

One Big Union For the International Working Class

DIRECT ACTION

VOL. 2, NO. 53.

Registered at G.P.O. Sydney. SYDNEY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

ONE PENNY

The Power of The Strike.

(By F.H.)

In a recent article on "War Workshops," a representative of the "Sydney Sun" makes a remarkable admission about the power of the strike. Referring to the "patriotism and self-sacrifice" of those semi-skilled workers who have become munition-makers in the midlands and north of England, the "Sun" correspondent says—
"TO THESE MEN THE EMPIRE OWES LASTING GRATITUDE. THEY BELONG TO GREAT AND POWERFUL UNIONS. . . . THEY COULD ENSURE DEFEAT FOR THE EMPIRE BY MERELY STOPPING WORK."

Though not concerned, just here, about the "patriotism and self-sacrifice" of the workers concerned, we may remark, in passing, that it is merely a negligible factor. Economic pressure, backed up by the police and the newly developed Industrial Conscriptio, being the real reason for keeping "hard at it."

The present writer was in England last summer when the South Wales miners ceased work and thereby forced substantial gains from the greedy owners. During that crisis, the Cabinet, the military and naval authorities, and the ruling classes generally, were shaking in their shoes; and the leading capitalist editors solemnly warned Britain that if the strike extended and lasted any length of time the war fleet and its auxiliaries would be paralysed. In other words that that colossal destructive organisation, THE BRITISH NAVY, WOULD BE RENDERED USELESS if only a comparatively small section of the working class STOPPED WORK for a brief period.

What tremendous significance and suggestion to the Workers of the World lies in these admissions, coming as they do from the press which takes such pains to tell us that the strike is out of date and should be discarded!

If 200,000 miners can threaten the supremacy of the British Navy, and half-a-million paralyse the navy and greatly reduce the efficiency of the army and the industrial activities backing it "by merely stopping work," what power would Labor wield if ALL the workers were industrially organised not only in Britain, but in all Europe and the rest of the World! They could compel a practical cessation of hostilities, and arrest the slaughter of working men, now raging in the Old World, in a very short time.

The primary object of Industrial Unionism, however, is not to prevent war, but to put an end to the Capitalist System which engenders war and most other evils which curse humanity.

The industrial disturbances in Europe, under war conditions, have emphasised and brought home to us, more than ever, the power of the strike. The ruling class realise this power and its press is occasionally forced to admit it. And the parliamentarian socialists, theorise as they may, are obliged to admit that scientific economic organisation of Labor is the only thing that really counts in any active phase of the class struggle.

The future is for Revolutionary Industrial Unionism and the General



STREET-SPEAKING BY THE I.W.W. IS FORBIDDEN IN SYDNEY BY THE LABOR GOVERNMENT.

(Speaking at the last P.L.L. Conference, Mr. R. D. Meagher, M.L.A., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, remarked that in circumstances where oppression becomes intolerable, assassination is justifiable.)

Strike; It is full of hope for the Working Class Movement, in spite of present clouds. The great events now taking place are clearing the way for a great advance of the Revolutionary Working-Class. We have every reason to hope that the next decade will see the workers organising industrially and internationally as they never knew how to organise before.

The Industrial Unionists — the I.W.W.—alone have a definite, clear-cut Working-Class programme. Let us push on, then, with the work of education and organisation, banding ourselves together and building up the One Big Union, unit by unit, industry by industry, nationally and internationally, until we have a working-class organisation of such scope and power that the workers will be able, not only to threaten the Empire or prevent a war, but to "ensure the defeat" of the Capitalist class and the ending of wage-slavery.

SHEARERS AND SHEDHANDS.

The following placard was found in a shearing shed in the West of Queensland:—

DON'T GO OUT ON STRIKE!

Short pay, short work! Decrease profits and strike the contractor in the pocket-book. Do your work extra carefully! Shear twenty sheep well sooner than tomahawk 200. If

you start rushing you will very likely cut and maim the sheep. Don't allow sand and chips to get into your machine—it will run hot.

Don't run hot yourself rushing in to the pen for a catch. If your machine runs hot wrap a piece of cloth round it. Oil it plenty and often. If this does not cure it, see the expert. If you get overheated yourself be very careful to obey your physician's orders.

Don't allow the board to get dirty; sweep it up carefully. Pick up all fleeces carefully. It takes time to do work properly as it should be done. If the wool bales are full, put your fleece on the floor or anywhere the boss may direct. Put it down carefully, so that you can pick it up again.

Skirt every fleece carefully. Don't tear it off anyhow, as you have been doing or the boss will summons you for destruction of property. Pick all dags and second cuts out of all fleeces. If you do your work carefully it will take a long time to cut out.

If you get backache, cramps in the stomach, colds, or influenza, consult a doctor and go to bed until you are better.

Pick your pieces carefully. Don't "dump 'em." It takes time to pick pieces properly.

Be a careful slave and you can win!

NEW SOCIETY GAME.

The first of the new munition factories in the London area to be staffed by women was opened up last month. London "Standard" says that with the exception of skilled fitters to attend to the machines when they break down, a few temporary men to instruct the women, and the skilled staff of the auxiliary shops, the factory is entirely "manned" by women. A large staff of public school and society women volunteers has been undergoing a course of training to fit themselves for overlookers in the various departments, and they will assume full responsibility for supervising the work of the girls who are to feed the machines.

This item of news is interesting, in view of the number of times we have been told by the capitalist press that caste and class prejudices should be cast aside during the war. The dainty belles of society must not be allowed to stain their precious hands, and are given jobs as bosses over the common herd of females.

This is, of course, entirely as it should be, for the latter are driven into the munition factories from economic necessity, and therefore cannot choose their jobs, while the society butterflys go in for the business as a sort of relaxation from the monotony of bridge, balls and bawdiness.

Lock-out at Broken Hill.

