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ONE PENNY

Sydney Propaganda.

THE BARKER CASE.

Weather somewhat interfered with the success of the Domain meeting on Sunday last, but the evening meeting in the hall was up to its usual standard. The speaker for the evening was Mr. J. M. Scott, whose address on finance, though ably delivered, came in for some caustic criticism when discussion was called for. Mr. Scott asserted his willingness to take the affirmative in a debate on the proposition "That the Present System of Banking is the Cause of Poverty."

The challenge was accepted, and the debate will eventuate in a week or two as soon as the Local gets fixed up in its new hall.

The Barker case is the great topic of discussion in militant labor circles, and if one may judge from the remarks heard on every side, there is a day of reckoning ahead for the Labor politicians. Labor organisations have been circumscribed throughout Australia, a full and truthful account of the facts in connection with the prosecution has been stated, and the Deence Committee is confident that unless there is a climb down by Pearce and Co. there will be loud enquiries as to the reason why. The appeal will probably be heard in the first week of May, so all interested are hereby urged not to go to sleep over protests—and action.

Fellow-worker J. B. King (who has again returned to harness after a short absence in the country) is leaving for Melbourne to have some straight talks with the workers of that city in connection with the case. If "J.B." does not make things warm for our Labor Judas' before his return we shall be very much surprised.

It is expected that the I.W.W. Band will make its first public appearance next Sunday in the Domain, when a collection will be taken up for the Barker Defence Fund—which, by the way, is getting unpleasantly low owing to various expenditures that have had to be met of late, and to which all slaves with a little spare cash are hereby invited to contribute.

AUSTRALIAN PEACE ALLIANCE AND THE CENSOR.

We have received the following letter from the secretary of the Australian Peace Alliance:—

7 Moor-street, Fitzroy,
Victoria, 3/4/16.

To the Editor "Direct Action."
Dear Sir,—by direction of the Victorian branch of the Australian Peace Alliance I wrote the Acting Prime Minister, asking him to receive a deputation from the Alliance on the question of press censorship.

Under date of March 18, 1916, the following reply has been received:—

"With reference to your letter of the 10th inst., asking that the Acting Prime Minister receive a deputation from your Alliance on the subject of censorship, I am desired by Senator Pearce to point out that as he could only take action in respect of definite instances given him, he would prefer that the representations proposed to be made be submitted to him in writing, when they would receive full consideration."

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. H. STARLING,
Acting Secretary.

In order to strengthen the hands of the Alliance I have been directed to write you, asking if your paper has any desire to place before Mr. Pearce matters respecting the question of press censorship? If so, and it is your desire, the Alliance will forward matters suggested by you along with those already in its possession to the Acting Prime Minister.

If this method of placing grievances before the Minister does not commend itself to you, my Alliance trusts that the above correspondence will be used by you to the fullest advantage.

Sincerely yours,

F. J. RILEY,
Secretary Australian Peace Alliance.
Victorian Branch, 3/4/16.

Broken Hill News

Things are looking good for the O.B.U. in Broken Hill. The need for Industrial Unionism has been brought home very forcibly by recent events to many slaves here, with the result that many who have hitherto trusted to the age-old methods and tactics of craft unionism are joining the only union which has any method of bringing about that most vital necessity to working-class emancipation—class solidarity. Propaganda meetings were held here on Friday and Sunday nights last, with the result that "Direct Action" was sold out and many pamphlets disposed of. On returning from the propaganda meeting on Friday night we found that a meeting of the "Cold Tea Brigade" was in progress opposite I.W.W. rooms. The speaker was vainly endeavouring to make himself heard above the heckling of a large crowd, which was evidently not enamoured with his ideas and objects. After praiseworthy efforts to gain a hearing the meeting was closed.

Fellow-workers McGurn and Freeman took advantage of the crowd to explain the real cause of working class misfortunes and the remedy. On Sunday afternoon F. W. Freeman gave a lecture on "Shop Talks on Economics," and proved himself an able exponent of his subject, laying particular emphasis on the question of surplus-value, and the value of working-class economics in job propaganda.

A mass meeting of the A.M.A. Trades and Trades Laborers and I.W.W. was held in Pictureland on Saturday morning last to discuss the following questions submitted by Mr. Justice Higgins, which were:—

1. Will the men agree to work 48 hours during the continuance of the war if 44 hours is guaranteed to them at the close of the war?
2. Will the men guarantee that the present output will be kept up if 44 hours be granted?
3. If the men cannot give this guarantee, will they state by how much the output will be lessened?

The answer to question No. 1 was soon decided upon—an emphatic No. After much discussion it was decided to answer question No. 2 in the affirmative, providing the Arbitration Court would grant a minimum wage and no victimisation. Despite all the tomfoolery of the Arbitration Court the 48-hour week lies buried as far as Broken Hill is concerned.

Good job propaganda is being carried on here, and an ever-increasing membership is the result. Barker's case is being given publicity in every way. Barker will not be allowed to go to jail without protest, and the sort of protest that counts, from Broken Hill.

—Frank F. Ward.

REPLY TO RESOLUTION.

The following reply has been received by the Secretary of the Anti-Conscription League, from the Minister of Defence, in reply to a recent resolution passed by that League:—

"Department of Defence,
Melbourne, April 4th, 1916.

"Dear Sir,—
I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th March, addressed to Senator Pearce, conveying to him a resolution passed by your league on 29th March, and to inform you that the terms of the resolution have been noted."

"Yours faithfully,

"(1) WING SING,

"Acting Secretary.
Mr. R. Webster, Hon. Sec. Anti-Conscription League of Australia, Trades Hall, Sydney."

BARKER DEFENCE FUND.

I have to acknowledge with many thanks the following donations to the above fund:—
Sydney Partridge 5s, J. Z. Jones 5s, Les Franzenfelder 5s, Mrs. Norman Smith 10s.

T. GLYNN, Hon. Sec.

Current Comment

It is estimated that the total number of casualties during the war, up to January 1916, was 14,900,000. With fourteen million wage-slaves removed from the army of toilers in Europe, an army that previous to the war was becoming ever more menacing to capitalist interests, the ruling classes will be able to rest much easier in their beds.

