

Release Labor Agitators.



VOL. 3, NO. 104.

Registered at the General Post-office, Sydney, for Transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

SYDNEY, January 13, 1917. ONE PENNY.

Release Agitation.

RELEASE AGITATION.

The following appeal has been issued by the Brisbane Industrial Council and the Release Committee (representing various organisations) on behalf of the 12 I.W.W. members who were recently sentenced to long terms of imprisonment:—

Fellow Workers.—On December 2, 1916, Judge Pring sentenced 12 members of the organisation known as the Industrial Workers of the World, to terms of imprisonment, ranging from five to fifteen years. Capitalism throughout Australia wholeheartedly applauded the vindictive and savage sentence. Each of the men was a militant fighter in the working-class movement—not one had against him a previous criminal conviction. Branded as criminals before their trial by W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister, and a host of lying pressmen and politicians; tried during a period of national excitement, and sentenced by a bigoted and capitalist-morality-minded Judge, the case of these unfortunate fighters of the rebel army calls for the attention of every lover of the working-class movement. Here in Brisbane, acting in conjunction with the unionists throughout the various States, a release committee has been formed for the purpose of obtaining justice for these 12 members of our class. Various unions and political organisations are represented, and it is intended by means of leaflets and public meetings to lay the case before the workers free of the lies and prejudice which capitalist henchmen have woven about it. Funds are urgently required to carry on the campaign, and all workers are asked to send their contributions to Frank Page, secretary of the release committee, care "Daily Standard," Adelaide-street, Brisbane.

On behalf of the release committee, Frank Page, Hon. Sec.

RELEASE AND DEFENCE COMMITTEE LITERATURE.

The Defence and Release Committee are issuing leaflets and books dealing with the bitter attacks upon the I.W.W. and its members. They have printed 100,000 copies of Harry Bootle's article,—"Guilty, or Not Guilty?" which appeared in the "Australian Worker." This has been followed by the publication of another leaflet entitled, "A Challenge to those who malign the Industrial Workers of the World." The latter deals with some of the despicable attempts by certain people to discredit the organisation. Bundles of 100 of either of the above leaflets will be forwarded to any address for one shilling or 7s 6d for 1,000.

Following these we are printing a large quantity of "The Speeches from the Dock" in booklet form. These will be retailed at 3d each and 2s per dozen. All the proceeds go to the Defence and Release Fund. Orders for any of this literature must be addressed to the Committee, Box 98, Haymarket, N.S.W. The speeches include those delivered by Sawtell and Miller in W.A., as well as the boys who were sentenced in Sydney. Order early, as they will be out this week.

News and Notes.

COAL LUMPERS.

The coal lumpers at Mortlake Gasworks struck work on Tuesday after giving ample notice that they would do so unless an extra man was added to each gang. The question is an important one for organised Labor, being one that vitally concerns the entire Labor movement.

The settling of the unemployed question will have to be done in this way. There must be as many jobs as there are men and women who want work. Plute always desires an un-

WHO WILL ASSIST? THE CAUSE IS A GOOD ONE

FELLOW-WORKERS.

TWELVE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANISATION TO WHICH MOST READERS OF THIS PAPER BELONG AT PRESENT LIE IN JAIL; TWELVE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS TO WHICH WE ALL BELONG, THE WORKING-CLASS.

CONVICTED ACCORDING TO CAPITALIST LAW THEY HAVE BEEN, BUT AFTER A TRIAL, WHICH MANY PEOPLE REGARD AS A FARCE.

THAT THOSE WHO INCLINE TO THIS VIEW ARE NUMERICALLY STRONGER THAN AT THE TIME OF THEIR CONVICTION IS BORNE OUT BY THE HUGE ATTENDANCES AT PUBLIC MEETINGS OF PROTEST, AND THE MAGNIFICENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC, WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE ORGANISATION.

YET, DESPITE THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN, MONEY IS STILL REQUIRED TO CARRY ON THE FIGHT ON THEIR BEHALF, BECAUSE AN APPEAL HAS BEEN LODGED AGAINST THEIR CONVICTION, AND THIS WILL MEAN A SUM OF MONEY ALONE THAT WILL RUN INTO THREE FIGURES, AND NOT SMALL ONES AT THAT.

THEN, UNLESS THE CONVICTIONS ARE UPHELD, A NEW TRIAL WILL BE NECESSARY, AGAIN MEANING MONEY. NOW IT IS FOR MONEY WE ARE APPEALING, MONEY WHICH WE WOULD CERTAINLY RATHER SEE SPENT IN SOME OTHER DIRECTION, BUT WE ARE NOT THE CHOOSERS, WE ARE COMPELLED TO FIND THIS MONEY FOR THIS PURPOSE THROUGH NO FAULT OF OUR OWN.

WHETHER THE MEN WILL ULTIMATELY REGAIN THEIR FREEDOM PER MEDIUM OF THE LAW COURTS, OR BY THE INDUSTRIAL ACTION OF THE WORKING-CLASS OF THIS COUNTRY, REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

MEANTIME WE ARE COMPELLED TO TAKE THE MATTER TO THE APPEAL COURT, AND BEFORE ANY OTHER ACTION CAN BE TAKEN, WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO FIND THE MONEY FOR A NEW TRIAL.

DURING THE IMPRISONMENT OF OUR FELLOW-WORKERS, FUNDS HAVE ALSO TO BE FOUND FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF THOSE MARRIED, AND THE BURDEN OF EXPENSE IS, THEREFORE, CONSIDERABLY INCREASED.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN, TO SECURE THE NECESSARY MONEY FOR THE APPEAL, AND, IF NECESSARY, THE NEW TRIAL, IS OUR BOUNDEN DUTY.

NOW, HAVING STATED WHAT IS ESSENTIAL, WE APPEAL TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER FOR SUPPORT, WHETHER THE READER BE MEMBER OR SYMPATHISER. WE ASK ALL READERS WHO CAN ASSIST TO DO SO, WE ASK FOR DONATIONS LARGE OR SMALL (THE LARGER THE BETTER), BUT WE ASK FOR MONEY. WE ALSO ASK THAT THE MONEY BE SENT ON AT AN EARLY DATE, SO THAT THE BEST LEGAL ASSISTANCE MAY BE SECURED AND ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE IN ADVANCE.

