



VOL. 3, NO.81

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

SYDNEY, July 29 1916. ONE PENNY.

How To Exploit.

LABOR GOVERNMENT'S ANXIETY TO BE UP-TO-DATE.

The Federal Labor Government, which intends to send a Commission to the United States to investigate the methods of manufacture and production generally in that country, might have saved a good deal of unnecessary expense by studying the report of the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations which recently concluded its investigations. Under the present system the "best" methods are those which go nearest towards reducing the exploitation of the worker to an exact science, and the Report referred to terms with illustrations of how the exploiting class in the United States has accomplished the trick. Here are just a few extracts:—

Unequal Distribution of Wealth.—The wealth of the country and the income which is produced through the toil of the workers is distributed without regard to any standard of justice. The day laborer has less than enough to feed his family, while others who have done nothing live at ease.

Unemployment and Denial of Opportunity to Earn a Living.—In our basic industries the workers are unemployed for an average of at least one-fifth of the year, and at all times during any normal year there is an army of men, who can be numbered only by hundreds of thousands, who are unable to find work, or have so far degenerated that they cannot or will not work.

Concentration of Wealth and Influence.—A careful and conservative study shows that the corporations controlled by six financial groups and affiliated interests employ 2,051,084 wage earners and have a total capitalisation of 19,875,200,000 dollars. These six financial groups control 28 per cent. of the total number of wage earners engaged in the industries covered by the report of our investigations. The Morgan First National Bank group alone controls corporations employing 785,499 wage earners.

Actual Conditions.—It was found that the incomes of two-thirds of the families (64 per cent.) were less than 750 dollars per year; and of almost one-third (31 per cent) were less than 500 dollars, the average for all being 721 dollars. The average size of these families was 5.6 members. Elaborate studies of the cost of living made in all parts of the country at the same time have shown that the very least that a family of five persons can live upon in anything approaching decency is 700 dollars.

The Bread Winner Myth.—Seventy-nine per cent of the fathers earned less than 700 dollars per year. In brief, only one-fourth of these fathers could have supported their families on the barest subsistence level without the earning of other members of the family or income from outside sources.

American Workers Not Living Decently.—Furthermore, in 77 per cent. of the families two or more persons occupied each sleeping room, in 37 per cent three or more persons, and in 15 per cent four or more persons.

Children Are Underfed.—In six of our largest cities from 12 to 20 per cent of the children are noticeably underfed and ill-nourished.

The Dread of Unemployment.—Not only is practically every wage earner in constant dread of unemployment, but there are few who do not suffer bitterly many times in their career because they are unable to get work. Every year from 15,000 to 18,000 business enterprises fail and turn their employees out; every year new machinery and improved processes displace thousands; cold weather and wet weather and hot weather stop operations and force wage earners into idleness; and where there are not these natural causes, there are the customs and habits and holiday rushes which result in overwork, followed by under-employment. All these facts in connection with the conservative figures prove that "The Unemployed" eventually include practically every wage earner, and not alone a surplus portion.

Corporate Indifference to Humanity.—As far as operation and actual management are concerned, the executive officials are practically supreme. Upon their orders production is increased or decreased, plants are operated or shut down, and upon their recommendation wages are raised or lowered. But even they have little direct contact with the actual establishment of working conditions, and no relation at all with the rank and file of the workers. They act upon the recommendation of superintendents, whose information comes from assistants and foremen and from the elaborate statistics of modern business, which show every piece of material and product, show the disposition of every penny that comes and goes, but ignore, as though

they did not exist, the men and women whose labor drives the whole mechanism of business.

Profits, the Spur That Drives Modern Business.—In modern corporate business the actions of officials are governed not by their personal intentions, but by the inexorable demands for interest and dividends, and are driven, not by their desire to create a permanently successful business with contented labor, but by the never-released spur of the comparative cost-sheet. The constant demand is for high production at low cost, not through improvements and good conditions which might give them next year, but this very month.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission, on a date subsequent to this report, says:—

Believing with Tolstoy, that "the rich will do everything for the poor except to get off their backs," I believe that the workers of America, who, in an unconscionable economic anomaly, include the poor of America, should shake the rich off their backs. I hold Labour responsible for its exploitation by the rich and powerful. I hold that only through the collective action of the toilers and producers in field and factory, can the United States attain that right social and industrial condition, wherein those who earn shall have. To hasten the coming of that right condition is the pressing duty of civilisation; and Labour will have to perform that great duty.

It will be noted that the Chairman of the Commission holds Labour responsible for its own exploitation. With a Labor Government in Australia appointing a commission for no other purpose than to get the robber class of Australia in line with their more progressive Yankee prototypes, and with the Trade Union movement, which will have representatives on the commission, being tricked into assisting towards that end, the chairman of a similar commission in Australia, say, in 1930, if he is as candid as Mr. Walsh, will hold Labor "responsible" in quite another sense of the word.

A GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION. CALLED FOR BY I.W.W.

Sydney dailies put down the attendance in the Domain on Sunday last at 70,000. This was a palpable overestimate, probably a third of that number would be nearer the mark; but the daily press had its reasons. An anti-conscription meeting was advertised for the occasion, and the Inspector-General of Police, in a communication to the press a day or two before, in guarded but nevertheless plain language, stated that the hooligan element in the Domain would get a clear run for their money under police guardianship.

The result was that a handful of soldiers rushed the anti-conscription platform, hustled the speakers, and generally had a good time, while the police smiled and looked on. Inspector Mitchell went even so far as to order the speakers out of the Domain.

This incident was reported next morning by our "truthful" press as saying that "70,000 people broke up the anti-conscription meeting."

The I.W.W. held its usual meeting close by, having decided not to abandon its propaganda for the occasion, our last experience in that direction having proved that the anti-Conscription League, and those who speak from its platform, have no practical solution to offer in the event of a Conscription Bill being introduced.