The N.S.W. Labor Government is to appoint two or three more Arbitration Court Judges. This is another sign that the class war is becoming more serious. An increase in capitalist dope peddlars is necessary to counteract the growing intelligence of the workers. We have had so many homilies on the "living wage" question of late from the Judges already in existence, that with the advent of three more the matter is sure to be solved to everybody's satisfaction—except the workers'.

The bill introduced, appointing the Judges, by the way, provides for granting pensions. This is as it should be. People who devote their time to solving the problem of how the other fellow is to live on 8 bob a day cannot be expected to put anything by for old age out of forty quid a week. However, the world's workers will shortly appoint tribunals of their own to decide, not a living wage, but the social value of political and judicial parasites.

There was some turmoil amongst the Labor Parliamentarians last week on the question of whether unions should be compelled to subscribe their cash for the maintenance of Labor M.P.'s, for the funds of the Labor Party, and for the support of a party press. The matter is only interesting in view of its being an illustration of how serious these saviours of ours take themselves in deciding what the worker shall or shall not do. In view of the dastardly betrayal of the workers by Labor politicians, and the mystery surrounding the finances of "the great Labor daily," one would think that common decency would suggest some restraint in a discussion of that kind. But politicians and decency were never on speaking terms.

The President of the Local Government Board stated in the English Parliament the other day that 275,000 women had replaced men in industrial occupations since the war began. Seeing, too, that the Education Act has been suspended in John Bull land in order to allow unlimited exploitation of children, Capitalism in England must be reaping a harvest of profits unequalled since the Industrial Revolution. Just as British landlordism rewarded the peasantry who fought in the Napoleonic wars by their wholesale expropriation, so British Capitalism is rewarding the soldier to-day with the sweating of his women-folk and children. The "reward" will be increased to-morrow when competition for jobs pits them both against him.

We hear a lot now-a-days from so-called Labor and Socialist organs about the Conscription of Wealth, Loans Without Interest, and so forth. The theory is that "the Government" can in some mysterious way enforce these things. There can be no Conscription of Wealth, worthy of the name, short of the complete expropriation of the capitalist class and the re-establishment of industry with an Industrial Democracy in supreme control. Obviously, no so-called Government to-day, given the desire, can accomplish this, the real governing class being the class that finances governments and owns industry. The same applies to loans without interest, or any other serious interference with the "rights" of Capital.

How true it is that the workers must be their own redeemers; and into what quagmires they have been led by the will-o'-the-wisp of politics. Where two "rights" clash, Might is the deciding factor. The Capitalist class has a "right" to interest, rent, and profit, because it has the might to maintain it. The working class will have a "right" to the full value of its product when it builds up an Industrial Organisation capable of taking control of what it produces. Any other method of Conscribing Wealth is a Utopian dream of dreams.

Mr. Stuart Robertson, Labor M.L.A., in supporting the new Industrial Arbitration Bill opined that if the bill was placed before the big employers in the State, contractors and others, they would be quite satisfied with its provisions. For once we agree with a politician.

THE COOKIE'S DREAM.

T. O'Connor writes from Mildura, under date 26/3/16:—

"I ran across an ex-revolutionist here, who has solved the problem (for himself) of wage-slavery. Having been left a couple of thousand pounds he bought a fruit block, and now lives off the toil of others."

In conversation with him he asked me if I had "ever before received such high wages for such light work" (9/4 a day), and furthermore informed me that 9/4 was the absolute limit to which the fruit cookies would go in the line of wages; if the slaves demanded more they (the cookies) would sweat their women and kids sooner than pay.

When reminded that some of them, like himself, had no women and kids to sweat, this lovely parasite replied that "next year there would be a lot of disabled and crippled soldiers back here, who would be glad of the opportunity to work for half the wages now being paid to able-bodied men and women."

Returned soldiers, especially if you come from Mildura or other fruit districts take heed; listen to one of the exploiting class arranging for your future welfare (?) With greed shining from his eyes and water running from his dirty chops, this filthy, law, would-be-bludger on the sweat of crippled and maimed human beings, went on to enlarge upon this subject of ex-soldiers as cheap labour.

The Government, he claimed, would fit them up with artificial limbs, so that a man who had lost both arms would have a stump fitted with a hook and so could hold the fruit buckets and carry them along, whilst his wooden-legged mate picked the fruit.

That is how this property-owning, stay-at-home "patriot" is planning to provide for the returned wounded; he contends that they will be glad to accept half the wage now ruling in this industry, and added, "They would not be worth more."

He is one, and perhaps a fair sample, of the small-land owner, for whom the great A.W.U. is continually putting up a plea, and in whose interests the workers are sweated and robbed under faked agreements, which only provide perks for highly-paid officials and parasitical lawyers.

SYDNEY LOCAL.

Meetings, &c.

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

Meetings in Hall:
Sunday, 8 p.m.—Propaganda.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Economic Class.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Business Meeting.
Saturday Evening—Speakers' Class.
Also Public Meeting every Sunday Afternoon in the Domain.

DIRECT ACTION



WEEKLY
OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF
THE WORLD.
(Australian Administration)

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330 CASTLEREAGH-ST., SYDNEY.

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

"Enemy Activity"

Sydney "Herald," of April 6 has its periodical weekly mail on the question of strikes. "No sooner is one dispute settled than another is reported, and strike follows strike with monotonous regularity," it petulantly remarks. It suggests that this State of affairs is due to enemy activity in our midst. "For once the 'Herald' is right. The workers' enemies were never so active at their old game of plunder and robbing as they are at the present moment.

It makes an alternative suggestion to the effect that the workers seize an occasion when "the world is rocking" to enforce their demands. "In either case," it adds, "the enemy scores." Right again; the enemy does score; for the boss can defeat those sectional strikes that have been, and are now, taking place in Sydney with the same facility as the Germans annihilated Belgium.

It may be asked then, why the "Herald" growls. Just for the same reason that the Germans would have preferred a "walk-over." The "Herald" and those for whom it speaks do not like resistance, even though it be weak, to their game of spoliation.