THOSE WILLING TO ASSIST ARE, THEREFORE, REQUESTED TO SEND ALL CASH TO J. E. WILSON, BOX 98, HAYMARKET P.O., SYDNEY, ALSO TO MAKE ALL MONEY PAYABLE BY MONEY ORDER, OR POSTAL NOTE, AND TO REGISTER ALL LETTERS.

ALL MONEY RECEIVED WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED FROM TIME TO TIME IN THE COLUMNS OF "DIRECT ACTION."

employed army, but the unemployed and hungry are a menace to the workers themselves, and they will have to see to it that jobs are available for all. The coal lumpers' fight is Labor's fight. Remember, "an injury to one is the concern of all!"

STRIKES.

According to official figures the number of strikes in Australia during the first nine months of 1916 numbered 414, and the loss of wages amounted to £529,104.

What the loss in profits was has not been calculated—at least it has not been published.

Publishing the estimated loss in wages is calculated to have an effect upon the minds of the workers, by inferring that they would have been better off had they stayed at work.

Statistics are never published to show how much is lost in wages through enforced idleness—unemployment.

Officialdom is not concerned about how much is lost in wages either when the workers take a holiday or are forced to take one; the only difference being that in the first instance it inconveniences the employers and therefore a record is published to try and prove the futility of strikes.

As a matter of fact the amount lost through unemployment every year exceeds ten-

fold that lost through strikes, but the boss neither publishes, nor sheds crocodile tears over, the calamity.

THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG.

There's something wrong when a few can feast
On viands dainty and vintage red;
When many shiver by fireless hearths,
And clamorous thousands cry for bread.

There's something wrong when the rich can wear
Silks and laces and jewels fine;
While the poor to rags and to hucks are heir,
And feed as the prodigal did—with swine.

There's something wrong when a few can dwell
In mansions of marble carved fair,
While housed in hovels with rotting roofs
The toilers struggle with life's despair.

There's something wrong when the children spin
Their small lives into the thread they make;
Or weave their hopes by the shuttle's din
Till the small hands ache and the small hearts break!

—ARTHUR GOODENOUGH,
in "Railroad Telegrapher."

Women and the I.W.W.

Glancing through the penny weekly of Fashion, Etc., called "Australian Women's Weekly," my eyes pinned tightly on the following printed lie:—

"The Christian home is the mightiest instrument in the work of regenerating and elevating the human race. It is the guiding star of our good destiny. Home should be made everything."

A lie! To prove it I'll put the x-ray of common-sense on it for just a fleeting moment by asking this first question:—

How many million Christian sons and daughters turned out into the world?

Many millions. Now, how many of those sons and daughters have regenerated and elevated the human race?

Why, this great European war is being fought in the name of Christianity, and it but proves what an added guiding star has been Christianity!

In the name of Christianity men are destroying each other like wild beasts—warring over the material products of the world.

The I.W.W. woman has emerged from the reticence of her home and come out into the world because she realises that to-day "home is not everything." 'Twas woman who followed the persecuted Nazarene to his grave, and 'tis some women who yet cherish the remembrance of that man—the Christ—in the sanctity of the homes and in the sanctity of their hearts.

The I.W.W. woman is wide awake to the fact that mankind has prostituted the teachings of Jesus, and in churches, and at national meetings his teachings are so warped to suit present day capitalism that they've become, the world over, a degradation to the human race.

Thinking women realise that the home is not the only influence on the child. The greater influence is in the school, the workshop and the office, where a code of morals is drawn up by an exploiter who piles up wealth from the exploited labor-power of mothers' sons and daughters, whom he hires for a food and clothing payment.

Women are beginning to realise that it is not the home so much as the outside world that is influencing the growing generations, and, therefore, as they are coming out into the world, determined to have her say in matters that are controlling and spoiling the race.

Women right through history have always rushed to the assistance of men in dire trouble; this month last year there were but few women in the Sydney Local of the I.W.W., but since the persecution started three months ago the women have surged into the organisation and are now as busy in the release, defence and social functions as are the men.

—BETSY H. MATTHIAS.

ATROCITIES.

Quite a number of atrocious acts have occurred during the last few weeks and the I.W.W. has so far not been connected with any of them—perhaps because there's no conscription campaign on! The papers have been devoting columns and pages to the Queensland floods; of course God shoulders the blame for that bit, but we can rest assured that if the detectives can prove he is, or was ever, a member of the I.W.W. the people will know of it.

Likewise very many murders have been committed, or attempted, but we are in the dark as to whether the murderers were members of the Liberal Association or the Masonic Lodge.

What a lot of unlawful associations there are here for Billy to investigate!

Members and Secretaries of Locals throughout Australia are requested to impound on sight I.W.W. Card, No. (not known), Sydney Local No. 2. Mick Kelly.

THE NUMBER OF THIS PAPER IS

104.

Direct Action



WEEKLY
OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF
THE WORLD.

(Australian Administration)
Office: 403 Sussex Street, Sydney,
Australia.

Subscriptions: 4/ per year; New Zealand,
6/ per year; Foreign, 8/ per year.

HEADQUARTERS, I.W.W. (Australia):
403 SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS: 164 W.
Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Parliament and the I.W.W.

"If the I.W.W. was sufficiently strong to
win seats in Parliament it would soon have
at its bidding large bodies of willing aspir-
ants, ready to acknowledge its authority and
to subscribe to its doctrines."

—Sydney "D.T."

Just so! Apparently the "D.T." has
found out something that the I.W.W. real-
ised long ago, but the I.W.W. objects
to becoming the dumping ground for fak-
ers and frauds, and, therefore, no sign
hangs out to entice these undesirables
into the movement. We know from ex-
perience, long and bitter, that providing
the prize is big enough—a parliamentary
one for preference, no trouble is experi-
enced in getting enthusiastic recruits to
a working class movement, but it is the
prize and not the work which interests
them.

The I.W.W. is after quality not quan-
tity, if our strength lay in our numbers
then we should offer parliamentary sal-
aries freely to the workers and would
ere long have at our command 90 per
cent. of the people—including workers,
union secretaries and bosses.

Judging by the tone of the "D.T.'s"
screed she would herself not object to
joining us, in spite of the fact that we
are incendiaries, anarchists, and crim-
inals, etc., paid with German gold, if
only she could see over our horizon the
chance of a good, soft, push, financial job
in Parliament.