The following resolution was subsequently put from the I.W.W. platform by Fellow Worker Grant to an audience of some six thousand people and carried with only three dissentients:

"That this meeting pledges itself to resist the introduction of Conscription by every possible means, and calls upon the Labor Organisations to organise a General Strike throughout Australia in the event of a Conscription Bill being introduced."

There was a cordon of stalwart rebels round the speakers during the progress of the meeting, which was carried out with due regard to "law and order" in the best sense of the term, in striking contrast to the meeting over the way where the khaki and blue uniformed representatives of the law were in evidence.

Shearers Prosecuted.

A.W.U. REFUSE TO ASSIST.

Last week we referred to the scabby position taken up officially by the A.W.U. with regard to the present strike in the pastoral industry of New South Wales. We publish below a letter from the Chairman and Secretary of the Strike Committee in the Moree district, which fully amplifies the statements made.

It should be stated at once that in reply to the appeal for financial assistance, although there are few members of the I.W.W. in the Moree district, twenty pounds were immediately wired by the General Executive Board of the I.W.W. in time to defray the expenses in connection with the trial, to which the following telegram was received in reply:—

"Received wire; members send to you deepest thanks."

"Hartley, Chairman."

As the letter states, the strikers are not only fighting the bosses, but their own organisation, or at least the scabby bunch who control that organisation.

In these times when bosses are using the war as a pretext for fleecing the workers right and left, that an alleged labor organisation should stand aside and see its members hauled before the Courts and prosecuted without even offering financial assistance, is a striking commentary on the pass to which the principle of Arbitration has brought Australian Unionism.

It is up to those labor organisations which have a spark of militancy left to back up these strikes financially and otherwise and let the A.W.U. bosses know in unmistakable terms what they think of their treacherous and scabby tactics.

The following is the letter above referred to:—

Bushman's Home,
Moree, 22/7/16.

Mr. J. B. King,

Dear Comrade,—I am enclosing a cutting from the local press which speaks for itself. I was instructed at our meeting this morning to write you to see if you could do anything to assist us financially. I might say we are holding meetings daily at the above address, and the men here and in the surrounding district are determined not to go to work till the increases demanded are granted by the squatters. Some of our men have been summoned to appear on Tuesday next, and we want financial assistance to defend these men, and help us to fight the squatters for our just demands. I might state we have a good fighting chance of winning our case, provided we can get the proper legal assistance. Mr. Alexander, who will give you this, can more fully explain the case. The men are very solid here, and it appears if we can get a victory on Tuesday morning next, we have the bosses good. Trusting you will do your best for us and wire us the result on Monday morning in time for our meetings at eleven o'clock. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. HARTLEY,

Shearers and Shed Hands' Chairman.

P. F. Scott, Hon. Secretary.

P.S.—I might say that we are not only fighting the squatters, but our organisation also.

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

THIS IS NUMBER

81.

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

Don't barrack for peace. Demand an industrial system that will guarantee it.

Long hours and short wages are the cause of most of the workers' troubles

Barker Free.

Before the next issue of "Direct Action" appears, Tom Barker will be once more in the rebel fighting line. His 3 months incarceration will have expired on Thursday next, the 3rd prox. On Thursday evening members of the I.W.W. and sympathisers are to have a social and dance at the I.W.W. Hall, 403 Sussex St., to celebrate the occasion. Double tickets 1/6, single 1/. Workers are invited to roll up and show their appreciation of the stand Fellow-worker Barker has taken in their interests.

AND WE DON'T EVEN BLUSH.

In these days many are heard to enquire, "What is the I.W.W.?" Here are a few things which the bosses' press and lickspittle politicians say we are, and on the assumption that self-praise is no recommendation we leave it at that:—

The I.W.W. is a VIPER IN OUR BOSOM.—S.M. Herald.

The I.W.W. may be likened to a DEVOURING PESTILENCE.—Brisbane Courier.

The I.W.W.'s are INDUSTRIAL PARIAHS.—Labor Minister Theodore (Q.)

The I.W.W. is a POISONOUS PARASITE.—W. M. Hughes

The Industrial Workers of the World are THE INDUSTRIAL SHIRKERS OF THE WORLD.—"Townsville Daily Bulletin."

The I.W.W. is an ANARCHIC RECRUDESCENCE.—"Brisbane Daily Standard."

The I.W.W. HATE and DETEST WORK.—"Brisbane Daily Mail."

The I.W.W. is of ENEMY ORIGIN.—"The Mirror."

The I.W.W. is the I-WONT-WORK-BRI-GADE.—All the Bosses' Mental Prostitutes.

MINERS' SPECIAL EDITION.

A special edition of "Direct Action" dealing with conditions in the mining industry will be issued on September 16th 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.

THE PASTORAL STRIKE.

Bourke, July 16, 1916.

To "Direct Action."

I am instructed by the Committee, formed at a mass meeting held at Bourke, of the Bush Workers of the district, on Sunday, July 16, to forward the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting co-operate with the Walgett men in their just demands: 30/- per 100 shearing; £3 per week, shed hands; pressers, 7d. per cwt."

Committee: P. Ryan, W. Good, J. Dwyer, H. King, J. Whelan.

SAMUEL CONRY,
Chairman.

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

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.

The Vipers In 'Granny's' Bosom.

Many members of the I.W.W. would never know the extent and influence of our propaganda if the capitalist press did not go out of its way from time to time to inform them.

"S.M. Herald" of July 21, for instance, has a special article on the subject—a full column of it—showing that that part of our propaganda which may be defined as sabotage has penetrated into all branches of industry in Australia. In addition to this the editorial columns of the "Herald" have been sabotaged to some purpose in the same issue by the "Herald's" leader writing in advertising the I.W.W., and even in giving gratuitous advice on at least one or two methods of sabotage; these methods could only be manufactured in the brain of a real bad person who has no respect at all for property ethics.

