# Labor Agitators.



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# Defence Agitation. Tom Barker in Brisbane

As the result of a meeting in the Market Square on Saturday night, a resolution was car-ried demanding the release of the 12 LW.W. men recently sentenced to cruelly long terms of imprisonment in New South Wales, ranging from 5 to 15 years. There were three speakers, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. F.

Page.

Mr. Gordon Brown condemned Judge Pring as a man without a conscience, for he was a member of the master class, and had no sympathy with the men ha had tried. Hughes himself was not fit to unlace the shoes of the himself was not fit to unlace the shoes of the Lw.W. men who were now in gool. Hughes never was a working class advocate. The movement now asked for a new trial for the convicted men, and they would get it. And after that it would not be long before they were once, again outside the prison gates. (Applause.)

Barker, a clean-shaven young man, apparently not more than 30 years of age, spoke next. He is the editor and publisher of "Direct. Action," whose name is famous throughout Australia, mainly by reason of the harsh son, tence of 12 months' imprisonment imposed on tence of 12 months' impresonment imposed on him some time ago because of his freedom of speech, and whose comparatively early-re-lease was secured by the working class agita-tion that resulted. Mr. Barker proved a fairly effective speaker, with an intimate knowledge of his subject. He explained right off that one of the fundamental reasons why the 12 men

or the fundamental reasons why the 12 men were in gool was because they had attempted to get him out of gool.

Mr. Barker contended that the LW.W. was a victim of a grantic conspiracy. Other conspirators could conspire behind closed doors, get into the Legislative Council, become resee that the Legislative Council, become re-spectable members of society, whereas men of the working class were gaoled for conspiracy because they stated that the workers must be organised right from one end of the country to the other in order to meet the machinations

to the other in order to meet the machinations and the oppression of the master class.

"They talk of conspiracy," cried Barker, vehemently, "Who are the conspirators! Hughes and Pearce! They took the children years ago to make them conscripts. They talk of murder! I would not like to have as many murders on my conscience as the politicians who have attempted to force conscription on this country. Our whole crime consists in having raised the workers from their apaths." ing raised the workers from their apathy."

(Hear, hear).

In conclusion, Barker stated that he had come to Queensland to arouse the people of this State to the iniquity of the affair. The work-ers of Broken Hill had said, "We are with you." Money was required to fight the case Money was required to fight the case legally.

Mr. J. Read said he was almost sure that the I.W.W. had not committed the crimes of which they had been accessed. But even if they were guilty, he asked if they had had a fair deal.

"Brisbane Standard."

#### THEATRICAL UNION.

In discussing the recent Industrial Coun-cil's motion in regard to the I.W.W. prosecutions, the executive decided to recom tions, the executive decided to recommend to the general body that the following motion be forwarded to Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, and Mr. Hall, Minister for Jus-tice,—'Whilst holding that sabotage and other methods of the I.W.W. are detrimental to effi-ciency of the workers, without which their class cannot fulfil their social and industrial aspirations, the Queensland branch of the Aus-tralian Theating Institute (framework) aspirations, the Queensland branch of the Australian Theatrical Union (in conjunction with other unions affiliated with the Industrial Council) protests against the manner in which the recent trial of I.W.W. men was carried out, and urge that in the interests of the workers and democracy in general p-Royal Commission be appointed to investigate the case, or a new trial be granted the men.



# Fellow Workers: Remember! We are in Here For YOU. YOU are Out There FOR US.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Sunday Propaganda.

Sunday Propaganda,
Further I.W.W. propaganda speeches and, incidentally, an appeal for funds for the release
of the men who are serving sentences of imprisonment for alleged crimes against society,
were—made on the Domain yesterday afternoon before a fair crowd.

Mr. Tom Barker, who was the principal
speaker, introduced himself as one of the
"I.W.W. criminals" who had been sent to
Long Bay Gaol for 12 months for the heinous
crime-of-issuing-a-poeter-in connection with

Long Bay Gaol for 12 months for the heinous-crime of issuing a poster in connection with-recruiting, urging the "workers to follow their masters." He proceeded to recapitulate the particulars relative to the arrest, trial, and sentence of the 12 LW.W. men.

The speaker emphasised that the object of their mission in Queensland was to obtain a new trial for the men in gaol, and he hoped

that the working classes would not be lacking In their support. Rev. J. H. M'Dougall said he came to say a word in the interests of justice. He did not

word in the interests of justice. He did not know LW.W. so well as to come in the interests of the LW.W., but he felt that an injustice had been done to some men, and he believed all fair-minded Australian hearts would be with him in that opinion. By trying to bring about a fresh trial for these men they would be helping to condemn "Billy" Hughes and crushing the pernicious influence of vested interests. The rev gentleman showed a good example to the results. ing the permittions inductive to vested in the remainder of the gathering by contributing 5s on the spot, which was the largest individual amount handed in during the afternoon's collection.

—"Brisbane Standard."

#### MOUNT MORGAN

Last Friday night's meeting was a great success. The I.W.W. is being freely discussed here and we should have a good crowd this Friday night. I have secured a hall-for-Sunday night. I wish particularly to emphasise the fact that there is larly to emphasise the fact that there is a great opening here for a capable man from our ranks. Results are what we want and the workers are prepared to pay all expenses and guarantee that the one who comes up will receive every con-sideration—the position will be perfectly secure as 20 of them have guaranteed £10, and £2 weekly to enable a start to be made.

made.

I will get rid of another 200 "Direct Actions" on Friday night and forward to you the collection.

—W. JACKSON.

#### SYDNEY.

Sir.—Herein I convey to you, by direction, the following resolution passed at a meeting of A.W.U. members held here on 31st December,

1916:—
''That this meeting of members of the A.W.U. protests against the severe sentences passed on those servenced for sedition, etc., and urges that they be liberated at once.''
We trust that you will comply, not only with this resolution, but with others which have been sent to you to the same effect.

J. W. Burn, A.W.U. Rep.

The Minister for Justice, Sydney.

# Defence Agitation.

SOUTH COAST TOUR

F.W. Melrose, delegate from A.M.A., Broken Hill, and F. W. Rancie, delegate from I.W.W., Sydney, travelled the South Coast last week on behalf of the Release and Defence Committee,

and met with great success.

Meetings were held at Port Kembla, Wollongong. Woonona, Helensburgh, Scarborough, Stanwell Park and Otford.

At all meetings a representative of the local union took the chair and explained the objects

union took the char and explained the objects of the meeting.