Since we don't bother about the "big
toy" that Capitalism has made for us,
the spokesmen of Plute and Co. wax
angry and look upon us as dangerous
iconoclasts who have set out to recon-
struct society by violence.

The desire to "get into" Parliament
has developed in this country into a kind
of national disease and the "D.T." can-
not understand a body of people who
have not that ambition.

What would now be the numerical
strength of the I.W.W. were all to join
up who have acknowledged the move-
ment as the only one extant that has any
promise for the workers!

Still these people don't join up, main-
ly because having at some time or other
stood on a street corner and strung to-
gether yards of frowzy, threepence plat-
itudes about social evils and economic sys-
tems they consider themselves public
speakers of more than ordinary ability
whose proper place somewhere in the
dim future will be in Parliament.

Our non-parliamentary attitude is un-
doubtedly keeping this class of workers
outside the organisation, and it is well
that it is so.

No, the I.W.W. is not after the plush
seats, but we have no quarrel with those
who desire to get the jobs, except when
they are going there to emancipate man-
kind, when we know very well they are
going there to emancipate themselves; we
are not so stupid as to believe anything
else.

When the aspiring politician admits
that he wants the job for the sake of
the job he will probably control the votes
of the I.W.W.

The Industrial Workers of the World
exists for the purpose of educating and
organising the workers on the lines of
modern industry; for we recognise the
present unions to be out of date, and
that a properly organised and conscious
working class is more powerful than any
Parliament, and superior to any class-
made laws.

The union movement of 25 years ago
in Australia was side-tracked into Par-
liamentary channels and grabbed by
scheming politicians and the press, who
dazzled the workers with the glories of
Parliament House.

During that quarter of a century the
union movement has decayed, for the
parliamentary organisation occupied the
attention of the workers. The time has
come when the union-house must be put
in order; the I.W.W. is the organisation
that is going to do the reconstruction.
Just as for 25 years the P.L.L. devoted
its activities to Parliament, so the I.W.W.
will centre its energies on the industrial
field, and we have every confidence that
the results attending 25 years of indus-
trial propaganda will have something of
advantage to the working class.

The boss fears the result of such or-
ganisation and the "D.T." and Co. are
straining every nerve to turn our heads
in the direction of Parliament, and be-
cause we will not yield we are a danger-
ous, criminal element who ought to be
suppressed.

Demand an Answer.

O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the future reckon with the
man?

How answer his brute question in that
hour

When the whirlwinds of rebellion shake
the world?

How will it be with kingdoms and with
kings?

With those who shape him in the thing
he is,

When the dumb terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?

EDWIN MARKHAM.

One may well ask the above questions,
for we are living in a mad world at pre-
sent, but the only answer the lords and
rulers have is: "Might is Right, we have
the might and if you dare to enlighten
this 'dumb terror,' we will deal with you
as we have already dealt with thirty
members of your class." "You disorgan-
ised rabble! Shriek about justice! It
is nothing but a shriek." "We own the
judges, we own the law courts and all
who function therein." "We make the
laws; and we own the interpreters of the
laws, and what they say is right; because
we have the might to enforce their opin-
ions, and we have the might because of
our Class Solidarity."

That is the answer the "boss" makes
to the questions. You philosophers and
sentimentalists may rave about ethics
and justice until Doomsday, but until
you develop the might to threaten his
position he will continue to be right.

Many of our fellow workers are in
prisons because they urged upon the ox-
like wage-stiff the danger of being dis-
organised whilst revolutionary changes
were shaking the world.

But the "boss" has a lot to learn about
the organisation to which many of the
men belong, and if he takes the lessons
of history to heart he will know that at-
tempting to suppress or to retard the
progress of working class movements has
always proved futile, that movements
which are the expression of the economic
state of society thrive upon persecution.
The persecution is on a par with kicking
over a hornet's nest because one danger-
ous fellow was seen to enter; it but makes
the others get busy and one wonders
where they all come from.

The Industrial organisation preached
by the I.W.W. is going to go on in Aus-
tralia in spite of the boss, the politician
and his injunctions. We are determined
to organise and educate until we have
the might to challenge the right of a few
to the industrial ownership of the world.

"The Argus," of December 4th, in a
leader gloating over the sentences re-
cently passed on the I.W.W. men remark-
ed: "There is little doubt that the well-
established organisation of the I.W.W. in
New South Wales helped the 'No'
vote considerably."

Well, what if it did? The I.W.W. has
nothing to be ashamed of from a working
class standpoint in spite of the verdict
of a jury and the sentences of a judge.

The boys in jail fought always for the
working class, and it is now "up to" the
working class to fight for them.

Besides the desire to have them enjoy-

ing the little liberty, that is left us, out-
side the prison walls, they are of too
good material to be behind those walls;
their organising abilities are too neces-
sary to the working class movement, and
the movement must suffer by their incar-
ceration.

So it is up to the workers, and all those
who think there is still some dignity left
to the worker, to stand on their "dig"
and demand the liberation of their fight-
ers.

Let the boss know that you still be-
lieve that "unity is strength," and that
an injury to your class concerns you per-
sonally. If it be a crime to preach a
gospel that will strike the fetters of bon-
dage from the limbs of suffering human-
ity, then let us all be criminals!

JAMES POPE.

A Union Vision.

I was sitting on the kerbstone waiting for a
master to give me a job. I had waited a long
while and at last fell into a trance.

In this state I saw a vision. I was in a
Union room; the room was full of workers,
many of whom were boss's men bribed to act
against their fellow work mates by refusing
to support any real staunch and militant men
in the union.

Of course charge hands and their friends
were there.

The union had fined and censured one of
the "charge hands" for remaining at work
when his fellow unionists had decided to hold a
"stop work" meeting.

So staunch a unionist was the individual in
question that he had actually engaged a lawyer
to defend his action and protect him from his
union.

The strong point about many at the meeting
was their desire and eagerness to show their
harmony with and appreciation for the boss—
the kind individual who daily sinned them, and
yet bribed them with a few extra hours' toil
to condemn those agitators.

It was a glorious exhibition of fulsome har-
mony—the lion and the lambs lying side by
side.