"The man," says this scab, "who deliberately slows down, WHO PUTS SAND INTO THE BEARINGS OF THE BUSINESS OR INDUSTRIAL MACHINE with which he is concerned, and who in fact makes all machinery the object of attack and obloquy—this man becomes a rebel and an outcast in the very process of work."

If workers are hereafter found experimenting with the suggestion thrown out in the above sentence by the "Herald," it is to be hoped the blame will be placed on the proper shoulders. "Sand in the machine!" What devilish ingenuity! Why, such an act might hang up an establishment for a whole hour, and look at the reduction in surplus value which that would mean to the boss under modern methods of production. The Employers' Federation should take immediate steps to have the "Herald" suppressed.

Instead of that, however, Mr. William Brooks, president of that body, in his own way, gives a special boost to sabotage in the same issue. On being interviewed by a "Herald" man, after expressing his opinion about the I.W.W. in general and our "stokers" in particular (an opinion from such an authority is always welcome to the I.W.W.), he says:—

"One small manufacturer gave me figures showing that, although HE PAID IN 1916 \$100 MORE IN WAGES than in 1915, the value of the output of his factory decreased by about \$700."

One would imagine that there was a conspiracy between Brooks and the "Herald" to turn dog on the rest of the bosses. "\$100 more wages and \$700 worth of a decreased output." A dead loss to the boss of \$1100, and a clear gain of \$400 to his slaves. Good God! What are things coming to?

Brooks, however, is not consistent. After this unqualified tribute to the efficacy of slowing down he tells us that sabotage reacts upon the workers as the increased cost of production is passed on in higher prices. Why, then, did the manufacturer he specified put up with a loss of \$1100 if bosses can arbitrarily fix prices to offset the results of sabotage? The truth is, of course, that the "passing it on" bogey is specially manufactured in the acute brain of the capitalist in order to deter the would-be saboteurs and to prevent the workers as a whole from demanding higher wages and better conditions; and it is a fallacy too which some so-called Labor organs are endeavouring

to propagate.

The owner of a commodity will raise its price to the highest possible limit, irrespective of whether the Labor embodied in it has been "cheap" or "dear"; and in any case, prices in themselves are no criterion of working-class progress. The true test is: What proportion of the wealth they produce do the workers get? Sabotage, on the unimpeachable evidence of Mr. Brooks, at all events curtails the capitalist's share—which is in itself a direct benefit to the working class, since it decreases the influence and power which wealth wields to that extent.

These lines, however, are not meant for an essay on Sabotage. We only desire to convey how we reciprocate the "Herald's" interest in the subject and that of the Employers' Federation. Our thanks to the "Herald" is not a whit the less sincere because of the following rather unkind paragraph with which it winds up its inspiring leader on the subject:—

"Dare the moderate men of the Labor party sit still while this poison is injected daily into its veins, infecting the rising generation, and sapping the strength of mature working men and women throughout the State? The war has made one bond, but surely this creates another; and because the war demands our united enterprise and endeavour the viper in our bosom must be killed or it will strike just when we can least guard against it."

"Granny's" appeal to the "moderate men of the Labor Party" to guard her sacred and precious bosom from the I.W.W. "vipers" is about the most pathetic and touching episode which this war is likely to bring forth.

Higgs On Millionaires.

In a circular issued by Federal Treasurer Higgs to employees in the Government service, inviting them to subscribe to the War Loan, some interesting figures are quoted. Approximately half a million workers in Australia work for a wage of £100 a year and under £150, while there is a total of 702,532 whose remuneration ranges from £100 to £300. A small minority of 55,867 have an income of from £500 to £1000. It is on these figures that Higgs bases the following appeal:—

"A grand total of 758,399 persons receive £100 and up to £1000 per annum. If each of these persons saved £10 during the year and invested it in the War Loan, the total would reach £7,583,990. Many will be able to save more than £10. Some could save £100 each, or perhaps a larger sum. I make no apology for asking every one who can to save. It is war time, and a man or woman who voluntarily spends all he or she earns is guilty of egregious folly, if not of wickedness. The only way to save money is not to spend it."

The imposture of politicians is proverbial, but an attempt to make half-a-million workers, whose wages are in the neighbourhood of £100 a year, believe that they are actually in receipt of an amount "up to £1000" is about the limit of mendacity, and perhaps can only be exceeded by the wickedness and "folly" of the worker in receipt of £2 or £2.10s. per week who "voluntarily spends it all."

Higgs' economic philosophy is also somewhat on a par with his statistical juggling. In another part of this remarkable circular we are told that "millionaires become millionaires mostly because the vast majority never think of the rainy day."

This is wisdom truly from a "Labor" Treasurer.

Higgs would have us believe that the rich become rich and the workers become poor because of the latter's thriftlessness. Higgs owes his fat billet to the fact that there is not an atom of truth in that statement, for the Labor movement was established to protect the workers from the rapacity of the "millionaire," and not from their own alleged extravagance.

The workers as a whole receive but sufficient to provide them with the necessities of life. Whether they are "extravagant" or otherwise, as a rule, when spending their wages they receive its equivalent in other values, and "millionaires cannot become millionaires" by exchanging equivalents any more than the inhabitants of a community can live by taking in each other's washing.

No, Mr. Higgs, millionaires are made possible because of the fact that every day is a "rainy" day for the worker, during which he allows himself to be robbed of the product of his labor.

Real "saving" will begin for the wage-slave, not with the investment of a tanner in the War Loan—in many cases "saved" by denying his children bread—but when he makes up his mind to appropriate the unpaid product of his labor over which modern wars are waged.

Higgs' circular, however, will have justified its existence if the workers adequately ponder over the following extract:—

"The rainy day may come when the war is over and two or three hundred thousand soldiers have to find employment."

Now is the time for your workers to be really patriotic—to your class and to yourselves. An investment in the War Loan will not provide two

or three hundred thousand returned soldiers with jobs, but a radical reduction in the hours of labor, combined with systematic restriction of your output, will.

The interest on a £10 bond would not pay Mr. Higgs' laundry bill for a week, but a six-hour day will guarantee you immunity from the job competition of two or three hundred thousand of your class. One Big Union will get it for you.

