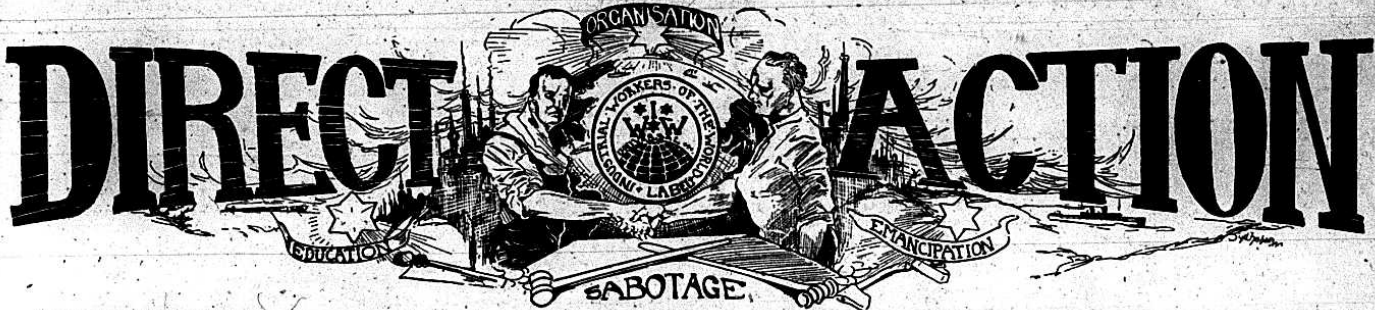


# Demand the Release of Barker. Do It Now!



VOL. 3, NO. 79

Registered at The General Post-office Sydney, For Transmission By Post as a Newspaper.

SYDNEY, July 15 1916. ONE PENNY.

## The Case for Barker.

(By "Industrialist" in "The Navy.")

A correspondent who desires to remain anonymous has fired into me a query as to why I advocate the release of Tom Barker. In reply, it can be safely said that the whole space of a considerably larger paper than "The Navy" could be taken up in putting the case for Barker's release. A few reasons can be given here, and other reasons may be deducted from them, so that the merits of the Barker case may become obvious to the greatest "bonehead" these lines may reach.

Tom Barker was convicted and sentenced to undergo twelve months' imprisonment under the unjustly-applied War Precautions Act. The prosecution was in respect of a cartoon which appeared in "Direct Action" 14/2/16, a working-class paper edited by Barker.

Exception was also taken to a paragraph appearing in another part of the same issue.

The latter par. was separate, apart, and had no connection with the cartoon, yet in court it was made to appear as if the par. and cartoon were part and parcel of each other, and Barker was convicted.

Legal justification may be forthcoming for that form of procedure; to the ordinary mind it can only appear as unjust and despicable. It must also be remembered that a considerable period of time elapsed between the publication of the cartoon and the prosecution. Cartoons containing a greater "wealth of revolting details" and depicting the horror and ruthlessness of modern civilised war are published in capitalist papers every day. Can anything printed in the most so-called revolutionary or anti-war paper published convey a more nauseating feeling against war than the cartoons by Louis Raemaekers, which have been sent broadcast over the world? Nearer home we have an artist or two (say, Norman Lindsay, for one) whose cartoons on the war cannot fail but to inspire people who think, with a horror and an utter hatred of war.

Either class of cartoon can only serve to fill people with loathing of war as a whole. Who is the greatest traitor to the country: "Fat," who takes the opportunity of what one capitalist organ calls "circumstances of chance" to extort exorbitant profits from the people whilst urging and coercing them to go to war to help maintain his profit-mongering, or Barker, whose greatest crime is the vigorous preaching of class consciousness, and the organising of the proletariat into one body? The answer is—"Fat."

The agitation for the release of Barker will go on. No other course is open to the workers. Just as long as there are two classes in society—the exploiter and the exploited—men of Barker's ideas and fearlessness are required to lay bare the present state of capitalist-controlled society. If all the brains in the possession of the ruling class after all these years could only result in the "sacrifice of thousands of human lives to the God of Mammon then surely no man should be jailed for daring to speak out and advise a change."

Whilst "Fat" continues to exploit the worker for profit and invests the profit in war loans bearing £4 17s. 6d. per cent. interest, just so long must the fight for Barker's liberty be maintained. Whilst men are driven to war to increase the amount of wealth in the possession of "Fat" there can be no peace in society. Class must fight class until those who produce wealth are the owners and distributors of that which they produce. Barker is but one of an ever-increasing army of workers who are fighting out the issue on class lines with no compromise. For that reason, Barker's liberation is to be desired, and let us hope it will soon be forthcoming.

### BARKER BUOYANT.

Visitors saw Tom Barker at His Majesty's Home for Incurable Rebels on Saturday of last week. Tom is in the very best of health and spirits, and is looking forward, if anything with more than his usual cheery optimism, to a renewal of the only fight worth while on his release on the 3rd of next month.

Though the authorities may be said to have

had their "pound of flesh," it does not appear to have even physically damaged him, for he looks, we are told, at least a stone heavier. Buoyant spirits and the consciousness of suffering in a noble cause are sufficient to counteract even the deteriorating influences of hominy.

Labor Politicians at the forthcoming State elections will have some very pertinent questions to answer about the Labor Government's treatment of Barker; not that we expect anything from the politicians, but revenge is sweet, and a job in Parliament is the average "polley's" highest ambition and ideal. It may be stated that the case is purely a Federal matter, but the Labor Party as a whole is the instrument which the robber class has used in Australia for the past two years in assassinating the workers' rights and liberties. Accusations before and after the fact are equally responsible.

A thousand times better that the working-class should have to fight its known and declared enemies than the traitorous hypocritical bunch of parasites who have got on their backs in the guise of friends.

### PROTEST FROM THE NORTH.

The following letter, signed by over sixty residents of the little town, St. George (Q.), has been forwarded to the Minister for Defence:—

St. George,

May 30, 1916.

To the Honorable,  
The Minister for Defence,  
Melbourne.

Dear Sir,—

We the undersigned electors of St. George and district, view with extreme anxiety the unjust sentence imposed upon T. Barker, editor of "Direct Action," and wish to place before you our emphatic protest against the law which is responsible for his incarceration.