If "the enemy scores," however, in this futile guerrilla warfare it is no reason why the workers should throw up the sponge. On the contrary; if they are not to place their necks indefinitely under the heels of capitalist rule, they should acquire new weapons and study other tactics in order to avert defeat.

As a concrete illustration of why "the enemy scores," let us take the Engineers who (at moment of writing) are on strike at Garden Island over one of their number being victimised. The strike has been in progress now for some weeks, and the scabby purblind officials who boss the A.S.E., and the other "E's," have resisted every suggestion for its extension. This would be on a par with the Germans sending a regiment at a time to invade Belgium.

Not alone are members of all other trades and occupations at Garden Island "good" unionists, every one of them—diligently scabbing while the strike is in progress, but even those members of the Engineers who are engaged at similar work at Cockatoo have been encouraged by their officials to do likewise. In military warfare that kind of generalship would be promptly met with a court-martial; but in the class war in Australia, the workers would seem to be anxious to reward the most notorious traitors to their cause with fat union billets or a seat in Parliament.

Other strikes at present taking place in N.S. Wales are characterised by the same scabby tactics by workers in the same trade and industry. No wonder the bosses have come to love "same" Trade Unionism. No wonder the capitalist press, seeing the absolute lack of class solidarity, and the innate treachery of Union officialdom, is urging the masters and their political tools to go the whole hog and treat strikes as treason.

All strikes ARE treason—to the capitalist class; equally so, all scabbery is

treason to the working class. The "enemy in the midst" of the working class movement to-day is the so-called "safe, sane, and sound" Union leader. For one par of eulogy in the columns of the capitalist press this type of union official would sell his soul to the devil, and the working class into eternal slavery.

With the advent of Industrial Unionism and an intelligent rank and file, class treason will be a dangerous gospel to propagate. Then, also, all doubts of the "Herald" on "enemy activity" will be relieved; for it means a working-class organisation pledged to wage unceasing warfare upon its hereditary foe, the Capitalist Plunderbund of violence and murder.

Join the I.W.W. and speed the day.
T. G.

The Chidley Case

I.W.W. "PROFOUNDLY IGNORANT."
HAS MR. BLACK "INSIDE" KNOWLEDGE?

A few weeks ago a motion of protest was passed by the Mildura I.W.W. against the incarceration of Chidley in an asylum by the Labor Government. The resolution was forwarded on to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Black, from whom the following "polite" reply has been received:—
NEW SOUTH WALES,
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
SYDNEY, 29th MARCH, 1916.

Sir,
With reference to your letter of the 20th March addressed to the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, and by him transmitted to this office, conveying the terms of a resolution adopted by the Mildura Industrial Workers of the World, protesting against the treatment of W. J. Chidley, I am directed to inform you that the Minister considers that the action of the Industrial Workers of the World in carrying a resolution on a subject of which they must be profoundly ignorant, is a piece of presumption which does not warrant serious consideration.

Your obedient servant,
E. B. HARKNESS,
Under Secretary.

Mr. T. O'Connor,
Chairman of the Mildura Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, Mildura, Victoria.

It will be noticed Mr. Black does not say on what aspect of the Chidley question the members of the I.W.W. are "profoundly ignorant." They are certainly not ignorant of the fact that Mr. Chidley is at present in a mad-house, and that he has been placed there at the instigation of Mr. Black, and the Labor Government of New South Wales upon evidence insufficient to hang a dog—or even a politician. Nor do we suppose Mr. Black will suggest that the members of the I.W.W. are any more ignorant of Mr. Chidley's views of sex hygiene and kindred subjects than the rest of the general public whose "presumption" has also manifested itself by similar resolutions.

We certainly plead guilty of being "profoundly ignorant" of any reply which would scientifically refute Mr. Chidley's main thesis, but in this we are only in line with the medical gentleman upon whose evidence he was deprived of his liberty.

Presumably Mr. Black is the one man in Australia who has a monopoly of knowledge on that subject.

We are also profoundly ignorant of the psychological make-up of a gentleman who declares a man insane, interns him in an asylum, and then offers to release him on condition that he leaves the country; but with all our ignorance, we would respectfully suggest that Mr. Black ought to be in Chidley's place.

But, perhaps, after all, we may be doing Mr. Black an injustice. It may be his flunkiness of an Under-Secretary who was solely responsible for the above epistle. Anything is possible with underlings in these days of Labor Ministries. Witness the Petrol Scandal, for instance. And again, who can tell? We know that Mr. Black is Minister for Public Health. We know, too, that the British Medical Association whose interests Mr. Chidley's simple teachings threatened, and the members of which testified he is insane, is a rich and powerful organisation. Taking one thing and another, Mr. Black may be indeed right in suggesting we are profoundly ignorant on important aspects of the subject.

Don't forget that all Efficiency and Speeding-up schemes are put forward in the interests of the boss. You and he have nothing in common.

Asitticklethmyfancy.

TABLET V.

BY "AJAX."

There are many "lead kindly lighters" who teach and profess to believe that industrial disputes can be settled by appeals to some constituted authority, which is presumed to be the immaculate incarnation of Justice. As Justice is non-existent, or at best is only an abstract idea, and the individuals constituting the tribunal must perforce be biased in their opinions, such an assembly becomes a psychological absurdity. Economically, under competitive commercialism the most unscrupulous sweeter sets the pace. In like manner the most virile combination of workers obtains the best conditions of labour. Historically, capital and labour are locked in a life and death class struggle in which so-called standards of justice play no part.

As capitalism develops the exploitation of children increases. It is a ghastly reflection on our boasted civilisation that despite our vast machines of production and scientific agriculture, Christian England finds it advisable to suspend the education act to perpetrate yet another crime against the child. Man is the only animal on this planet that sweats its young, and yet we boast of our superiority above the beast. This is the sink of degeneracy to which we have sunk after centuries of the gospel of him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forgive them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." This creed should read "Suffer little children to come unto me, for they are easy to sweat, don't you see?" It is to be hoped that next time our brethren in Christ try to revise the Bible and endeavour for the two hundred and forty-third time to make it up-to-date, this little discrepancy will be attended to.

