

The General Strike is Greater than any Government



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SYDNEY, May 20 1916.

ONE PENNY

The Concert.

A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Well, boys, THE Concert has gone off with a swing. Every seat in the Town Hall, filled, and many unfortunately standing. The Capitalist Press has, with its usual consistency, boycotted any reports of what must generally be considered as an extraordinary "turn-out." Only the "Sunday Times" showed its recognition of the oncoming power of the I.W.W. by referring to the fact that "only four men in khaki were in the audience" and "there were no patriotic songs." Awful! Simply awful!

We were also told by the "Chimes" that many of those present would eventually HAVE to wear khaki. Perhaps, perhaps? The wish may have fathered the thought, but so far as the great majority of those present are concerned, we only say, "See you damned first."

Fellow Worker Grant, who made the preliminary remarks on the real meaning of the gathering, emphasised this, and had the "Sunday Times" scribe, who was present (why is he not at the front, by the way?) listened attentively to the general meaning of Grant's address, he might have arrived at the conclusion that it is much more easy for his capitalist patrons to get through the eye of the proverbial needle into Paradise, than it is to get members of the I.W.W. to murder their own class.

The I.W.W. Band made its first public appearance, and justified the hopes of the optimists by its performance outside the Town Hall before the opening of the evening's programme. The programme itself, as carried out, reflected the greatest credit on the Concert Committee to whose judgment the matter was left. Those chosen out of a large number of others who offered their services—and to whom our best thanks are also due—more than justified the Committee's selection by the rounds of applause which greeted each item.

As one watched the stream of satisfied people which flowed out of the Town Hall on the stroke of eleven, one could only re-echo Grant's wish that the Town Hall instead of being in the temporary possession of the I.W.W.—and that at £25 a time—was our permanent habitat. Speed the day when all those buildings which the workers builded will be owned by the World's Workers. That was the meaning of our May Day Concert and its success is a happy augury for the future.

REASON AND UNREASON.

Sydney "International Socialist" sees in the Sinn Féin revolt another illustration of the failure of direct action. This is a typical example of the one-eyed method in which ballot-box advocates view such matters. From the point of view of the opposing forces, it would rather appear that the whole episode is a triumph for direct action—with the necessary power to "make good" behind it.

Notwithstanding what our political "friends" in the Labor movement say to the contrary, direct actionists do not believe in voluntarily running their heads against a brick wall, nor are they foolish enough to advocate armed resistance to capitalism. They do believe, however, in acquiring the necessary power, to make good their demands and under existing conditions we say that this can only be done by scientific Industrial Organisation.

Our "Soch" contemporary wants "the struggle between Capital and Labor kept within the bounds of reason and free discussion." Well, with the ruthless suppression by Labor Governments of the few remnants of liberty left to the workers of Australia, and the voting for the Kaiser's War Budgets by the Socialists of Germany, we leave the political Socialists to glory in the victories which their alleged policy of "reason and free discussion" has achieved. Fancy "reasoning" with the boss, in any case.

Barrier Notes.

BARKER CASE—GENERAL STRIKE ADVOCATED.

Wed., May 10th.—Since the advent of F. W. Larkin to Broken Hill the propaganda work of Local No. 3 is meeting with gratifying success. A large crowd listened to the message of Industrial Unionism as delivered by F.W. Larkin and others, on Friday evening last, with the result that dozens of copies of "Direct Action" and many pamphlets started on their mission of furthering the good work done on the street corner.

On Saturday night last we held a May Day celebration in the form of a social evening at which about 100 people were present. The programme consisted mainly of songs, recitations, dancing, etc., and in order that the propaganda value of the event should not be lost, short talks were delivered by F.W.'s Larkin, Moyle, Wetherall, and Sinclair. The speakers emphasised the international nature of the gathering, and the need for international solidarity of the working class. The success of the gathering was due in no small measure to the efforts of F.W. Freeman, in the chair, and F. W. Rymer, who supervised the providing of refreshments.

The Sunday evening outdoor meeting was as usual, followed by a lecture in the hall when F.W. Ward addressed a full hall on "Evolution and the Working Class." The speaker traced the evolution of society from primitive communism until to-day, and pointed to the inevitable necessity for the workers to organise and replace Capitalism by a form of society in which they could enjoy the full product of their labour.

Trouble is again brewing for the cosmopolitan gang of parasites who thrive on the surplus value extracted from the sweat of the workers on the Barrier line of Iode, as the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the combined unions (A.M.A., B.T. and T.L., and I.W.W.) will show:—

"That the surface and the mill workers of Broken Hill view with dissatisfaction the award of the Federal Arbitration Court in ordering the continuance of the 48-hour week, and that they view it as impracticable and a penalty inflicted by the Court if the Judge cannot review his decision as far as the mill and surface workers are concerned."

If anyone doubts the power of direct action on the industrial field, or is in doubt regarding its effect on Arbitration Court decisions let him study the history of the recent trouble in Broken Hill and the result as presented in Mr. Justice Higgins' award. From the outset the underground workers were militant and determined to have the forty-four hour week and they got it. The surface workers were either apathetic or worse, to such an extent that the underground men were forced to hold meetings apart from the rest of the A.M.A. Result, whilst the underground men won the 44 hour week, the surface workers are still forced to work 48.

However the surface workers of Broken Hill are now determined to have a forty-four hour week or know the reason why, and to that end they should have the support of every worker in Australia.

At the same meeting it was also resolved:— Firstly.—That the A.M.A. delegates at the Labor Congress be instructed to oppose any form of conscription being inaugurated, and meet such action with a call to all workers to down tools for 24 hours throughout Australia, all workers to be called upon to vote against any candidate who endorses conscription, at the next Federal election. Secondly.—That the delegates are also instructed to move that the Conference take immediate action to obtain the release of Barker, Leslie, and Klausen and all such persons imprisoned under the War Precautions Act, and that the same action as prescribed in the first part be taken in regard to their case, and further, that we condemn their imprisonment as a dastardly attempt to suppress the freedom of the press and the liberty of free speech.

The feeling of the workers here ancient conscription and the repressive tactics employed

Northern Strike.