Great indignation was shown all along the South Coast at the heavy sentences passed upon the working class agitators, and resolutions were passed at every meeting protecting against the persecution and demanding the immediate release of the imprisoned I.W.W. men.

lease of the imprisoned I.W.W. men.
Subscription lists and petition forms were left with different secretaries of the coal miners' lodges, and they have promised to do all intheir power to help in the fight for the release of the imprisoned fighters for freedom.

The coal miners and navvies along the South Coast must be admired for their display of salidarity and their willingness to ussist in

of the imprisoned against the South The coal miners and navvies along the South Coast must be admired for their display of solidarity and their willingness to assist in every way possible in the present fight. The tide is beginning to turn our way. The lies and prejudice spread by the capitalist press and conscriptionist politicians are rapidly vanishing and the truth of the whole capitalist conspiracy is coming to light.

The future is with us, and we look forwad to big events.

Messrs. G. Kerr, of the Broken Hill A.M.A., and M. Rudolph, of the Workers' Defence and Release Committee, and also secretary of the Shearers and Shedhands' Dispute Committee, have during the past few days been addressing meetings in opposition to the conviction of the 12 members of the LW.W. in Sydney recently. On Friday night they spoke at Kurr Kurri. On Friday night they spoke at Kurri, Kurri, and on Saturday night at Cessnock, where Mr. J Roach, of Kurri Kurri also spoke. Yesterday They intend placing their views before the South Maitland Miners' lodges, as far as practicable. Though receiving some opposition, on the whole, the speakers are being attentively listen-ed to. —"The Northern Times," 8/1/17.

BEOKEN HILL.

The women's corps has carried the following resolution:—'We, the ladies' corps, of Broken Hill, condemn the action of the 'powers that be' for sentencing 12 LW.W. men to long terms of imprisonment for fighting in the anti-con-scription cause. We demand the immediate re-lease of the prisoners, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to assist all organisations with the same object- in view.'

#### ROZELLE.

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At the Rozelle P.L.L. meeting last night Mr.
Lagerlow proposed a motion in favor of a
Royal Commission to investigate the cases of
the 12 members of the LWW. who were recently sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. He stated that he had no sympathy with
the LWW. or its works. The Labor movement and the LWW. had nothing by common,
but they were both working for the same thing
—the emancipation of the workers. Their methods, however, were as wide as the poles.
Mr Young opposed the motion, and said that
the Labor Leagues should cut themselves awayfrom the LW.W.

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The motion was carried, Mr. Young and three women members dissenting.

#### MELBOURNE.

The following resolution was carried at a Yarra Bank mass-protest meeting, against the gaoling of the 12 LW.W. men.
"That this meeting protests against the unfair trial and unjust sentences accorded to the twelve LW.W. men now lying in prison, and in domarding that the state of the protection of the control of the trial and the state of the in demanding that the said men be released from jail. No militant agitator will be safe from the coercive designs of the ruling-class conspirators who are seeking to smash working-class organisation. -R. S. ROSS.

### 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. (Adstralia): 403 SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS: 164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

# Saving Labor Power.

To such an extent has the damnable "slow down on the job" poison been cating its way into the heart of labor during recent years that scarcely a day par es without some paper or some public man exposing and condemning—quite justly—the lazy attitude of many of our workers.

Men, we are told, who a few years ago

Men, we are told, who a few years ago proudly boasted that they were the best and the hardest workers in the world, no longer talk that way.

As was to be expected, the LW.W. have been blamed for this growth of laziness. However, we are not to blame. We believe in hard work quite as much as the employers do. We realise perfectly well that the nation—as a commodity producing concern—would fall to pieces were all to work as slowly as the employers and the LW.W., and hence, although we don't believe in hard work for ourselves we are with the capitalists in advocating it for others.

Now, while the I.W.W. and the em-ployers are in harmony with regard to their horror of slow work—for others; we quarel with the crude way they have

we quarel with the crude way they have of presenting the economics of the tragedy—as Mr. Fraser, Chief Railway Commissioner terms it—to the workers.

Although the I.W.W. are shouldering the blame for the "slow down" style of work, we are not responsible for it; the whole trouble comes from the example set by the employers. It was—we frankly admit—from them we learned the trick, and we sunpose it is, from them the other and we suppose it is from them the other workers are learning it—if they are learning it. The "despicable" slow down sysing t. The despeate slow town sys-tem, if reduced to its logical conclusion and practised by all the workers would mean national starvation. The I.W.W. mean national starvation. The I.W.W. have persistently pointed that fact out. Suppose the whole working class to go so slow that they stopped, who is going to do the work? There'd be only the respectable citizens—the parsons, politicians, prostitutes, pimps, police and plutes—left to do it! No sensible person would expect them to do work capable of producing the necessaries of life! They're not used to such lowly toil and even if ducing the necessaries of life! They're not used to such lowly toil and even if they knew how, it would be unreasonable to expect them to do it in addition to their

to expect them to do it in addition to their own useful work.

We don't advocate the "slowing down on the job"—now. But we do advocate six hours' work a day; not because 8 or 10 or 16 hours is too much for the average worker "to go his hardest," but because there are, and will her housands of men and women who will have no jobs at all if women who will have no jobs at all if women who will have no jobs at all if half a dozen are going to do all the work. We argue (crudely of course) that under an 8 hour day, three persons that under an 8 hour day, three persons can fill in the day, but under a 6-hour system, it takes four to do the day's work, and thereby most of the unemployed could be absorbed and saved from the pain of an empty stomach. Maybe the profits would fall a little under this arrangement, but what would that matter and the replacement of the store o long as the workers were better off as a

class?

We have yet to see the employer who, being assured the workers would be better off, would raise the slightest objection to the introduction of a 6-hour day. The I.W.W., in this agitation for the labor-saxing day, are convinced of support from all Christian employers—and about 99 per cent. of these are Christians who believe in the "golden rule" and who "love their neighbors as themselves."

# The Factory Evil.

We now enter the year 1917 still under capitalism with its factories and the direful results to all who labor therein. In factory towns of Australia, as in other countries, the physical decay of our women and girls is very marked. The greed manifested by the "owners" is such, that although they have seen the physique of man, woman and child noticeably declining for years they resist every attempt ing for years they resist every attempt to, improve the conditions of work and to improve the conditions of living for those who labor in the factories. nying for those who labor in the factories. The individual liberty which they preach so much, as justification for their shanneless treatment and exploitation of the workers, has been preached with "tongue in check,"

The regard of the womens are regard has even been greater than the regard for the virtue of working class women. From no other cause than hunger thousand and girls offer up their The regard of the "owners" for wealth sands of women and girls offer up their sex for sale, every day and night in every factory centre in the world.