English society can forgive many things. It is possible to excuse murder, adultery, robbery, in fact almost anything provided it is done in the interests of the dominant class, but it cannot excuse the great crime, "Telling the truth." This is the unpardonable crime. If it be a destructive truth, contrary to the interests of the ruling class, then it is labelled sedition, just as the priest class when in power instituted a law of heresy to stifle truth. In a historic sense all great thinkers are seditionists, and all charlatans respectable.

Much froth and fume has been wasted on arguments relative to morality. The ruling class know only one morality which can be summed up in a single sentence: "What is good for their class." All things that tend to increase exploitation and class domination are therefore moral—thus is war justified. Anything opposed to their class is immoral. Viewed from this standpoint the I.W.W. is only a mob of discontented workmen who wish to tear up society by the roots, as it were.

Behold another idol of the rabble has been elevated to a high pedestal. The marvellous mannikin of Australia performs mental gymnastics in London for the edification of snobocracy. The mystery of all this floundering over the Australian Minister lies in the fact that the English authorities were afraid that Australians would resent the wholesale sacrifice and muddle at Gallipoli. This ostentation and laudation of the ex-umbrella-mender is hardly necessary for the mugs are so doped with patriotic piffle that they never take a tumble to the game.

There are two poles round which the actions of those in authority gravitate. First the psychology of the mass and second the economic position. Law, church, state, and other trifles are only incidental to the greater end, "exploitation." This exploitation of labour is the foundation stone upon which the superstructure of civilisation is built, and on which the present regime can only be maintained and explained.

Here endeth the fifth epistle of Asitticklethmyfancy, the scribe to Hard-headed Hobnails.

BROKEN HILL LOCAL.

The above Local wishes it to be announced through "Direct Action," that there is room for one or two good "soap-boxers" at the Hill. Jobs are plentiful, and I.W.W. propaganda at the present time can be sent ahead by a couple of efficient speakers.

A Song of Revolt.

BY WILFRID GRIBBLE.

Air: Scots Wha Hae.

Workers, rise in ev'ry land,
Clearly think and firmly stand,
Snap wage slavery's galling band,
Cease to bow the knee.

In yourselves the power lies,
In your manhood's pride, arise!
Strike, by every hope ye prize!
Would ye not be free?

Long ye've borne sore toil and pain
For king and master; worn their chain,
Deeming ev'ry hope was vain
For a nobler fate.

'Tis to you we call to-day,
'Fling those galling chains away.
If ye only will ye may,
Will ye longer wait?"

Naught there is your power to stay,
The world is yours when'er ye say,
Even should it be to-day—
Make the world your own.

As a class you must unite,
Workers' power is workers' right.
Workers' hope is workers' might,
That, and that alone.

By your parents' arduous lives,
By your toiling, careworn wives,
By each soul which bravely strives,
Rise! Be men! Be free!

Sure the hope within your view,
For your babes, your wives and you—
To yourselves and class be true.
Rise for Liberty!

— "International Socialist Review."

BROKEN HILL ACTIVITIES.

Rooms, Palace Buildings, Sulphide-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.

NOTICE.

All communications regarding literature not controlled by the Press Committee should be addressed to the Literature Committee, Box 98, Haymarket P.O., N.S.W.

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 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 allow 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.

"Mob Rule"**THE I.W.W. AND TRADE UNION OFFICIALS.**

Trade Union officialdom has of late often demonstrated that it is miles behind the rank and file of the working class movement in the desire for progress, and its fear of losing its hold upon the workers through this lack of sympathy is well illustrated by an article in the "Electrical Trades' Journal" of March 28.

Referring to the recent strike of boys at Randwick, it says in part:—

"Publicity settled the Randwick strike. There was never any occasion for the boys to cease work; they had been promised redress of their grievance before they 'downed tools,' and evidently acted under the inspiration of the impossible I.W.W. element, whose sole objective is to promote industrial trouble regardless of consequences. That the syndicalists have a definite plan of campaign for capturing the Trade Union movement is well known in official Labor circles, but they can only hope for success in so far as the bona-fide unionists, through apathy, or misunderstanding, permit their organisations to be manipulated in furtherance of the schemes of unscrupulous propagandists whose doctrines are utterly repugnant to 99 per cent. of the members. For the spread of syndicalist propaganda the sporadic strike—usually entered upon without consulting the responsible officers of the union, and frequently in direct opposition to the wishes of the Executive—is greatly favored. Even when not actually promoted by persons of the I.W.W. persuasion, they invariably butt in with the object of doing their utmost to keep the pot boiling. Now, the Unions have to foot the bill for this sort of thing, and we venture to assert that the time is ripe for a definite pronouncement by some such body as the Iron Trades Federation, with the object of restoring union control as opposed to mob rule in the conduct of disputes."

The words quoted above in italics would seem to be the fly in the ointment with the "E.T. Journal." That a body of workers should decide a course of action for themselves without consulting their union bosses is surely something antagonistic to all conceptions of democracy as understood by union officialdom. And this is all the more deplorable when 99 per cent. of the men are led by "unscrupulous propagandists" of the I.W.W. type.

In the opinion of the "E.T. Journal" apparently 99 per cent. of the workers are foolish imbeciles, incapable of deciding for themselves, who are perpetually in danger of economic destruction unless they are tied to the grandmotherly upon strings of union executives.

When this maternal patronage is not relished by men who have the extraordinary idea that union executives and union officials exist to do what they are told, and not give unasked-for advice, the sense of decency of such respectable publications as the "E.T. Journal" is shockingly outraged, and they join in the capitalistic chorus about "mob rule," and vie with capitalist sheets at their worst in spitting venom at the I.W.W.

Which is all very sad—but also very funny.

The extract quoted above, by the way, has so pleased that great working-class advocate, the "Sydney Morning Herald," that it is reproduced in its issue of April 10 with glowing words of approval. Its leading columns of the same date has also a wall about "mob rule" and "lack of discipline" amongst the workers. It is a most pleasing sign of the times, and speaks well for the rising spirit of revolt in working class ranks when we find the capitalist press and scabby union officials so touchingly sympathetic with each other on the subject of working-class discontent.