SCABBY TACTICS OF A.W.U. OFFICIALS.

The strike of the Pastoral slaves in Central Queensland, according to latest advices from the strike districts, still going strong, notwithstanding the boycotting tactics of the A.W.U. press and repeated attempts of A.W.U. officials to defeat it. Fellow Worker H. L. Fish, who was originally chairman of the Strike Committee at Baraldine, writes from Blackall under date 7/5/16:—

"We are still refusing to sign the Arbitration agreement. Dunstan, the district secretary for Queensland, was here and put the old dope of the A.W.U. into all that would take it, also demanded a secret ballot of the men to see if they would go back to work. Well, there was one taken and by a majority of one they refused to abide by the Arbitration Award. He made an accusation against Fellow Worker McNaught, blamed him for causing the trouble, but the worst charge he could bring against him was that he was a 'very prominent member of the I.W.W.' I challenged him on his statement, being the only 'wobbler' in the room, and told him one member was no more prominent than another, so he swung off that tale.

"Evidently they are beginning to see the cloud (which is growing bigger every day) on the horizon and the vanishing of fat salaries. We held a meeting after he left, and an objection was raised to my being in the chair on account of being another 'prominent' member, so I resigned immediately. The objector thought that men who allowed Chinamen to join the same union was no good to him. I asked him if he went to Church; he replied, yes. Then I asked him if he couldn't get a white man instead of a Jew Christ to worship, and other places beside Dago shops to refresh the inner man.

"Baraldine, Winton, Hughenden, Richmond, Claremont, and Charleville are all standing solidly."

As showing the lengths to which A.W.U. officials will go in order to defeat the members of their own union, the following advertisement from Brisbane "Worker" is, to say the least, interesting:—

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS' UNION—Queensland Branch.

Notice Re Trouble in the Pastoral Districts. It is hereby notified that the action taken by the men at Baraldine and other places is not sanctioned by the above union, which is working under the existing Federal Arbitration Court Award.

At the expiration of the said award, however, it is the intention of the A.W.U. to submit to the Federal Arbitration Court a new claim for men engaged in the Pastoral Industry.

W. J. DUNSTAN,
Secretary.

Brisbane, April, 1916.

If this is not virtually a license to scab, we don't know the meaning of words.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Thos. Anderson 2s, W. Anderson 1s, W. Cook 1s, J. F. Connor 1s, Jns. Bergstrom 2s, Wm. Davis 4s, Louis Deans 1s, C. Cullen 2s, F. Frost 1s, Reg. Fisher 1s, J. S. Furey 6s, H. Gamorn 2s, N. Graham 2s, J. Garner 1s, C. Hoper 2s, Hts. Hyten 2s, P. Menzies 1s, Jas. McCrae 4s, F. J. Peet 2s, J. Sutherland 2s, W. Shackleton 1s, A. Smith 2s, John Secker 1s, H. Voelgersburg 2s, W. White 2s, C. F. White 1s, Stefan Zanchner 4s, Richard Casey 2s, W. Pardy 1s, Geo. Robertson 1s.

by our "Labor" Government may be accurately gauged when it is stated that the above resolution was passed without a single hand being raised in opposition.

FRANK F. WARD.

Strikes.

There are many kinds of strikes. There are, for instance, the Blacksmith's Strike, the Schoolmaster's Strike, and the Mother's Strike!

These last two usually occur among unions of young rebels.

There is also the strike of the clock.

When the clock goes on strike, it does not cease to tick; it merely wishes to announce for general information the time of the day.

When the clock of Revolutionary Unionism strikes throughout the world, we will know the Hour of Capitalism has arrived!

Strikes are peculiar things! One day I met a mate employed as a "striker" in an engineering workshop. I said to him, "Working, Bill?" He said to me: "No, on strike." Now, how could he be on strike when he had stopped striking? This is what they call an anomaly.

Strikes occurred in quite ancient times! A strike of storement and packers is reported as taking place under Spartacus some 2000 years ago.

We gather from ancient records that the slaves were working under an Arbitration Court Award of £2 11s. per week. This award terminated fifteen months previously to the strike. The slaves, animated by a spirit of patriotism, decided not to apply for an increase during the period of the gladiatorial wars. The bosses seized the opportunity to make as much profit as they could, and incidentally in the course of this pursuit continued to put up the cost of living. The slaves finding it impossible to exist on patriotism alone made application through the Wages Board of that time for an increase of pay. The Board kindly granted for a period of six months an increase of 2s per week for packers, and £2 18s. 6d. for storemen (why the invidious distinction?), commencing on the 1st December previously. The slave-owners immediately applied for a reduction of this increase. The Court obligingly acceded to the bosses' request and reduced the award 4s. per week in each case. Finding their union secretaries' negotiations with the slave-owners to get them to pay the award rate of £3 per week of no avail, the slaves ceased work. In consequence of this, various directors were obliged to shed their coats and work like common slaves. This shows how easy it is to put the boss to work! Meanwhile the slaves gathered in the Slaves' Hall, where they sang: "Heroes of the Dardanelles!" Finally the bosses condescendingly agreed to pay the award rate of £3 per week, but not as from the 1st December asked for, only from the 1st June, following. Upon this decision, union secretaries came back from conference with the slave-owners, and enunciated the glowing news that the slaves had gained a glorious victory! The slaves cheered this oratorical effort to the echo, agreed to take their secretaries' advice, and returned to their former slavery. As the object of this strike was to get the award of £3 given on the 1st December to operate from that date, it is difficult to ascertain where the "glorious victory" came in!

(N.B.—It has been pointed out to me that this strike did not occur under Spartacus at all, but was of quite recent date, in 1916. There seems to be a bit of a mix-up here. This is what comes of reading Ancient History and the Modern Newspaper at one and the same time.

Anyway, all agree that it was a "glorious victory," especially as the industry is split up into eleven sections, each working under a separate award, and no two awards terminating at the same time!

Cheer-oh, Industrial Unionism! What says the poet:—

"Though beaten back in many a fray,
Yet newer strength we borrow;
Craft Unions fail to-day, but not
The O.B.U. to-morrow."