Every true report on the condition modern workers reads more like the life story of some race of cannibals than like that of so-called civilised humanity. Looking back through English history we note that it is not many years since the Gov-ernment interfered with the employment ornment interfered with the employment of women and children in the coal mines. The coal owners, like the factory women, were satisfied to let children and women, broken in health, perfon the vilest and heaviest work in their mines. It was some years later before woman and child labor were banished from the mines, and the men who pioneered this yery necessary reform were met with the very necessary reform were met with the bitterest opposition from the employing class. Any move that seemed to endan-ger profits was a thing horible to con-template to the greedy capitalist vul-

Several useful reforms fell to the workers through the quarrels that raged be-tween the capitalists and landlords of England about a century ago, but since that time concessions have been wrung from the employers only by a display of working class solidarity and determina-

The conditions under which factory "hands," "hands?" work and the speed at which they are diven has no other object than the squeezing of the last ounce of surplus value from their hides. Men, wo-men and girls "put up" with these con-ditions merely because they are ignor-ant of the structure of society.

Were they to listen to, read and study the propaganda and literature of indus-trial unionism they would probably de-velop the desire and the knowledge to im-prove the conditions of factory life. A conscious determination will alone enable the working class to materially better their working and living condi-

Nothing ever came to the workers of any country without a struggle, and that struggle has always been branded as erime by the governing class. This struggle for better things is a class struggle, and it must go on until the working class and it must go on until the organise as one body and take possession of the earth and the machines of producorganise as one body and take possession of the earth and the machines of production. By doing this, by abolishing exexploitation and by making every man produce for himself and those dependent on him, we will have brought about the overthrow of capitalism and established a new civilisation.

# Set Them Free.

The birds whistle merrily in the trees and the summer sky is clear and beautiful; the rich aristocrat sits in his chair smoking the most expensive cigars and enjoying his slothful life to the utmost; finance is good and sound, and his employees down in the dingy factory are producing at a high speed. His mind is free from any worry, life is indeed love-

In a dark stone dungeon, a man gazes through a barred aperture at the barren stretch which forms his sole landscape. For fifteen years he must endure this living tomb-like agony . . . because when he was mixing with the outer world, he dared to endeavour to emancipate his fellowmen. He thinks of the toilers slaving in the sweat hells and ictiow-men. He thinks of the tollers slaving in the sweat hells, and curses their ignorance and susceptibility to the cunning of the capialist. But surely the workers will not let him rot in jail when they have the might to set him free! Hope that right will triumph still burns

### Efficiency.

#### FORCING THE PACE.

How the nation can add to its efficiency and the supposed benefits that are to be derived from the Yankee ideas of ever-accelerating indus-trial processes, are matters which have recent-ly been dealt with very exhaustively by Mr. J. A. Butler in "Stead's Review." According to Mr. Butler's article, the methods and practices osed benefits that are to be derived from of business, such as organisation, planning, routing, storckeeping, waste-saving, incentives to good work, etc., are matters which need looking into with a view to increasing output. The ideas of this "efficiency engineer" are not new, but are comparatively new to this

Briefly, the idea is wherever possible to "check" the output of every individual em-ployed with a view to securing the utmost exertion from each individual, and to weed out every employee who falls short of a fluctuating standard of efficiency, with a constant endeavour on behalf of the employer to raise the standard of efficiency insisted upon. This is to be supplemented by a system of piecerates to be substituted for the day-work me thod; special premiums are to be provided for exceptionally large output and for special skill.

According to Mr. Butler, this country will before long follow the lead set by commercial enterprise in other countries. As a matter of fact, the system has already to some extent introduceed wherever industrial processes But seeing that such schemes are devised vised and introduced by the employers with a view to accelerating output and gaining increased profits, it is as well that the workers should be alive to the dangers inherent in the schemes, and should be on their guard against any measures that may be used as a lever to break down the advantages they have al-ready gained by bitter struggles. The propounders of schemes to improve the efficiency of the working class usually start from the assumption that the interests of the employers are synonymous with the interests of the co try. The interests of the working class are left to take care of themselves. The idea uppermost in the commercial mind is that the wo ing class live to work, not work to live. Again, to the physical well-being of the employees that is a matter which receives very indifferent consideration. Possibly, if these people had it consideration. Possibly, it these people had it all their own way, the same state of things would ultimately prevail in Australia as its prevailing in the Land of Dixie, if we may believe reports. There, it was that one man of note is reported to have asked, "But where are your old men?" and have got the answer, "In the cemetery,"

We can imagine that it would be a matter or great satisfaction to the individual manufacturer if he saw every employee straining every nerve and muscle and keeping his mind constantly concentrated on his task with the object of exceeding the output of everyone else in the factory. But suppose such a pace-mak-ing competition were carried to its logical conclusion. In that case no employee would dare to fall much below the maximum efficiency for fear of being dismissed, however nerve racking and injurious to the health it might be. Every factory would be driven to speed up in equal manner and competition would be as keen as ever Moreover, as a consequence of the increased output the danger of a glut in the market would be greater than ever. We should ngt forget that although the siendish devices by the up-to-date capitalist to squeeze the last ounce of energy out of the employee may cause fortunes to be made quicker, the mur-mur of discontent will inevitably increase in proportion to the increasing brutality method of exploitation method of exploitation and a too vigorous policy of "putting the serew on" may lead to policy of "putting the screw on" may lead to other results that the capitalists expect. It would at least open the eyes of those who would be thrust out of work, unable to stand the strain of the industrial mill and of those, who could see their health waning as "intional efficiency" increased. It would show them de-difficiency whore their interests here where their interests lay.

theory that the accelerated rate of productions might lead to a raising of the stan-dard of living of the working class must not dard or living of the working class must not be accepted too readily. So far the forces which govern production have been far more in-clined to augment the production of luxuries for the idle and weapons of destruction to be used by one section of the working class to destroy another section, than to increase the scant comforts that have been left to the workers, when the world's mighty have wasted what others toiled to create.

-H. CHRISTOPHERSON.

SEJAM

in his breast, and he sits colm and resolute, waiting for the class for which he gave his life's energy, to come and succor him. All true working-class men will stand by him and help to drag him from the pits of Hell and finally unite to crush the iron jaws of the system through the "One Big Union."

A SLAVE'S DIFFY,

I am waiting on the breadline singing patriotic songs,

For, in my way, I'm as happy as can be; Still I know my dear kind master would rectify

my wrongs,
But it's hard to bear his generous sympathy. shake hands with my starvation in a merry

kind of way,
And I'm tickled when my atomach does a

I list with rapt attention when the parson has his say, For he's deeply interested in my soul.