The "E.T. Journal" and its patron, the "Herald," may rest assured that their valuable testimony to the efficacy of I.W.W. propaganda is much appreciated.

—T.G.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

For

"DIRECT ACTION."

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

Name.....

Address.....

Fill it in NOW!

ADELAIDE READERS.

can obtain copies of "Direct Action" and Industrialist Literature from Charlie Russell, bootmaker, Gibson-street, Bowden, Adelaide.

On the Clyde.**SCOTTISH WORKERS DEMAND THE MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIES.**

The following article by William E. Bohn in the March issue of the "International Socialist Review," is interesting in the light of the more recent trouble on the Clyde:—

On January 1 the Glasgow Forward was suppressed. This measure was taken because the Forward told the truth about what Seven workers said to Lloyd George on Christmas day. This story is one of the big dramatic stories of the struggle between capital and labor. It proves that the workers of Glasgow have clear heads and strong hearts. I wish the workers all over the world could read it as it is told in the Forward.

A big evening meeting of Glasgow unionists had been arranged for Lloyd George. He was to explain why, under the provisions of the Munitions Bill, it is proposed to "dilute" skilled labor with unskilled labor at reduced pay. At the last moment the government officials got scared and postponed the meeting to Saturday morning, a time when many workers could not attend. Those who did attend gave the Minister of Munitions such a reception as he will not soon forget. While he stood on the platform waiting to address them they sang two stanzas of "The Red Flag." Every statement he made was met with questions or protests.

But the whole attitude of the union men toward the union-wrecking government was best expressed at a meeting which was held at Parkhead Forge, apparently on the same day. The shop stewards, as they are called over there, were in session when Lloyd George arrived. Mr. "Davie" Kirkwood presided. Following is the tale of the meeting as given by the Forward:

"The Chairman said: 'This is Mr. Lloyd George. He has come specially to speak to you, and no doubt you will give him a patient hearing. I can assure him that every word he says will be carefully weighed. We regard him with suspicion, because every act with which his name has been associated has the taint of slavery about it, and he would find that they, as Scotchmen, resented this, and that if he desired to get the best out of them, he must treat them with justice and respect.'

"This reception seemed to flabbergast the Minister of Munitions. He spoke about our brothers in the trenches, of the number of new factories, of big guns to blow the Germans out of France and across the Rhine, and of the need for unskilled labor being used for work on which skilled labor is now employed."

"When he finished Kirkwood asked if he was prepared to give the workers a share in the management of the works? They, as Socialists, welcomed dilution of labor, which they regarded as the natural development in industrial conditions. They were not like Luddites of another generation, who smashed the new machinery. But this scheme must be carried out under the control of the workers. They recognised that if they had not control, cheap labor would be introduced, and unless their demand was granted they would fight the scheme to the death."

"Mr. Lloyd George here interjected some remarks to the effect that the workers were not capable of managing workshops, to which Kirkwood hotly retorted: 'These men, for whom I ask a say in the management, carry the confidence of the workers, and have confidence in themselves. They brought out the men of the Clyde in February in defiance of you, in defiance of the government, in defiance of the army, and in defiance of the trade union leaders. They let it be known that if their demands were not granted, masters might force them to the workshops, but could not make them work. Who run the workshops now? Men drawn from the ranks of the working-class. The only change would be responsibility to the workers, instead of to the present employers. If production was to be improved, the benefit must go to the workers.'

"Mr. Lloyd George stated that this was a revolutionary proposal, and the present was not a time for revolutions, when the country was engaged in a life-and-death struggle with a foreign foe."

"Ah," said Kirkwood, "you are thinking as a lawyer. It takes engineers to reason out an industrial situation like the present one. The settlement of it would affect engineers, not lawyers. This war has proved conclusively to the workers that an engineer is worth a hundred lawyers, even of your kind."

This fine declaration of class consciousness left the Minister of Munitions with-

More Disloyalists.

Thos. O'Connor writes:—As Tom Barker has been again jailed for an alleged offence against the War Precautions Act, in stating what everybody knows to be a fact, that the capitalists are making huge profits out of the European war, might I draw the attention of the military authorities to the following letter, signed by those good stay-at-home patriots, and war armament investors, several fat, well-paid churchmen, and published in the 'Argus' of March 31st, 1916:—

"The following letter, signed by the Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne and bishops in the diocese of Bendigo, Wangaratta, and Gippsland, has been sent to the clergy:—

"We desire to make known to you our views upon the question of enlistment in the army so far as it refers to the position of the clergy and the students in divinity who are preparing for holy orders. In our judgment, the clergy should not enlist in the ranks of the army, because they are urgently needed in their parishes to perform their own duties to which they are already pledged. This duty of bringing the inspiration and consolations of religion to bear upon the life of our people is of supreme importance and should be of all be neglected at the present time. Many have gone as chaplains, or are employed as such in Victoria. This is work to which the clergy are, by their office, specially called. Some few have joined the Army Medical Corps, but we are informed that henceforth there can be no undertaking that these shall not be employed in the ordinary work of soldiers, and are liable to have to perform this duty. The position of students in divinity is somewhat different, although they are exempted from military training by the Commonwealth laws. In the country parishes these students have become, in many cases, the only persons available for the conduct of the usual services, and their withdrawal would have a disastrous effect in leaving large areas without the ministrations of our Church. They are pledged to religious work, and, without undertaking to say that no permission can in any case be given to them to enlist, we must reserve the right to refuse when these men are needed for the usual services of the Church."

"Many men in England, including Mr. Asquith and Sir David Beatty, have pointed out that the most urgent need of the Empire just now is more religion, and those of us to whom the maintenance of services and religious ministrations have been entrusted must content ourselves with serving God and our country in the positions in which we have been placed. We rejoice that the sons of the clergy in Victoria have responded nobly to the call of the Empire, and, wherever possible, have offered themselves willingly."

"R. L. MELBOURNE.
"J. D. BENDIGO.
"T. R. WANGARATTA,
"A. W. GIPPSLAND."