Meanwhile, the I.W.W. should appoint Strike Officers, whose duty it should be to take note of all local industrial disturbances, get among these "Heroes of the Dardanelles," in their Slaves' Hall, and while rebellion surges in the slaves' breasts, woo them with winsome whisperings of the claims upon them of Industrial Unionism, and the "striking" efficiency of the One Big Union!

A. E. BROWN.

DIRECT ACTION



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Alien Labor.

P.L.L. SECRECY.

There was a matter of some importance to the workers mentioned during the sitting of the P.L.L. Conference, which was not referred to in the press report of the proceedings. It appears, according to the delegate who moved in the matter, that the press throughout Australia has been circularised by the censor forbidding the discussion of any matter which "might prejudice the relations existing between the Australian and Japanese Governments." Particular care was to be exercised that no reference should be made to the introduction of "alien labor" into Australia. The delegate was so seized with what he described as the "delicacy of the situation," that he did not desire Conference to discuss the matter, but moved that it be referred to the executive with a view to its approaching the Federal Government so that the embargo on free discussion should be removed. This "delicate" consideration for the divine right of the censor, of course deserves the highest commendation, but as "Direct Action" has not been honored with the censor's request in the matter, a few remarks on the subject from the workers' point of view may not be untimely.

In the first place, the worker of Australia should know, with all due respect to the "delicacy," or rather cowardice, of their "representatives" on the P.L.L. what the meaning of the whole matter is. Would it be hazardous too much in the way of prophecy to say that one of Billy Hughes' chief missions to England is to engineer a scheme for the introduction of indentured Japanese labor to take the place in industry of the "white" Australian at the front? This would certainly account for the enthusiasm with which the bosses are supporting the conscription movement. To get rid of the "free" laborer, who has a nasty habit of going on strike and making unpleasant demands, for labor employed under conditions analogous to that of chattel slavery, should be a most pleasing prospect from the exploiters' point of view.

Now, it may be said, to prevent misconception, that the I.W.W. has no particular objection to the Jap as a worker on account of the colour of his skin. But it has a distinct and unqualified antipathy to the Jap as a scab, whether the scabbery be conscious or unconscious, just as it objects to the white phenomenon of the same mental calibre.

From the working class point of view it is essential, not alone in the interests of the working class of Australia, but also in the best interests of the Japanese workers themselves, that the fullest publicity should be given to any scheme of the ruling class which has for its aim the lowering of the standard of living. One has only to recall the conditions under which Chinese indentured labor worked on the Rand mines after the conclusion of the Boer War to be aware that indentured labor is not only demoralis-

ing from the standpoint of the workers immediately concerned, but that it is also, an insidious weapon in the hands of the bosses which can be wielded for the purpose of reducing labor as a whole to the standard of chattel slavery.

The alleged labor movement in Australia, however, as represented by the P.L.L. would appear to have more respect for the Czar-like ukases of the censor than for the economic future of the workers whom it is supposed to represent. Secrecy in a matter of such far reaching importance is a crime against the workers of Australia, as well as against the much extolled "heroes" at the front, and the wage-slave conscripts of the near future.

It is not hole and corner methods of executives nor the good (?) graces of the Federal Labor Government which are going to prevent the wholesale introduction of schemes which if carried would retard every advance in working class progress and assist exploiters in gaining their nefarious ends. The workers of Australia must be roused to the danger which threatens them, the decrees of autocrats and censors notwithstanding.

The Lesson of
Conscription.

The militant section of the Trade Union Congress, at present sitting in Melbourne, considering the question of conscription, has issued the following manifesto to delegates:—

"We, unionists and Labourites, look to you in this great crisis of the war situation, to act with boldness and decision, and save the workers of Australia from the fate which has befallen our fellow-unionists in Great Britain. Unless the unions take immediate and drastic action, conscription may be foisted upon Australian democracy by some insidious and crafty method.

"We would therefore urge the conference to advise all Labour councils and Labour organisations whatsoever, to at once prepare for a general strike, and so render the imposition of conscription an impossibility. We thoroughly appreciate the seriousness of this extreme step, but the horror of conscription makes it imperative. If 'the military necessities' of the war situation has developed, the position that the detestable form of conscription—as operative in Germany—must defame our democratic and humanitarian ideas, it is time for organised Labor to take such steps as will prevent the Australian nation further participating in it.

"If militaristic caste is essential in Australia, it is to bolster up capitalism. Then let our Australian Labour movement boldly pronounce that not any particular nationality, but 'the unity of Labour,' is the hope of the world. Whatever action is taken by Parliament in connection with conscription, we Labour militants, in the name of thousands of unionists and Labourites here and now deny that any power can conscribe us to the service of capitalism, or for human slaughter on the battlefield.

"Should conscription become law by any means, in spite of the pronounced opposition of organised Labour, the Government will thus challenge organised revolt, and have to take the lives of those who will uphold basic working class principles at any cost."

While the workers who have issued this manifesto are to be congratulated on their firm stand against conscription, it is doubtful whether most of them would subscribe to the conclusions drawn from the lesson which the necessity of the manifesto teaches.

We have been told over and over again that all the workers needed to protect them from the evils arising out of capitalism, including that of conscription, was a "wise use of the ballot." Yet here, after the ballot has been "wisely" used for a quarter of a century in returning Labor members to Parliament, those who have so loudly boasted for its "judicious use" are perforce obliged to own up to its impotency and fall back upon such protection as the present economic organisation of the working class affords.

Their faith in their Parliamentary representatives appears to be shattered so hopelessly that they join with those whom they once described as "red-raggers," etc., in expressing doubts whether the "Labor" Government, like its predecessors, is not prepared to take the lives of "those who will uphold the basic work-

ing class principles at any cost."

So this is the sum and total of twenty-five years' political action for the workers of Australia. Their disinterestedness in finding Parliamentary jobs for men from their own ranks is about to receive its due reward. At the bidding of their appointed saviours they have trusted to the "machinery of Government" to protect them from further subjection by their exploiters; they now find that political government under Capitalism does not change its nature with a change in the personnel of those who ostensibly wield governmental power. The word ostensibly is used advisedly, for they are, in reality, but the puppets of the financial pirates who rule the roost.