The following telegram appeared in the daily press on January 11th:—
BROKEN HILL, Monday.—When the underground men presented themselves for work this morning, those who failed to go to work on Saturday afternoon were told they were discharged. The other underground men at once decided not to go below, and soon all were off the leases. South mine was unable to start its mill for want of ore, but the Proprietary had enough ore on hand to keep going until four o'clock this afternoon, while the Central had well filled bins, and was able to proceed as usual. The De Bavay plant, which relies on tailings from South and North Mines, had to close down probably for a couple of days. None of the other mines were affected. The men affected number approximately 2200, in addition to 300 on De Bavay's, and the mill hands on other mines.

At a largely attended meeting held at noon, resolutions were carried asking the A.M.A. to call out all its members at Broken Hill, Cockle Creek, and Port Pirie, and also asking their unions to call out all members engaged in the mining industry. A further motion was carried: "That the Amalgamated Society of Engineers should be asked to allow its members to support the dispute." The A.M.A. has called a mass meeting for to-morrow.

A later telegram states that the underground men refused to go below on the North mine this afternoon. As this mine was not working last Saturday afternoon, no one was dismissed; the reason for this step is difficult to understand.

In another part of this issue will be found particulars from a correspondent at Broken Hill as to the fight for the 44-hour week.

The I.W.W. has a number of men at the Hill involved in this fight, and as there is every indication of the struggle being protracted, an appeal is hereby made to all members throughout Australia for financial support.

All communications should be addressed to E. J. Kiely, secretary I.W.W., Sulphide-street, Broken Hill; or to the General Secretary, I.W.W., Box 98, Haymarket, Sydney, who will forward any contributions received.

A new local has made its appearance in Cairns, North Queensland, among the Russian workers there. Twenty-two names have been forwarded in, and it seems that the new local will be strong and militant.

In another part of this issue it will be seen that the new local has already discussed the financing and starting of a Russian I.W.W. paper for the Russian workers here in Australia. Any one desiring subscription lists can obtain them from either Box 210, Cairns; or Box 98, Haymarket, N.S.W.

A few of our sub-getters are getting in good work nowadays. If everyone would be responsible for getting one sub a month "Direct Action" would be able to enlarge the size of the paper. If you want some back numbers to assist you in the business, send along your name and address and they are yours.

DIRECT ACTION



WEEKLY
OFFICIAL ORGAN
 Of the
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF
THE WORLD.
 (Australian Administration),
 Office:—330 Castlereagh St., Sydney,
 Australia.

Editor: Thos. Glynn.
 Manager: Tom Barker.
 Subscriptions: 4/ per year; New
 Zealand, 5/ per year; Foreign,
 8/ per year.

HEADQUARTERS I.W.W. (Australia)
 330 CASTLEREAQH ST., SYDNEY.

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

The Uses of Science. According To 'Billy.'

Evidently Australian capitalists are waking up to the fact that they must be able to hold their own in the production of surplus value when the war is over if they are not to be ousted from the world's markets by more scientific competitors.

Labor Prime Minister Hughes also appear to be exhibiting more anxiety about the future of the appropriators of surplus value than about the present or future well-being of those who produce it. He has hitherto posed, and has been held up to the workers by his admirers in the so-called Labor movement, as the sworn foe of the big gun exploiters. Last week in Melbourne we find him convening a conference for the purpose of considering "the application of scientific research to the problems of industry."

The conference was well representative of all that stands for exploitation, and its perpetuation in Australia. Such great "friends of Labor" as Knox of the Sugar Company; Delpratt, of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co.; and the presidents of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Manufactures were there.

They must have compared notes with the advantages of a "Labor" Prime Minister over that of a mere Liberal when Billy got such sound capitalist chuck as the following off his chest:—

"Our great industries" (mark that "our"). "primary and secondary, must be stimulated, advised and aided by scientific industrial research, and by wise laws, on a scale commensurate with their national importance and value."

And again—"Consideration must be given to investigation . . . with a view particularly to the improvement of the quality of manufactures, and the reduction of the cost of production, and whenever economically possible, the utilisation of waste materials."

The professors from the various universities were present with their advice on the best means of reducing the cost of production, etc., or, in other words, saving labor power, and thereby wages, by the application of science to industry, but, from the report of the proceedings, none appeared so zealous in this regard as the saviour of the working class, the great capitalist enemy and trust buster—little Billy Hughes.

The sincerity of Hughes' declama-

tions against trusts in the past may be gauged from the following remark made in reply to some suggestions put forward by Knox, of the Sugar Trust, at the conference:—
 "He (Hughes) did not want to say more in reply to Mr. Knox than this: That had this nation done what the Colonial Sugar Company had done, it would have been in a better position to-day. That was the best tribute he could pay to the company."

So there you have it. The Sugar Trust has made its millions out of the sweat and blood of black and white labor—labor, in the former case, employed under conditions analogous to chattel slavery, and this is the ideal which a Labor Prime Minister holds up for imitation by "the nation."

As long as "the nation," as represented by Hughes and those with whom he was associated in this conference, is allowed to utilise the achievements of science, for the accumulation and expansion of capital, the workers must expect to be looked upon as mere adjuncts to science for the production of surplus value.

Every scientific improvement in the method of production increases the power of capitalism, intensifies capitalist domination, and, in the consequent displacement of hitherto necessary labor, makes the position of the working class more and more dependent upon the owners of the means of production.

Nobody knows this better than Knox, Delpratt, and Co., unless it be Hughes himself. His Referendum stunts and his trust busting heroics in the past were factors in throwing dust in the eyes of the workers who for a quarter of a century have been looking towards Hughes and other leaders to show them the way out of wage-slavery. Now that Hughes and his colleagues are placed securely on the plane of economic independence, they make no concealment of the fact that their purpose is not to fight capitalism in Australia, but to increase its power and extend the influence of its competition in the world's markets.

But the workers are beginning to learn from the experience of their fellow-workers in America, Germany and the up-to-date capitalist countries, that "the application of scientific research to the problems of industry" does not go hand in hand with their economic well-being, but, on the contrary, runs counter to it.

This conference, however, if intelligently regarded, should be useful to the workers for several reasons.

It shows that the so-called Labor party is hand in glove with the arch-enemies of labor. It reveals the conspiracy, conscious or unconscious, which is being hatched by the capitalist class and their political and professional flunkies, to extract the last ounce of surplus value from the worker's hide in the name of "Industrial Efficiency" without regard to his status as a human being in society; and it once more drives home the lesson that the workers must rely upon themselves in the struggles of the future against capitalist exploitation.