Now what do the authorities intend to do to these "persons, who deliberately advise strong, active young men to stay at home, when the country is loudly calling for every fit man of military age?"

Will Senator Pearce institute proceedings against this hornet's nest of disloyal Bishops? Or is it only men of the working class who are to be jailed for pointing out the evils of the present system, and attempting to do something for their class?

Well, in the name of British justice (note that, Senator Pearce) and fair play I demand that these four, well-fed, idle Bishops be at once prosecuted for what must appear to every intelligent man to be a far more flagrant breach of the Act than Tom Barker's case.

Now, let these 'socialist labor' rulers of ours prove to us that there is not one law for the rich and an entirely different one for the poor. Anyhow, why shouldn't young, able-bodied parsons take their places in the firing line for what they believe to be a just and righteous cause, and Bishops also for that matter? They could be easily spared; their protestations to the contrary notwithstanding.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In future all communications to the Literary Secretary, and Secretary of Sydney Local No. 2, the General Secretary-Treasurer, the Editor and Manager of "Direct Action" should be addressed to Box 98, Haymarket P.O.

Briefly, the reason for unemployment is that there are not enough jobs to go around. What about a shorter work-day and slowing down?

out an answer. There is no answer to it that he or any other representative of capitalism would dare to give. Let us make it current around the world: "One engineer is worth a hundred lawyers."

Our Growing Press**"DIRECT ACTION."**

English. Weekly, 4s. per year. Published by the I.W.W., 330 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

"SOLIDARITY."

English. Weekly, 6s. 6d. per year. Published by the I.W.W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

"A BERMUNKAS."

(The Wage Worker.)

Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, 6s. 6d. per year. 350 East 81st St., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

"ALLARM."

(The Alarm.)

Swedish-Norwegian-Danish. Monthly, 4s. per year. 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

"SOLIDARNOSC."

(Solidarity.)

Polish. Weekly, 6s. 6d. per year. 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

"DARBININKU BALSAS."

(The Voice of the Workers.)

Lithuanian. Weekly, 6s. 6d. per year. 869 Hollins St., Baltimore, U.S.A.

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Flemish. Monthly, 4s. per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass., U.S.A.

"IL PROLETARIO."

(The Proletariat.)

Italian. Weekly, 6s. 6d. per year. Gen. Del. Hanover Sta Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

"EL REBELDE."

(The Rebel.)

Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 4s. per year. Bundle rate 1d. per copy. Address all communications and remittances to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

"RABOCHAYA RECH."

(The Voice of Labor.)

Russian. Weekly, 4s. per year. Bundle rate, 1d. per copy out Chicago. Address: 1146 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

"A LUZ."

(Light.)

Portuguese. Semi-monthly. Subscription 4s. per year. Bundles of 50 1d. per copy. Address, 699 South First St., New Bedford, Mass., U.S.A.

ADDRESSES OF I.W.W. LOCALS.

Adelaide Local 1.—Secretary-Treasurer, S. G. Drummond, 43 Charles-street, Unley, Adelaide, S.A.
Sydney, Local No. 2.—Secretary-Treasurer, T. Glynn, 330 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.
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Cairns (Russian), Local No. 12.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. Yudaeff, Box 201, Cairns, N. Q.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

The Speakers' Class has been restarted at the Sydney Local. There is a pressing need for an ever-increasing supply of able propagandists—fellows who can expound and explain the philosophy and methods of the I.W.W. and make more converts, especially on the job. There are plenty who have a fair understanding of Industrial Unionism, but fail to make its principles clear to their mates owing to lack of practice in speaking and putting their case logically and concisely. The speakers' class aims at starting fresh ones on the road to effective speaking. It is held every Saturday at 7.15 p.m., at 330 Castlereagh Street.

Finance and Industrialism.

J. M. Scott, author of "The Circulating Sovereign," writes:—

"The writer in last 'Sunday Times' invited the I.W.W. and Meredith Atkinson, M.A., to debate the scheme set out in his little books of 1903 and 1916. The result was a prompt invitation from the L.W.W. to address a meeting to be held on Sunday evening, the 9th April, and the columns of their newspaper were thrown open for a contribution on the subject. Hence this article for discussion and debate.

The Sydney "Daily Telegraph," on December 10, 1906, in an article on "The Finances of Socialism," wrote:—"Socialists are never tired of impressing upon us that the onward march of the creed they propound is irresistible. Whether socialism is, or is not, irresistible, it is quite certain that an immovable object in its path is its financial impossibility."

The above has been written by someone who thought he had placed an impassable barrier, or else it was written by some friendly hand to draw attention to the barrier to be attacked, viz., finance as it is to-day. It is quite possible that the only barrier in the road of further social progress is this one thing—finance. It is quite possible that the cause of poverty right down through the ages is nothing more nor less than finance.

Finance is merely the system of handling money. It is not anything else. The system of handling money has been slowly evolving, and each step forward in its evolution has produced some new benefit, allowing, however, all the time, the old evils to remain, and the old evils are poverty, and all the crimes which poverty produces.

Without wishing to interfere with other men's ideas as to how the problem of obtaining for the wage class a more equitable proportion of the wealth produced, should be handled, that is to say, without interfering with other men's opinions as to the efficacy of sabotage, or asking for more coins as wages, or Henry George's ideas of an attack on the Land Question, "The Circulating Sovereign" of 1903 was written to draw attention to the awful system of handling money we work with, whereby the wage-class are taxed at least £12,000,000 each year to use their own Savings Bank coin by a financial monstrosity and national swindle called "Borrowing Money in London"; and that little book set out the idea that as all the money in Australia belongs to the wage class through their Savings Banks, a direct attack might be made on the banking business with the object of amalgamating them into one national combination, that national bank to carry on public works without any taxation, thereby enabling those services to be used by the public at a much lower rate, and eventually that bank to be used building industries and commodities produced in those industries sold to the public free of "surplus values," that is, sold just for the coins paid out for production and handling. If this could be done, our present unsatisfactory industries would travel a speedy evolution into the industries that are absolutely being demanded to-day.