I'm happiest when hunger grips with fierce intensity, For I know that heaven's only for the poor;

It's sublime to see my loved ones writhe in painful agony;
With starvation's spectre knocking at the

door.

My kind and generous landlord, he treats me

like his own,
And he teaches me the wisdom of content; That with supreme satisfaction I may view my cheerless home.

And with joy unbounded always pay the rent. I laugh at haunting terrors, and seek soluce in

I'm as merry as a victim on the rack living's a delusion and a A 'comfortable snare;

I'm so happy and so glad I've got the

-PETE

#### THE GAOL ARGUMENT

Funds are very necessary in this FIGHT FOR THE LIVES of our class brothers

FELLOW-WORKERS; IT IS UP TO YOU! ET BUSY AND KEEP BUSY IN YOUR GET BUSY AND KEEP BUSY UNION HALLS AND LEAGUES. Keep the workers alive to the danger that threatens. Arrange monster protests, agitate and organise unceasingly and forward unlimited funds for the Defence to J. R. WILSON

Box 98, Haymarket P.O.,

# Daylight Saving.

would think that this innovation, One would think that this innovation, according to reports, is the politicians' ideal—"a measure introduced or the benefit of all classes of the confinurity"—having been highly praised by the employing class and not adversely regarded or criticised by the workers. But let us examine this tampering with the clock a little closer. We are told that in England and other countries where it operates "large savings have been effected in artificial light and power; also that the work ficial light and power; also that the workers spend most of their spare time in the cultivation of gardens."

Now, apart from the displacement of

Now, apart from the displacement of labor as a result of saving light and power, which is bound to be extensive, let us consider the cultivation of gardens. First of all I believe it will be conceded that work is work, regardless of where it is done, but, unfortunately, Mr. Book thinks work done in the garden is done for himself, hence he bogs into it, forgetting that he is relieving the "boss" of responsibility in providing a sufficient wage to buy vegetables.

I venture to affirm that although it has

not received any adverse comment, and is treated with indifference by the working class, this is a scheme which has the effect of almost unconsciously increasing the hours of labor. At one swoop "Fat" has brushed aside all the arbitration award dictums about starting time and knocking off time. In conjunction with knocking off time. In conjunction with all the moves for economy it is apparent that the worker is to be 'kidded' that for health reasons he should get to and grow his own vegetables and thank a kind pateronising Government for being so thoughtful of his welfare. It is not my object to 'discourage "home enterpitse," but merely to point out to our thoughtful "Labor bleeders" how much more satisfactory a reduction in the work-day. factory a reduction in the work-day would be for the health, and garden culwould be for the health, and garden cultivation, and as a means of assisting to relieve the ever-growing unemployed problem, than a sly innovation like "Daylight Saving." ERASMUS.

#### SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

"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!

A great number of people, despite all evidence to the contrary, still look to Parliament, and to the various political bodies, to bring about a new and better order of things. They fail to realise, in

order of things. They fail to realise, in spite of all past experience, that Parliaments do nothing they are not forced—by one side or the other—to do. With equality or and confidence, as each election comes round, they support and place in

eomes round, they support and place in power different political parties and different individuals, and the result is always the same. Each political party that comes into existence, has for its principal object, the betterment of the conditions of the working class. No party would live to see the light of the political world if it came into being for the benefit of any other class, and yet, the passing of each of these parties, invariably finds the working class still struggling for its emancipation.

Parliament, like the police, soldiery and the church, is merely a weapon of the ruling class. Parliament does not rule.

raling class. Parliament does not rule. The Government, as most people understand it, is not the Government, but simply one of the instruments by which the working class is ruled: Once a man "gets into power," his environment is changed, and is hiable to change him also. There are very few men who, when once they get into power, do not want to stay there, and who are not particular about the

and who are not particular about the means they adopt to remain in that high-

heans through Parliamentary action, do hasting benefit to the working class. He may deal out sops, such as have already been dealt out, in the shape of wages maternity

hem deal out sops, such as have already heen dealt out, in the shape of wages boards, arbitration courts, maternity bonuses, etc., but the moment he attempts to do any real good, he runs the risk of having the armed forces of capitalism the world over arrayed against him.

The cause of the Napoleonic wars was the fear of the rulers of the neighbouring European countries that Napoleon was endeavouring to give the people of France more liberty, a desire for which would, in all probability, spread into their own

more the rty, a desire for which would, in all probability, spread into their own people, and result in the overthrow of the monarchial system. The present system can only be overthrown by educating the people on the right lines; by bringing

them to realise that they and their employers have nothing in common, that their interests are diametrically opposed—they are the exploited and the ex-

their interests are diametricany opposed—they are the exploited and the exploiters. To "industrialise" Kipling—"For the boss is boss, and the slave is slave, and never the twain shall meet."

It is on the industrial field that the

class war must be fought out. The workers

are always asked to settle their troubles

and break it by going out on strike, be-cause, under the provisions of our arbi-

cause, under the provisions of our arbitration acts, striking is illegal.

Industry must not be paralysed, transports must not be held up; the brave boys in the trenches must not be kept short of supplies. They are fighting for us—our homes, and our freedom—not for the employers' property; not to keep the Ger-

ployers' property; not to keep the German and Austrian capitalist from displacing the Australian or British capitalist.

ing the Australian or British capitalist. These brave boys, when they return after fighting for their country, will be permitted to buy a piece of it.

It is time the working class became alive to the real situation. The present system must pass away. As all other systems that have gone before have had their day, so will this, Social systems, like all other things in this world, are subject to the evolutionary process, and to endeated.

an other things in this works, and to endea-to the evolutionary process, and to endea-your to change the system is merely to become an instrument of evolution. It is

become an instrument of evolution. It is

occome an instrument of evolution. It is not wrong. It is simply natural. After all, a system can only be judged by its results. A system that has bad results is a bad one. What we must ask ourselves is, "What are the results? Does this system produce war, disease, poverty, prostitution, sturvation, slums? Could not all these things be prevented? Are there he was a state of the country of the

arbitration or similar deplorable that the men peaceably—by arbitration or similar means. It is-deplorable that the men should take the law into their own hands,

eniancipation.

A Modern Delusion ter cannot be begun too early.

# Chidley.

The Dean-Meagher case, the Land Scandals," and all those other cases which "grace" the history of our State pale to insignificance when placed in comparison with the Chidley scandal; perhaps the Chidley Conspiracy would be a more fitting title, as doubtless a conspiracy has been constituted in order to crush this man.