Consistent with the policy of trusting to saviours, the workers have neglected to keep their economic organisation, the only weapon of value in their possession, in line with economic development. So hopeless is the union movement of Australia, with its thousand different sections, that if one did not have faith in the instinct of the rank and file rising superior to the past teachings of Craft Unionism, and casting off the fetters of sectionalism, the call for a General Strike under the circumstances, would be worthy of comic opera. The authors of the manifesto evidently have some perception of the weakness of present methods of unionism, when they express their concern over the probable taking of life by the Government, for with a General Strike worthy of the name the Government would be powerless to act.

Conscription or no conscription, it is to be hoped that the working class will take the lesson to heart. If the strike be the only weapon, as it certainly is, in serious crises of this character, would it not be well for the workers to establish a form of organisation that will be powerful enough to give effect to their demands under all circumstances. If political action is such a rotten reed to rely upon, and is merely used as a boomerang against the workers, in times of serious jeopardy to their lives and liberties, how much more hopeless is it to expect any radical improvement in working-class conditions from its use.

The conscription issue shows—as was shown at the outbreak of war, when the workers of all nations stood powerless before the Military Monarch—that Industrial Unionism on scientific lines is the only remedy for the ills and evils which threaten the working class. It is the road which the workers must follow, steadily refusing to be drawn into by-paths by the duplicity of political fakirs, if ever they are to achieve their emancipation.

BROKEN HILL.

"Trif" has a word with the miner:—"The I.W.W. is the most misunderstood organisation in the labor world today. There are many slaves who believe it is an organisation which carries a bomb in one hand and a sword in the other. This is simply because they believe the lying statements of the Capitalist's press, and do not take the trouble to read I.W.W. literature and find out for themselves.

The bosses will tell you it is an anarchist organisation because they are afraid that you will all join it and send them to work. You listen to their lies, and allow them to ride around in automobiles, while you are sweating and moaning, gouging sulphides and pushing trucks in hot stopes and drives, making huge profits for them, and getting in return—nothing but misery, poverty and degradation.

"Fellow-Workers, don't let the capitalists and their press fool you any longer, but wake up to the I.W.W. tactics of slowing down on the job, and stop their blood-stained profits.

I know some of you will say we can't slow down on the contract system. On the 12th May, Judge Higgins' award comes into operation; the minimum wage will be 11/3 a shift for all underground workers. Would it not be logical to slow down—reduce the output, work easy, and get 11/3 per shift. We would then have a say as to the conditions we shall work under; we would also have a say in the price of the contracts.

You have lately gained a forty-four hour week. What about organising into the One Big Union for a six hour day, which will mean no unemployed army? No unemployed means higher wages.

Wake up, join the I.W.W., build up the One Big Union, you will have more time to enjoy the fruits of your labor, more time to read and think for yourselves. Let's all fight together for six hours; it is in sight, so let us reach out after it and pull it right into operation.

Don't sit around and let a few labor-fakirs make rules for you to obey. Organise into One Big Union, and tell them to go to hell.

Who Are The Heroes?

(By Norman Jeffery.)

An intelligent worker who is in the habit of reading the "edifying" matter which fills the pages of our capitalist "dailies," would be inclined to think that the unconscious victims of plutocratic squabbles—the soldiers—were heroes of immortal glory, if he did not know that they were merely the unthinking dupes of the master class. Knowing this, it would be useful for us if we find out who, to-day, are the real heroes.

Ever since the inception of Capitalism, Industrial strife or class differences have been more marked than in any other historical epoch in the world's history; that is, so far as the exploitation of the workers has been of such a character as to generate open hostility over the sharing of the product of labor. The expression of this hostility is to be found in economic warfare, strikes, lock-outs, etc., in which the workers have participated, and it is in these struggles that courage, and a dauntless spirit against overwhelming odds, are found; for in industrial strife the workers to-day find the worst and strongest foe to economic justice that the world has ever known.

No force or weapon since man first fought his brother has been so strong or efficacious in strife as the power wielded by the Capitalist Class through owning and controlling the industries and mechanical processes of the world. No strife ever demanded such confidence, such self-sacrifice, such firm resolve, as that in which the employing class are the opponents; and yet there are those who will fight in battle against them. Surely then, these men must be "heroes" surely they can be designated as brave, because the men who can "win out" against economic pressure are men indeed, for they have to fight against the terrible weapon of starvation, besides bullets and bludgeons.

There has been no war which has entailed so much death, disaster, and bitterness, as the "class war." The most devastating pestilence has never been nearly so bad in its evil influences as the evil wrought by industrial diseases and accidents. Machine guns, howitzers, hand grenades, and all the rest of the death-dealing contrivances of modern warfare are not in it with the deaths caused by starvation, over-production, etc. No, the class struggle, with all that it means, has engendered more "heroism" than the Boer, Balkan, and the present international war put together.

In this respect all the big capitalist countries have their "heroes." England has her dockers in their numerous strikes; also the coal miners with whom are included the Welsh boys who brought the "Mother of Parliaments" to her knees; and then there are the Clyde engineers who made Lloyd George look foolish just recently; all these are heroes of the best type. America has had her Ludlow martyrs in Colorado, the Homestead strikers, and the thousands of other strikers in the class war, not to mention the one and only Joe Hill. All these also are heroes of the best type. Australia too has had her heroes no less renowned than those of other countries. They are the early-maritime strikers who stood up against the minions of capitalism when the latter had the order to "fire low and lay them out" then there are the other numerous strikes, right up to the Broken Hill miners, who proved themselves heroes when the foe was strong, and stood up for working class liberties at a critical moment. These men, these fighters in industry, are the ones we ought to respect and honor.

Every time a miner enters a mine, every time a weaver enters the factory, every time a steel worker enters a steel mill, every time do they risk their lives. They toil on through life's battle, unnoticed and unrecognized, asking for no "glory" to be heaped upon them. Yet, heroes they are. When they fight it is a sign of revolt and class consciousness, but when a man gets inside a uniform—(Hold on! Read the War Precautions Act.—Ed.)