We urge you, in the interests of Democracy, to secure his immediate release, and thereby reclaim the freedom of the press and the liberty of free speech.

### NOTICE.

Subscribers and members can now obtain a complete file of the 2nd volume of "Direct Action." The volume contains from number 21 to 55, inclusive, and dates from February 1st, 1915, to the same date in 1916.

The complete file will be forwarded to any part of Australia upon receipt of money order for 3s, which includes postage.

From an historical standpoint, as well as from an educational standpoint, the volume is essential. All the information re the Newcastle free speech fight, the poster and stickers case, the hundred and one strikes of the year, are contained within the volume.

It also includes "Cresset's" satires, Nicholl's cartoons, West's Ballad of Maitland Gaol, "General Strike," "Arbitration Court," and "The Interrupted Snooze," as well as dozens of first-class articles and criticisms upon matters industrial and political.

An early application is necessary, as the supply of files are limited. There are no files of the first volume left.

### THIS IS NUMBER

79

IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES  
WITH THIS ISSUE, PLEASE RENEW.  
DO IT NOW!

Subscribers are requested to watch the number of their paper. Post Office regulations will not allow us to mark issues "Expired" as hitherto.

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

## Some Praise!

Thus the "Mirror" last week:—

"I.W.W. TRAITORS."

"SENATORS PEARCE'S ACTION."

"We congratulate Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence and Acting Prime Minister, in taking action in connection with the strikes at the Commonwealth Clothing Factory in Melbourne, where members of the I.W.W. have evidently been given considerable scope."

"We have repeatedly referred to the dangerous character of the propaganda of this unpatriotic organisation, which knows no nationality, or honor, or patriotism. Its operations have become particularly sinister in institutions owned by the Government which are connected directly or indirectly with the prosecution of the war. Its association with enemy countries and its membership of persons of enemy origin are undoubted."

"We are glad that Senator Pearce has taken firm action in this case, and we hope that this will be by no means the only instance in which he will act drastically with the 'I Won't Work' brigade."

"We are interested also to note that similar attempts have been made by the I.W.W. in Brisbane, and we congratulate Mr. Theodore, the Acting Premier, for exposing the vicious actions of these industrial and national anarchists."

The I.W.W. also congratulates Pearce and Theodore in being the recipient of the "Mirror's" congratulations. We have previously in "Direct Action" given our readers a side-light on "The Mirror." The picture was anything but pleasant then, and like every other THING that batters and thrives on war, it grows more revolting and repulsive as the days pass by.

We are a "dangerous organisation," are we? Good! Testimony from the "Mirror" to this effect is praise indeed. Unpatriotic too? Nay, distinctly ANTI-patriotic. The "Mirror" is not generous here. "Associated with enemy countries," are we? Excellent! Unlike the "Mirror," I.W.W. ideas are not confined to a back street in a city slum, but are to be found in all countries where human ghouls like the editor of the "Mirror" exist.

The "Mirror's" hopes for our future welfare at the hands of Senator Pearce is also reciprocated. We have hopes too. It is for the day when the working-class will arise and kick the whole gang of blood-sucking leeches, including Pearce and Theodore, to eternal damnation.

### MINERS' SPECIAL EDITION.

A special edition of "Direct Action" dealing with conditions in the mining industry will be issued on September 2nd next. Writers from the various mining centres throughout Australia will deal with the subject in all its aspects, and the need for One Big Union in this department of industry will be dwelt upon. Rebels in the mining industry who desire to have something to say on this matter should immediately apply their talents in the direction of making this issue of "Direct Action" a credit to all concerned. Copy should be addressed to the Editor, Box 98, Haymarket, Sydney, marked "Miners' Special Edition." We look to members in those mining districts where there are no I.W.W. locals to take bundles of this issue either for distribution or sale. Write at once and let us know what your order will be.

### 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!

## Broken Hill Notes.

Conscription in all its grim and tragic reality looms dark and forbidding on the industrial horizon, and like some huge Frankenstein is casting its evil shadows before. This latest edict of the master is that every man must fight for his country. The writer has lived and worked in the Labor movement since its earliest inception, and he has been taught per medium of Labor politicians, also by the pens employed on Labor organs, which circulate throughout Australia, that the toiling masses were the dispossessed and disinherited, and that it was the stern duty of the working class to proclaim a general strike simultaneously with the masters' declaration of war.

Rightly or wrongly I believe in the above. The Labor teachers are responsible for their pupils, and I intend to fight with all the energy and intelligence that I possess this monstrous and diabolical act, and be true at all costs to the principles and ethics of Labor.

Already the "Barrier Daily Truth" has hoisted the fiery cross, warning the working class to organise and resist to the utmost this proposed tyrannical act of the master class. Each succeeding day sees the determination of the toiling community growing in its intensity, and if that great betrayer, Billy Hughes, enforces a conscription act on the toilers of Broken Hill, there will surely be the most ghastly tragedy that has ever been enacted in the history of the workers of Australia. All class conscious people are rallying to the clarion call of freedom, and on Saturday, 8th inst., a public meeting is to be held in the Town Hall dealing with conscription. Your representative here will forward leaders of "Direct Action" a full account of the meeting.

The usual propaganda work is going merrily on and is being rewarded by a good attendance of the proletariat. Saturday night's social and dance eclipsed all previous efforts in this line. Rebels' songs were sung in fine style before a large and appreciative audience, and after the good things provided had been disposed of, the hall was cleared and dancing was indulged in to a late hour.

Amidst all the turmoil of selection ballots and visiting Governors, we are still keeping Tom Barker's case before the public, and if "Direct Action's" late editor should care to blow along the Hill after his release from gaol the writer can assure him of a hearty welcome from all the rebel clan.

TOM McMILLAN.

### SPEED THE DAY.

The weakness of working-class organisation is more apparent to-day than at any time in its history. Working-class interests and principles are receiving a setback, which will require much time and energy to check—to say nothing about the time and energy that will be required to construct a progressive working-class movement.