To the over-fed, red-faced man, standing in the street with a over-plus of half-a-dozen stone

of poisoned flesh, puffing a cigar, and feeling contented with a few inches of Scotch whisky in his stomach and gazing at the stalwart philosopher, Chidley, was indeed a crank. A man so unconventional as to do without tobacco and liquor, to live without animal food, to keep healthy with but 10 Sunces of silk on his body and to control his passion for six months or six years at a stretch! A man of that calibre years at a stretch! A man of that enibre, to the man whose brain is naturated with alcohol and nicotine, is a crank—a hopeless unnatic. But the unbiassed, the scientific man, could see nothing amiss, either in the man Chidley

r his philosophy.

Independent of Chidley's research, the writer had come to the same conclusions, both in theory and practice, as Chidley did. Then I knew Chidley and his family intimately. Within the last few years, we often went tour together-In the summer months we used to swimming, He could dive, swim box, run or skin with the agility of a man half his age.

I have travelled much,—I have met all sorts

and conditions of men, but I never came across so honorable or so reasonable a man generally

I am sure he never inherited disease. From my conversation and observation, I should say that Chidley had no more veneral in his body than the man in the moon.

Chidley has awakened the people to the fact that they are living in a fool's paradise. lunacy that the little band of medicos saw in Chidley was through their diminishing bank accounts; and the heart disease, syphilis, and other blemishes that the asylum people saw in him, were like some of the things Prince Ham-let saw, "They are the mere coinage of their

The Prime Minister in one of his big speeches during his lionising tour of London observed:
"If the Empire is to continue as it is, and as it has been, it would be better to go down in the war." For years Chidley has been telling his bearers much the same thing,—"We can't go on as we are going." he has said,— Those behind do not know the fate of those in

In England the mandate has gone forth that the people must live simply,—Ship-space must not be given ovr to lollies, laces, cigarettes, and other dispensables. Here in Australia we have recently had a Royal Commission on ven ereal. The liquor hours have been reduced and we are now under daylight saving legislation. Vegetarian cafes are springing up, and there is a wide-spread movement for reform in dict, dress and sexual matters.

Much of this is due to this done-to-death Chid-les. A hundred thousand of Chidley's books have been sold. Practically the whole of the Commonwealth has studied his teachings but not a single person can upset his contentions, whilst many well-known scientific men endorse

What is our civilisation? or perhaps to be correct, our syphilisation.

Three quarters of human effort is expended in-producing things, not only 'that are not wanted, but all this effort is putting into the hands of the people that which is destroying them. The major portion of our industrialism is so much wasted energy. It is reduced to a burlesque, and we should be more fittingly emin shovelling bubbles or chasing myths

The cry of lunacy has never been swallowed the people. Now that Chidley has been by the people. Now that Chidley has been crucified, his persecutors talk of syphilis and heart disease

It is too thin! This Chidley conspiracy is a big blot on our history. It must be cleared

up.

An independent tribunal should go into Chidley's persecution, outside the Asylum, as well as his death inside.

EMANCIPATOR.

not all these things be prevented? Are there no means whereby a new system cannot be brought into being?"

Why do we have wars? Do the workers want war? Only when they are worked-up into a highly hysterical state (falsely-called patriotism) by various capitalistic agencies, such as the Press, and public speakers, etc. It is easy to play on the minds of the ignorant. And it is high time there were no ignorant. As time goes on, more and more of the working class are forced to realise their true position. The capitalistic system has reachgoes on, more and class are forced to realise their true position. The capitalistic system has reached that stage of perfection when most of its laws operate automatically.

The recruiting poster, "Do it now" is not bad advice with regard to this paragraph of the paragraph of the property of the paragraph of th

Workers, we produce as a class, we are robbed as a producing class let us face that robbery as a class. We need fear no entangling alliances, all will be opposed to us. We will then have running orders on a clear track to the co-operative Comon a clear track.

monwealth.

—Western Clarion.

There is only ONE working class, logi-cally there should be only ONE union. That is the I.W.W.

Senator Mullan: As I am not going to vote for the suppression of a body unless I am satisfied that it is criminal in itself, I am satisfied that it is criminal in itself, or incites to crime or interferes with the proper development of civilisation or society, I want to vindicate my vote and attitude by reading that (the LWW.) objective, I shall show by so doing that all this talk about the institution, and all this coupling of it with acts of individuals, is so much rubbish. It reads as follows:

Unlawful Associa-

tions, Debate.

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.

Is there anything wrong with that? Will any one on the other side take exception to that clause?

Senator Senior: That is not an objec-

Senator Mullan: It is, just as the Labor Party has its objective, which is the quintessence of its platform.

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.

wage system.

The abolition of the wage system, that is all. We have at all times advocated the abolition of that system. Does Senator Senior believe in it?

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 in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working claus have interests in common with their emloyers.

I do not agree with that, but is there anything criminal in it? It is merely a difference of opinion as to political methods, and there is nothing in it for which this body should be suppressed any more than some of our unions might have been suppressed years age. suppressed years ago.

These conditions can be changed and the in-These conditions can be changed and the in-terests 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 indus-tries 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.

What is wrong with "an injury to one the concern of all"?

Senator Bakhap: Is not a general strike dangerous to the public safety?
Senator Mullan: The general strike may be wrong, but it is part of their propaganda, and you can hardly regard it as a griminal act. If you advocate a strike tall it is only a receiver of december 1999. at all it is only a question of degree. The general strike simply happens to be a bigger strike than a single strike. Of course Senator Bakhap is against all uprisings in the interests of liberty, and for the improvement of working conditions. ree. to-be a Of He would not be true to his party if he

were not.
Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair 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 every-day struggle with capitalists, to carry on production when capit shall have been overthrown. By organising industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

What is wrong with that?

Senator Shannon: What are they going to put in its place?

enator Mullen: That is a matter which evolution of politics will determine later on. The wage system every day is growing weaker and weaker, but so long as we have it we shall have industrial slavery. Sooner or later wagedom will

slavery. Sooner or later wagedom will go, as serfdom and slavery went. I appeal to every fair minded man and woman to say whether that objective, as an objective, shows criminal intent. —(Extract from "Hansard.")

"Slaves, obey your masters," has been taught in a thousand ways for ten thousand years by the stuffed prophets for the profit-stuffed rulers of the robbed and ruled workers of the world.

—Geo. R. Kirkpatrick.

Others' Views.