The capitalist class, and the politicians and professors who are prostituting their brains in capitalist interests, will yet have to learn at the hands of an organised working class that science was not specially created by the Almighty for the production of surplus value, but, rather that the almighty hand of labor should seize it for the promotion of human welfare.

T.G.

Every copy of "Direct Action" sold is a kick at the boss. Get subs.

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.
 Also, Public Meeting Every Sunday Afternoon in the Domain.

Sound The Alarm.

Time after time, during the dark and bloody struggles of the workers through the ages, the cowardice and treachery of the workers' leaders have turned victory into defeat.

It was the case with the plebeians of Ancient Rome. It was the case with the workers of the Middle Ages. It is the case to-day.

The workers combine. They make infinite sacrifices. They strike and starve and endure numberless privations and martyrdoms, in order to build up powerful organisations. They contribute money—which to them represents blood and sweat poured out in industrial infernos—so as to keep the organisations intact. Then they take men from their own class, give them positions of power and importance, put them at the head of their organisations, and enable them to live better than their fellows.

These officials and leaders mix with the representatives of the ruling class. Their outlook insensibly changes. And then, at the critical time, right on the eve of success, these men betray their trust, and deliver their comrades to the cruelty of the ruling class.

Treachery. If we critically examine the actions of the leaders of the Trade Union and Labor Movement since the outbreak of war we are inevitably forced to the conclusion that they have been guilty of the grossest treachery and cowardice. Instead of serving their class they have betrayed it. Instead of voicing the demands of the workers they have used their power and influence to stifle and suppress the workers in the interest of the masters.

Compare the position of the Trade Unions now with what it was previous to the war. Compare the conditions under which we live to-day with those existing before the ghastly struggle commenced.

The Trade Unions are bound hand and foot with legal enactments. Trade Union rules and rights no longer exist. Trade Unionists are being fined and imprisoned all over the country for the most trivial offences. And all this is not only agreed to but condoned and encouraged by the Trade Union leaders. It seems unbelievable, but it is only too true.

Then as to the condition of the workers. At the outbreak of war the Parliamentary representatives of Capitalism expected the Labor Party to make a bid for improved conditions for their class. But the Labor members failed to grasp the situation and weakly acquiesced to everything that the Government proposed. Since then numberless opportunities have been given them of making the authorities deal with the food and coal supply in an effective manner, and generally to reduce the economic drain upon the workers. But they have been fooling around with anything and everything except matters of vital interest to the workers.

Flattery and "Perks."

It is not that these men do not know better. It is not that they are unaware of the true position. They know perfectly well what is expected of them; but a little flattery, a few "perks," and a certain amount of capitalistic publicity causes them wilfully to play the part of Judas. They do not even sell themselves—they give themselves away. Not only themselves—which would be nothing to cry about—but the rest of their class as well. So all through the dreary morass of the war they have assisted in the burial of working-class hopes and aspirations.

At the present time there are quite a number of them ready to join in the bowl for conscription. They well realise that conscription would destroy, for generations, all chances of working class improvement. They are under no illusions as to the reasons why people like Milner, Northcliffe, and Curzon are agitating for conscription. But with or without a price they are quite willing to join the wolf pack—providing it helps to make them economically safe and flatters their imbecile vanity.

It is not time the rank and file took stock of the traitors within the movement and put them out of harm's way?

MARAT, in London "Solidarity."

A Pleasant Visit To The Nether World.

A moaning wind blew fitfully, and caused
 Unearthly music on that dismal shore.
 As 'neath a gloomy cypress shade I paused

With fearful feet, yet eager to explore
 The land that stretched beyond.
 While thus I stood,
 Perplexed and hesitant, beside that sombre wood,
 Along the shore laved by its blood-red tide,
 A wan-faced ghost approached, my steps to guide.

A rudely-fashioned cross he led me to,
 Whereon was nailed a man of mighty girth.

From where a jagged stake was driven through,
 His entrails spilt and dragged on the earth.

I stood aghast, astonished at the sight,
 Until the shade explained the fat man's plight.
 Then on the cross I saw in letters rude—
 "On earth this man adulterated food."

Then to a sunken pit the way he led,
 In which a man, with horrid screams and oaths,

As helplessly around the pit he sped,
 Did strive with frantic haste to shed his clothes;

Inside his shirt, and underneath his pants,
 Ran swarms of fierce and active bull-dog ants.

Above the pit this sign I read with gloe—
 "This man is punished thus for usury."

Close by a luckless wretch outspread was bound,
 By wrist and ankle, just as if he slept.

To pegs hard-driven in the stony ground;
 While over him in countless thousands crept—
 Great hairy scorpions, centipedes, and things

With poisoned jaws and sharp envenomed stings.
 In answer to my look the ghost replied—
 "He lived on rents until the day he died."

A little farther on, bound hand and foot,
 Lay one, loud-shrieking o'er a glowing fire.

And every one who passed took care to put
 A bit more fuel on the blazing pyre.

I asked my ghostly guide by what foul crime

The frizzling gent. had earned his torrid time.
 Said he, "This map was cruel to a child."
 And on the fire a few more logs were piled.

With deep-mouthed baying, round a hapless wight,
 Fierce ban-dogs snarled and tore with bloody fang

From off his fleshy parts at every bite
 At least a pound of meat; his loud yells rang.

And echoed far and near. The ghost explained—
 "On earth this man an easy living gained

Exploiting working folk—"To love to stay
 Round here," quoth I, "and watch these dogs all day."

Right gleefully the savage hounds I cheered,
 And watched with joy each slaver-ing crimson jaw;

Yet somewhat fainter now the noise appeared
 Than when at first this pleasing sight I saw.

Then rudely shattering my ecstatic dreams,
 The hash-tower wench shrill through the key-hole screams,

As foot and fist she pounds upon the door—
 "Get up, I say, I've called you twice before."

—CRESSET.

THE "WHY" OF IT.