But apparently it was necessary that the capitalists should make a display of their entire strength in order to convince the workers of the total weakness of their organisation. That this has been done is obvious to all. We see workers submitting to schemes that they abhor, because they are too weak to resist them.

Trade Unions, so far as being a force is concerned, are a thing of the past—progress has consigned them to the "has-been" period. The workers will withdraw their support from the old unionism and construct the new, as soon as they know more about its structure. Study the I.W.W.

J. B. K.

### BARKER DEFENCE FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received since the last donations were acknowledged: F. Hatz, 10s., Aus. Tramway Employees (Fremantle) £1 1s., Mr. Levy 2s. No further subscriptions are needed for this fund for the present. A balance-sheet will be issued in a week or two.

## DIRECT ACTION



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

Office: 403 Sussex Street, Sydney,  
Australia.

Editor: Thos. Glynn.  
Manager: J. B. King.

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

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

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

## A Shorter Work-day.

## ITS ADVANTAGES.

A radical curtailment of the working-day is the only measure which is likely to mitigate economic conditions for the workers after the war. With the numbers that will be thrown out of employment through the closing down of munition factories, with hundreds of thousands returning from the battlefields, not to speak of the increasing extent to which female labor is invading all branches of industry, unless the working class makes some organized effort to shorten the working-day and thereby increase the demand for labor, the outlook will be black indeed.

The promises of employers and politicians re finding employment for returned soldiers may be accepted for what such promises are usually worth, but even if kept can only mean that other workers will be displaced, which, of course, is no solution of the problem for the workers as a whole. The working class of Australia should not delude itself with the hope that conditions will be any better here than in Great Britain or other European countries. Already schemes are afoot for a tide of immigration from Great Britain; and it is not alone from Great Britain that the labor market in Australia will be swelled. When treaties of peace have been signed and the diplomats have once more shaken hands, bosses will be found to care little for the nationality of the wage-slaves they exploit, provided it is servile and efficient.

The capitalist class is well aware of the unprecedented possibilities for exploitation which the aftermath of the war will bring forth. The boldest among them loudly proclaim that conditions for the worker must not be allowed to revert to those prevailing during the pre-war period; and while they are openly laying their plans for "capturing trade," increasing efficiency, and intensifying exploitation, the workers for the most part are looking to the future in their usual happy-go-lucky style, where they are not trusting to politicians or obsolete methods of unionism to see them through the difficulties and dangers ahead.

On one hand effort by the workers themselves to take the whip of competition out of the hands of the capitalist by a general shortening of working hours must be made if the working class movement is to make any further progress during the present generation. We will be told of course by a pseudo-scientific school of socialism that a fight for a shorter working day is more wasted effort, that nothing but the co-operative Commonwealth is worth striving for. The contention of these shirkers from the everyday struggle of the class war usually takes this form: "Any decrease in the working day is met by the capitalists with newer machinery and improved methods of production, therefore shorter hours of labour are of no use to the working class."

Why "therefore?" One would think that BECAUSE the master class have power to intensify exploitation by machinery and other methods is the strongest possible argument for making the hours during which such exploitation takes place as short as possible. The question occurs here: "Are the workers as a whole with their present hours of labour spoilt, up to the limits of endurance or are they not?" Which ever way our "scientific"

friends answer this question it will not help their argument. If the workers are, so exploited, then physically in any case they stand to gain by shorter hours, and if not, the same force and the same methods with which they now resist speeding up will be at their disposal when a shorter working day prevails.

To argue that the workers should not strive on the job to ameliorate their every day conditions shows a poor understanding of the basic principles of the working class movement, and makes the class struggle merely an interesting academic theme for spectacled philosophers and high-brow saviours of the working class generally. The class struggle does not find its expression in a conflict between two different social conceptions, but in the hard, cold material facts of the workers every-day lives.

If the workers are not justified in fighting for shorter working hours then it would also be illogical to resist any attempt by the capitalist class to lengthen those hours: If, as these alleged revolutionists infer, an eight hour day is as beneficial to the workers physically, economically and socially, as a day of six hours, then on the same reasoning a ten or twelve-hour day would be still better, or at least just as good. To such pitfalls and absurdities does the "logic" of class war theorists lead us.

The workers as a whole cannot isolate themselves from the every-day struggle with capitalism if they would, and those who call themselves revolutionists should not if they could. The fight for a shorter working day, higher wages, better conditions, is part and parcel of that struggle—is, in fact, THE struggle itself.

Economic conditions after the war will render it imperative that the worker should establish at least a six-hour day if death by slow starvation is not to be the portion of hundreds of thousands of their class. A shorter-work day will not alone be beneficial from the economic standpoint; it will enable the worker to develop his mental faculties, and will give him leisure to enjoy some of those higher pleasures of life from which he is now debarred.

Hobson says in this connection:—

Longer leisure enables the worker to make the most of his consumption; he can lay out his wages more carefully, is less tempted to squander his money in excesses directly engineered by the reaction from excessive labour, and get a fuller enjoyment and benefit from the use of the consumables which he purchases. A large and increasing number of the cheapest and most intrinsically valuable commodities of an intellectual, artistic, and spiritual character are only open to the beneficial consumption of those who have more leisure at their command than is yet the lot of the low-skilled workers in our towns.

And again:—

The value of a shorter working day consists not merely in the diminution of the burden of toll it brings, but also in the fact that increased consumption time enables the worker to get a fuller use of his purchased consumables, and to enjoy various kinds of "free wealth" from which he was precluded under a longer working day.

Shorter hours of labor, therefore, we see is not only an immediate economic necessity, but is physically beneficial and socially desirable. Workers of Australia! Organise for the Six Hour Day.

## PEARCE AND THE BOODLE PRESS.

Sydney "Sun" of July 5 had its usual periodical editorial on Sabotage and Ca Cann. Needless to say it had nothing in the way of variety to add to its previous ebullitions on the subject. Admirers and readers of the "Sun's" editorials should now be able to repeat verbatim the economic shibboleths which it so consistently advances on this subject from time to time. Just the same old absurd theory. A picture of an economic system which only exists in the imagination of the "Sun's" leader writer. The generous employers calling their slaves together and distributing wages in proportion to the product. Where is the worker who would advocate the "venomous policy" of slowing down in such circumstances.