(To the Editor.)
Sir, Mr. Justice Pring, when pronouncing sentence upon the 12 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, described the I.W.W. as an association of criminals of the very worst type, and a hotbed of crime." Possibly Pring honestly believed it to be so. Class prejudice has been the cause of werse charges than that as the late converse. udice has been the cause harges than that, as the late ion campaign demonstrated. tion campaign demonstrated. The parasitical portion of the Australian community believed Pring's accusation to be true, for the sycophantic press, which panders to this section, made undue haste to inform the public so. With Pring and the parasites we are not much concerned; their whole outlook necessarily is warped by their economic position. It is to members of our own class that we address ourselves. The paraaddress ourselves

Unfortunately many workers are influenced by capitalist morality, much to the detriment of their own class interests. the detriment of their own class interests. The ruling class in all ages have taught, or have paid hirelings to teach, those moral precepts which tend to maintain their power and privileges. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that each ruling class has sought to have moral precepts interpreted in such manner as to safeguard its interests.

Thou shalt rot kill nor stell and designed to the control of the control of

moral precepts interpreted in such mer as to safeguard its interests.

Thou shalt not kill, nor steal, nor destroy thy neighbor's goods except it be in the interests of capitalism. Then, of course, the worker can kill wholesale, and instead of the rope, a medal and a regular job (albeit at scab rates) is his partion.

portion.

Stealing is no longer an infraction of the moral code when carried out on a large scale, and so long as the victims are members of the subject class. As for the destruction of property, capitalism condones it when it connotes increase or safeguarding of profits. Understanding the foregoing a tripe in the present condones it when it connotes increase or safeguarding of profits. Understanding the foregoing, orime in the present capitalist society necessarily takes on a class aspect. The intelligent worker before passing judgment on his fellow's action will ask himself the questions: "How does such and such an action affect my class? Will it strengthen or weaken the worker's position as against that of the capitalist?" Remembering also that tactical blunders can be made he will be charitably disposed towards those comrades who in their zeal may make mistakes. make mistakes.

Had the 12 I.W.W. men been arraign-

ed before a judge and jury of their own class, would they have been sen-tenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to 15 years? Certainly not. On the evidence produced by the prose-cution the verdict would have been "not guilty" on the three charges levelled on the three charges levelled them. The only charge that inagainst them. The only charge that telligent; class-conscious workers against them. The only charge that intelligent; class-conscious workers can bring against these 12 imprisoned men is that they did advocate certain methods of attack on predatory capital, which were futile and liable to react against the working class. Personally, I am not prepared to say that they would be proven guilty on that charge. Changing circumstances of the industrial battle compel a change in tactics. It may be adopted by the working class army, nevertheless it does not follow that the section that uses them is to be condemu-dd. However, I do not purpose creating a controversy regarding the advisability or wisdom of certain tactics. Sufficient it is for me to be convinced that guilty or not guilty of this latter charge (which was not made by the police) certainly the 12 should not now be in gaol:

In conclusion, let me state that I angersonally acquainted with several of the unfortunate men and am proud of that acquaintance. One of them. I met can

personally acquainted with several of the unfortunate men and am proud of that acquaintance. One of them I met six years or more ago on the West Coast of America. Between stretches of work, of America. Between stretches of work, this man was propagating, without pay, the idea of a more rational and efficient form of industrial organisation. He was an ardent and militant fighter in the working class army, and however eagerly Justice Pring and Australian parapara-fellowsites may proclaim him and his fellow-workers as vicious criminals, I for one would rather spend my time in the company of such men than I would in the presence of the virtuous crowd who condemn them.—Yours for freedom,

GORDON BROWN.

South Brisbane. "Standard."

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 conspiracy cases, should be six or seven hundred words.

### Economics.

(Mary Marcy.) П.

#### THE VALUE OF A COMMODITY.

In the preceding chapter, we learned that the wageworker's relation to the boss is that of seller of a commodity. Whether you work in a mine, a mill or a factory, whenever you get a job you are selling your strength to work—or your labor-power—to the boss.

know that labor-power is a commodity like shoes or hats or stoves.

Now all commodities are the product of labor. that is, there was never a commodity that was not the result of the strength and brains of working men or women. Workers make aboes; bakers of bread are working men or women; houses, street cars, trains, palaces, bridges, stoves—all ard the product of the laboring man. All commodities are the product of

There is one common thing which all commodities contain. This is labor. A commodity only has value (exchange value) because it contains human labor.

tains human labor.

Horses are commodities, cows are commodities, gold is a commodity. Human labor has been spent in producing all these. Labor-power is also a commodity, the result of human labor in the next.

Working men and women spent labor producing you and me. Somebody made bread, sewed shoes, built houses and made clothes for us. All the things we ate and drank and wore and used were made by the labor of work-ing men and women. Their labor was neces-sary labor. Without it we should never have grown old enough or strong enough to have raising us to the point where we would be ab to work.

The value of a commodity is determined by the social labor-time necessary to prolluce On page 61 of the Kerr edition of Value, Price

Profit, Marx says: It might seem that if the value of modity is determined by the quantity of labor l upon its production, the lazier clumsier a man, the more valuable bestowed commodity, because the greater the time of labor required for finishing the commodity. This, however, would be a sad mistake. You will recollect that I used the word social labor, and points are involved in this qualification.

saying that the value of a commodity determined by the quantity of labor worked up or crystalised in it, we mean the quantity of labor necessaruy for its production in a given state of society, under certain social average conditions of production, with a given social intensity; and average skill of labor average employed."

If you spend three months cutting up a log with a pen-knife into a kitchen chair, it will be no more valuable in the end than the kitchen chair made in the big factories where many men working at large machines produce hun-dreds of chairs in a single day.

Of course we know that every new improve-ment in machinery lessens the labor-time need-ed in making certain commodities. Oil is less valuable than it was ten years ago because it takes less labor-power to produce it. Steel has fallen in value, because owing to the new and improved machinery used in making steel it requires less human labor power for its produc-

Suppose every shoe factory in the country suppose every snot raterry in the country were working full time in order to supply the demand for shoes. The factories using the very old fashioned machinery would require more labor to the shoe than the factories using new-er machines, while the great, up-to-date fac-tories using the most modern machines would need comparatively little human labor-power in

roducing shoes.

The value of shoes would be determined by the average (or social) labor-time necessary to make them, or the socially necessary labor contained in all the shoes,

The value of gold or silver is determined in the same way. The necessary social labor need-ed to produce gold gives it its value. The value of gold rises or falls just as the value of other commodities rise or fall. To-day gold is much lower in value than it was twenty cears ago because new methods of production years ago, because new methods of production have reduced the social labor needed in gold mining about one half. If you have twenty dollars in gold it is only of half the value of twenty dollars twenty years ago. It contains only half the labor.

only half the labor.