The following from the "Outlook," by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Maxwell, throws an interesting sidelight on "the need for conscription":—

"The abuse of personal freedom has reached its climax in this country. Trade Unionism—that shelter for slinking shirkers—is imperiling our existence, and by its action a rot of our national soul has set in. One remedy, and one alone, can eradicate this 'state of rot'—martial law will cure it. With the knowledge that refusal to assist in the nation's defence means 'death' to the individual so refusing, the shirker would soon be brought to his senses and fall in wherever required. All who incline to rebellion to be shot at once by order of drumhead court martial, would have a very steady effect. England must live. The individual will not act, then let a Cromwell come in and settle the question—he will be welcomed."

"DIRECT ACTION."

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

I. W. W. Preamble.

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 centreing 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-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 wages 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 everyday 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.

The Outlook For Labor.

(From "Solidarity," U.S.A.)

Taking a view of the life of the toilers, past and present, we find it one of pain and struggle for the material things of life. The greater the productive power of the workers, the more intense the struggle for existence. Attempts made by workers to improve their conditions are met with one argument—that of force.

We are learning that all institutions, whether of church or state, rest upon material interest, and out of this grow the religious and ethical standards. And in this also lies the basis of all progress, not in those so-called moral institutions which would have us go through the realms of the unknown for our salvation. Rather is this last a power for evil, as it deadens the spirit of resistance against wrong and oppression, justifying exploitation, making it possible for the ruling class to exploit the toiling millions of earth with greater security.

These suave gentlemen of the robe have their prototype in the politician. One would teach us to be thankful for the things we haven't got, and not to hanker after the good things of life; to be content in that station in which it has pleased all-wise Providence to place us. The politician plays the part of our earthly Moses. He would lead us out of the wilderness; as we have to do it to deposit a piece of paper in a ballot box sending him and kind to the pearly counter—presto, we are saved.

But, seeing both of our saviours are over-anxious for their reward here and now, we take it for granted they are not expecting much above.

These two delusions have polluted and chloroformed the mind of workers destroying self-reliance, and making of them dependents and an easy prey for the vultures who fatten upon their misery. It should be evident to any thinking mind that economic power is all powerful; political but its reflex. The economically strong control the state, determine its laws, and ignore them when economic interest demands it.

Virtually, there are two governments. One is the direct government, that of shop, mine, and factory. The other is the civil government, where the property-holding class adjust their property group interests, and regulate the conduct of the workers outside the industry. Government is based upon vested right in the interest of property-holders as against the interest of the propertyless working class.

Acts committed by workers that tend to destroy profit or power of the employing class, are illegal, whether written upon the statute books or not. Through their control of the press and the State, their hired agents are in position to frame up a case against any militant worker in labour's ranks, go through with a farce of a trial, and with a smile upon their lips send their victim to the gallows, all in the name of Justice, Law and Order. What mockery! Is this not evident in the cases of Ford and Subr, Rangel and Cline, John Lawson, Joe Hill, and many others.

None of these crimes by the State could be pulled off were the workers true to themselves and their interests. Where the powers that be have failed to convict the object of their wrath, it was not because of any ideal of justice or law, but largely through fear of the result of their criminal act upon themselves.

We may rest assured there is no crime the ruling class will not stoop to in order to keep its clutches upon the throat of labor. And yet our socialist friends tell us it's immoral to use sabotage or direct action. In view of the fact that the employing class have ever used these methods in their business, is it possible they have become respectable, degenerated, or forgotten the class struggle? Shall the slave not determine the weapons to use to attain his freedom, but ever depend upon some would-be saviours, as of old? No, the workers are learning to depend upon and to act for themselves, by acting on the job. New truths are brought home to the workers more clearly to-day than at any time in the past.

The truth contained in the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. The struggle must go on, until the working class organise as a class, take possession of the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system," is taking hold of the workers. There are many who are willing to give their advice and sympathy. All this is well, but it solves no problem, and reformers are but weak apologists for what is. The ultimate of evolution is revolution. We are now entering that stage. Attempts to check its progress only add fuel to the flame. Labor will divorce itself from bourgeois morality and build up a moral code in accord with its own interest. It will gain in strength, intelligence and courage, having nothing to lose but misery—a world to gain.

The I.W.W. is proving to be the most potent factor in the field of labor, doing more than any other force to awaken sleeping labor to the great possibilities that lie before it. The I.W.W. is the instrument through which labor is gaining renewed strength, paving the way for the solidarity of the working class with full intent and purpose of doing away with wage slavery. It recognises but one enemy—the employing class.

The I.W.W. is the product of American industrial conditions; democratic, flexible, able to adjust itself to changing conditions.

The I.W.W. is not only organising for shorter hours and longer pay. It has a mission in life, an ideal, standing for complete industrial freedom and solidarity of labor, organising the workers in industry for the control of industry by the workers, and hides behind no mask in this its revolutionary purpose.

The I.W.W. forms Local Unions, National Industrial Unions, and Departments of Industry—knitting all through one General Administration. The one big union card in one industry is good in all industries, through a universal system, making for strength and solidarity and building up the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Locals are not hampered by officialdom, but act upon their own initiative and judgment, the only requirement being to act in accord with the basic principles of the organization. In case of strike, the strikers receive the support of their industry or of all industries if necessary—an injury to one is an injury to all.

The I.W.W. is not a dual organization nor has it any quarrel with the rank and file of what is called organized labor. The criticism of the I.W.W. relative to the A.F. of L. is simply justified by experience, and acknowledged by an ever increasing number within that organization's ranks. Comparing the two organizations by their policies, we find the I.W.W. opposite to the A.F. of L. in form, structure and methods. The I.W.W. enters into no entanglements with the employers. Its decks are ever kept clear for action, while the A.F. and L. is a strong advocate of collective bargaining, time contracts, virtually accepting capitalism as a finality, being in accord with the moral concepts of the employing class, in all its business relations. There is no recognition of the fundamental differences between the employing class and the working class. Their slogan is A fair day's work for a fair day's pay; their organization of craft is loosely federated or separated, each looking after its own group interest, with little or no regard for the others, entering into time contracts independently of one another in the same shop or industry, defeating each other in wage wars, to the satisfaction of the employer.