Then I saw the spectacle of a "boss" wor-
shipper taking a subscription list round among
the flock; the "boss" was to be presented
with a gold medal, because of his enthusiastic
support of union! principles.

On looking closer I found that the collector
was the same man that had scabbed on the stop-
work meeting.

The bell rang and I was roused to participate
in a ballot for a job; 6 men wanted and 98
in the ballot.

I stretched myself and reflected for a mo-
ment, then went away thinking how fortun-
ate we are that no such situation could arise
whilst we have our up-to-date strong unionism.
WYATT JONES.

Persecution.

The whole chain of events which led to
the recent trial is—supposing the men to
be guilty—only another illustration of
the familiar fact that repression leads to
violence, and persecution strengthens
what it aims at destroying. For the last
year and more the I.W.W. organisation
has been savagely persecuted and repressed,
ostensibly as a band of criminals, but
really as a growing menace to capitalism.
The sentence of twelve months' imprison-
ment passed on Barker for publishing a
cartoon which satirised the moneyed
classes, was a piece of spitefulness which
even the authorities admitted to have
overstepped the mark. This sentence, and
the policy of repression, of which it was
a part, produced among members of the
I.W.W. a very natural resentment, which
led to much reckless talk and some reck-
less conduct. This violence of speech
and action has been indulged in by both
sides. The language of I.W.W. speakers
is no more violent than that of Mr.
Hughes or Mr. Justice Pring, or some
writers in the daily Press. And if they
have resorted to violent actions, they are
practising the methods to which their
opponents never hesitate to resort when
occasion arises. The crime and the pun-
ishment reproduce one another in a vic-
ious and widening circle, and are pro-
ducts of precisely the same philosophy of
life. Those who condemn the one must
condemn the other. Brutality and vin-
dictiveness do not change their nature
with their names, or with the class that
uses them. "It is the deed that teaches,"
says Bernard Shaw, "not the name we
give it." At Broken Hill the other day
Mr. Justice Bevan, before sentencing an-
other group of I.W.W. men charged with
minor offences, commended to them the
golden rule. His commendation might
have been made most effective if he had

shown his belief in it by acting upon it
there and then. But in passing sentence
on them he turned his back upon his own
verbal teaching, and showed his own real
faith to be the same as that which he had
condemned the men in the dock for ap-
plying. His advice will sooner be for-
gotten than the principle he advocated
so eloquently by his action. The most
reckless members of the I.W.W. have this
in common with their judges, either in
the courts or the press or the pulpit, that
they believe in the efficacy of violence
in furthering a good cause. For the for-
mer, even if guilty, are no more to be
confounded with common criminals than
their judges are. They are not inspired by
any hope of personal gain, and they are
willing to face any consequences to
themselves for the sake of the cause they
believe in. They are, in fact, fanatics,
victims of a false philosophy which they
have learned, not from the words, but
from the actions, of the ruling class, and
which they are mistakenly endeavouring
to apply in the interests of the workers.
If we wish them to practise the golden
rule, we must show them by example
that we believe in it, and are not simply
using it as a weapon of class warfare;
then they will follow us as readily as they
have done in applying the iron rule.
But it is not only too plain that our rul-
ers have not yet learned that elementary
lesson of government which all history
teaches—that repression breeds violence.
The next few years will witness great
social upheavals in many countries. It
is the hope and desire of ninety-nine out
of every hundred people who favor the
inevitable changes, that they may be ac-
complished peaceably, as they can be.
But if the supporters of the old order
adopt permanently the policy of repres-
sion and vindictive persecution which
they now seem inclined to adopt, they
will be responsible for whatever violence
that policy provokes.

REV. F. SINCLAIRE, in "Fellowship."

THE RED FLAG.

(By James Connell.)

The workers' flag is deepest red,
It shrouded oft, our martyred dead;
And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold
Their fire blood dyed its every fold.

Chorus.

Then raise the scarlet standard high
Beneath its folds, we'll live and die,
Though towards slinch and traitors sneer,
We'll keep the red flag flying here.

Look 'round the Frenchman loves its blaze,
The sturdy German chants its praise;
In Moscow's vaults, its hymns are sung,
Chicago swells its surging song.

It waved above our infant night
When all ahead seemed dark as night;
It witnessed many a deed and vow,
We will not change its colour now.

It suits to-day, the meek and base
Whose minds are fixed on pelf and place;
To cringe beneath the rich man's frown,
And haul that sacred emblem down.

With heads uncovered, swear we all,
To bear it onward till we fall;
Come dungeons dark, or gallows grim,
This song shall be our parting hymn!

THE TRIAL.

In solitude I spend the lagging hours;
Pain, suffering, and hunger are my lot;
Pain, weary pain, that ceases not,
And saps relentlessly my mortal powers
Of fortitude. Temptation oft recurs
To leave this arduous course; one thing deters
And that omnipotent: the strength that God
Imparts so freely to the feet that plod
The hard and narrow way of Christ's own
cause.

That strength enables me to firmer stand
Than ever in the cage of right; for laws
Of love 'gainst those of might. At His command
I turn again un wounded to the strife
'Gainst war, for love; nay more, 'gainst death,
for life.

H. E. STANTON, in the "Granite Echo"

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

For
"DIRECT ACTION."
Enclosed please find P.O. for 4/ for
which please send "Direct Action" for
one year to the following address:—

Name

Address

FILL IT IN NOW!

The I.W.W. in W.A.

CONSPIRACY TRIALS.

The trials of the nine men charged with conspiracy commenced at Perth on the 7th December, 1916. How they were all found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but released on their finding sureties of £25 each to be of good behaviour for the two years is now history.

Below we append some interesting excerpts from the trial, as reported by the W.A. "Truth":—

The case was resumed on Wednesday, and Mr. Pilkington continued his cross-examination of Sawtell.

Mr. Pilkington: Is not one of the characteristics of sabotage that it hits secretly?—The craft unions have to keep many things regarding their business and tactics more or less secret, the same as the masters keep their trade secrets.

There is a letter in which it refers to some workers planting 1000 fruit trees upside down. Is that sabotage?—That is a good illustration of the conscious withdrawal of the workers' industrial efficiency.

You consider the present laws and conditions immoral?—Certainly they are immoral.

What is the meaning of the prose: "The sab kitten sees better in the night time than in the day time"?—There may be none.

