip Snowden, most frequently eloquent of the Socialists, should indict Mr. Lloyd George for such a travesty of a Government's financial duty to the subjects who pay the taxes.

Mr. Chamberlain was severe and broad and general, telling of the recklessness of the Budget-making, the cheapness of Consols, the smallness of the reserve of ready taxing power should a great war occur.

Mr. Snowden was bitter.

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Railwaymen to Unite.

Scheme to be submitted to Salford Conference.

A scheme for the amalgamation of the four railwaymen's unions has been prepared by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose by the joint executives of the unions, and it will be submitted for adoption at a conference to be held at Salford on January 28th. The organisations concerned are the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Associated Society of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, the General Railway Workers' Union and the United Pointsmen's and Signalmen's Society. The total membership is nearly 180,000.

The details of the scheme provide that all the existing members at the date the amalgamation takes effect are to receive the same benefits for the same contributions. The existing head office officials and staffs are to be guaranteed the same positions and prospects financially, and the persons composing the executive committee of each union at the date of amalgamation are to remain in office for two years, and meet in joint conference quarterly to act as the sole governing body for that period, and to adjust the financial and administrative policy and frame rules to govern the new body.

A new schedule has been adopted to govern members joining after the amalgamation, the contributions varying from 1/- to 3d. per week. The benefits range from 15/- weekly for out-of-work, 24/- weekly for unjust suspension, and a disablement allowance, downwards according to the amounts of contribution. There are other scales of benefits for sickness and death; strike pay ranges from 12/- with 2/- extra for each child, to 10/- and 1/- each child; while there is also a generous allowance for victimisation.

The sub-committee explain that the sickness benefits have been arranged with a view to the unions being enabled to administer them under the National Insurance Act.

Jottings.

The following are the names and addresses of our wholesale newsagents, from whom the "Syndicalist Railwayman" may be had:—

London.—The National Labour Press, 2, Bride Street, E.C.

" J. Jaques, 191, Old Street, E.

" W. Tarbart, 316, Kentish Town Road, N.W.

" E. Denton, 427, High Road, Willesden, N.W.

" Winter, 169, Church Road, Willesden, nr. Neasden, N.W.

Birmingham.—The National Labour Press, 100, John Bright Street.

Manchester.—Sam Brierley, 328, Hile Road, Ardwick.

Glasgow.—David G. Lindsay, 139, West Nile Street, and 132, Gaibraid Strt, Maryhill.

Bristol.—John Flynn, 19, Horsefair.

From the "Daily News."

WHO RULES ENGLAND?

From Solidarity.

The above question must have been asked many times in London during the past week. The occasion was a big strike of dockers, street car men, teamsters and others, involving over 100,000 workers, practically cutting off the food supply of the city and paralyzing its industry and commerce. Both the "government" and the employing class were powerless to stem the tide of revolt on the part of the slaves for increased wages and a shorter workday; and the latest despatches report a complete victory for the strikers.

Here is the opening paragraph of a London despatch of August 11:

"The Liberal Government, thoroughly frightened by the unparalleled display of power that the workers possess, today countermanded the order for an army corps to invade London after two squads of cavalry had reached the city from Aldershot."

So it seems, the slugging committee of the employers was afraid to function in the good old way, by charging, shooting and stabbing strikers to death with bayonets. Ben Tillet, in announcing the victory a few days later, said that while there were some clashes with police and scabs, not a single fatality is reported in connection with the big strike. Remarkable! you say. Oh, not so very. The above-mentioned despatch later on gives a good hint as to the reason:

"While every one in the city understands that starvation faces London if the strike is not speedily settled, opinion is unanimously with the strikers and against the employers."

In other words, the political and social effects of this exercise of economic power by the slaves are such as to prevent repressive measures on the part of the state and the employing class. DIRECT, UNITED, INDUSTRIAL ACTION proved stronger than the combined forces of capitalism.