The time contract of collective bargaining is a check to the advancement of labor; it tends to deaden the spirit and activity of the workers, and gives control of organization to the union officials. It is an agreement to sell their skill and labor power at so much per, under contract, as a merchant would sell his wares over the counter. It places the officials in the position of mediators and industrial policemen

Fremantle Activities.

Esplanade, Perth. Speakers: F. W. Reeves and Miller. Subject: "Peace on earth, goodwill to all men."

This was one of the best-attended and appreciated lectures held on the Esplanade for a long time past.

"Direct Action" sold out rapidly. The news of Fellow-worker Joe Hill's martyrdom made a big impression. During the interval, while on the sales of books, a challenge was thrown at the I.W.W. by the secretary-president of the A.W.U. of Perth, to debate the subject of "Why the A.W.U. cannot become an Industrial Union?" This challenge while being the means of selling out all the copies of that grand little book of ours under that title, was gladly accepted by Fellow-worker Reeves, who was pleased to get someone in authority to help him explain in public the difference between an Industrial Union built on scientific lines, as per the I.W.W., as against a conglomerate of small unions loosely drawn together under one name, but retaining all the evils of their old crafts. Owing to the absence of the A.W.U. speaker in the East, this debate will be delayed until 30th January, new year, at Esplanade Park, 3 p.m.

STICKERS.

The Press Committee have plenty of I.W.W. stickers on hand. They are in large type, smart, and to the point. Each sticker has an imprint on it, in accordance with the boss's law. We will send along 1,000 to any address in Australia for 2/3, 5,000 for 12/-, and 10,000 for £12/6. Please send cash with order. Orders will be sent to New Zealand, provided 3d extra is enclosed per thousand for additional postage. Address: Manager, Box 98, Haymarket, N.S.W.

ADELAIDE READERS

Can obtain copies of "Direct Action" and Industrial Literature from Charlie Russell, bootmaker, Gibson-street, Boyden, Adelaide, S.A.

—with them the contract is a sacred document to the employer, good so long as it serves his purpose.

The pitiable sight has often been seen, where a union put up a hard and would be successful fight, only to find themselves defeated, not through the power of the employer, but through his fellow unionist, who had voted his normal and financial support, yet continued to work on the job, thereby aiding the employer to defeat his brother unionist. He does not realise that he is acting the part of a union scab; he feels that he has done his duty in meeting the obligation imposed on him by his union. He does not know the contract has shackled him hand and foot; that were he inclined to go out in defence of his brother, he would be ordered back or others would be put in his place. His blind confidence in his leaders has betrayed him.

A union with power needs no contract to enforce its demands; without power it is helpless any way. The A.F. of L. ever tries to impress upon the employing class that the help furnished by them will turn out more and better work than unorganised workers; in other words, their help is the cheapest, and that by taking contracts they will insure industrial peace.

The A.F. of L. has outlived its usefulness—as a labor organization it is now an adjunct or appendage of the employing class. Having passed its childhood and manhood, it is now in its old age and decay. The future belongs to the organization that builds in accord with industrial development, recognises the class struggle, and has a definite aim and purpose to fight for.

The I.W.W. can in reason be said to represent the most militant and intelligent expression of organised effort upon the part of the working class.

GEORGE SPEED.

Direct Action At Broken Hill.

CRAFT UNION TACTICS.

Fellow-worker.—For the benefit of readers of "Direct Action," I think it incumbent that some of the Fellow-workers should write up the 'doings in Craft Union' circles in this district, so I am taking the responsibility of doing so.

As you are aware, some months ago, the A.M.A. cited a case in the Federal Arbitration Court for better conditions, and mainly a '44-hour week. By way of hurrying the business along a bit, it was decided by the militant minority—that it would be a good plan to have a spell every week-end by missing the Saturday afternoon shift. This was put into practice, and after a couple of Saturdays off (only a very few scabbing), the practice has become general, and the slaves like it so well that they wouldn't think of going back again to the old style.

Well, in connection with the business, the A.M.A. wouldn't endorse it at any price, so the militant minority had to be up and doing. A meeting of all underground workers was called and the result was that a committee was formed and the fight was started of losing the Saturday afternoon shift. It has gone so far and has proved so beneficial to all, that the majority of slaves don't care a continental if the Arbitration Court sits on the case or not. Judge Higgins and his confreres might just as well enlist in Billy Hughes' 50,000 army.

In consequence of the turn events took with the formation of the Underground Committee, summonses were issued for representatives of the parties concerned to appear before "His Honor" in Melbourne, and when they went they were told they were naughty boys, that they shouldn't do such things in war time, and he wanted to know what sort of an organisation it was that they couldn't control their members, etc.

There has been several joy rides to Melbourne over the business, and likewise several lectures by the Judge, while all the time the slaves are treating the whole proceedings of the Court as a huge joke, and wondering what the hell all the bother is about.

When we feel our feet a bit, we will take some more direct action, but, as I said before, the A.M.A. wouldn't touch the matter with a forty-foot pole while it remained a fight, but so soon as the fight is won and the conditions fairly established, they try their damndest to break the strike (or weekly holiday) by calling a meeting of all underground workers of the A.M.A.

That meeting was called for Sunday last, December 26th, and by way of an introduction of the dirty game that was about to be played, they used their official organ, "Barrier Truth," and from Monday till Friday the most scurrilous articles were printed.

After the meeting, at which a motion to work the shift was declared carried, the underground committee got together again and decided to go on in the same style, and a couple of hundred paid a visit to "Truth" office, interviewed the editor with respect to his article of the following issue, and demanded a decent article on the 44 hours' question, otherwise there would be no issue. (One of the slaves thoughtfully brought along a screw-wrench.)

Once again direct action was triumphant. He practically admitted he was telling lies all the week.

What is wanted, and what would give the boss a pain, is a good speaker. We are short of speakers, several having gone away lately. The present action here of missing the shift is the outcome of Industrial Propaganda.

"SULPHIDE DIGGER"

SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their "Direct Action" regularly and promptly, are requested to write to the Manager, and give particulars, so that he may take steps to get the matter remedied.