T.G.

Congress Convolutions.

Opportunity may again be taken to emphasise the rapidity with which craft unions promise to usher in the economic emancipation of the working class.

With such strides are they progressing that 1-6ix confidently the labor millennium as being initiated 10,000,575 years after the second incarnation of Billy Hughes.

My authority for this bold assertion is the report of the Inter-State Trades Union Congress held recently in Hobart.

What think you of this, for instance? "That congress" (above mentioned) "admirals the principle of the One Big Union!" There you are. Where, now, is your I.W.W., with its "Go Slow" policy; its absurd conception of Surplus Value, and its denial of any bond or tie of common interest between exploiter and slave? THE ONE BIG UNION of craft unions is to usher in the Industrial Democracy!

Meanwhile, however, we shall be grateful if craft unions cease scabbing one on another and upon the working class as a whole. So thankful are we for small mercies!

The Congress desires: "The orderly utilisation of labor and resources at the termination of the war." Congress need not worry about that. Labor will be utilised at the termination of the war (as she is being utilised now) to produce surplus value for the exploiting class. Fancy asking to be exploited! Congress is getting too uppish. She ought to be satisfied with being exploited, without insisting that it be done in an orderly manner.

Postal Sorters, Letter Carriers and Victorian Plasterers want a 44 hour week. Federated Tanners and Leather Pressers suggest that Congress fix a date when the 44-hour week will operate. Does Congress fix a date when the 44-hour week will operate. Does Congress do this? No; she asks the Federal and State Governments to "pass it!" Where now is your Direct Action, I.W.W.? Forestalled by the craft unions!

Congress wants the Commonwealth Government to confiscate all net interest, interest and profits over £300 a year. Tut, tut, Congress! Really, it is too much! How is the interest on the War Loan to be paid?

If you truly desire this confiscation, however, why not organise on Industrial Union lines, and cease to produce surplus value? Might is Right, Congress. The Government will find it so if it ever tries to carry out your suggestion (which it won't), for the boss is stronger than the craft union, and what the boss says goes, so far as craft unionism is concerned.

Congress passes a futile and piffling resolution against Conscription. Futile and piffling: because the only suggestion put forward to prevent Conscription is to oppose Labor Members who support it. What about a general strike, Congress? It will do you good, any way, for you are certainly getting too fat. I suppose you cannot dream of such a thing, without first asking Mamma Arbitration Court's permission.

Congress, you are too good and gentle for this naughty world. You ought to be translated to that sphere, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." I don't suppose that you will dare to go there, even, unless some parasite judge or lawyer tells you may."

A. E. BROWN.

The idea of "Dungarees for the Boss" ought to form a great rallying cry for all who object to the boss who wears ordinary civil attire. Picture some of the "permanent heads" of the State and Federal Departments going down to their offices every morning in dungarees and bonyangs! And, of course, once in dungarees—the ideal "I.W.W." uniform, apparently—it would be insisted that dungaree manners should replace those of ordinary everyday observance. The Boss in Dungarees would "strike me!" and "blime!" or "gor-blime!" with great effect and impressiveness. The Under-Secretary for Soft Soap would no longer politely request the Minister to "sign these papers, sir." It would be "Bill, you old bastard (or cow, or blighter), shove yer monniker on these blanky pay-sheets!" And so on.—Brisbane "Daily Mail."

There are times when the bosses are almost human—when they are dead.

The best way to get a reputation for honesty—never get caught.

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

Two Sides of Sabotage.

The following paragraphs which appeared in the "S.M. Herald's" report of proceedings in Parliament, in its issue of 20th inst., will be found of more than passing interest:—

"SABOTAGE AT BROKEN HILL."

"Mr. Fitzpatrick called the attention of the Attorney-General to the report of a recent speech made at Broken Hill, in which it was stated that the 'go-slow' policy and sabotage generally of an extreme type had been openly advocated. Did the Attorney-General propose to take any action in the matter."

"The Minister, Mr. Hall, said that he had seen the report, and he was making inquiries into it. They could not, he said, believe all that they read in the papers."

"TAR DUMPED OUTSIDE HEADS."

"Mr. Hollis asked the Attorney-General if he was aware that the Australian Gaslight Company had built a punt for the purpose of taking tar and dumping it outside the Heads sooner than sell it at a reasonable price to the councils to repair the roads."

"Mr. Hall said he knew that the Australian Gaslight Company had conveyed quantities of tar and dumped it outside the Heads. He understood, too, that people would be very pleased to purchase that tar. At the same time, the tar belonged to the Australian Gaslight Company, and if they chose to take it outside the Heads they could do so. He was not aware of any law that would enable the Government to prevent it if the company insisted, but he was hopeful that the Australian Gaslight Company would not insist."

It will be noted that the Broken Hill Saboteur, though only ADVOCATING sabotage, is in danger of getting "the law" on his track if Mr. Hall finds Fitzpatrick's assertions warranted. When the Australian Gaslight Co., however, openly PRACTISES sabotage, Mr. Hall "is not aware of any law" that would meet the case. Which only goes to show that the moral justification of sabotage lies not in "the law" but in the class viewpoint.

The class-conscious worker recognises that the machines of production really belong to the workers, since they have produced them, and, according to Mr. Hall, one is justified in doing what he likes with his own.

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.

The "S.M. Herald" of 15th inst. publishes Mr. Fisher as stating:

"In Australia it is not even necessary for the Government to publish appeals to the people; volunteers have simply flocked in of their own accord."

We stated last week it was not to obtain soldiers but to control the workers' conscription is being advocated. Fisher's remarks emphasise the point.

One Big Union in the Mining Industry. Issue of September 16 will tell you all about it.

Sold!

Sabotage.

The Barker Case.

The I.W.W. Press

TILL SIX MONTHS AFTER THE WAR.