The editorial, however, in this case was by way of congratulations to Senator Pearce for his "decision" and "vigorous action" in discharging 50 mechanists and cutters from the Government clothing factory for practising the go-slow strike. When the capitalist press, by the way, congratulates labour politicians on their actions against workers the "policy" is sure some fighter in the cause of labour.

From all accounts, however, Pearce's "vigorous action" was of short-lived duration, and would appear to have been prompted in the first place by this politician's desire to stand well in the eyes of Australia's exploiters and the usual banking of his type for the eulogy of the capitalist press.

The employees were reinstated on promising that they would renew the old output. And they were right in promising—just as a

person would have no moral qualms in promising an armed highwayman anything he requested. But if the Government clothing employees have any desire to beat the Labor Government at its own game there will be a wide gulf between the promise and the performance.

Coming so soon after the action of Jensen in manning a steamer whose crew went on strike with scab labor, the incident is fresh evidence of the real function of Labor Governments. Had Joe Cook been guilty of some of the recent actions of Pearce and Co. there would be an outcry in the ranks of unionism throughout the length and breadth of Australia. But dominated as the Unions are by aspirants to Parliament, a large section of the workers is taught that any dung is good enough for them to swallow so long as it is dish up by a Labor Government.

## The Passing of Parliament.

(By EUREKA).

II.

"Government is the great blackmailer."

Buckle.

"The good citizen must not obey the laws too well."

Emerson.

"In general, the art of government consists in taking as much money as possible from one part of the citizens, and giving it to another."

Voltaire.

"My thoughts are murder to the State and involuntarily go plotting against her."

Thoreau.

The endeavour to achieve the abolition of private ownership of the means of life through the agency of parliamentary action is a waste of energy and a prolonging of the date of the release of the workers from the vicissitudes and hardships that are intensifying and hardening concurrently with the output of palliative measures from the political machinery that is supposed to bring the full redemption of the wage slaves. No measure has yet been evolved by Federal or State Labor Governments that throws the faintest ray of hope on the future outlook of Labor in Australia. But your political fanatic never questions the efficiency of the State. He finds the defect in all those who have run the machine in the past, and must perform do so, or throw up the sponge and retire from his vain encounter in which all his efforts can only result, at best, in making a change in the personnel of the controllers of the machine.

Humanity has had three colossal superstitions imposed upon it from above—that is, by the ruling class. The purpose of each of these superstitions is one and the same: the subordination of the mass to the will of the few in order to facilitate their exploitation by some form of slave labor. The basic superstition on which rests the other two, is the god idea; on this is founded the king-craft idea, with its monstrous divine right attribute. Next comes the State as the instrument of administration, direction, and control of the many in the interests of the few—the "old firm" of priest-craft, king-craft, and State-craft.

The dominating supremacy over the human mind by the god pestilence and its terrestrial corollary, the cancer of Divine right of Kingship, have received their quietus, and the blessing of our present need of mental liberty is purely the resulting effect of the Direct Action of such men as Mirabeau, Volney, Bollingbroke, Paine, Robespierre, Marat, Danton, Desmoulins, Voltaire, and the long line of feeble but equally valiant successors that thickly stud the line of glorious Rebellum, down to our present day.

But there still remains the instrument of restraint and oppressive tyranny—the great political superstition, the inquisition, the bastille, the right of the feudal Lord to primus nocturnus, or to warm his feet in the bodies of two new-slaughtered slaves, are now matters of record on the page of ancient history. But the dregs of these horrors and barbarity still lurk and linger in the political machine—the State.

If not so, why our present wage-slave production? Why are the slaves or their cessation of toll deemed rebels and driven back to renewed slavery by armed henchmen of their tyrants? Why free speech fights? Why Tom Barker in a modern bastille? Why, oh! why with damnable iteration urge all the possible whys when it is self-evident that the answer is: Because of the fraud, force, and brutality of the political machine, the State.

"Behind the ballot-box is concealed the bayonet and the bullet." That most true declaration was made by Emerson in or about the year 1835, and notwithstanding all the alleged political progress of the Anglo-Saxon race, still concealed is the weapon of force behind the ballot-box. Whose votes is cunningly being trayed into sanction of government and its use of force as a remedy of all the ills of its own special creation.

What would our friends of the A.S.P. do with full possession of the political machine? Remodel it by exercising the coercive element? If so, it at once ceases to be govern-

ment in any shape or form. If not, then our friends would resort to the compulsion under which they and we suffer disabilities, and the community at large unconsciously groans.

When Lloyd George went down to the coal miners of Wales and endeavored to cajole or threaten them into resuming work, and they refused his political mediocrity between them and their £10,000,000 extra profiteering masters and insisted in their demand for a cut of the exploitation, that was a fine object lesson in direct action, and a splendid evidence of "the passing of parliament."

When the same oily-tongued and unctuous politician tried the same dope on the Clyde ironworkers, under the presidency of David Kirkwood, that clear-headed and fearless Scot introduced the wily Welshman to the assembled engineers in the following terse and brusque manner:—

"This is Mr. Lloyd George, and from what we have heard and seen of him we are inclined to take him with a degree of suspicion," and at a later stage of the proceedings, when the politician had failed to dish the men of iron by appeals to their patriotism, Mr. Kirkwood remarked on the capacity of the men before them to control the engineering industry off their own bat, and Lloyd George made a rejoinder as to their lack of capacity to do so. He was immediately brought to book by the unflinching chairman telling him that the men he saw around him were doing all that was required every day of their lives, and further informed him that it was not a question for a lawyer to settle but, for an engineer, and added: "One engineer is worth a hundred lawyers like Mr. Lloyd George."

Here was a splendid double object lesson of direct action and the waning political faith of British workers, forming conjoint evidence of the "Passing of Parliament."

Labour-Premier Holman paid a visit recently to that glorious storm centre of militant labor, Broken Hill. The advanced thinkers of the Barrier gave him a stormy time, and when a vote of thanks to the ruffled politician was put to the meeting, it was received with grins and boo-hoos, in which a large section of the craft union men freely joined with the no-compromise rebel element of the meeting; and since his return to Sydney he has again failed to prejudice the resolute spirit of Labor Union men in their anti-conscription attitude.