These individuals are found in overalls, with begrimed faces and hands, in sweaty duds and dungerees.

The future will recognise these men in the same proportion as the present ignores them. Then it will be possible for mankind to know who are the real heroes and soldiers.

NOTICE.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Fellow-worker FRANK KEATING, will please communicate with his mother—MRS. KEATING, 86 Carrington Road, Charing Cross, Waverley.

Join the I.W.W. and be a man—not a coward.

You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a six-hour day to gain."

Barker's Case.

The District Secretary of the Railway Workers and General Laborers' Association (Griffith Branch) has forwarded us the following resolutions which were unanimously passed at a special meeting of the above branch:—

"This meeting of the Griffith Branch of the Railway Workers and General Laborers' Association recognises that the Labour movement cannot progress without the freedom of assemblage, the freedom of the press and the freedom of public expression.

"Further, we claim that Labour parties, being the political party of the working class, ought, by their nature to protect and uphold those liberties that are essential to working class advancement.

"In flagrant disregard of those principles we find that a Federal Minister, to wit, Senator Pearce, has prosecuted one Tom Barker, a member of our class, and the publisher of a working class paper and who has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour for criticising a class of people who are making gigantic profits out of the present regrettable war.

"We consider the sentence and the prosecution as a damnable satire upon a democratic people, when the avowed party of the working class utilise their power to protect boodle-mongers from merited and deserved criticism.

"In the interests of the working class in general and Tom Barker in particular, we demand the instant cessation of proceedings, and the release of Mr. Barker from further molestation at the hands of the police."

Copies of this resolution to be forwarded to the Minister for Defence; the Secretary, Federal Labour Party; "The Worker," "The Navy"; and "Direct Action."

7 Moor Street., Victoria,
2/5/16.

(Editor, "Direct Action.")

Dear Comrade,—As the result of representations made by Mr. J. B. King to the Inter-State Conference of the Australian Peace Alliance, assembled in Melbourne during Easter week, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That this Interstate Conference of the A.P.A. regards the excessive sentence imposed upon Mr. Tom Barker under the War Precautions Act as iniquitous, in that it is an interference with that exercise of free speech by which the rights of necessary public discussion are concerned and democracy is alone workable, and this Conference urges upon the Minister for Defence to repeal the sentence."

It was also resolved: "That the Barker case be embodied in the representations to be made by deputation to the Acting Prime Minister."

Upon representations being made to the Prime Minister asking him to receive a deputation to discuss resolutions covering terms of peace, conscription, as a barrier to permanent peace, the Barker case, and free speech a reply has been received stating that the Acting Prime Minister is prepared to receive a deputation on the subjects of free speech and conscription, but cannot agree to discuss the Barker case, as this has been dealt with by legal tribunal and a conviction recorded. Any resolution on this matter which are forwarded to the Acting Prime Minister will receive consideration.

The reply also stated: "Senator Pearce is not prepared to discuss peace terms with the deputation, but the resolution on that subject may be presented by it on the understanding that no discussion will take place in connection therewith."

"This reply speaks for itself. I assure you Mr. Tom Barker has the whole hearted support of the Australian Peace Alliance in his efforts to secure a free press.—With very best wishes,
F. J. RILEY,
Secretary Victorian Council Australian Peace Alliance.

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The State.

(By Robert Holder.)

Among the many problems which the present war has brought into being, there are none claiming more attention, or monopolising so much space in both the Capitalist and the so-called Socialist press, than the functions of the State, and the duties the people owe to it. In my opinion this question of the State and the relations of Labor towards it is one which will be thrust upon the Trade Union movement in the near future, and the sooner the rank and file make themselves acquainted with the origin and functions of the States, the more competent will they be to deal with the question when it arises.

The conditions arising out of the war have brought about the interference of the State in spheres of our social life which were previously undreamt of. Leading articles in the "Times" advocate Government control of industry, and the suspension of ordinary business relations, because "in the face of the supreme competition which this war is, the other domestic competition loses all virtue and becomes a curse." In short, what is good in times of peace becomes a curse in times of war and vice versa. There was also an interesting article in the "The Daily News and Leader," August 29th, 1914, entitled "The Shipwreck," by A.G.G., in which the writer declared that "the individual has gone under. There is only one life—the life of the State—that concerns us." Further, we find members of the Labor party appointed to and accepting State positions, and the Trade Unions suspending their rules and customs in industry. In fact, it is being generally advocated that everybody should become "servants of the State," and if people will not submit voluntarily, then compulsory measures are recommended.

When we see all this commotion in high places it behooves the rank and file of the Labor movement to inquire very carefully into this "life of the State," which has suddenly become so precious as to require the co-operation of everybody to save it. More especially should the rank and file be on their guard when we consider such a significant passage as the following, which appeared in the leading article of "The Times," June 14th, 1915. "Employers should become managers of the State and workmen should feel that they are really industrial soldiers of the State for war purposes. The militant side of Trade Unionism disappears with the abolition of spoils to fight over, but without prejudice to its restoration when the spoils reappear."

All this goes to prove a keen desire on the part of the Capitalist press for the suspension of the struggle between Capital and Labor in order that this "life of the State" may be saved; but it also proves something else, viz., that the "life of the State" is not the life of the working class, because in the first place the conditions of their lives are still ignored (except in so far as they compel attention by means of their organised strength), and secondly, the old struggle of trade unionism for a better existence for the workers is to reappear once the "life of the State" is out of danger. But this fact of there being two lives—the "life of the State" and the life of the working class, contradicts the popular view of the State being the people, the nation, the community, etc.