In the same way we may determine the value of laboring-power. "Like every other commodity its value is determined by the quantity (or time) of labor necessary to produce it. "The laboring power of a man exists only in his living individuality. A certain mass of

necessaries must be consumed by a man to grow up and maintain his life. But the man, like the machine, will wear out, and must be placed by another man. Besides the mass of necessaries required for his own maintenance, he wants another amount of necessaries to bring up a certain quota of children that are to re-place him on the labor market and to perpet unto the race of laborers. . . It will but seen that the value of laboring power is determined by the value of the necessaries required to produce, develop, maintain and per-petuate the laboring-power." (Value, Price and

Profit, pp. 76-76.)
The value of a man's labor-power is determined by the social labor necessary to produce it, Marx says. This means food, clothing, shelter (the necessities of life) and it means some thing additional to rear a boy or girl to take your place in the shop or factory when you grow too old to keep up the fierce pace set the boss.

Enough to live on and to raise workers to

take our places-this is the value of our laborpower, if we are wage-workers.

# The Everett Fight.

(By Charles Ashleigha)

On Thursday, the 14th, 38 men who charges pending against them by King County were released on bonds of 50 dollars each. These men are charged with unlawful assembly. Some of them were on board the "Calista," the ship that never reached Everett; but the majority, it is understood, were "Verona" passengers. that never reached Everett; but the majority, it is understood, were "Verona" passengers. The date of trial has not yet been fixed for these men, and it is probable that they will not be brought up for some months. These boys have been in the King County jail since boys have been in the arms.

November 5th, and were mighty glad to e are all determined to employ the time until their trial in getting on the job and raising funds for the assistance of their 74 fellow workers who are in jail in Everett, charged with

The bail for the boys was put up by James Duncan, Secretary of the Central Labor Council of Scattle, and E. B. Ault, Editor of the "Union Record," organ of the Labor Council, who went good for the necessary 1900 dollars to release the Everett victims. There is quite a little manual work attached to this bail business; both Ault and Duncan and their wives had to sign the bonds 76 times, in order to

omply with the legal requirements.

LAUGHABLE ERROR OF PROSECUTION.

A most absurd error of the Snohomish County prosecution came to light this week. The newspapers have been giving some space to the case of J. H. Beyer, who has voluntarily given himself up to the Everett authorities. Beyer himself up to the Everett authorities. Bey November 5th, and taken to fail. He was charged with first-degree murder. Later on he was released with some men whose cases had been dismissed. The authorities were thus guilty of the laughable error of allowing a man c with first-degree murder to roam abroad.

Beyer immediately sought out Attorney Moore for the defence and told him his story. It was then publicly announced that Beyer awaited re-arrest and was willing to go to jail in Ever-ett with the rest of his comrades.

THE JOHNSON CASE

THE JOHNSON CASE.

The preliminary hearing of J. Johnson, longshoreman, accused in Everett of incendiarism,
is now continued. The proseccution could not
before substantiate their charge against him. This is the man who was held in juil in Everett for three weeks with no charge against him and with no chance to communicate with the outside. The prosecution is now trying to get some dietagraph evidence against him. It-looks very much like the average attempt to railroad a labor man just because he has active in a struggle for better conditions. At-torneys Fred H. Moore and George Vanderveer are defending Johnson.

ACTION IS NEEDED.

The date of the trial of the 74 men has not yet been set. The prosecution is collisting the services of all the outside talent obtainable in order to put these men behind the bars for life. The fact that men should be shot down in cold The fact that men should be shot down in cold blood in America, just because they demand the rights of free speech and organisation should make the blood of every workingman boil. The labor organisations of the country should sally to a man in the defence of our fellow workers. It is for Labor to decide whether our spirit shall be stifled in the noisome dungeons of the master-class. The employers are determined to strike a strong blow against the might of Labor by condemning 74 of our best and most active brothers. Only one thing ran prevent this and that is THE SOLIDARITY OF LABOR!

#### SOLIDARITY

A few days ago a landlord in a Sydney suburb found it absolutely necessary to "sell up2" the furniture of a woman who owed him a couple of weeks" rent. A small army of workers attended the sale and persuaded pros-

workers attended the sale and persuaded pros-pective duyers not to bid.

The audioneer gave the game up in despair, but handed a substantial "sub" towards the liquidation of ble landlord's claim.

The furniture was thus saved, and removed.

free of charge, to another house by carriers Joe Edwards, R. Graves and Frank Bros.

The best exhibition of working class solidar.

ity we have yet witnessed!

THE NUMBER OF THIS PAPER IS 105.

The Mob.

"The mob-the mightiest judge of all."

Ask many of the bourgeois element of the Sydney public to come and spend an hour or two among the "mobs" who congregate in two among the "mobs" who congregate the Sydney Domain Sunday after Sunday, a a sovereign to nil they say, "No thanks—a mob cannot think."

mob cannot think."

Why not! Are the men and women who surge together Sunday after Sunday around an LWW. platform listening to some self-made, self-thinking orator all fools, or is it that mobself-thinking orator all fools, or is it that meb-bing or massing together deprives them tempor-arily of their capacity to think! You feel that a mob is bad because it may

be doing something which the "upper ten! vises you they do not approve of. You think it only good when the mob is doing something and the policeman are trained to ap-

During the past year the mobs on the Domain touched very often on a coming fight against conscription, and they were all bad you thought; and then when the battle cry for the referendum was sounded, they who thought themselves coming aristocrats surged together in an opposite campaign and electioneered for ... an opposite campaign and electioneered for conscription—mobbing the entire daily press, police protection, and public buildings, etc.—but, oh! the aristocratic (f) mass was "The Mob."

The causes of the two separate mobs in the big campaign were peculiar in their own purposes and each was antagonistic becau feelings for or against any special people are determined by our feelings for or against the special motives that animate it.

When the mob of Paris marched to Versailles and drove the royal family to Paris, the royal family no doubt regarded that mob as a ck of criminals and would have gladly cut off pack of criminals and would have grams out their heads. But we are to-day rather proud of that mob. We know that that mob played of that mob. great part in putting an end to feudal

The middle class, who are trained to think, under a conservative public education, guided by the hand of "the few on top," imagine mob is easily swayed.