I suggest to you that the "sab cat" is a fierce and ferocious creature, not merely going slow?—I do not think so.

Has it been your practice to place stickers about?—Yes, as a means of spreading information regarding the I.W.W.

There is one "Go easy and see the bosses wear dungarees." That is a good one?—A very good one. (Laughter.)

Miller cross-examined Sawtell at length in order to make clear to the court their version of facts of the case on which stress was laid by the Crown.

Miller (pointing to the Royal coat of arms behind the chair of the Judge): Do you observe the lion in the coat of arms?—What do you hold to be the suggestive quality of the lion?—It is the symbol of strength.

Exactly so. It symbolises strength and purity. What are the main attributes of the lion?—Well, it is of the same tribe as the cat: the sab cat.

And the lion is chiefly the symbol of Great Britain?

His Honor: You must not attribute the lion to Great Britain. It is the Scottish lion you know.

Miller: I have a recollection of a patriotic song about the British lion.

His Honor: Oh, a patriotic song. That is not the point. It is the lion of Scotland.

Miller: Very well, I will leave that point. Mick Sawtell, what is the black cat of sabotage?—I do not know where it comes from, but it symbolises strength and courage.

Then the kitten is the diminutive form of the embodiments of those qualities?—Yes.

His Honor: If the sab cat means going slow, then the sab kitten means going slower?—(Laughter.)

Miller: Quite so. (To Sawtell): Do you connect the scope of the I.W.W. with violence and destruction, and consider it to be right and proper?

Sawtell: No. Our literature distinctly states that the workers' sabotage is not aimed at human life. The master class, however, is anti-social and aims at the workers' lives. Both classes practise sabotage.

Then you repudiate the contention that the destruction of life and property is included in the term sabotage?—Yes. There are, of course, extenuating circumstances when, to my mind, the workers would be justified in using violence, as, for instance, when the workers are attacked by seabs.

The term revolution! What does that mean?—Merely a complete change in many ways.

These revolutions have been accomplished without bloodshed or violence?—There have been such revolutions, or changes, in philosophy, art, literature, architecture, and in many other fields.

You remember the Wagnerian revolution in music?—Yes; they called Wagner mad, as all reformers are deemed to be.

And Oscar Wilde?—Yes. He was a revolutionist in aesthetics.

What do you mean signing yourself "Yours in revolt"?—That I am actually and actively engaged in carrying out new

ideas of social reconstruction.

What is force as we understand it?—It is something to be controlled, like the public mind. It can be directed along certain channels and becomes force. There is force of character, you know.

Shortly after 11.30 a.m. the case for the defence was concluded. Mr. Walker addressed the jury on behalf of all the accused except Sawtell and Miller. He was in good form and traversed the field of English history and literature in making comparisons between the men of old times in their various efforts to obtain reform in social and other matters, and the accused men in the dock to-day. Mr. Walker concluded at 3.30, having covered the great expanse of economic revolution with splendid effect. His clients were neither conscious nor guilty of any offence whatever.

Sawtell commenced a forceful address, and defended the attitude of his fellow workers and himself in the propaganda work of the I.W.W. He said they were seeking to alter the existing state of affairs industrial and social, and urged that the members of the organisation had a sacred right to be permitted to work in the interests of the working class to make the world for them a better place to live in. He repudiated the idea that the I.W.W. were stirring up discontent or class struggle. Discontent had existed long before he was born or the I.W.W. came into existence. He contended that the I.W.W. were not concerned in any conspiracy. "You will remember, gentlemen, that all the witnesses for the Crown admitted that the propaganda work of the I.W.W. was all done in the open, as it has always done, and there is nothing secret." The essence of conspiracy was secrecy, and there had been none as the evidence plainly showed.

How could he have been a conspirator, tramping the lonely tracks of the Murchison in search of work? Who would conspire in the backblocks, far away from stations, let alone the towns? The prosecution was based on fear. People feared the I.W.W. because they did not understand it. As the wealth of the world got into fewer hands so the workers of the world were compelled to organise with larger unions. Twenty years ago they were all small unions and such a strike as the late coal strike could not have taken place, and the object of the I.W.W. was combination to protect the working class interests. He appealed to the jury to say whether he looked a criminal of the deep-dyed character he has been represented to be. "All his spare time in his life had been devoted to improving his mind and the condition of his class. It was ingrained in him, and he was compelled to do it. One would have thought that the conspirator he was represented to be would not be found in the back blocks with such works as "Emerson's Essays," "Thompson's Introduction to Science,"

Ruskin, and others of the classics, in his swag. One great writer had said, "I will judge the man by the books he reads." Gentlemen, continued, Sawtell, I am content to be judged by the books I read. He, by his action, showed that he was only too conscious of his educational defects, and in a tramp of 400 miles in search of work, one stretch of 80 miles on seat and johnnie cakes, in the depth of winter, and when every ounce of weight told; he was arrested with these books in his swag. They were told that "man cannot live by bread alone," and in the brief hours vouchsafed the worker, he improved his mind that he might be a more useful citizen."

Under the new Railways Amendment Act, which came into operation on the 1st inst., the railway slaves have been granted liberal concessions. The new Act provides that where a railway servant has been employed for 20 or more years he will be entitled to a month's leave on full pay. Just think of it—a whole month's holiday on full pay as a reward for 20 years of faithful slavery and crawling—and scabbing if required! No chance of organising these men now! They've been years and years fighting for that ideal, so it is alleged. Fancy fighting years and years for an ideal like that! 'Twill be about a million years before the railway servants—whatever they are—will have an ideal approaching social emancipation!

RAILWAY SERVANTS.

Under the new Railways Amendment Act, which came into operation on the 1st inst., the railway slaves have been granted liberal concessions.

The new Act provides that where a railway servant has been employed for 20 or more years he will be entitled to a month's leave on full pay.

Just think of it—a whole month's holiday on full pay as a reward for 20 years of faithful slavery and crawling—and scabbing if required!

No chance of organising these men now! They've been years and years fighting for that ideal, so it is alleged. Fancy fighting years and years for an ideal like that! 'Twill be about a million years before the railway servants—whatever they are—will have an ideal approaching social emancipation!

Direct Action in Pastoral Industry

The shearers' strike committee of the A.W.U. held a meeting on the 29th December last, at which they decided to still use direct action as a means of retaining the conditions already gained, and also for the purpose of winning further demands.