TO PREPARE FOR WAR MEANS TO PREPARE FOR PEACE.

By Massage.

If men learn their trade thoroughly and make a study of it, they do not do bad work. I have known plenty of men to give up shop work at high wages, and work for less doing expert work, as it gave them the necessary opportunity to show off their skill. They have prepared themselves to do good work and they must do it at all costs.

If you notice our life-savers on the beaches, how delighted they are if somebody is carried out by the undertow. On the Newcastle beach one day twenty-five were rescued—not one of them carried out. But the life-savers pounced upon them and dragged them out of the surf. You see it gets on their nerves if nobody is in trouble, and they suffer great discomfort, because they are trained up to all tactics in life-saving.

Having prepared themselves to save lives, they will go to the extreme and drag them out when they are not in trouble just to show off their skill.

Quite a sensation was caused at a town in U.S.A. Fourteen fire-brigade men were charged with arson. It appears they never had a fire of any note in this town, and they were well trained up in the business of putting out fires, and, to make matters worse, they had just received a beautiful new motor engine. It got on their nerves to see all the fire paraphernalia: motor engine, hose, horses, etc., going rusty waiting for a fire, so they decided to set fire to a few buildings because they had prepared themselves to put out fires, and by Christ! they must put them out.

New we come to the point at issue. They tell us to prepare for war means to prepare for peace. This is an entirely erroneous idea. This old gag is reiterated by the master-class funkies and lovers of jingoism. To prepare for war means to prepare for trouble. It would be just as logical to build houses and not live in them, or manufacture food and not eat it, as it would be to build warships and not sink them or make shot and shell and not use it. Such things are manufactured to blow your head off, and they must be used for that purpose. To have an army well equipped and never have a war, large contracts for warships, etc., could not be expected. The soldiers would also become very discontented, especially when they see their splendid guns going rusty and their beautiful warships beginning to rot. To expect the capitalist class, as well as the soldiers, to remain stagnant in a peaceful mood for life is like saying a candle can burn for ever. When war is declared I can just imagine the cheers of the jovial master-class and the joyful bone-heads. Cheer after cheer rings out in the army and navy, as much as to say, "Thank Christ, it has come at last!"

To prepare for war means to prepare for murder.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL No. 6.

HALL, LANE ST., BOULDER,

W.A.

Wednesday Evenings, in Hall—Class Meeting.

Friday Evening, Boulder Post Office—Propaganda Meeting.

Saturday Evening, Kalgoorlie—Propaganda Meeting.

Sunday Morning, 10.30 a.m., Hall—Business Meeting.

Sunday Afternoon, Keane's Goldfields Hotel, Athletic Club, at 2.30—Lecture.

Sunday Evening, Boulder—Propaganda Meeting.

Good Library at Hall. All Reds are invited to dig in and make Industrial Unionism the Topic of the Day.

F. H. LUNN.

WARI WHAT FOR?

We have a limited supply of the above book, printed on superior paper, and attractively bound, which will be forwarded to any address upon receipt of cash for 4s 6d. In conjunction with "Put Up The Sword," the two volumes will be forwarded upon receipt of cash for 7s. Address: Box 98, Haymarket P.O., N.S.W.

The Coal Strike

Cairns, N. Q.

An Appeal

Direct Action in N.Z.

Propaganda Notes.

The so-called Eight Hour Bill has not yet passed the "Upper House."

Members of that august body deemed their Xmas holidays of more importance than the working conditions of wage slaves, so Parliament rose three weeks ago, and, once more, left the slaves interested to their own devices.

The miners of the South Coast evidently have not much faith in Parliamentary action or "their" legislators, in any case, so now (at time of writing) they are out on strike over the Eight-hour question. After they have exerted their economic power, perhaps to the extent of compelling their masters to recognise the principle, "our" Parliamentary representatives will go on with their already bastardised Eight-hour Bill, and we will again, in the near future, have to listen to vote-catchers expending their eloquence on the importance and efficacy of political action.

Even the capitalist press evidently regrets this tendency of Parliamentary law-making to follow on the heels of economic action, instead of preceding it, and avoiding the disturbance of profits, thereby showing its inability to comprehend cause and effect.

"Sydney Herald," in its issue of January 5, for instance, says, in referring to the coal strike:—"The Eight-hours Bill did not pass Parliament before it rose a fortnight ago, and this has been the principal obstacle to continuing work. But, after all, there can be no logic in hitting the whole community because the Legislative Councils tried to reach a compromise over the measure. Its business is to discuss, and, if necessary, to amend, measures sent up from the Assembly. The debate over the Eight-hour Bill was prolonged, no doubt, but it only shows that there are two sides to the case presented by the Government."

For the capitalist press to admit, by the way, that there are "two sides" to an industrial question is something unique, for we have hitherto understood from that quarter that there has been only the bosses' side. This concession by the "Herald," however, is qualified by the remark that the miners are guilty of treason when they "quarrel and begin fighting at home." The "Herald" evidently ignores the fact that it takes two to make a quarrel, but there isn't a word about "treason" on the bosses' part, though dark hints are thrown out as to certain pains and penalties if the workers persist in their disloyal attitude.

The "Herald's" solicitude for the "whole community," which it accuses the miners of hitting, is also rather refreshing. It would, of course, become the "Herald" to say anything about the injury to the community inflicted by coal barons and other people who show their gratitude to the bone-head soldier at the front by making life a perpetual struggle for a crust for his dependents at home.

For the workers to fight this sort of thing at home is treason to everything the "Herald" holds dear; but to fight at the front for the benefit of coal barons and other profit-mongers who thrive on human slaughter is the very essence of loyalty.

If the workers on the coal mines were organised in the I.W.W., with a knowledge of I.W.W. tactics in their top-piece, they would give the "Herald" and the bosses some lessons on "treason" that they would never recover from.

BROKEN HILL ACTIVITIES.

Rooms, Palace Buildings, Solphide-street.
Wednesday Evening, at 7.30 p.m.—Educational Class.
Alternate Sundays, at 3 p.m.—Business Meeting.
Alternate Sundays, at 3 p.m.—Economic Class.
Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.—Outdoor Propaganda Meeting, near Post Office, in Argent-street.
Good Library. Also good collection of Literature for sale. All live rebels welcome.