If these signs of the times re politics are not sufficient from which to generalise a sound deduction as to the decadence of political influence with the workers, and fully sustain the contention that the passing of Parliament is in full currency, there is an abundance of facts to further draw upon. At the present stage, I can only think that men who can unceasingly denounce all past and present politicians as apostates to the true interests of the workers in every State of Australia, and yet nurse the delusive hope that they are the one possible group of incorruptible spirits, must already be under the strong lure of the gilded baits of ambition and profit that is, and ever has been, thickly spread over the traps and pitfalls of the great political superstition, that the machine that forges the chains of labor can be made to weave the soft girdle of liberty which will bind the world-workers into one unity of peace and harmony.

## 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 centre 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.



## Confound Their Politics.

The appearance of Industrial Unionism will have a powerful and many-sided effect; will, in fact, create more or less of a revolution in ideas generally. To begin with, the problem of dealing with it will become the one supreme question in the field of politics, and thus the historic role of the State will be more apparent than ever. Then again, it will give the organised workers a taste of the power if not to dethrone the existing rule, at least throw it into serious confusion. And most important of all will be its effect on that great unclassified middle layer which might be said to be composed of economic mongrels—neither workers nor capitalists. Now, this last needs a little amplification.

There is a public, though it isn't the public the daily press prates of at times. In these days we couldn't think of calling the side-street grocer a capitalist, and he certainly is not a worker. When we come to consider the few of these who make fortunes and the many who ultimately fail altogether, we can almost say that on the average this class works just about on the subsistence level as we do. It is well known that the large brewing companies everywhere either own the premises of 80 per cent. of the hotels, or else hold bills of sale over their stock in trade. Under these circumstances, the hotel is not an independent business, but merely a distributing agency for a certain make of drink, and its licensee is not really a capitalist but a salaried manager. The same with the chemists and the wholesale drug stores, and with the grocers and the wholesale groceries, and with almost every other department of the retail trade. The exact proportion of the latter two will never be made known, for these are mostly small securities and need not necessarily be registered. The holder of course, takes a certain risk of having to take his place as an ordinary creditor if the bondsman happens to assign his estate or to be "put through" on the petition of other creditors, without any warning. But that rarely happens. As a rule the security holder is in the very best position to know the details of the debtor business and its position, and if he sees anything that looks like approaching failure he can register then as fast as he likes.

So when you next pick up a business gazette and see by its lists that hundreds of little businesses are placing themselves in pawn to big ones every week, just remember that for every registered security that takes effect there are ten unregistered ones simultaneously taking effect. Then you will have a fair idea of what proportion of business men really have businesses, and what proportion of them are little better than manual wage-slaves. And besides them there are all the men in the professional and intellectual world from whom the great "modern method" has stripped most of their once good incomes.

We could go on detailing the component parts of The Unclassified for long enough; but a little reflection is sufficient to satisfy anyone at all that it exists and that it must comprise from a quarter to a third of the populations of modern peoples. It is the Public I spoke of. Its members are strongly opposed to Labor now, but they hate modern capitalism even more. The latter is always right before them and up against them like a head wind. Every year it gathers them into its clutched hand or crushes them beneath its iron heel. On the other hand, they regard unions only as agencies for manufacturing strife and ruining peaceful trade, violently destructive agencies in a quite destructive enough society.

And so I repeat that here in this Tom-Thumb traders' quarters the advent of a powerful, self-reliant constructive force create a radically altered outlook. For here is the promise of social order of a sort and security of a sort, here right where their own old conception of a fair thing is being torn down and themselves pelted with the wreckage thereof. This, too, it is well to remember, that this middle-class, which has more reason every day to desire a radical alteration in society, has absolutely no power at all to do anything for itself. The top-capitalists on the one hand have the hold on the community resulting from their ownership of its economic resources. On the other hand, the organised workers have the power to gain some of their ends by (to the extent of their solidarity) threatening society with disorder if their demands are not heeded. But this class in between has no power, because its capital and business capacity is not needed; is, indeed, only allowed any activity on sufferance. So it seems reasonable to believe that proportionately as the industrial unions gain power and distinctness of objective, and providing they are able to maintain themselves as clean educational fighting forces of construction, that they will have the moral support not only of the bulk of this class, but also of the great army of professional men, doctors, ar-

tists, schoolmasters, etc., who never care much what form society takes so long as they get peace and security.

Moreover, with working-class organisations gradually becoming what they are not to-day, viz., a definite economic and social force; they will soon be able to demonstrate to all these elements that it is better to be with the union movement than against it; for the boycott is a tremendously powerful weapon which is almost unexploited as yet.

Of course it is too early in the day to go into details of what is to be. But in the foregoing, it seems to us, is the thing that's necessary, and that seems at least to be definitely on its way here. It is, in brief, the workers of modern countries coming together for clearly defined reasons and with a clearly defined objective. To say that they can't do this is to say that they are helpless altogether. They must combine and fight, or else be squashed, and there's only one way for them to combine and to fight. We would be glad if there were an easier and less painful way, but seeing that there isn't, we must provide this desperate remedy for a desperate disease. The first international failed; there was too little understanding of the situation, too little organisation of any sort. The second international, the movement known as political socialism has likewise failed. Its philosophy was complete enough, its aim, in brief, was to transform the capitalist State into an instrument of working-class deliverance, and it has taken a deal of bitter experience to teach us that this was always a hopeless task, and why? And now the third and final international is to be born to take up anew the twice-defeated cause of the emancipation of labor. It is to exist and grow by class-consciousness alone, it is to fight for one thing alone—control of the world's industrial work. It is to fight in only one place—on the job, believing in only one means—Organised Force.

(Concluded.)

ANON.

### SHEARERS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

### A.W.U. AND P.U. OPPOSING THE GRANTING OF INCREASES.

### QUEENSLAND MEN SUCCEEDED.

The most sorry plight in Craft Unionism is to be seen in the trouble that is now going on in the A.W.U.