If finance as it is worked is the barrier to further progress, we have the one vulnerable barrier against which we could swing against by a mighty and simple direct action. We could work up an intelligent withdrawal of our coin. The next bank panic must settle these out-of-date private banks.

A public advocacy of a withdrawal of our money would draw attention to a treacherous and traitorous business, and these rotten banks would be taken over without the panic, and finance would come under rational control.

THE INDUSTRIAL SIDE.

Mr. Scott's suggestion that the cause of poverty "right down through the ages" is finance, or "the system of handling money," will hardly bear investigation, seeing that the banking business is of comparatively recent date. Not until the latter part of the 17th century was the first bank established in England. This subsequently became the Bank of England. Poverty existed before that period, just as poverty has existed since then in countries where and when the evil of "borrowing money in London" does not exist. Logic itself would suggest, therefore, that we must look elsewhere for its cause.

Our correspondent's further suggestion that it is the wage-worker who directly pays the interest on this borrowing is equally fallacious—except in the sense of, course, that, in the last analysis, it is the wage-workers who "pay" for everything, seeing that labor creates all material wealth.

The wage-workers, as a class, receive but sufficient to provide them with the necessities of life, and all values produced by them over and above this amount is the surplus from which all rent, interest and profit are paid. From their standpoint, therefore, it is immaterial in what proportions the rent, interest and profit drawing fraternity divide the swag amongst them.

Mr. Scott's reference to Surplus Value shows that he has not studied the subject, and would suggest that he believes that the property owning class derive their profits through exchange, that is, through buying "cheap" and selling "dear." A little reflection will show the absurdity of this idea, for what would be one man's gain would be another man's loss, and as a class there could not be any increase in capitalist wealth.

It is not through the exchange of commodities, therefore, that we must look for the source of capitalist wealth and to its ever-increasing accumulation. Its source is at the point of production where, as already indicated, the worker is deprived of the full value of his product. The workers must organise, therefore, to put a stop to their exploitation at the point where it occurs. Any manipulation of "the system" of handling money "is not likely to assist them in this direction, except in so far as they make a concerted effort to 'handle' a little more of it on pay day."

Mr. Scott's idea that "all the money in Australia belongs to the wage-class, through their Savings Banks," must surely be an idea peculiar to Mr. Scott himself.—T.G.

A TRIP ON THE I.W.W. RAILWAY.

By A. E. Brown.

The train was four hours late to Direct Action Station. The stationmaster asked me whether I was bound? I said: Industrial Democracy. He stated that I would have to change from the Craft Union to the Industrial Union train.

Accordingly I took out a new ticket, and hoped to God I would soon reach my journey's end. The new carriages were much more roomy and commodious than the old, and the train ran more smoothly. I was disquieted to learn that I could not be promised an expeditionary journey, but hoped for the best. A fair rate of speed was maintained until we arrived at Slow Down on the Job Junction.

Here great delay occurred, and when finally the train did start it seemed to be afflicted by a species of paralysis. I got out and walked alongside the carriage, picking flowers. Whenever in the course of this pursuit I got ahead I waited for the train to come up.

Finally we crawled into Sabotage. I learned from a fellow-traveller that a dispute was on here, and expected to find the station deserted. I was agreeably surprised, therefore, to behold the place a perfect hive of industry. My spirits rose proportionately. Still the train did not start. I enquired the reason, and was told that the journey could not be resumed until all railway regulations affecting the running of traffic were complied with. I was also bidden to be of good cheer, as I would get pie in the sky when I died. Damn the regulations, anyway! Fussy old gentlemen in shiny top hats, and with very red faces and round stomachs came imploring that a start be made. They were politely referred to the regulations governing the safe conduct and carriage of passengers, and the general rules of the service.

When we cleared from Sabotage the station and yards were a perfect inferno of confusion! A few miles out it was discovered that several trucks belonging to another train had been "accidentally" coupled to ours, and a stop had to be made until they were shunted.

Similar happenings to these occurred all the way to Industrial Unionism, when things began to shape up a bit. Industrial Unionism is a fine large lofty station. I felt that I was nearing my destination.

Soon we reached One Big Union Junction, and were told that Industrial Democracy was not far off. I breathed a new air; everybody seemed jolly and glad, and animated by a "hail-fellow-well-met" spirit.

When finally the train rolled into Industrial Democracy I was indeed glad I came. The tediousness of the journey was forgotten. Rested and refreshed, I could afford to laugh at its discomforts, or remember them merely as one remembers an unpleasant dream. I was in Industrial Democracy, surrounded by fellow-worker friends, and realised that at last I had attained my home and my heart's rest.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 9, 1916.
J. Brown 2s, J. Brennan 1s, A. Bucknell 4s, W. Beatty 2s, J. Caporn 1s, J. Cummins 1s, D. Cricaton 1s, L. R. Day 2s, D. Delay 2s, S. Dolling 2s, M. Della 2s, R. Dennis 1s, C. Evans 1s, W. J. Gaull 2s, R. Braham 2s, J. Hodge 1s, C. F. Haynes 1s, M. Hamley 1s, W. Hocking 1s, D. John 1s, P. Leader 1s, Mr. McPhee 2s, A. Morrison 1s, Jas. Mahoney 2s, T. Neil 1s, W. Nelson 2s, W. J. Page 1s, T. J. Röss 1s, T. Reynolds 1s, G. Sinclair 2s, J. Sanders 1s, W. Stewart 2s, J. Sullivan 1s, J. O. Shea 2s, J. Smithurst 1s, W. Todd 1s, M. Walsh 1s, T. Ward 2s, A. S. Brown 2s, Mr. Trewren 2s.

Press Fund—W. Beatty 2s.

Fight for "your" country if you wish, but what about owning your job.

Free Speech

By M. SAWTELL.

When we speak or write for free speech we stand in the presence of the illustrious dead.

We stand with every great and noble soul, who has tried to strip the veil of ignorance and superstition from the eyes of his fellow-men.

We stand with the Socrates, the Christs, the Brunos, the Galileos, the Tom Paines, the Dugessols, the Chicago Martyrs, and the Joe Hills of all ages.