E. J. KIELY, Secretary,
Local No. 3, I.W.W.

T. Healy writes:—

A meeting of Russian workers was held in Cairns on Sunday, 26th inst., a result of which was the acceptance in a body of the I.W.W. organisation, methods and tactics.

The meeting opened at 9.30 a.m., and concluded at 4.45 p.m.

After a thorough discourse regarding the different forms, and methods of warfare carried on by the workers throughout the world, against existing oppression, they were unanimously in favour of the form of organisation as propagated by the Industrial Workers of the World.

They therefore decided on forming a local of the organisation in Cairns. A further resolution was that owing to the inability of the Russian slaves on account of their imperfect understanding of the language to master the education dealt out per medium of "Direct Action," they decided that it was imperative that they should have an organ of the I.W.W. printed in the Russian language.

A press fund committee, comprising Fellow-workers Putitsoff, Yudaeff, and Petroff, were elected, and the fund started.

The meeting expressed complete confidence that by the co-operation and assistance of the Russian wage workers throughout Australia, and also the Australian fellow-worker sympathisers, the year 1916 will see the issue of a Russian organ of the I.W.W.

The meeting was attended by Fellow-workers Jackson, Foley, Waller, Kambouris, and Healy. Fellow-workers Jackson and Foley addressed the meeting, explaining simply and clearly the structure and methods of the I.W.W.

I enclose a list of the new members, whose subs. will be forwarded in due course, together with a request for the necessary charter.

The propaganda of the I.W.W. is being vigorously dealt out to the sugar slaves by the speakers who are in these parts. Invitations to lectures are being accepted by Fellow-workers Jackson and Foley throughout the district.

Jackson will address the slaves at Babinda Mill during the week. Foley journeys to the Wolfram mining camp, where he will be joined by Jackson at a later date.

Literature List.

Capital: Karl Marx, 3 vol., 8/- per volume.
Ancient Society: Morgan, Bound, 6/-.
Value, Price, and Profit: Marx, Bound, 2/-; paper, 6d.
Evolution of Property: Lapargue, Bound, 2/-.
The Militant Proletariat: Lewis, Bound, 2/-.
The New Unionism: Tridon, Paper 1/8.
Sabotage: Pouget, Bound, 2/-; paper, 1/-.
One Big Union: Trautman, Paper 6d.
Sabotage: W. C. Smith, Paper, 3d.
Sabotage: E. G. Flynn: paper, 3d.
I.W.W. History, Structure, and Methods: St. John, Paper, 3d.
Revolution and the I.W.W.: Pease, Paper, 3d.
Eleven Blind Leaders: B. H. Williams, Paper, 3d.
Political Socialism, or Capturing the Government: Nelson, Paper, 3d.
War: What For (Cartoon): Price 3d.
Revolutionary Unionism: E. J. B. Allen, Paper, 2d.
Why the A.W.U. Cannot Become an Industrial Union: Alex. George, Paper, 3d.
Industrial Efficiency and Its Antidote: T. Glynn, Paper, 2d.
I.W.W. Songs: Paper, 3d.
Summary of Marx's Capital: Hazel, 2d.
The Diesel Motor: Frankenthal, Paper, 1d.
Industrial Unionism: St. John, 1d.

Push the sale of "Direct Action." The boss loves it.

TO ALL RUSSIANS AND RUSSIAN GROUPS THAT DISAGREE WITH THE I.W.W. FELLOW-WORKERS.—

On December 26th, 1915, a meeting was held at Cairns, North Queensland, of Russian workers of that locality. There were many different shades of opinion present. After lengthy discussion, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"This meeting of Russian workers affirm that all wars are detrimental to the best interests of the working class. We recognise that in the present war, the working class will gain no material advantage therefrom."

"Further, our position towards conscription, whether it be Australian or Russian, is one of absolute opposition. We refuse to be stampeded by scare-mongers, into acting as tools to destroy members of our own class, who reside outside the frontiers of Australia or Russia."

"Further, we, recognising that wars are precipitated, and are carried on through the ignorance of the working-class, and further, recognising that working-class education upon economic lines, is the only way to successfully cope with war and other evils of the capitalist system, this group of Russian workers resolve to organise themselves into a propaganda Local of the Industrial Workers of the World, and thereby endorse the aims and tactics of that organisation."

"Further, in order to more effectively carry on One Big Union propaganda among the Russian workers in Australia, we have decided to print and publish a paper, which will be published in our mother tongue. This paper shall be published in Sydney, N.S.W."

"Further, we have decided to issue subscription lists for the purpose of placing the Russian paper upon a sound financial basis. All monies, lists, etc., should be sent to the treasurer, J. Fagan, Box 98, Post Office, Haymarket, N.S.W. All monies will be acknowledged through the pages of 'Direct Action,' the English I.W.W. paper."

"Finally, this Local urges all Russian working men to make an immediate response to this call, and make the Russian workers, organised under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, a strong and powerful organisation in Australia."

The initiation fee to the Russian Local of the I.W.W. in Cairns is 2s and 1s 6d dues per month. All communications to be addressed to the secretary, W. Yudaeff, Box 201, Cairns, N.Q. The management committee of the above Local are Fellow-workers P. Petroff, W. Yudaeff, and P. Putitsoff.

"GOD ON OUR SIDE."

Sunday, January 2nd, was a day especially set apart for intercession services to get GOD on our side. This getting God on our side is a very important problem in modern warfare, of greater importance than the manufacture of shells, guns, ammunition, the re-organisation of industry, or the obtaining of carcasses to feed the great military machine.

GOD made the world in six days, and he always helped the faithful in the days of old; he could easily exterminate the Germans with fire and brimstone, floods, or some such other weapon that he found most handy, so you see this enlisting of his sympathies is one that requires immediate consideration.