It was also decided to abolish the practice of signing agreements. Signing agreements has proved a very serious drawback to the workers in the pastoral industry, and it was through this practice that the shearing contractor thrived. The decision to sign no agreements in the future will be the key to intelligent action towards improved conditions for the workers in the pastoral industry.

The squatter with rough sheep, bad machinery and hut accommodation could not get his sheep shorn at current rates until the introduction of agreements; for where he shored them privately few men signed on before the day of roll call. Those who turned up at the roll called demanded increased rates where the sheep were rough, the machinery in bad condition or other arrangements not satisfactory, but under the agreements or contract systems the squatter found a way out of the difficulty.

He can "let" his shearing out to a contractor who signs men on in the city often months ahead. These men know nothing of the sheep, the machinery or other conditions about that—particular shed. Few ask any questions, and those who do are soon convinced that the sheep, the huts, etc., are the best in that district.

Satisfied with this tale the poor duped shearing slave signs his death warrant; from it there is no escape, for even though he afterwards finds out that the conditions are bad he cannot withdraw.

Should he turn up to the shed and then refuse to start he will be fined heavily, and should he fail to turn up at the date of roll call he can be fined for that also. The agreement has been made for one season only, but that is sufficient to suit the purpose of the squatter and the contractor, since a fresh set of men can be duped into signing up for the next season.

The big contractors are purposely out to destroy organised labor. The Federal Shearing Co. is a federation of capitalist organisations and cliques. In almost every shed where this company runs the show, there are less shed-hands than when the same sheds shored privately.

At Windy and Wana stations the shearers were getting 30/- per hundred for several years, but three seasons ago these sheds were taken over by a contractor, and the consequence was that shearers, who had never shored there before and perhaps knew nothing of the advanced rates, signed on at 24/- per hundred, thus cutting the rate down by 6/- per hundred.

A resolution from one shed was as follows: "It is resolved that this shed be condemned as we have to sleep in a stable."

Undoubtedly this state of affairs was brought about through the practice of signing agreements, for had these men turned up at the shed free men they would not have started while the accommodation had been fixed up or they were given substantial compensation for suffering such inconvenience—if such a mild word is pardonable.

I will explain later on how the strike committee, if they wish, may remedy inferior hut accommodation.

The shearers and shed hands have been sending resolutions and suggestions re hut accommodation for over a quarter of a century, but the accommodation is in many cases as bad as ever, even though there has been a law on the Statute Book, dealing with the question, for years. Since this law was passed the members of the A.W.U. have been pouring in resolutions asking that the Act be enforced. The police were made inspectors under the Act, but the huts remained the same. Then resolutions by the hundred were sent in asking that others than the police be appointed as inspectors, but the police are still the hut inspectors, and the hut accommodation still remains the same.

No, you poor shearing dupes, a quarter of a century of indirect action, acts of parliament and resolutions to conference have availed nothing. Surely you can see that the way out of the difficulty is not through these channels. You used "direct action" last season to gain increased rates and you got them in spite

of official, of press and of plute's opposition. You have decided to use it again this season to gain further ground; it is through direct action, and direct action alone, that improved hut accommodation will be won.

Next season you will turn up at the sheds as free men, therefore before agreeing with the boss, either verbally or otherwise, inspect the huts, the machinery, the shed and the sheep for yourselves.

If the huts are bad charge a weekly sum as inconvenience money, say, five shillings per week per man; if the machines are not far enough apart make a charge on this also. Badly or inconveniently swung pen gates, bad sanitary arrangements, bath rooms and bath tubs etc., may all be dealt with in the same manner, and you will force the boss to attend to them immediately.

By charging him a substantial sum per week you will set him thinking; a punch in the pocket book is a good cure for a bad memory, especially where a squatter is concerned, and you can bet your life he'll have decent huts, etc., erected before the next shearing.

In short, by refusing to sign agreements you hold the squatter in the hollow of your hand.

"Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not, who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!"

By their right arms the conquest must be wrought!"

ARTHUR GRAHAM.

MR. DOOLEY ON LIBERTY.

It takes vice to hunt vice. That accounts for the policeman.

I care not who makes the laws iv a nation, if I can get out an injunction.

No matter whether the Constitution follows th' flag or not, th' Supreme Court follows the illiction returns.

Laws are made to trouble people, an' th' more trouble they make th' longer they stay on the stachoo books.

Gover'mint, me boy, is a ease iv me making ye do what I want, an' if I can't do it with a song, I'll do it with a pick.

Th' pope, imprors, kings, an' women haven't th' right to make laws, but they have th' privilege iv breaking thim, which is better.

Di-plomacy has become a philanthropic persoot like shopkeepin', but politics, me lords, is still the same ol' spoort iv high-way robbery.

Why is it that the fair seet wudden't be seen talking to a polisman, but if ye say "sojer" to thim, they're all out iv the window but the feet?

EMANCIPATED.

Stated by the press that Harry Hoyle, ex-Minister for Railways, is to take a round-the-world trip for the purpose of inquiring into the working of electric railways and into the commercial aspect of State Forestry.

Harry, some years ago, went into Parliament for the express purpose of emancipating Australian workers from the horrors of capitalism by "securing to the worker the full social product of his labor."

Those who voted for Harry and selected him to do the emancipating, are still suffering under capitalism, and, if anything, are in a worse position to day than when he came along and said "leave the job to me, I'll do it for you"; but Harry is better off; he has a good position for life.

He has surely "done his bit" towards the millennium; he has, at least, emancipated one person, and he did that through Parliament. If everyone did as much, we'd have a sane social system in a short time. Harry has always been a firm believer in parliamentary action, and who wouldn't believe in it after that? Why, ninety families are emancipated in this State about every twenty years!

A.M.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

All articles should be in ink, on one side only of the paper, and owing to our limited space and the necessity for concentrating on the conspiracy cases, should be of not more than six or seven hundred words.

Others' Views.

I.W.W. SENTENCES.