In the early part of the year the shearers, shed-hands and pressers in Queensland struck for rates considerably in advance of existing award, and after a stand out, compelled the squatters to give increases. At the time the officials of the A.W.U. disavowed the action of the men in asking increases and advised them to go back at the old rates.

Shearing is now about to start in New South Wales, and meetings independent of the union officials have been held at Walgett, Sydney, Moree, and other parts of the State, demanding the following rates:—Shearers, 30s. per 100; shed-hands, £3 per week; pressers, 7d. per cwt., and that no crutching to be done under any circumstances.

The union has again declared against the action of the men, and are advising them to work at award rates, namely:—Shearers, 24s. per 100; shed-hands, 37s. 6d. week; pressers, 4jd. per cwt.

The men cannot understand the action of the union's executive in directing the men of New South Wales to work at these rates after the squatters in Queensland have agreed to increase the rates for that State, to which the same award rates apply.

The squatters of New South Wales have refused to grant any increases, and the men are now compelled to fight the official opposition of the A.W.U., and squatters combined. In some quarters the union is looked upon as a strike-breaking body.

The existing award was made in October, 1911, almost five years ago, and since that date cost of living and travelling has greatly increased, while the squatters are now receiving over 25 per cent. more for their wool than they did in 1911, when the award was made. The demands of the men are most reasonable, and all they ask is, if the A.W.U. officials will not assist they should not attempt to hamper them in their fight for better conditions.

The shearing is about to start and every decent worker is asked to stand out for the increases.

### NEW STICKERS.

Numerous enquiries have been received of late for Sticker's. The Press Committee is now getting out a brand new, up-to-date article. The colour and design are original, and will compel attention everywhere. In view of the expense involved, however, for blocks, etc., the price will be 4/- a thousand. You can send your orders at once.

## Sharks!

Recently there have been frequent references in the daily press to Mr. Black's efforts to secure a plentiful supply of cheap fish, emphasis being laid on "cheap fish," quality being apparently at a discount, all being fish that enter the trawl, and if not particularly tasty, at least good enough to feed the workers on.

This anxiety to wean the toiler from his meat with its tendency to diminish the sale of cattle, sheep, etc., cannot surely be caused by a desire to bring about the ruin of our Kidman's and other stock-breeders. Mr. Black's love of the workers is not so conspicuous that another motive must not be suspected or a cloven hoof looked for.

What advantage would our capitalistic bosses gain by forcing us to live upon the cheap foods that support the meanest and most servile of the human race, the lower-class Chinese and Japanese coolies, who live on rice and fish? Experience, teaches that the food of a people has much to do with the physical and mental development of the masses, an abundance of flesh food being generally associated with mental alertness and aggressiveness. By diminishing the amount of meat consumed and gradually forcing us to adopt a diet of starch foods and fish, the amount of labor necessary to produce the means of subsistence would be much diminished, leaving a larger share of our physical efforts for the masters to draw profits from, with the further effect of lessening any tendency to revolt against whatever conditions are imposed upon us.

Beware, then, of the solicitude that seeks to provide us with cheap foods, for behind it is a desire to secure our further and complete enslavement. Think of the ironical contempt that offers to those who produce all "cheap foods," while the loafing thieves who rule enjoy the best the earth offers.

J. Z. J.

## Scarborough Notes.

The monthly meeting of the local Miners' Lodge took place on Wednesday last (the 28th June), it being brought forward a day as the result of the manager's refusal to meet a deputation comprised of miners from both mines, which are now one union. The general secretary, Mr. Sweeney, was in attendance, and of course done his best to get the men back to work, in which endeavour he was successful. The result is now that the manager's request is acceded to, and now only the local president and secretary can go on a deputation.

The whole trouble has emanated from the forming of the two Miners' Lodges into one, and it has been the management's daily study to invent some scheme whereby they could break up the amalgamation, but up to the present the miners remain members of the one union. When the general secretary was asked if he did not think it a good case for the Federation to fight, he replied that that was not a proper way in which to test the Federation.

Now, we come to the question of the Australasian Coal and Shale Miners' Federation. This Federation, which is comprised, or supposed to be, of all the miners employed in coal or shale mining in Australasia, has at its helm that aspiring politician, A. C. Willis. Of course the majority of this Federation members are made up of coal miners. Last November an agreement was drawn up. The Illawarra miners signed their agreement for one year; the Western miners (Lithgow) signed theirs for two years; and the Northern miners signed up for three years. This is surely "some" Big Union. All agreements terminating at different periods, and of course if one district happens to strike the others keep on producing at increased speed, thereby breaking the strike and scabbing on their fellow-slaves, as was the case in the recent Maitland strike, over the double-shift question. So much for the "One Big Union."

The question of Conscription arose at this meeting, and one member moved that we oppose and denounce the yoke of Conscription which the exploiters are trying to fasten on to the slaves of Australia. The chairman here got an opportunity for displaying his wit. One member voiced the opinion that we should all be drilled every day for the purpose of wiping out the Germans, and the chairman told him we were already being drilled every day with the pick and shovel.

It was also decided by the meeting to try and procure a speaker on Economics to lecture to the slaves of this district, and the selection of one was left in the hands of a committee, comprising miners from the Northern collieries of the district. Some of the committee strongly urge the selection of one of Meredith Atkinson's school, while a few

## The I.W.W. 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.

### "HET LIGHT."

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 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.

### 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.

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.

Every sub. gathered in for "Direct Action" is a brick in the structure of Industrial Democracy.

want an I.W.W. man. Until the committee sits we know nothing, but let's hope that we are successful in securing a man who stands for the overthrow of the present rotten system. The A.W.U. ties of this place held a smoke concert on Saturday night last (the 1st inst.), the occasion being the departure of Follow-worker Jackson to Seattle, U.S.A. The members subscribed and a medal appropriately inscribed, was presented to him, Jackson suitably replying.

The "sticker" campaign caused quite a sensation here, one or two members wanting to know who were the persons responsible for sticking the bills up. One members beat the band by saying that the place was literally covered with the obnoxious stuff, and that in order to get them rubbed off he had to apply hot fomentations. What will he have to apply when we get some of the new design?