In order to solve this contradiction, it is necessary to inquire into the origin of the State, and to discover how it arrived at its present capitalist form. Of course, one can only deal very briefly with this in the space of a short article. History shows us that the institution known as the State has not always existed. People have been so long accustomed to the political form of society that they never think of the existence of the previous form. Mankind originally were wholly dependent—the same as undomesticated animals—on Nature for food, but in the course of time man gradually began to rise above this animal basis of existence first; by means of the discovery of fire, then by the bow and arrow, until finally after a long period of time he attained to the level of agriculture and the domestication of animals. This early life of mankind is known as Primitive Communism, and the first form of social organisation of which we have any definite knowledge of Gentile society. It corresponds to a material condition where a definitely settled life had not commenced. The unit of this society was the Gens, which consisted of a number of individuals bound together by ties of kinship, and tracing their descent from a common ancestor (whereas the unit of modern political society is the private monogamic family). No matter how elementary the social organisation, representatives would be necessary, but in Gentile society men and women lived on a basis of equality, and they all participated in the election of their representatives, who if they did not render satisfaction could also be deposed by them. Thus we see Gentile society was a pure democracy based on the common ownership of the means of securing food and shelter. Where all rule nobody rules.

With still further development in the means of obtaining food, population increased; the various tribes began to jostle each other for space, finally leading to war and the plundering

of one tribe by another. Agriculture and the domestication of animals enabled the social groups to produce more than was necessary for their immediate wants, and with the manufacture of iron and the invention of the phonetic alphabet, all the principal elements necessary for the development of civilisation were at hand; they needed only to be further extended, but to carry forward these developments was more than the untrained barbarians were prepared to voluntarily undertake. To get over this difficulty coercion was necessary, and coercion of the most forcible character was employed. The first social group reached the point where it produced a surplus product above its immediate requirements, trading sprung up, and the possibility of a leisured class who could live on this surplus presented itself. This possibility became an actuality, and we get one section of society living upon the labor of the others. Thus slavery as a social institution was established, the communal basis of kinship with its Gentile form of organisation and its equality of social relations being superseded by slavery with its political form and the domination of man by man.

The leisured class required some means whereby it could maintain its rule, and these means were established in the form of the State. The public offices of Gentile society were converted into private powers of the ruling minority, who used those powers to keep the dispossessed members in subjection. We are now in a position to see the difference between Gentile society controlled by the social group, and modern political society governed by a centralized body called the State. Political society is based on territory and property relations; individuals vote according to where they are domiciled. The women and a larger number of the adult males have no part in the election of representatives, and the State powers are separated from the control of the social group. We find that it is with the appearance of a leisured class who live on the surplus product of the social group, and thereby convert it into their private property, that the social institution known as the State appears. Private property and the State go hand in hand. By means of the State, the ruling minority, through their monopoly of the social product, dominate the whole social group. There have been three main epochs in the evolution of the State:

1. Ancient civilisation, based on slavery.
2. Feudalism of the Middle Ages—based on serfdom.
3. Capitalism—based on wage-labor.

All these epochs have something in common and also their own peculiarities. One general characteristic is the presence of inequalities within the social organism, and of institutions for preserving these inequalities; this function is known to-day as "the maintenance of law and order." The ruling minority not only use the State powers to maintain their position within the social group, as is seen whenever Labor makes a fight for a better share of the "spoils," but they also use the army and navy to obtain spoils outside their own particular group, in the form of colonies and a larger share of trade on the world market. This all goes to prove that the State is nothing more than the private power of the ruling minority, disguised as the public power of the whole nation, and it follows that this "life of the State" which is monopolising the attention of the press, and the majority of the so-called Socialists of Europe, according to the respective State under whose rule they happen to be living, is nothing more than the life of the ruling minorities of the respective European nations, which they have endangered through their mutual competition for "the spoils" of the world market.

In deciding what the attitude of Labor and Socialist movement should be towards the State, it is essential to remember that the State with its political form of society has not always existed, that it only came into existence under certain conditions at a specific stage in human development; from which it follows that it will disappear again at another stage when conditions make its existence no longer necessary. In the words of Thomas Carlyle, "we must some day, at last and for ever, cross the line between nonsense and Common Sense; from the Political Government to Industrial Administration."—"Plebs Magazine."

"Among the many decisions given by the Courts on issues raised by the operations of war none will be remembered longer than a judgment delivered last week. Five Judges sat to consider whether the King in Council, by virtue of recent legislation, could cast one of his subjects into prison and keep him there without trial. The Court has found that such a power is conferred upon the Executive Government by a regulation made under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914."—"The Times."

We have heard of a man who contemplated a trip to Siberia or some other free country, remarks Glasgow "Forward."

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.

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.

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

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(The Voice of Labor.)
Russian. Weekly, 4s. per year. Bundle rates, 1d. per copy outside 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.
Broken Hill, Local No. 3.—Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Kieley, Palace Buildings, Sulphide-street, Broken Hill, N.S.W.
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Cairns (Russian), Local No. 12.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. Yudacoff, Box 201, Cairns, N. Q.

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.

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.

Speeding-up schemes are put forward in the interests of the boss. You and he have nothing in common.

Further Protests.

'Dangerous.'

News and Views.

Perth Notes.

NO BASTILLE FOR TOM BARKER.

P. H. Hickey writes in "Labor Call," of May 11—

Unless the organised workers of Australia raise an emphatic and effective protest, Tom Barker, of Sydney I.W.W., will be sent to gaol for twelve months. He will go to gaol, not because he has violated a single tenet of public probity, but because a working class paper, of which he was manager, dared to criticise the capitalist class. Baldly and briefly, that is the case, and it remains for organised Labor to say whether, upon a flimsy pretext of that nature, the Government, the head of which counselled the community to attack Barker and his colleagues with "the ferocity of Bengal tigers," are to be allowed to railroad to prison a member of the working class.

With the consent and on the instructions of a Labor Minister, a representative member of a working class organisation has been persecuted for daring to cartoon what to him was an obvious fact; that a certain section of the plunder crowd were reaping a golden harvest as a result of the war, and would hail with delight—indeed, with cheers—the prolongation of the struggle and the deeper Australia became involved.

On the ground that this cartoon would prejudice recruiting, Barker has been sentenced to twelve months in gaol. If Barker had been the manager of a powerful daily, he could have published similar cartoons ad nauseum. But, because the I.W.W. paper dared to do what other papers were privileged to undertake, a Labor Ministry contracts a bad attack of shakes, and shows the contemptibility of its administration by weakening its spite upon Barker.