The Germans are also endeavouring to enlist his sympathies, but, of course, they have no claim on him, as GOD never made them. He could not have possibly done so; they are too bad to be made, and only growed like Topsy. But they may catch his ear in a weak moment, as others have done before; it remains for us to do our best and pray till our knees are sore with honest scabs. Of course, we have our Allies to fall back on; we could well employ them in getting Buddha, Vishna, etc., the tin-pot idols of India; the wooden Josses of Africa; Gods galore; Gods carved in ivory, moulded out of clay, hanged out of iron, brass, lead, and every other material known to man-

Direct Action was highly successful in a strike which occurred in Auckland just previous to the departure of last mail. The whole of the crew of the N.Z. Shipping Company's steamer, "Ruapeha," went on strike for an increase all round of two shillings per day, basing their demand upon the ground that as the steamer was turned over to military transport purposes, they were entitled to the rates asked for.

Seamen, firemen, greasers, cooks, stewards; in fact, the whole of the crew, stood solidly together.

The authorities tried to intimidate the strikers by a display of military force, placed an armed guard around the steamer and refused to allow anybody to enter or leave the boat.

The strikers, however, were apparently not made of the stuff that is easily bluffed. They simply lolled about the deck; stokers refused to stoke, cooks refused to cook, and the soldiers for whom the vessel was chartered were obliged to seek for "tucker" ashore.

The local secretary of the Seamen's Union in explaining the position of the men to the capitalist press said:—

"Since the beginning of the war," said Mr. Kneen, "British shipowners and the Admiralty have recognised the fact that immediately a ship is employed as a transport the crew is due for extra pay because of the extra risks. Any ship which carries troops is admitted to be fair game for an enemy submarine, and the risks are correspondingly greater. This ship is going to carry 400 or 500 troops, therefore the request of the men on this particular vessel for the ordinary increase of 2s. per day is justified. The shipowners should be the last to complain, for they are skimming all the cream out of war expenditure. One company, trading in these waters, has, in consequence of its arrangements with the authorities, by which 10 or 12 boats are used as transports, earned half its paid-up capital in 12 months. The action of the shipping company in detaining the crew on the vessel is illegal. The men are subject to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act until the articles of war are signed. The action of the authorities or ship owners in this case will certainly be protested against by the Seamen's Union, and I intend getting into touch with Captain Fleming, of the Marine Department, immediately."

The manager of the shipping company said that from the legal point of view, the strikers did not have a leg to stand on. Solidarity, however, as it always must, proved stronger than legal forms, and the demands of the men were conceded the same day.

The Australian press has been strangely silent with regard to this strike. It does not pay the capitalist class to let the workers know that direct action at the psychological moment, can "get the goods" despite the law and the present methods of unionism.

If the crew of the "Ruapeha" were really loyal, patriotic, constitutional-loving workers they would have completed the trip and got their respective unions to submit the case to Arbitration on their return. By such methods they might have got the increase of 2s per day by the time they were ripe for the old-age pension.

kind, and when weighed up carefully by different Gods, from different points of view, seeing that we are right from any point of view, we must of course win.

So wowers of the world unite and wall your damn'dest.

WILLIAM MUGG'S SISTER.

Fellow Worker Frank Hanlon, who was editor of the "Industrial Unionist," the late I.W.W. paper in New Zealand, has arrived from a trip to the old country. We will have an article or two from his pen in subsequent issues dealing with conditions in the old land. He intends to stay in Sydney for some time.

The meeting of the Sydney Local on the Domain on last Sunday was, as usual, very successful. Literature sales, paper sales, and the collection were up to the usual standard. Fellow Workers Teen, King, Glynn and Barker were the speakers. At the close F. W. King had many interesting questions to answer.

The Bathurst-street meeting, on Sunday evening was a bit of a starter. The I.W.W. fully expected Mr. Black's police to be there to stop us from holding a meeting. There was, however, no trouble from that direction.

On the meeting starting with the usual song, "The Preacher and the Slave," Adjutant Slattery, of the Salvation Army which had just terminated its own meeting, tried to create a disturbance. In order to avoid trouble, he was offered the use of the I.W.W. platform, which he accepted.

On the platform, he accused the I.W.W. of being "out-of-workers," "pro-Germans," and "cowards." Addressing his remarks more particularly to the ears of a large number of soldiers who were present, he deliberately tried to start a riot between the I.W.W. and the soldiers. All his talk, however, failed, as the meeting was good-humoured and orderly to the finish.

After Slattery finished his harangue, he scuttled away from the crowd, upon the excuse that he had a service to attend. Fellow-worker Grant followed him on the platform and replied to his attacks, and commented upon Slattery's slowness in getting to the front. Grant was followed by Fellow-worker Glynn. In the march to the hall, the greater number of the soldiers participated, and attended the hall meeting.

From indications, one is able to form the opinion that there is a concerted move to get the soldiers to break up I.W.W. meetings as an excuse to close the meetings altogether. But the fomentors of trouble and disorder seem to forget that there are many in the army to-day who are getting wise to the business of militarism as well as the "followers" of Jesus, who tried to at "leading a charge with revolvers in his hand" and "turn the other cheek" of Adjutant Slattery, and Jesus Christ.

The meeting in the hall on Sunday evening was addressed by Fellow-worker King, on "How we are robbed, where we are robbed, and how to stop it." The hall was packed by workers who were interested in the above questions. Many questions eventuated of a very interesting character. Seven new members joined the organisation.

Don't forget the Economic Class on Wednesday evenings, and the business meeting on Thursdays. We hope to have the band going any time now. Members are requested to attend the meetings on the streets in case of any attempt to interfere with the freedom of speech.

Don't forget to boost the paper and to push it among your workmates. A full sub-list is the best indication of revolutionary propaganda. Its up to you, Mr. Dynamite.

MELBOURNE ACTIVITIES.

Local No. 8, 243 William Street.
Monday, 8 p.m.: Business Meeting.
Thursday, 8 p.m.: Educational Class.
Working Class Economics—T. Turner, Instructor.
Friday, 8.30 p.m.: Propaganda Meeting, Brunswick, corner Sydney Road and Victoria Street.
Sunday: Propaganda Meeting, Yarr Bank.

The rooms are open to all workers every night. All working class papers on file. Good Library. A welcome to all the "disobedient ones."

Printed and Published on behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World, by John Hamilton, Chairman of Press Committee, 330 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.