Sir,—With your permission, I would be pleased to make a few comments re the recent I.W.W. convictions. My object is not a vindication, as, even though it was necessary, such men would not desire it; while, as it is, the facts once noted are quite sufficient. First of all, I would like to comment on the two conflicting statements, re the I.W.W., from Mr. Justice Pring and Mr. Justice Bevan, respectively. Mr. Justice Pring who has established for himself a reputation of hostility to any form of working class activity, and who quite recently had a resolution of objection as a Judge of the workers passed against him by the Sydney Trades and Labor Council, declared that the I.W.W. is an organised band of criminals, and a hotbed of crime. Mr. Justice Bevan said that the I.W.W. was an organisation out for the millennium, but going the wrong way about it. Mr. Justice Pring based his statements on police evidence for the prosecution; Mr. Justice Bevan based his statements on his own interpretation of the I.W.W. constitution and literature.

In denying the charges levelled against them, the accused I.W.W. men alleged conspiracy on the part of the police. Of course, Mr. Justice Pring could not accept that allegation, but yet it is significant to note that it was Mr. Hughes himself who once intimidated in the Federal House that he would not trust the statement of any policeman.

One has no need to elaborate what is now history—how Mr. Hughes deliberately worked up bitterness against the I.W.W., alleging all kinds of wild accusations, and ultimately commenting in an adverse manner on their case, solely with a view to getting votes for conscription. Hughes, the man who worked his soul-case out in an endeavor to criminally shackle "Australia" with the worst form of Prussianism, "conscription," is and has been the prime mover in the arch-conspiracy against workers who happened to be members of the I.W.W. So much for that. When the people are once again constitutionally represented, the working-class victims of autocracy will be freed.

Assuming the truth of the worst that has been alleged against our "fellow workers," even then this criminal capitalist system could not find justification for the conviction and sentences. They could at most be charged with committing crime against a criminal. Mr. Justice Pring prevented the timely question by accused King, re the employment of wharf laborers, to destroy bananas to keep up the prices, and also the dumping of tar by the Sydney Gas Co. for the same purpose. And these, in spite of the existence of hungry women and children in the slums of Sydney, and the disease germs laden air, owing to the bad state of Sydney roads through want of tar. But one never hears of the arraignment before the criminal courts of these vilest criminals against "society." Why? Because the whole superstructure of jurisprudence belongs to them.

Among the many crimes that can be placed at the door of capitalism not the least is the starvation of women and children in all countries of the world. Against this the I.W.W. was very strenuous in its antagonism, advocating solid working class organisation industrially to refuse profits to such an unpatriotic capitalist class. And so just here lies the solution of the problem. Dollars count. It doesn't pay to feed women and children who cannot pay for their bread; and neither does it pay to clothe and house women and children who cannot pay for their clothing and shelter. Dollars count. Is it any wonder that a bitter hatred should exist against an organisation that dared to suggest an elimination of profit as a punishment for such dastardly crimes? And hence the vindictive sentences. The very pregnant fact is overlooked, however, by the capitalist system and its henchmen. The I.W.W. did not stand alone in a desire to eliminate profit as a means of social redress.

The real Labor movement stands solidly for it, and thousands of workers are yearly recruiting to its ranks; not because of class hatred, but in a desire to abolish class hatred, by making all members of society workers. Then, again, we have the small business man and small farmer, who are beginning to clearly see the hollow mockery, for them, of the present system, and how relentlessly it is driving them to the wall. These are the unvanquishable forces, which will avenge our victimised fellow-workers, not merely by releasing them, but by carrying vigorously on the very work for which our fellow-workers were savagely sentenced.

Yes, savage and criminal capitalism is inevitably preparing its own coffin and grave. Not one conscientious man or woman will be content to rest until the "system" which, first of all starves men, women, and children in a land of plenty, and then in its turn condemns the aggressive propaganda of the I.W.W., and finally sends to gaol and to the scaffold its own unfortunate victims, is buried deep down below and forgotten.

JIM QUINTON

Grand Hotel, Gympie.

—"Daily Standard," 13th Dec. 1916

Economics.

As many young and new members of the organisation are anxious to undertake the study of Economics, we propose to reproduce week by week a chapter on the subject, from Mary E. Mary's splendid little booklet "Shop Talks on Economics."

A study of these lessons will not, of course, make the reader a thorough Marxian Economist. "The lessons are," as Mary Marcey says, "only an attempt to say in the language of working men and women, the things Marx says in his books."

To become a sound economist will absorb months or, maybe, years of close application to Marx's three volumes of "Capital."

Consequently the lessons here reproduced must be taken as elementary.

SHOP TALKS ON ECONOMICS.
(Mary E. Marcey.)I.
What You Sell to the Boss.

If you are a working man or woman, no matter what you do in the shop or factory, or mine, you know that there are two kinds of power used in the plant—human, or labor power, and steam, or water (or perhaps—gas explosion) power.

The owner of a new barrel mill decided it would be cheaper to have some company furnish power to run his mill than to install a power plant himself, so he sent for three representatives of the three power plants in the city.

The first man came from the company that offered to run the machines in the mill by steam power; the second came from a firm which wanted to sell him a gasoline engine to furnish the power by the explosions of gas, while the third came from a great water-power company. This man offered to supply power to run the mill machinery at a lower price than the others asked. Of course, he secured the contract.

By this time the mill owner was almost ready to have his plant opened. He had logs (or raw material) ready to start on; he had machinery and power to run that machinery. Only one thing more was needed to start the plant running and to produce staves and hoops for barrels. This was the commodity, which you workers supply. It is human power, human labor-power.

One hundred years ago almost everything was produced by human labor-power, but gradually improved machinery has been invented that lessens the human toil needed to make things. Big machines, run by steam, or water-power, now do most of the heavy and difficult work. But the owner of the mine or factory or mill needs one other commodity to guide the machines, to tend the machines and feed them. He needs your labor-power.

The barrel manufacturer said he needed "hands." He meant hands to do things. He meant labor-power. So he put an advertisement in the paper reading "Men Wanted." Of course he did not want to buy men outright, as folks used to buy chattel slaves. He hired some of you to work for him. He bought your human power (to work)—your labor power.

And you sold him your labor-power, just as a stockman sells horses or a baker sells bread. You went to the boss with something to sell. He was in the market to buy human labor-power, and if your price was low you probably got a job.

Some of us work many years before we realise that even we wage-workers have one commodity to sell. As long as we are able to work we try to find a buyer of our labor-power. We hunt for a job and the boss that goes with a job.

Men and women who have no other means of support have to sell their labor-power for wages in order to live.