From the "Mildura Cultivator," of July 5, we learn that an interesting deal has been concluded between the boss officials of the A.W.U. in Victoria, and the Mildura cocky exploiters.

The following is a copy of the agreement signed:—

Pruner (other than permanent hand)—1/3 per hour.

Irrigator (other than permanent hand)—1/11 per hour.

All others (18 years or over, including pullers out and tiers up, except females tying up)—1/10 per hour.

Females, tying up, over 18 years—10jd. per hour.

Females, tying up, under 18—9jd. per hour.

All others, under 18—8jd. per hour.

Horse-drivers—52/- per week.

Horse-drivers (feeding their horses)—55/- per week.

Permanent Men (with full pay on holidays and wet weather. Men must report for work on wet days)—52/- per week.

Forty-eight hours per week.

Overtime: Time and a quarter.

When it is said that the agreement is to be binding on the workers concerned until six months after the close of the war, the following extract from the "Cultivator's" account of the proceedings will be read with some interest, and perhaps amusement:—

"Mr. Rawlings, in the absence of Mr. W. M. Newton, stated that the latter had asked him to apologise for his absence and explain that he had changed his opinion about the urgency of forming a permanent Employers' Federation. Apparently the wages issue was not likely to come up again until six months after the close of the war, and as there would be no advantage in forming an organisation just now Mr. Newton's wish was to have the matter postponed to the time when the present agreement would be about running out."

Yes, what indeed would the employers need of an organisation when Union bosses guarantee them liberty to exploit to their heart's content till—six months after the war! Modern Unionism, as typified by the A.W.U., exists to guarantee industrial peace and leave the bosses in undisturbed tranquility.

For all anybody knows to the contrary, the war may last another ten years. If the price of living continues to soar in the same ratio for this period as during the last two years, 1/3 per hour—the highest wage paid by the Mildura cocky—will be only as useful to the recipient as six pence two years ago.

Trivialities of this kind are, however, immaterial, and are not expected to disturb the equanimity of the "practical" men who boss the A.W.U. show. Has not Senator McKissack, one of the parties to this contract—who sells girls of eighteen into slavery for an indefinite period at 9jd. per hour—got a cosy billet in Parliament, besides other "perks" resulting from his function as slave salesman?

It only remains now for Higgs to complete the joke by inviting the girls to invest those extra farthings in the War Loan.

CANN REGRETS WHEN HE CAN'T.

"It was out of reason, for instance, to expect the Government to arrest and imprison 6000 or 7000 men at Broken Hill, where there was good accommodation for only 50 men. Whenever it was possible the penal provisions of the Arbitration Court were enforced."—Acting-Premier Cann, in N.S.W. Parliament.

The miners of Broken Hill and to a lesser degree, the workers in general, will no doubt be interested in this statement. The miners, apparently, owe their immunity from arrest and imprisonment at the hands of a Labor Government, not to any good intentions of Cann (their own representative in Parliament, by the way), but to the fact that the solidarity displayed was stronger than Cann's Government. Cann's admission that the penal clauses of the Arbitration Act were enforced "wherever possible," is, too, another illustration of the fact that the difference between Liberal and Labor Governments is a case of Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

It is, moreover, a lesson which the workers should take to heart. Laws against their interests can only be administered when their own weakness makes it possible. If 6000 workers can render Acts of Parliament ineffectual, how futile would be the oppressive and repressive powers of Government with the workers organised into One Big Union.

NEW STICKERS.

Numerous enquiries have been received of late for Stickers. 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.

Sabotage is a brake upon the wheels of capitalist exploitation. It impedes and retards the accumulation of surplus value. Like the man who is stated to have thrown a stone at a rabbit and discovered a gold deposit, in Sabotage workers find a weapon against the profit system that is worth its weight in gold.

In his own way, the boss constantly practises something akin to sabotage upon the workers. Rises in prices; reductions in wages; lengthening of hours; speeding up; cheap female labour; and adulterated commodities are instances of the working out of the capitalist system, corresponding (in the sphere of exploitation) to the practice of sabotage by the working class in the sphere of production.

Using sabotage workers merely endeavour (as Robert Tresselt puts it in "The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists") to "get a bit of their own back."

The value of sabotage (apart from its effect upon the boss) is that it deepens the individual worker's sense of class solidarity. When first obliged by economic exigency to take cognisance of the industrial movement, he generally for a time enacts merely the part of a spectator. At this stage, he says: "They are waging the class war." By-and-bye, as he is drawn more intimately into the movement, he says: "We are waging the class war." Practising sabotage on his own initiative, he says: "I am waging the class war." Thus his class consciousness deepens, and he becomes a reliable and trustworthy "wobblie."

Sabotage may take the form of delaying or damaging machinery or commodities in course of production or distribution; and is used to enforce better working conditions. Whatever form or aspect sabotage assumes, its aim is always the same: to impede or retard the accumulation of surplus value by the boss, and to divert that value to the workers.

The boss does not like his profits being sabotaged. (It is difficult to please everybody.) He says sabotage is immoral.

As all commodities are produced by labor power, and do not belong to the boss (except by a legal fiction), such commodities cannot morally be alienated from workers' ownership and control.

May not workers then do what they like with their own?

"No," says the capitalist economist; "for they contract with the capitalist that on receiving a certain sum (wages) per week, they will render up their products."

Such contract obviously is forced upon workers at the point of starvation. It is generally agreed that contracts made under compulsion are not binding.

Sabotage is a valuable weapon in the working-class armoury. It is applicable to all places and conditions. With such a splendid adjunct in our struggle against capitalist exploitation, it remains only to be said, that if we continue to suffer such exploitation, we deserve it.

A. E. BROWN.

Melbourne Notes.

I.W.W. propaganda is at last showing good results. Things promise to be much brighter in the future, and the position generally is much better than has been the case for the past month or so, which, owing to bad weather, combined with apathy of some of the fellow workers, did not give the results one would expect. This position, however, is fast changing, and Melbourne will very soon be making history for the I.W.W.