Let those who prate about the "impossibility or folly of the general strike, because of the use of the army and police against the strikers," etc, sit up and take notice. The capitalist lackeys of the English Government dared not assume the responsibility of a wholesale slaughter of an organized army of toilers with power to cut off the food supply of the nation. What the masters want is not the death of the slaves, but the continuous use, exploitation and control of their labour power. Let the workers once understand that fact, and organize in such a way as to control for themselves their own labour power—and the masters are lost.

ONE BIG INDUSTRIAL UNION OF THE WORKERS USING THE GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST THE EMPLOYERS, IS MORE POWERFUL THAN ANY POLITICAL STATE.

The despatch of August 11 continues:

"Owing to the shortage of forage, the postmaster general was compelled to ask Strike Leader Ben Tillet for an agreement permitting the transportation of forage for the horses. It was promptly granted."

Do tell! What are we all coming to? A prominent official of the "government" compelled to hand over the sceptre to a strike leader! Funny sort of government, isn't it, that can't compel a part of the people to obey its orders, and so has to beg the slaves to throw a little hay to the horses. And it is also said that these arrogant and unpatriotic strikers consented to feed the horses, but refused to let in a food supply for the people, when requested to do so. They insisted that the masters first "come clean" with more wages and less hours, before they would feed the people. And the poor masters and their hang dog government officials had to obey. Looks kind of like the slaves ruled for awhile, don't it?

Here is some more from the same despatch:

"The shadow of famine and impending financial and commercial ruin are the forces that are bringing an end to the strike. The board of Trade Conciliation Committee held an all night session with the leaders of the teamsters and car men. The committee will next take up the demands of the stevedores, porters and enginemen, and all will be disposed of with all possible despatch."

"The Employers' Federation is being forced to accept the agreements

drawn up by the Board of Trade. Virtually the committee is acting for the employers, who are in the position of having to agree or taking the responsibility for the distress and misery which will follow the prolongation of the strike for another day. In some districts provision stores were closed because of failure of supplies, and prices of such goods as could be obtained at all reached the famine level."

"The strike is affecting every industry, and to-day operations at the Government mine were discontinued because the Rothschilds could not secure vehicles to convey bullion."

Too much "pressure from without" (political power) against the bosses, compelling them to yield! And this political or social power was generated through the direct action of the general strike. The workers didn't have to wait to send some one to Parliament, to draw up a "bill," have it passed by that body, and then find it isn't worth the paper it is printed on in face of the economic power of the masters. The workers of England have done a lot of that kind of waiting and fooling with Parliament; and have apparently got tired of it. They are now saving time and getting the goods, by putting it up to the masters directly.

Let the working class rule England and the world, now and forever!

WHAT WILL THE RAILWAY-MEN DO?

From Freedom (Editorial).

The Commission of Inquiry is nearing the end of its labours, and probably will advise some paltry make-believe of "recognition" of the men's Unions, and in return for that "concession" the men will be bound in penalties enforced by their own societies to abide the tricks and delays of Conciliation Boards. It is hardly creditable that the men after all they have suffered and endured will foolishly agree to any such "settlement." But it is to be hoped that they will not make the mistake of restricting their action, and courting failure by giving the companies adequate notice of their attack. Their grievances are great and numerous and of long standing. We trust that they will be joined and supported in their action by allied sections of labour. Meanwhile some of Mr. Chiozza Money's figures given in the "Daily News" might be studied with advantage. He says that for the year 1910 the railway companies made a net profit of £47,355,889. Wages and salaries of every kind and all materials and expenses amounted to £76,569,676.

GROWTH OF SYNDICALISM.

From The Socialist (Melbourne).

The growth of Syndicalism in England, which is no doubt largely due to the activity of Tom Mann, is shown by the appearance of a new paper, "The Syndicalist Railwayman," the first number of which has just reached us from London. The paper is the immediate outcome of the recent strike, and advocates the retention of the strike as a weapon, in place of arbitration or political action; it places the strength of the workers in perfect industrial organisation. It is a pity that the first number of this paper should contain two and a half columns from so notorious a charlatan as Max Nordau. Otherwise it is full of interest as an expression of what we are more familiar with in Australia—the weariness of the workers with the methods of Labour politicians. We welcome the "Syndicalist Railwayman" to the ranks of the working class press, and wish it a prosperous career.