A commodity is something that satisfies some human want; something produced by labor-power for sale or exchange. A dress made by a woman for herself is not a commodity. A dress made to be sold to somebody else is a commodity. It is not made for use, but for sale.

Sheep are commodities, as are shoes, houses, gloves, bread, steam-power and water-power, when sold by one man to another. And your strength to make things, your human laboring-power (or, as Marx says, your labor-power) is also a commodity when sold to an employer for wages.

Now you know that any man who is selling a commodity asks as high a price for it as he can. The little grocer who runs the small store near your home charges just as much as possible in selling butter to you. The coal dealers raise

their prices whenever they can. And when you strike the boss for a job, you ask him as high a price for your labor-power as you think you can get.

High prices for labor-power is what wage-workers want. Low prices for labor-power is what your employer wants.

Are your interests identical?

What happens when there are ten men competing to sell their labor-power? Who gets the job?

What happens when there are several jobs and only one worker? Will he receive higher or lower wages? Will he get a good price for his labor-power?

When workmen are scarce and manufacturers are forced to pay a high price for labor-power (high wages) in a certain locality, does the scarcity of workers last long? If not, why not?

When men are hunting jobs towards which cities do they go? Why?

Does supply and demand have anything to do with the price at which you are able to sell your labor-power?

Why is the steel trust putting up a fifty million dollar plant in China? Will they be able to make more profits manufacturing steel there than in America? Why?

Why do Chinese workmen come to America to sell their labor-power?

Karl Marx talks much of commodities—their value and their price, and in order to understand his teachings, we must know first of all that we are sellers of a commodity called labor-power.

In the next lesson we shall take up the question of what determines the value of your labor-power and the value of all other commodities.

THEY WON'T STICK!

I have often heard the above voiced by many a worker, who, having the feeling of revolt stirred within him by economic conditions, is appalled at the task confronting the worker in his march towards industrial emancipation. Unwise to the economic cause that governs the various phases of our social structure, they excuse their own apathy by condemning the efforts of others.

But, "Mr. They Won't Stick," there are twenty-one of our fellow-workers lying in the goals of capitalism, because of their sticking to their own and your class interests; because at all times, to the best of their ability, they preached the gospel of working class solidarity. No threats, no persecutions, could swerve them from their grand purpose, and only the cold walls of the Bastille can prevent their voices from reaching the deluded wage slaves and pointing out the way to working class salvation.

How does that strike you "Mr. They Won't Stick?"

You might not have understood these men, but the master-class did, and it is in fear that their teaching may show you the road to industrial solidarity that they clapped them behind the bars. The master class know full well that the workers stick with grim determination when they are wise to their interests. And also, brother in slavery, by mouthing such an absurdity, it is evident you realise the necessity for industrial solidarity, and that you desire it, but if you excuse your apathy by such a fallacy, it is certain your desires will never be accomplished.

Never mind about the other fellow, it's up to you. The men in goal have stuck to the last, thousands of others are sticking and now, brother, it's up to you.

—PETE.

THE LIBRARY.

Fellow-workers,—The library is one of those acquisitions which is absolutely necessary to the sound education of members of the I.W.W.

Members will realise with me that it is necessary for all of us to gain as much knowledge as is possible, and books give us a chance to look back on the past, and thereby understand the present and possibly see the future more clearly.

Being one of those individuals who has a great love for books I was astounded to find, when looking through the books, that fully one-third of the volumes are missing. Eugene Sue's monumental work "The Mysteries of the People" has been brutally dealt with, only half the volumes remaining on the shelves, and any member desiring to educate himself to a knowledge of the terrific struggle of the working-class for liberty, as given in this remarkable work, will find that the first three volumes are missing, therefore making it impossible for the individual to make a start to study it. Knowing that members will see the necessity of keeping our library intact, I will ask them in the interests of the organisation and themselves to return all books to the library at once so that a re-organisation of the library can be made by the librarian.—Yours, for the I.W.W., R. J. FARRALL.

SEYMOUR.

"Direct Actions" are looked upon as curios here in the camp. It is the first time most of them ever saw a copy; their only knowledge of the I.W.W. is the malicious distortion they read in the Tory dope sheets of Melbourne. Perhaps when the war is over and hundreds of thousands of men are turned out and told to get to work to pay off the tremendous war debt, they will wake up to find that the I.W.W. offers the only solution of their misery. They will perhaps realise that the one Big Union scientifically handled will be able to remedy their grievances by bringing along a four-hour day.

Soldiers are mostly looked upon as stupid, arrogant idiots, and no doubt they have done much to warrant it, but they are not all stupid their vote on the conscription issue proved that, and shows that they are waking up.

I think I am in a very fertile spot for class conscious education, and will do my best to keep the Red Flag flying.—Yours, etc., H.C.

BUSINESS LOGIC.

The proprietor of a small suburban grocery business, who generally earned (£) about £10 a week clear profit, recently had to take a turn on his own delivery cart because the boy who had been employed grew tired and felt inclined for a holiday.

For a week or so he gamely stuck to the job on his own cart, but was, as he admitted, so exhausted after the day's work that he was unable to sleep at night. The work was too arduous for a boss; a "hand" would have to be put on the job, so one was advertised for. A young man anxious to exist by the sale of his labor power answered the call. Everything looked well for his getting the job until he intimated that his age entitled him to full wages.

The business spirit of the grocer now asserted itself and he declared that he could not think of employing a person who wanted the full wage. As the work wasn't hard he thought a boy about 16 years of age would suit him splendidly.

The grocer still draws his £10 a week as the "wages of superintendence."

—J.H.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organise as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another and aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organisation formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword: "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organised not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organising industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

SYDNEY LOCAL.

Meetings, &c.

Street Propaganda at Bathurst and Liverpool Streets every Friday and Saturday Evenings, at 8 p.m.; also Sunday Evening, at 7.

Meetings in Hall:

Sunday, 8 p.m.—Propaganda.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Economic Class.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Business Meeting.
Saturday Evening.—Speakers' Class.

WANTED

A file of Volume I of "Direct Action" is wanted at this office. Forward price of same.

Published by Tom Barker, of 28 Francis Street, Sydney, for the Workers' Defence and Release Committee, at 403 Sussex Street, Sydney, and printed by H. Cook and Co., 200 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.