During the past week or two assiduous efforts have been made to procure a more central meeting and lecture room for our future activities, and at the time of writing success seems likely to crown our efforts. Negotiations are proceeding, and it is expected that a settlement will be made in a few days' time.

On Friday night our weekly outdoor meeting was held. Fellow workers Farral and Jeffery being the speakers. All "D.A.s." were sold; and the meeting went off very well, considering the cold weather. On Sunday afternoon at the Yarra Bank, one of the best meetings for the past four weeks was held. Fellow workers Alf and Jock Wilson were the main speakers, with Fellow worker Farral in the chair. A large and attentive audience showed its appreciation of our propaganda by remaining to hear us well after the other meeting of the "Pie in the Sky Morcha," and the socialists had desisted for the afternoon. With a little bit of effort our Sunday afternoon meeting can easily be made the biggest on the Bank, because past experience proves that the I.W.W. is the only organisation in Melbourne that can maintain a secure position in the People's Forum—the Yarra Bank.

Local 8 looks forward to a bright and prosperous future, big sales of D.A. and literature, with big crowds to match, is the programme for the future.

NORMAN JEFFERY.

The following letter has been addressed to Senator Pearce by the Wellington (N.Z.) Branch of the S.D.P.:—

Wellington, July 10, 1916.

The Hon. the Minister of Defence,
Melbourne, Australia.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Wellington Branch of the Social Democratic Party to forward you the following resolution carried at its last meeting:—

"That this meeting of the Wellington Branch of the Social Democratic Party of New Zealand join with the Labor and Socialist organisations of Australia in demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Messrs. Tom Barker, La Klausen, and other working-class representatives unjustly jailed under the War Regulations Act.

"This meeting further expresses its unqualified surprise that any Government claiming to stand for Labor ideals and principles should be prepared to imprison men for the expression of their honest opinions. We claim that, whether in war or peace, the citizen's right to fearlessly hold and state honest opinions must be conserved, and that it is the duty of Labor Governments especially to jealously guard that right. Labor cannot afford to surrender its intellectual freedom, and that surrender is made when honest men are thrown into jail for voicing their opinions."

We sincerely hope that you will find it possible to release our imprisoned comrades, and so remove some portion of the stigma that must for ever attach to those responsible for their unjustifiable incarceration.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) R. H. STICKNEY,
Hon. Secretary.

PROTEST FROM TAREE.

To "Direct Action."

At a meeting of General Workers held here on 16/7/16, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting of General Workers protest against the savage and vindictive jailing of Mr. Tom Barker, and declare that such action to be directly opposed to the best interest of organised labor. Recognising such to be a blow at the people's inherited rights of free speech; and demand his instant release."

This resolution has been forwarded to the Minister for Defence and the Secretary, Federal Parliamentary Labour Party,—Yours, etc.,

(Signed) W. G. GRAHAM,
Chairman.

Workers, Prepare.

Auckland, 16/7/16.—Eight rooms of Government House were destroyed by fire last night. The damage is estimated at from £3000 to £4000.—News Item.

Residents of Woolloomooloo and Darling Harbour, be careful whilst snacking in bed at nights, or YOUR beautifully furnished rooms, valued at from £3000 to £4000, may likewise be destroyed.

Workers, what are you doing in preparation for the after-war slump, which must come as surely as the rising sun? Last week in Victoria, 2000 men were thrown out of employment; and more will soon follow. Women are displacing men in the industries; ever increasing numbers of children are being pushed into the factories. The world cannot be plunged into war, millions worth of wealth destroyed, and prosperity remain. Are your trades unions able to cope with the situation? Study the methods of organisation, and the tactics of the I.W.W.

After the war is over and the inevitable slump comes, thousands of jobless and hungry men will hang around the city or hump their swags through the bush. If we continue on in the same old apathetic way, the slaves who are lucky enough to retain their jobs will be scabbing on the jobless ones. The only solution to this problem is a shortening of the working hours—6 hours a day, 5, or even 4 days a week, will leave room for all. Think it over; the master cannot compel you to work longer hours than you wish to.

Do not get it into your head that a shorter workday necessarily means a smaller pay envelope. The bosses will always have to give you sufficient to live upon, whether you are working or resting—that is, if you act unitedly. At present we only receive enough in wages to buy back food, clothing, and shelter, sufficient to keep us in working order. So if we take one or two holidays a week the master class will be compelled to feed us just the same in order that we may be ready for the next round of work.

TOM O'CONNOR.

Look out for the Miners' Special Edition on September 16.

"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 remittance 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.

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. Kiely, Palace Buildings, Sulphide-street, Broken Hill, N.S.W.

Fremantle, Local No. 5.—Secretary-Treasurer, C. T. Reeve, 18 South-street, Fremantle, W.A.

Brisbane, Local No. 7.—Secretary-Treasurer, G. E. Bright, Redfern-street, Woolloomooloo, Brisbane, Q.

Melbourne, Local No. 8.—Secretary-Treasurer, R. Power, 243 William-street, Melbourne, V.

Perth, Local No. 10.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. Westbrook, Victoria Park, East Cairns (Western), Local No. 12.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. Yudaeff, Box 201, Cairns, N. Q.

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.

Slow down on the job and don't scab on the unemployed.

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

The 'S'merald' and Saboters.

By Ajax.

The sedate "S'merald," in its issue of July 21 pursues the even tenor of its way, unmindful of who it slanders, and quite oblivious to facts. Of course it is an old habit of "Granny," who becomes more insinuating and vituperative with age. The public has become indifferent to these spasms of the Hunter Street Hag, who no longer can claim to amuse, much less enlighten, the people on public matters.