In every issue of "Stead's Review" are the most cutting cartoons from the pens of the world's leading cartoonists. But nary an action against Stead; too popular an institution for attack. And who doesn't know of the Dyson anti-war Cartoons! Powerful productions, that stir one's imagination; cartoons that speak words of fire. These can be reproduced in Australia without let or hindrance. The Government does nothing in influential quarters of this kind, but concentrates its persecution upon a small group of working men, who, as a result of untold energy and self-sacrifice, have produced a weekly labor paper in Sydney.

One's imagination is sufficiently vivid to picture a similar cartoon in the pages of "Liberty and Progress." It would be safe to say no action would follow. Why, then, deny to the I.W.W. its paper and its employees (for Barker is an employee) the same privileges extended to others?

Barker must not go to gaol. The liberty of the press must be maintained. Equality before the law must be insisted upon. If Barker is imprisoned, then the Government must take action against every paper. It must prohibit the importation of any periodical from outside containing anti-war cartoons. If it doesn't do this, no one inference can be drawn.

I know Barker well. I have known him for some years. We are as wide apart on Labor tactics and organization as the poles, but that doesn't prevent me from judging the man's work. Barker is too good and too loyal a member of his class to be caged in a Bastille for twelve months. Let Barker's voice be raised, and the caging will not take place, and an additional violation of the principles of the Labor movement will have been averted.

PROTEST FROM PERTH.

The following letter has been addressed to the Minister for Defence by Perth Plumbers' Industrial Union:—

Trades Hall,
Beaufort Street, Perth,
May 6th, 1916.

Hon. G. Pearce,
Minister for Defence,
Melbourne.

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the above Union held at the Trades Hall, Perth, on Wednesday evening, 3rd May, the following resolution was carried:—"That this Industrial Union of Workers enters its emphatic protest against the prosecution and persecution of T. Barker, the publisher of 'Direct Action,' and respectfully requests the Minister for Defence to exercise his prerogative and cancel all further proceedings."

I was also instructed to point out that, if it is wrong to publish cartoons complained of in Barker's case, other offenders should also be dealt with, who have published similar cartoons both prior and subsequent to the publication of Barker's cartoon. It appears to the members of my Union, that Barker has been singled out by the authorities because he is least capable of defending himself, from a financial standpoint, while more powerful offenders financially are not interfered with.

The cartoon itself is symbolical of what is actually taking place in the direction of an unpatriotic and disloyal capitalist class, making the war their opportunity to secure enormous profits which necessarily impoverishes the workers and handicaps your Government in carrying out work on behalf of the people and the defence of the Empire.

Consequently, my Union are of the opinion

"Yon Cassius hath a lean and hungry look; he thinks too much—such men are dangerous."

—Julius Caesar (Act II.).

In the issue of April 30th of the "West Australian," there are some significant remarks. The "West," in a leader, commenting on the Sinn Féin rebellion, makes a comparison between Larkin and Connolly. The leader says "Connolly is quieter, better educated, and unlike Larkin, he shows some constructive ability, and he is consequently far more dangerous."

Thus our masters show their hand. To them education, and constructive ability are dangerous.

The two first words on the I.W.W. label are "Education" and "Organisation," and organisation is only another word for constructive ability.

Little facts like these show how sound is the basis of the I.W.W. Moreover Archbishop Clune in an interview to the "West" is reported as having said "that the Clyde strike is more of a national menace than the Irish rebellion."

Again, these little sayings of our masters show in what terms they really think.

Intelligent industrial unionists will agree with "his Grace," Industrial revolts are dangerous—for our masters. The capitalist class can afford to shoot down many of their hirelings, such as soldiers and special police, in political, religious, or agrarian uprisings; but they cannot afford to lose the control of industries.

Our masters know that once the workers are industrially-organised—that nothing can resist the workers' power. For that reason alone the politically imbecile or the corruptly interested will always do their utmost to crush an industrial organisation like the I.W.W., an organisation that organises "not only for the every day struggle with the capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown."

Archbishop Clune of Perth is looked upon by our masters as a great and learned person; yet "his Grace" is so uneducated as to look upon workers who are striking for a higher standard of living as "a national menace." We industrial unionists, however, hold no high official state or ecclesiastical functions, but have the necessary education and will yet have the organisation to give to the workers of the world many great joys, that are not to-day included in a "living wage."

An education not got from the "Book of Books," neither from such voluptuous tales as Joseph and Potifar's wife, or such useless details as the names of the wives of the licentious Henrys, or the purient amours of the "Merry Monarch," which our masters and other snobs endeavour to pass off as history.

No, but we know real history—the history of the earth, of primitive life in all forms; the wonderful pageant of life, as told in the story of evolution; a story that leaves us in wonderment and awe, not in superstitious fear; a story that gives hope when we read of the traditions of the class struggle, and its historical mission becomes plainer and plainer. In the history of the earliest working people as told by Osborne Ward in Ancient Lowly, we see that those who have lived upon exploitation, have always looked upon educated and organised slaves as "dangerous." We know from everyday experience of the class struggle, that regardless of the bravery of the workers, without proper organisation we workers will be defeated in that class struggle. The I.W.W. is out to win. Consequently when the master class, the "West," and Bishop Clune, refer to education and constructive ability as "dangerous," we take the hint and become "far more dangerous."

M. SAWTELL.

ECONOMIC CLASS.

The above Class will be restarted by the Sydney Local, commencing Wednesday, 24th inst. Fellow Worker King will again take charge of the class, and members and others interested are urged to attend, as a sound knowledge of economics is essential to every good propagandist.

SYDNEY HEADQUARTERS.

All concerned are notified that the address of the Sydney Local is now 403 Sussex Street, Sydney. Correspondence, however, may still be addressed to Box 98, Haymarket.

NOTICE.

Broken Hill Local notifies that the new quarters are established at 316 Argent Street.

that the request contained in the resolution herein mentioned is fair and reasonable and consistent with the principles of the Party and Government you represent.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

D. CAMERON,

Secretary.