"BENT AXLE"

## Speeding Up Figures

## Analysed.

The following appeared in Sydney "Sun" of July 6. Strangely enough it was published ~~under~~ beneath the "Sun's" editorial strictures on the policy of 'canny' reference to which is made elsewhere. The "Sun" must have a poor opinion of the average worker's intelligence if it deems him incapable of sizing up the lesson which Mr. Bernard Muscio's lecture teaches:—

**"PSYCHOLOGY AND INDUSTRY."  
"RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS."  
"STAGGERING FIGURES."**

"In the University geological theatre last night Mr. Bernard Muscio delivered a lecture on the Best Method of Work."

"He said that in a large steel works five hundred shovellers were employed removing different sorts of material. Experiments proved that the most suitable weight per shovel lift was 21lb.—more or less meant loss of energy and fatigue to the worker. To deal with the variety of material 10 sizes of shovels were used, and the following results were achieved:—(1) The number of shovellers was reduced from 500 to 150; (2) the average amount of material shifted per day per man increased from 15 tons to 59; (3) the men earned 60 per cent. more than under old conditions; (4) the cost of overseeing was reduced 50 per cent."

"It was Disraeli who said that a practical man was one who perpetuated the mistakes of his forefathers; it remained for psychologists to show that the very old occupation of bricklaying was far from efficient. By means of adjustable scaffolds and the elimination of unnecessary movements, a bricklayer's operations were reduced from 18 to 5. After experiments had been carried out on several large works, it was established that union bricklayers increased their hourly rate from 120 to 350 bricks—and there was a very substantial rise in wages. A little while before these results had been arrived at one big union in America had limited its members to 275 bricks per day for municipal bodies and to 375 for private jobs."

"In the handling of pig iron, equally astonishing results were obtained. By adjusting the weight of the pigs and by allowing suitable periods for rest, each man's daily average was increased from 12½ tons to 49 tons, and wages went up 60 per cent. This far exceeded the hopes of many managers, who considered that under the most favorable conditions the daily average might be raised to 25 tons."

"Mr. Muscio stressed the point that the aim of these experiments was not to find what a man could do by a spurt that unfit him for the next day's work, but to find conditions under which he could go on from month to month without extra fatigue or strain of his health."

It is refreshing to note, at all events, that in Mr. Muscio's "psychology" his solicitude for the worker comes where it rightly belongs in the capitalist conception of affairs, namely, AFTER the facts of production, not before. A "spurt that would unfit a man" for the following day's slavery could certainly hardly be considered as scientific speeding up from the bosses' standpoint. To be able to "go on from month to month without extra fatigue or strain of his health," to become "in fact more like the inanimate machine or tool with which he works, giving little trouble and less cost, is master's idea of what a good slave ought to be."

But let us see what our "friend" Muscio's figures mean. The Knights of the Shovel, for instance, after "experiments" were reduced in number from 500 to 150. In other words, 350 were "degraded" of their knight-hood and decorated with the "order of the boot." Very obviously, splendid "biz"—for the boss.

Then "the average amount of material shifted per day per man increased from 15 tons to 59 tons." In other words, notwithstanding the decrease in the number employed, the amount of material shifted per day increased by approximately 1500 tons. Very obviously again, more good "biz"—for the boss. As the "Sun" says, "staggering figures," truly. So staggering that one wonders why the "mutts" responsible did not drop stone dead on realisation of their heebiey.

To put it another way, the workers produced a surplus FOR WHICH THEY DID NOT GET PAID FOUR TIMES greater than formerly—increased their own robbery by 400 per cent.—all of which, of course, is good "biz"—for the boss. But stay! This is where Muscio comes in: "The men earned 60 per cent. more than under old conditions." They did that, Musky—EARNED a good deal more than 60 per cent. Earning a thing and not getting it is not at all an uncommon experience for the wage-slave.

But if Muscio means that the workers employed received an actual increase of 60 per cent., the statement may be taken with a liberal supply of salt. If they did receive it at

the outset, with three or four hundred of their erstwhile pals, not to speak of others, watching the steel works door on the off chance of there being some flaw in the theory of "no extra fatigue or strain"—the boss may be relied upon to have resuscitated his old favorite, "the law of supply and demand in the labor market."

As final evidence for the "Best Method of Work," we are told that the cost of overseeing was reduced 50 per cent. Not a doubt of it. The more the workers become slaves to "scientific methods of work" the less need there will be for the slave drivers. The latter were only essential as long as the worker had some human instincts left, the instinct of revolt, of self-respect, and the instinct to differentiate himself from a cog in the mammoth capitalist machine. Not one of the least important objects in view by the "scientific experts" is the destruction of this instinct, including every other human feeling calculated to interfere with that most sacred of all objectives, the appropriation of Surplus Value—the robbery of the working class.

We leave the working class reader to subject the other facts and figures, given by Mr. Bernard Muscio, to analysis along the lines above indicated. He will find that tested by this acid they form the strongest and most convincing argument in favour of all those "scientific methods of slowing down" which the I.W.W. advocates.

Apply the "experiments" mentioned to all branches of industry, and in a few years another world war would become absolutely essential to wipe out the surplus unemployed. Muscio's lecture on "Psychology and Industry" throws a flood of light, by the way, on the equanimity with which the capitalist class views the slaughter of millions of the working class in Europe to-day.

## Sydney Propaganda.

Sunday's meeting in the Domain was a magnificent success from a propaganda standpoint despite the efforts of a few khaki tools of the master-class to prevent the growth of the I.W.W. idea. The capitalist press has apparently learnt nothing from the recent soldiers' riots in Sydney, for it still openly and covertly invites the soldiers to violence against those who jeopardise the interests for which it stands. A mob of soldiers, however, is no different from the average mob. They feel instinctively that Property is their enemy and when they "run amok" Property suffers as the riots referred to show. We commend this wise "saw" to the "day-lie" press, which in one column learnedly discourses on the necessity of discipline, and in the next advocates bloodshed and violence against those opposed to its particular brand of patriotism.