THE HOT GOSPELLERS OF THE NEW SYNDICALISM.

From Railway Review (Frank Rose).

Personally, I am sorry that representative men have hastened to denounce the report. I do not suggest that it is a good report or one that has inclined to generosity. But what is the alternative? For many reasons which railwaymen will understand, the strike, general or partial, is foredoomed to catastrophe. If to foster and promote the strike were the only functions of the Trade Unions, there would be no particular use for a system by which collective bargaining could be conducted—"down tools" would suffice for all purposes, for the hot

RAILWAY TICKETS.

Mr. Plowden on the Traffic in Return Halves.

Mr. Plowden uttered a notable dictum concerning the traffic in return railway tickets when sitting at Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday. A man charged with attempting to travel with intent to defraud the Midland Railway Company pleaded guilty.

Mr. Plowden: You understand what you are doing? You are not charged with not paying your fare, but with an actual intention to cheat the company.

The defendant: Then I'm not guilty.

Mr. Plowden: Ah! I thought you would not plead guilty to that.

It appeared that the man bought a return half of an excursion ticket for 6d. from a stranger.

Mr. Plowden: But there is a market in these tickets?

The solicitor for the railway company: Undoubtedly. We are trying to stop it.

Mr. Plowden: His story is probably true?

The solicitor: Very likely. I do not doubt it.

Mr. Plowden: He may have bought it in good faith, thinking it available.

The solicitor: He can't go to Leicester for 6d.

Mr. Plowden: Oh, he got the ticket second-hand; everything second-hand is cheap.

The solicitor: He must know you can't buy tickets from the first man you meet.

Mr. Plowden: If he bought it in good faith it may be wrong, but it is not fraud.

The solicitor: He knew perfectly well—Mr. Plowden: How can you tell what he knew?

The solicitor: It is common knowledge.

Mr. Plowden: I can't admit that. Defendant must be discharged.

gospelers of the new syndicalism tell us that there must be "no contracts, no compacts, no agreements; these are unholy alliances, and must be damned as treason when entered into with the capitalist class." To no body of manual workers in industry is public sympathy more important and more potent than to the railwaymen. A public service upon which the daily food, indeed the lives of the poorest of our people, depend, is privately owned but publicly controlled. The existence of this anomaly is a perpetual satire upon us as a nation, but it will not be removed by the strike in any form or to any degree. As a convinced "nationaliser," I regret that more use has not been made of recent opportunities to force the question of railway nationalisation to the front. I should dearly like to see the A.S.R.S. making itself the active centre of a great and virile agitation for this, the only great reform within the domain of what is called practical politics that can bring real and permanent benefit to the railway workers.

A NEW PAPER.

From The Industrial Worker (Washington).

Among our exchanges we find the first issue of "The Syndicalist Railwayman," printed in London, England, and edited by Charles Watkins. The new publication starts off as a monthly but will be enlarged and published more often as it receives support among the railroad workers. We are pleased to reprint an article under the caption of "That Settlement," which appears in this first issue of "The Syndicalist Railwayman." Owing to there being much confusion in America in regards to the supposed victory of the English railwaymen we invite our readers to carefully peruse this article. The careful reading of this article will show that the politician again got in his dirty work with his arbitration boards and royal commissions and that they are not by any means acceptable to the workers of England.

THE INDUSTRIAL SYNDICALIST EDUCATION LEAGUE.

OBJECT—To educate Trade Unionists and the Workers generally in the principles of Industrial Syndicalism, for the purpose of conducting the Class Struggle on a non-parliamentary lines.

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RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC.