This time the slimy sheet of sycocracy has broke out in a fresh place, and in a long and weird article proceeds to attack the saboters in the following manner:—

"The man who deliberately slows down, who puts sand into the bearings of the business or industrial machine with which he is concerned, and who in fact makes all machinery the object of attack and obloquy—this man becomes a rebel and an outcast in the very process. His character deteriorates. Work to him is no longer a means of self-expression in the higher sense, but is turned into dynamite to be used against his fellows. The cathedrals of Christendom could never have been erected under conditions of 'ca' canny. They were necessarily left in large manner to the conscience of the workmen, so that the master mason and master carpenter became the right and left hand of the architect. They and their assistants interpreted his thought and anticipated his wish and will. They loved their work and wrought the best they knew; and we know how they set their mark upon Europe. Nowadays the workman is to mock at all the calls of conscience."

In the first place the cathedrals of Christendom were erected under totally different social conditions that appertain today. Further they were built very slowly and frequently with voluntary labour, when the cut-throat competition and contract system with its speeding up, were unknown. The illustration of cathedrals is an unfortunate one from the "Herald's" standpoint, as they are really monuments to co-operation and voluntary labor as against competition and sweating labor, two things the "S'merald" has supported. In the "good old days" there were no jerry builders, and no scoundrels sheets to boom their advertisements. Today we can only hope that pious journals are anxious about cathedrals and are not animated by any sordid motive, such as pandering to their advertisers.

The "S'merald" waits about sand in the machinery, but has never a word to say about the sand in the sugar that is sold to the poor. Indeed the adulteration of foodstuffs, perhaps the worst form of sabotage, does not interest "Granny." Not long ago a large Sydney firm was convicted of selling babies' food unfit for human consumption. These saboters, being large advertisers in the "S'merald," did not incur the wrath of Mother Grady, who apparently on that occasion "mocked at all the calls of conscience." Of course a few hundred babies poisoned really does not matter, but a few grains of sand in the "S'merald's" plant would be an outrage against religion.

It is an open question whether Granny herself is not guilty of sabotage. The mental brothel of Hunter Street is notoriously an unhealthy office. Recently the inspectors condemned the cubicles, or kennels, used by the "Herald" reading staff, and they no longer adorn the roof of the "S'merald." Moreover, the "S'merald" has the reputation of being a speeding-up office, and no doubt in a future issue will explain why many of its staff die young.

Spoliation, naked and unashamed, is the motto of the saboters, according to the "S'merald." The paper makes no attempt to prove this state, ment. Whether this is a truism or Granny's spleen, people can judge for themselves. Unfortunately there is abundant evidence that Granny has always stood for "Exploitation, naked and unashamed."

It is surely not necessary for Granny to go out of her way to attack a small society who are alleged to preach sabotage. It is hypocritical for the saintly sheet to pretend to warn the public against men who are alleged to preach sabotage when the people who practise sabotage are her customers.

If the persons who are suspected of talking sabotage are such a bad lot as the "S'merald" infers, what must we think of the people who are sabotaging systematically not merely property but life. In short, people who live by sabotage are merchants who put sand in the sugar, medical quacks who use injurious drugs, makers of bad tinned foods, armament firms who promote wars to obtain orders, mine magnates who refuse to put safety appliances in the mines, shipping companies who knowingly send rotten boats, overcrowded and undermanned, to sea; sweaters, who work little children to an early grave—these are the saboters, nearly all "moral" citizens, men of means, who mostly advertise in the "S'merald." Where was the saintly sheet's conscience when Granny inserted the advertisements of land swindlers, bogus company promoters, financial sharks, and others, who are bent on "spoliation, naked and unashamed."

The moral fibre and tender nature of Granny's conscience can be gauged by the fact that she seemingly can see nothing wrong in the poison-

ing of babies, the killing of soldiers, the sweating of children, and the thousands of preventable accidents that occur in field, factory, and workshop. Presumably these things are "legitimate sheet pander to, for verily the "S'merald" is the barlot of hypocrisy.

UNION OF HELP FOR SOCIALIST EXILES AND HARD LABOR IN RUSSIA.

Grand Concert and Dance, Saturday Night, 29th July, 1916, Oddfellows' Hall, Latrobe St., Melbourne, between Russell and Exhibition Streets. Admission 1/-, including Refreshments.

D. and J. Rosenthar's Band, 7.30 to 12. Relief Committee, 65 Clark St., South Melbourne.

A. BORIVIN, Hon. Secretary.
N. RODETSKY, Hon. Treasurer.

Current Comment.

It was at a time some few months ago when the capitalist press was howling its loudest about I.W.W. propaganda, and especially in connection with "going slow," that Tom Barker was arrested and charged under the War Preventions Act with being responsible for a certain cartoon published over three months before. Now that the press throughout Australia is again raving at the I.W.W., we may expect renewed activity in the galling business from the Labor Bloodhounds of Capitalism. Well, go to it, you dogs!

Sky-pilot, "Colonel Prescott, in a sermon delivered on Sunday last, to a congregation of soldiers, said, amongst other nice things about the I.W.W.:—

"I want to say this, and I say it deliberately, that of all the damnable doctrines that are being disseminated here, and are being preached in public places, this doctrine of 'go slow' is the most perilous and dangerous that can be mentioned."

Satan is proverbially a busy individual, so he will doubtless endorse the parson's remarks. The parson may retort, however, that Satan always finds work for idle hands. Perhaps. This would account for the fact that capitalists, diplomats, politicians, bishops, parsons, and other idle parasites have turned the earth into a hell.

The increase in banking deposits in New South Wales for the past year, almost wholly in current accounts, has totalled eleven and a quarter million pounds. This accounts for why those who own cheque books cry, "Long live the war!" The congested state of the bank vaults, by the way, is reflected in the condition of the worker's cupboard.

"Give less, get more," is the watchword of this militant Industrialism. Such, compendiously expressed, is the doctrine of the Industrial Workers of the World. No COUNTRY can survive where such principles are not only preached, but practised and gloried in. Fortunately, however, not all workers think thus.—"S.M. Herald."

Substitute Capitalism for the word Country and you have the reason why the "Herald" is thankful that bosses "fortunately" have bonehead slaves.