We of the I.W.W., because we are rational and intelligent men, demand the right of free speech and assembly for all.

Because we are rebels, we will take the right of free speech for the working class, in spite of whatever the master class may do.

After '01 the workers had high hopes; now, they said, "We will elect our own politicians, and then no more jailing of strikers, and, above all, free speech."

A Federal Labor Government was elected. But still the old game of persecuting the working class speakers goes on.

We of the I.W.W. understand why. It is because of the class struggle, and it is our mission in life to explain this to our fellow-workers.

However much the eloquence or logic of agitators may fail to convince the workers of the class struggle, then the more convincing argument of injunctions, jailings and police batons may do so. Whoever dares to speak or write against the existing order of society must be prepared to receive the terrible venom of the master-class; and if we are wise and understand the class struggle, we would not have it otherwise. Many great artists, great poets, and great authors, have claimed to have been inspired, with great and new and lofty ideals.

We, too, of the I.W.W. are also inspired. We are inspired with the spirit of working class rebellion.

We, also, shall write of our hopes and ideals, but what is more, we shall organise a state of society in which all men shall have the right to speak that which they consider to be true.

Socrates, Jean D'Arc and Swedenborg heard, and were urged on by the "voices."

We, too, of the I.W.W. hear "voices." We hear the cries of our class, the moaning of the child slave, the anguish of the starving mother, the groans of strong men and strikers beaten back to work, and the racking cough of the miner as he coughs away his lungs, laden with the master's dust.

We feel and know the wrongs of our class, the wrongs of these things, we shall write and speak in spite of Hell of these things, we shall be heard in spite of the master class and all their Labor Governments.

Tom Barker is, being tried, not really on account of any offending cartoon, but because he is an official of the I.W.W. The master class fear the I.W.W. The Labor politicians want to crush the I.W.W. out of existence. Fellow-workers, is it not so?

Prime Minister Hughes has already said that the I.W.W. must be cast out of the Labor movement, "like devils out of swine."

If Tom Barker, or even the humblest member of the I.W.W. is jailed, then "an injury to one is an injury to all."

We understand.

The wooden shoe—aye, /

The wooden shoe.

Remember, trade unionists, the suppression of free speech is a blow at the right to organise.

We cannot organise without we first have the right to speak about the needs and form of the new unionism.

Trade unionists once had to fight for the right to organise.

Again we have to fight for the same right under a Labor Government. Thus does the Labor Government stand self-condemned as a master class institution before the eyes of the working class.

If the I.W.W. is wrong, why don't our masters, these persons who claim to have superior education, refute our arguments!

We have read history. The Law, the State and the Church have always used the stake, the rack, the jail and the police baton as their final answer. However, "there will come a time some day when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle to-day."

SPECIAL OFFER.

All subscribers sending along an annual subscription of four shillings to "Direct Action" before the end of May will receive gratis a copy of the new book of "Poems of the Revolution," which is just off the Press. If you want to get a copy gratis get your mate to take an annual sub., and the book will be forwarded herewith.

Anyone desiring the book on other terms can have it sent for 6d. to any address in Australia or New Zealand. The book is of 48 pages, and contains about 35 of the best poems, most of which have appeared at various times in the columns of "Direct Action." The wholesale rates are 4s per dozen posted.

Sabotage & Morality.

There has been a lot said about sabotage being immoral.

There are two sides to sabotage—the scientific and unscientific. The employers cry out about its being immoral, as it is unscientific to use sabotage against them. The cry from the I.W.W. is that there is no immoral or unscientific side to the use of sabotage, it is used intelligently.

The workers in a workshop will produce boots, and in another will produce clothing; in both cases the material may be of inferior quality. The worker in both cases is compelled to place inferior material in, because he has not the ownership of the machinery or material. What's the result? Merely that when commodities are placed in exchange they are 'sabotaging each other. According to the employer, this is scientific sabotage, and it is perfectly moral for him. But just look at it another way. The workers produce commodities—good and inferior—in quality. Who gets the good and who gets the inferior? We know that the worker can only buy the inferior, because his money-wage will not allow him to purchase the commodities of good quality. So the workers have the inferior, and the employers have the superior, which is also scientific and moral. But if the workers take hold of the superior and leave the inferior to the employers, would it be unscientific and immoral on the part of the workers? For instance, in the canning of food there are two grades: when canned they are labeled first and second grade. Just reverse the labels and the workers would have the good grade and the employers the inferior. The intelligent workers would say it was scientific and moral, but the employers would say it is both unscientific and immoral. Who is it to judge what is moral or immoral?

The I.W.W. claims that the power to take and hold is the judge. We can only enforce right by power. The I.W.W. is out for Education, Organisation, Emancipation: it is quite moral for the workers to organise their forces for their emancipation, just as the employers organise their forces, such as the employers organise their forces, as we are from ours. We both believe in direct action. The employers consult no one outside of themselves: they do things direct, likewise the I.W.W. does the same: it is not a question of morality but might.

—F. G. JOHNSTONE.

JUDAS LIBELLED.

To the Editor.

In a recent issue of "Direct Action" you compare W. M. Hughes to an old friend of mine, Judas Iscariot. I feel impelled to defend my Jewish friend from such piggery. Judas Iscariot is one of the greatest men we have in history. When he found he had betrayed his friends he went and hanged himself. Do you think any worm from the ooze and slime of the political swamp capable of such sublime action? Let such men as Iscariot rest; don't let us drag their memory down into the slime with these politicians.

—SLAVE 431.

FREMANTLE ACTIVITIES.

Hall, 35 Phillimore Street.
Wednesday, 8 p.m., at Hall: Lecture night.
Friday, 8 p.m., at Hall: Economic Class.
Saturday, 8 p.m., at Hall: Business Meeting.
Sunday Afternoon, 3 p.m., Esplanade.
Perth: Propaganda.

Local 5 has now a library of up-to-date revolutionary economic working class literature at the Hall, and all rebels after some mental dynamite are invited to blow in and help swell the ranks of the rebel army.

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, Yarra 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 by Tom Barker, 330 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, on behalf of The Industrial Workers of the World.