It is true that some mobs have been herded like sheep and driven hither and thither by one leader, but such mobs quickly pass into oblivecause their "cause" was trifling and they accomplished nought. ion because their "cause"

But when people mass together with a pre-amble, or platform of intelligent argument, even tho' that argument is economic and not in harmony with "the few that control," backed by the great many who are submissive to that faw—that mob, whose platform of prin-ciples is argumentative reasonable and sound, will live, though those who hold the reins of control beat by organised force and thrown into prisons, its leaders—even a dozen at a

Once a mob awakens to the fact that by system another small mob is "doing" it for its earthly subsistance, 'tis difficult to again cloud ain into ignorant submission.

In the public gardens at Boston, U.S.A. today is a statute of Wendell Phillips. After doing his part in the abolition of black slavery, struck at and succeed at by those opposed to him, he turned his attention to white wageslavery. For this he was not subjected to violence as when he fought for the black slaves. They did not again storm his house, or pitch him off his platform. They defeated him by new tactics-the peaceful cunning methods of politics, and only litics, and only negatively mobbed him by tracising him from polite society. And so

The distinguished citizens whose interests he threatened did not lynch him—but one of them said, "Tho' he would not go to Phillips' funeral, he heartily approved of it."

The word "mob" has been purposely de-

The word mour has been purely sind incorrectly. It still carries the suggestion of disorderly lower classes bent on mischief and deserving a soldier's bullet.

But you who laugh and sneer are all little -college mobs-class mobs-professional -police mobs-political party mobs-military mobs—and you think each one of you that you alone are "The Mob"—and refuse to en-ter, into controversy and reason with that newly-awakened great mob which you behold aris-ing and shaking off its garments of beggary starvation.

The many "mobs" of polite society have even termed the "great mob" a criminal mob. Often I wonder at the self-control of this great mob, you little mobs do such dastardly things mob. you little mote do such charactery tamber in your mock code of morals, that they verily would be justified if they spat at youl

—BETSY H. MATTHIAS.

#### WORK FAST.

Lismore Municipal Council recently authorised its gangers to discharge any maintenance men found to have "go slow" tags in their

Quite right, too! Any man who cannot swing ordinay pick and shovel this weather with the same case and pace and pleasure as Burrows swings his clubs has no right to "hold himself out" as a duly qualified "banjo" jug-

DEFENCE FUND.

Previously acknowledged, 2443/10/3; Placterers' Union, £2; D. Deleny, 5/-; Victorian Socialist Party, £5; J. Wilkie, 10/-; H. Webster, 5/-; W.T., 2/-; Mack, 5/-; R. D. de Maid, 21. J. Fellows, 10/-; W. C. Watts, £4; H. J. Wood, £46; H. J. Wood, £46; H. J. Wood, £47; H. J. Wood, £47; H. J. Wood, £48; L. Wood, £1; collected Mrs. Prichard, £2; Mr. O'Brit 2/; Arthur Oliver, 5/; Bentaxle, 5/; £1 £1; collected Mrs Prichard, 2/6; J. Wood, & E.W. H.R. 2/; J. H. Randwick, 5/; F.W. Flat T. Healy, £1/1/; R. Strange, 2/-; T. H. Pena 2/-; collected J. Eddington and J. Blackmore £7/9/6; J. Hilton, 5/-; from Melbourne Defense and Rolease Committee, £5; G. A. Bessell, £1/5/-; Bathurst-street, £1/0/3½; Bathurst-street, £1/2/10½; total, £499/11/1.

Total income ending 10th January, 1917. J. R. WILSON Secretary Defence and Release Committee.

#### CONCERT.

Financial repot from the Women's Committee in connection with the recent concert held in the Southern Cross Hall

concert near in the concert story in Castlereagh-street:—
From the concert £50/18/-; collected by Mrs. Webster, £1/19/6; Mrs. Brophy, £1/2/-; Miss Callana, 4/-; Miss Evart. £1/2/6; Mrs. Martin, 4/6; Miss Irvin, 10/9; Mrs. Snithers, 2/-; Mrs. Dicki, 4/3; Miss Nelsen, £2/19/-; Miss Sack, 19/-; F.W. Jago £2/6/-; Cecil. Mille, 18/-; Mrs. Lee, 5/-; Mr. Cornell, 3/-; Miss Rosenberg, 13/-; G. Robertson, 5/-; total £64/15/9. Total expenditur, £19/13/8. Balance in hand, £45/2/1.

V. NELSEN, Secretary.

#### THE CONSPIRACY CASES

Mr. Anstey: The day is coming when men is this Chamber, when the daily press, and its community generally will come round to an escommunity generally will come round to an er-tirely different opinion as to what were the operations in connection with these charges. They will come to recognise to what extent the prosecution of these men was an organised prosecution or tiese men was an organise crime for the purpose of serving political each. The use of telegraphs and telephones and he ringing up of the officials to "hurry up with the trial" are proceedingse which have yet to be disclosed. We shall yet hear more of he instruction, "Whatsoever these men do, let a be given publicity and charged up to this Department." Here are facts which all men and women who are unbiased and desire only just tice must face.

Do you, Mr. Speaker, know of a case in which the accused men had so little of the evidence in their defence furnished to the daily press Do you know of any case since the war started in which the censorship was so rigidly exert belief that the men had a defence at all!...
What is the reason for silence in regard to be case of a man undergoing trial?

—Extract from "Hansard"

#### BRISBANE.

I arrived in Brisbanne.

I arrived in Brisbanne on the 4th and wi met by a large crowd of sympathisers at I.W.W. members. Friday was spent in inte-viewing Union, officials and arranging details for week-end meetings

We inaugurated the campaign proper os Sal-urday at a large sympathetic meeting at the Market Square. There were no interroptical frequent applause, a sale of 200 "Direct letions," and a collection of £3/3/4. On Sunday we held a meeting on the Domain. Blain we held a meeting on the Domain. Blund hot and the only meeting. Collection over \$6. The Chief Secretary has granted us the work of Market Square and the Domain for the varieting of the LWW. case. The Release Committee meets bands werning. The Committee tilation of the I.W.W. case. The Release of the mittee meets Sunday morning. The Committee contemplate big Domain demonstration for Sarday, the 21st inst., with prominent speaker. Labor Band promised to be present. Committee to discuss next meeting a "Red Night" carnival at Centennial Hall, proceeds to the Defence Fund. I speak at the Metropolital Labor Council to might!

Labor Council to-night.

Next Friday I go to Ipswich, on invitales, for big meeting. Jim Quinton vouches for results. Then I speak at Market Square on Set urday night and Domain on Sunday.

Am down for Gympie three weeks ienes. I.W.W. inducence very strong in North and West, and entirely in accord with the box.

Gordon Brown, Quinton and Anlexan's and others very active and rendering spleadid to sistance.

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