Another little illustration of scientific sabotage was given on the Stock Exchange the other day. A wire came through from Western Australia reporting that the ore in the bottom level of the Edna May Central was valued at 9 ounces of gold to the ton. The following day a telegram was received saying that the report should be 9 dwts. Meanwhile, those in the know got rid of their stock at highly inflated prices. So far nothing has appeared in the capitalist press on the "immorality" of sabotage of this kind.

"Work is the mother of wages," remarks Sydney "Herald," apropos of the Go-Slow propaganda. A writer in the London "Economist" estimates that British capitalists have £316,000,000 invested in Australia. Poor "mother"! She would also appear to be the foster-mother of dividends. It is time she weaned some of the illegitimate brats.

VIOLENCE.

Violence is seldom, if ever spontaneous, but arises from a conviction that fundamental rights are denied and that peaceful methods of adjustment can not be used. The sole exception seems to lie in the situation where, intoxicated with power, the stronger party of the dispute relies upon force to suppress the weaker.

The arbitrary suppression of violence by force produces only resentment, which will rekindle into greater violence, when opportunity offers. Violence can be prevented only by removing the cause of violence—industrial peace, can rest only upon industrial justice.—U.S.A. Commission on Industrial Relations.

Broken Hill Notes.

"HOME DEFENCE" AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions the usual Saturday night's meeting was abandoned. However, on Sunday the icy winds of the preceding day had vanished, and the open air speakers, F.W.'s Carter and Larkin, had their usual large and enthusiastic audience. After an hour's "spruk" on the class struggle and the objective of the One Big Union, an adjournment was made to the hall, where F.W. Freeman delivered an interesting lecture entitled "Two Flags and the Working Class." The starting point of the address was away back in the pre-historic days, when man first subjugated man. Right down the corridors of time the lecturer travelled with such ease and rapidity of thought and speech that it was evident that the speaker had devoted much time and study to his subject. The lecturer proved that masters' flags in reality represented one flag, namely, the black flag of piracy, and he urged the audience to fight the good fight under the Red Banner of Revolution.

The anti-conscription meeting was held on Sunday. Fiery speeches aroused the crowd to great enthusiasm. Mr. Considine moved; and Mr. Jabez Wright seconded the following motion:—

"That this meeting of unionists and citizens of Broken Hill emphatically protest against any attempt being made by the Commonwealth Government or the Federal Ministers to conscript the lives or labor of workers in this country, believing that any such action would result in the destruction of the industrial and political freedom of labor in Australia, and we pledge ourselves to resist any such attempted action by every means possible and call upon all other workers throughout Australia to do likewise."

This was carried almost unanimously, there being only eight dissentients. F.W. McLaughlin also moved, and F.W. Barratt seconded:—

"That this meeting of workers is opposed to any attempt to conscript the life of any member of the working class here for military service, either at home or abroad, as any such attempt will be immediately met by violent resistance, and drastic action of a revolutionary character, and that we demonstrate our determination to resist by one day a week strike on the job."

"This was carried, and there were only two dissentients. So far, so good."

Jack O'Reilly said: "Men of Broken Hill, you have a reputation all over the Commonwealth for militancy; are you going to retain it?" "We are," the crowd roared back, and the writer believes in these men. If conscription does come we will put up a good fight that Broken Hill will be a well known name on the world's map.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Considine announced that the A.M.A. had appointed a committee to organise all the eligibles for home defence. He hoped that every man of military age would get into touch with the committee, so as to enable it to properly organise for home defence.

I hear on pretty good authority that there are over two thousand names handed in already. I know that all the rebels will wish General Considine and his new army the best of luck.

T. McMILLAN.

ECHOES FROM THE WEST.

Sunday, July 9th, brought most auspicious weather conditions for propaganda work, and the combined Locals 5 and 10, of Fremantle and Perth respectively, resumed the Esplanade meetings, which had lapsed for a month owing to the torrential generosity of old Jupiter Pluvius. The fellow-workers had, therefore, long arrears of education to clear off; also quite a glutted market to clear of "Solidarity," "Direct Action," and Literature in general. We are sorely in need of speaking talent. The stress of the advocacy and defence of the I.W.W. principles falling on F.W.'s Westbroow and the old octogenarian rebel, F.W. Monty Wilson, who has been suffering from an ailment, consequent on the affectionate tributes of the Victorian Government, received when the Balfour diggers sixty years ago "fired the shot that was heard around the world."

We had a good attendance as usual, and both speakers received a good hearing. All that can be hoped for at present is to hold the field of public attention till the passing of the all-absorbing idea that has besotted humanity and eclipsed the possibilities of good and successful organising of the things that do really matter, and make for the emancipation of the wage slave mass.

The I.W.W. movement will have long a rich reaping of the harvest, the seed of which has been sown under conditions of trial and persecution.

What is wanted here at present is a speaker or two who can lift the mass out of the gulf of mental, moral, and industrial inertia, that the superstition of political faith has cast them into.

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.

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."

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK For

"DIRECT ACTION."

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

Name.....

Address.....

Fill it in NOW!

SYDNEY LOCAL.

Meetings, &c.

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

Meetings in Hall:

Sunday, 8 p.m.—Propaganda.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Economic Class.

Thursday, 8 p.m.—Business Meeting.

Saturday Evening.—Speakers' Class.

Also Public Meeting every Sunday Afternoon in the Domain.

BARKER DEFENCE FUND.

A donation of £5 has been received from the Puponga (N.Z.) Coal Miners' Industrial Union towards the above fund.

I have heard it rumoured at Fremantle as possible that F.W. Larkin might come west. Nothing would delight Perth and Fremantle rebels more than the materialising of such a rumour into a fact.

Your scribe can answer for one weary, worn old battler who would most gladly leave off hearing the sound of his own voice to listen to the tones of a younger, stronger, and abler fellow-worker. Anyhow, may there soon loom in upon us some of the wise men of the East, is the hope of the rebel group on this western side of the Bight.

M. W.

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