We congratulate Mr. Plowden upon the brisk and businesslike manner in which he dismissed the case against a passenger who was prosecuted yesterday for buying the return half of an excursion ticket to Leicester for 6d. This is just one of those cases where, we think, the companies do not carry with them the support of reasonable public opinion. An excursion ticket is purchased doubtless on the understanding that the same person uses both halves. But in what way are the shareholders defrauded or injured if the identity of the users of the ticket is broken? One seat is occupied in the outgoing train, and another seat is occupied on the return train, but the expenditure to the company, the profit to the company, and the convenience of the company is not affected one iota if the ticket changes hands. The real safeguard for the company's ordinary passenger traffic lies in the fact that the excursion ticket is only available on certain dates and by certain trains. The fare is cheap because by this arrangement the train can be guaranteed full. If a man tried to travel with an excursion ticket in an unauthorised train, then we admit that the company would have a grievance which ought to be recognised in the Courts. But the tradition that the return ticket must be "non-transferable" is merely irritating and is quite unnecessary, as the habit of issuing mileage tickets in the United States demonstrates. We write frankly on this matter because the companies are now raising season ticket prices—a course which may be justified without being popular. When the public is asked to pay 6d. more here and 1s. there, it is not tactful to bring vexatious prosecutions against men who, as in the case discharged by Mr. Plowden, are just as honest as their neighbours, and who have in no way injured the railway on which they are travelling.

"MABON'S" ADVICE TO RAILWAYMEN.

Mr. W. Abraham ("Mabon"), writing to the *South Wales Daily News*, observes that if he could presume to have influence with railwaymen he would join Mr. Thomas Burr in appealing to them to keep faith, accept the Commissioners' award, and continue conciliation. If conciliation failed, compulsory arbitration was inevitable, for the strife of capital and labour could not go on to the wreck of the general welfare.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, chairman of the Cambrian Collieries, and a director of the Taff Vale Railway, speaking at Cardiff, said his personal opinion was that where the majority of the men belonged to the union the union should be recognised.

POLITICAL ACTION AND THE STATE.

From Engel's *Origin of the Family, Property, and the State*:

Universal Suffrage is the gauge of the maturity of the working class. It can and will never be anything else but that in the modern State. But that is sufficient. On the day when the thermometer of Universal Suffrage reaches its boiling point among the labourers they, as well as the capitalists, will know what to do.

The State, then, did not exist from all eternity. There have been societies without it that had no idea of any State or public power. At a certain stage of economic development, which was of necessity accompanied by a division of society into classes, the State became the inevitable result of this division. We are now rapidly approaching a stage of evolution in production, in which the existence of classes has not only ceased to be a necessity but becomes a positive fetter on production. Hence these classes must fall as inevitably as they once arose. The State must irrevocably fall with them. The society that is to reorganise production on the basis of a free and equal association of the producers will transfer the machinery of State where it will then belong—into the museum of antiquities, by the side of the spinning wheel and the bronze axe.

Independence or Co-Partnership in Education :: :: ::

By A. H. M. Robertson

A Pamphlet containing the private and strictly confidential draft memorial on University Education lately issued to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress by the Workers Educational Association, with comment thereon, partly reprinted from "The Railway Review."

The Railway Review says:—"Those who wish to understand the points of dispute in the political education arena will do well to read this pamphlet."

Justice says:—"The author urges trade unionists not to be led away by the specious arguments contained in the memorial, which aims at the Universities obtaining State support without State control."

The Plebs Magazine says:—"The pamphlet is a powerful fusillade against the W.E.A. (and University) proposals on working-class education, and, in a fine analysis of the W.E.A. claims and aims, it admirably sums up their methods and proposals by saying 'the spirit of the W.E.A. is the spirit of the Osborne judgment.' In the concluding portion of the pamphlet the author, an Oxford University man, makes the most astonishing appeal to the workers that we ever remember to have seen from the pen of a member of the ruling class."

The Union Magazine says:—"A perusal of this pamphlet will satisfy our readers that there is distinct need of an awakening amongst our class; an awakening to the fact that there is grave danger of the continued limitation of the workers' opportunities, educational as well as political."

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