The Minister for Defence announces through the press that when the Conscription Bill becomes law in England, Englishmen resident in Australia will be called up. This throws a flood of light on the so-called self-governing powers of the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding what ballot-box dupes may think, it seems British Capitalism can stretch out its long arm and drag its slaves to its assistance from its alleged self-governing possessions whenever it deems fit.

The workers on all sides are beseeched by economists, statesmen and politicians, to practice economy for the duration of the war. Glasgow "Forward," in a recent issue, throws a little light on the reason therefor. It says—

"Michael Mulligan.—Your interesting queries would require more space to answer than the present cost of paper enables 'Forward' to allow, but we will deal with the most important of them.

"As you know the war is costing 'us' that is you, Rothschild, and the rest, five million pounds sterling per day. Rothschild could pay cash down for his share, but as you are a partner, and you are poor, it is necessary for you to borrow from Rothschild. You may never have heard of Rothschild, and there is the possibility that he has never heard of you. At any rate, you may safely bet that if you attempted to borrow direct from him you would be unsuccessful.

"So, Micky, the Government borrows for you, and Rothschild insists on this method of carrying through the transaction. Because, with all the shrewdness of Abe and Isaac, and Moses, in his head, he knows that the Government is in a better position than he to make such regulations as will force you to pay the Jew his sixteen ounces of flesh.

"Perhaps the amount of your war debt has never worried you, so we beg to draw attention to the figure. Putting the population of the United Kingdom in round figures at 50 millions, and our war expenditure at five millions a day, it works out at 2/ per head.

"This applies to every man, woman, and child comprised in the population. It means that you and Mary and the five wee ones are spending 14/ a day on war. Mary would be sure to scold you for your extravagance if Mary understood.

"Fourteen shillings a day means £4 18/ per week, and every penny of it is borrowed from the rich. You may safely take it for granted that you will owe this money for 20 years at least, and that the interest charge on it will be not less than 5 per cent. If you total this up you will find that it works out exactly at another £4 18/ per week interest.

"Please note, Micky, that of the £9 16/ which is being debited against you, £4 18/ goes to smash the Germans, and £4 18/ goes to square the Jew. This, of course, does not alter the fact that the Jew remains a patriot and the German a Hun.

"Now, Micky it behoves you to settle down to economical method of living. You are running into debt to the tune of £500 a year. By the end of the present year you will owe at least £1000. Was ever a Mulligan so trusted before?

"Remember your character. If you should fail to pay every penny of this debt, Rothschild might hesitate to support you when next you go to war. At first sight it may seem impossible for you to pay this thousand pounds. We admit it is a stiff task, but by working more and living on less it is just possible.

"Our scientists have lately discovered that margarine is as good as butter. You also enquire in your letter why, if this be so, your cousin Bernard should be fined. He believed that margarine was as good as butter—the substitute tasted and nourished as well, perhaps better than the original article. He had heard of rich men in the West-End advising their ladies to substitute 'blue band' for the best Danish, and been told, 'My dear, you have been using this for the past five weeks.' The rich men boasted that the deception practised by their wives was not only justified as patriotic, and even, from a dietary point of view, beneficial. So, Bernard, being troubled by a logical Celtic mind, saw no harm in giving the good woman margarine for butter.

"But one of the rich, West-End margarine propagandists hauled Bernard before the Bench, and a West-End Magis-

April 30th (Labor Day) was celebrated on the Esplanade by the No. 5 and 10 Locals of Fremantle and Perth.

This day, agreed in the estimation of the advanced guard of the Workers the Wide World over, as the time of annual protest against the conditions and methods of capitalist production, was ignored by the moribund political slaves of the sectional unions whose habitat is the Beaufort Street mortuary.

This customary indifference to the true interests of the wage slave class left the field clear to the I.W.W., and a series of brief but enthusiastic speeches were made by the various platform members of the Locals under the chairmanship of F. W. Parkinson.

These addresses in the aggregate formed a strong indictment against capitalism, and urged the claims and rights of Labor, which served as a column on which F.W. Reeves placed the crowning cap in a vigorous and stirring address that raised the indignation of the greater number of the great audience, and of course, raised the enmity of the Trades Hall and capitalist pimps. A collection for expenses, incidental to the occasion resulted satisfactorily.

At the Literary Institute, at 8 p.m., F.W. Reeves again filled the breach and gave a most instructive lecture on "The Origin of the Red Flag," and as a leading feature of his subject, showed how the crimson banner had been the standard under which revolting labor had ever rallied.

At the afternoon meeting "Direct Action" sold out and literature moved off freely.

Monday, May 1st, the I.W.W. continued the celebration with a picnic at the Perth Zoo, and for one brief—too brief—day, lined up to the capitalistic scale of good food, good liquids, good song and mirth. Amid our abandonment to the pleasures of the moment your old scribe reflected that Europe was bleeding and Ireland was ablaze, whilst the modern heroes of capitalism and finance rejoiced with diabolic exultation over their ever increasing profits. Between the Roman Despot, who fiddled while Rome blazed and the modern fiends lies the wide gulf of long centuries, but despite the lapse of time civilisation has not advanced a barley corner in length beyond pagan Rome under her pagan emperor. One, and one only way—Organisation of all workers, and a final labor day to celebrate the downfall of capitalism and war, and triumph of Justice and Peace.

M.M.

I.W.W. PRESS.

JEWISH PUBLICATION.

M. Kurinsky, 222 Livonia Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, writes that an I.W.W. paper called the "Industrial Unionist" is being published in the Jewish language. All Jewish fellow-workers who wish to subscribe should address communications to Box 77 Station P, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A. We understand the subscription fee is 6s. a year.

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.

The capitalistic idea of dividing up is for the poor to do all the work and for the rich to get all the product.

trate, who had margarine for breakfast, fined Bernard £5.

"We agree with you that all this is stupid and dishonest. It is characteristic of the governing class of the country, who are neither logical nor honest.

"You will find the pea under another thimble, Micky! The object of the propaganda is to persuade you to eat margarine in order that the Jew may get his interest. It is for you, and not for the West-End, that the horseflesh shops are being opened, and a lower standard of living being introduced than any endured by the working class within living memory."

Printed and Published by J. B. King, at 403 Sussex Street, Sydney, on behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World.