It was acting on this latter advice that a mob of soldiers rushed the Anti-Conscription meeting in the Domain on Sunday, tore down the banner, shoved speakers off the platform, and generally gave an all-round exhibition of the kind of freedom waiting for the workers when Militarism becomes full grown in Australia. Subsequently, as Fellow-worker Grant was addressing a large and orderly crowd from the I.W.W. platform, a similar attempt was made to rush the speaker. This time, however, they "struck a snag." Rebel reinforcements surrounded the platform, and things looked ugly for the space of a few minutes. The "saviours of our liberties" apparently, however, did not deem it wise to push home the attack. They contented themselves by bombing Grant (with abuse) at a safe distance, and retired ignominiously after a while on finding that Grant was more than equal to the occasion.

The incident had the effect of bringing one of the largest audiences round the I.W.W. stump that has ever been seen in the Domain. The civilian portion of the meeting was orderly in the extreme, and marked its appreciation of Grant's remarks by rounds of applause. It is only fair, too, to add that there was a large number of soldiers in the audience who listened to the speaker throughout and participated in no way in the disturbance.

Those responsible appeared to be that section of the Returned Soldiers' Association which has lately in Sydney, as in Melbourne and elsewhere, indicated by its scabby anti-working-class actions what uses the "powers that be" are going to make of this organisation if the ideas of this section are going to predominate.

If Pearce doesn't take steps to curb their ardour in serving Masters' interests—well, the workers, and that section of them which is of the I.W.W. persuasion particularly, will take adequate steps to protect themselves.

## NOTICE.

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.

## Values.

Our most valuable possession (to start with fundamentals) is life. In order that life may function properly, we must have access to all the resources and conveniences of civilisation. In whatever respect we fall short of such access, our life is correspondingly maimed and crippled.

As life is the most valuable, it should be our most valued possession. The ills from which we as workers suffer to-day may in great measure be traced to the fact that our forefathers placed inadequate valuation upon their life. In consequence of this, the worker as a class does not live; he exists. He does not face the world boldly as a man; but sneaks furtively through the back alleys of life. Life does not take as a vital necessity his "place in the sun." So far his most audacious effort has been to secure "the right to work." Adequately valuing our life, we say: "To hell with 'the right to work'; ours is 'the right to live.'"

Industrially, our most valuable possession is labour-power. It creates all the resources and conveniences of civilisation. It is civilisation. Why, then, are workers to-day bottom-dogs of society, so that the meanest parasite that blows ranks higher in social estimation than the most productive toiler? It is because we as workers do not value adequately our labour-power. The valuation of labour-power is full access to all the resources and conveniences that labour-power produces.

Adequate valuation of labour-power in the abstract will not, of course, accomplish such access. It is the foundation upon which to build; the source from which class-consciousness is derived.

When workers who have an adequate valuation of labour-power come together, there is formed the nucleus of a movement to translate such adequate valuation into adequate realisation.

Craft unionists do not possess an adequate valuation of labour-power. The fact that they appeal to another law than themselves bars them out. Labour-power in itself IS law. It needs no appeal other than to itself. In creating civilisation it creates also law. That law is inseparable from itself. Nor civilisation nor law can exist apart from labour-power.

Labour-power, adequately valuing itself, cannot transfer its law to another. The law of labour-power cannot be administered by parasites. The flea on a dog's hide cannot function as the dog. Neither can the law of parasites be observed by labour-power. Such law is foreign and alien to it. In trying to observe such law, labour-power instantly plunges into an abyss.

Adequate valuation of labour-power means the extinction of surplus-value. Surplus-value is possible only in the absence of this adequate valuation. Access to the resources and conveniences of civilisation excludes surplus-value. Products of labour-power set aside for reproductive purposes are not to be classed as surplus-value. They are wealth, partly realised and partly potential.

The adequate valuation of labour-power must express itself in terms of organisation. Craft unionism postulates an inadequate valuation of labour-power, for it does not command the full product of labour. Co-existent with the growth of an adequate valuation of labour-power in the minds of the workers craft unionism must decline.

An adequate valuation of labour-power must embrace ALL labour, and must therefore be expressed in terms of industry. The growth of this industrial organisation may be taken as evidence of the growth of such adequate valuation.

Surplus value of any kind is extraneous to an adequate valuation of labour-power, for it supposes wealth unconsumed by producers.

An adequate valuation of labour-power means that workers enjoy the best of food, clothing and shelter. Their surroundings are beautiful and artistic, and they lead leisured lives. Labour-power guarantees to labour-power life-maintenance, thus removing anxiety for the future. Ease of mind breeds kindness of nature, promoting moral growth.

The worker shows in his manner of living at present how far short he falls of an adequate valuation of his labour-power. Herded into slums, fed on adulterated foodstuffs, fearful of sickness and accident, dreading possible contingencies of the future, suffering unemployment, poverty and want, spied upon in street and workshop by hirelings of the master-class, speeded up in body, doped and poisoned in mind, with little wholesome pleasure and recreation—all consequent upon an inadequate valuation of labour-power!

Our work at the present time is chiefly to arouse labour to a new sense of its own value. This will express itself in suitable terms of organisation. As this organisation grows, consciousness of the value of labour-power will deepen and strengthen. The world's workers at length stand erect in the sunlight and say: "The best that labour-power produces is good enough for us."

An adequate valuation by the worker of his labour-power leads him to refuse to produce

anything but the best. The shoddy artificialities produced in such abundance by craft unionism will be rejected with scorn by labour in the future. An attempt to palm off a substitute on a worker with an adequate valuation of labour-power will evoke the scornful query: "What do you take me for? A craft unionist?"

To create this enhanced conception of the value of labour-power is the work of the I.W.W. On the threshold of the new unionism, we send forth the ringing proclamation: "Labour is entitled to all it produces!"

A. E. BROWN.

## Literature List.

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

## BROKEN HILL ACTIVITIES.

Hall: 316 Argent 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.  
Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Kiely, 316 Argent Street, Broken Hill, N.S.W.

## SYDNEY LOCAL.

## Meetings, &amp;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.

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.

## MELBOURNE ACTIVITIES.

Local No. 8, 243 William Street.  
Monday, 8 p.m.—Business Meeting.  
SPEAKERS' CLASS: WEDNESDAY, 8 P.M.  
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."

## 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.

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