

Conscription means Slavery.



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ONE PEN

Our Standpoint.

class.

The Iron Trades Federation asked the co-operation of the Sydney Labour Council last week in a deputation to the Premier to protest against the "go-slow" accusations against the workers recently made by the Railway Commissioner and other prominent exploiters. Two delegates were appointed from the Council to "protest." We suggest that the best protest would be for the railway workers and others concerned to get in earnest about go-slow tactics and give some solid ground for the accusations. The Labour Council would be better employed in protesting against the loading of the bosses and devising means of setting them to work.

It would appear from recent cables that the railroad workers of the United States have again been hoodwinked by politicians. An eight-hour day was practically won by the threat of a general strike, when the politicians stepped in and "legalised" it. After the strike was called off the companies decided to appeal against the law on the ground of its being "unconstitutional." If the railway workers don't get an eight-hour day until the capitalist courts of the United States have declared it to be "constitutional," they might as well wait for the second coming of Christ. Once more it is demonstrated that only by driving home the tactics of direct action can genuine industrial reforms be won.

We are afraid that many foolish people are pinning their faith to the Referendum as a means of averting conscription. Let them not be mistaken. Ballots never yet stopped the ruling class from taking any step it deemed advisable in its interests. If the result of the Referendum favors conscription it will be introduced on the plea that "democracy has willed it;" if there is a majority against it, it will come just the same if—well, if the workers whom it chiefly affects don't wake up.

Apres of conscription, it is interesting to learn from an English paper that Lord Bryce recently appeared before a military tribunal and asked for the exemption of his valet from military service on the grounds that he had to perform necessary domestic duties. The exemption was granted. His Lordship's whiskers are apparently of more importance than "the safety of the Empire."

The Duke of Wellington remarked on one occasion that "martial law means no law at all, but the will of the general, until the ordinary law can be either established or restored." Martial law therefore is the negation of law and order. Conscription means martial law systematised, which logically leads us to demand that all advocates of conscription should be interned in the interests of law and order.

"Prosperous America." Exports Double Value of Imports," is the heading of a cable from U.S.A. The exports for seven months in 1916 were £300,000,000 in excess of the corresponding period for last year. The increase is chiefly due to the export of munitions of war. No wonder the capitalist class look upon war as a blessing. When we remember that there is no inconsiderable amount of British and German capital invested in America, the hostility of exploiters in both countries to any suggestion of peace can be well understood. When we read of the workers in almost every industry in the United States seething with industrial revolt, we are safe in guessing that the so-called "Prosperity of America" spells intensified exploitation of the working

A considerable number of complaints are arriving at this office re non-delivery of "Direct Action" to subscribers. In 99 per cent. of these cases the fault lays with the Post Office authorities. As it is impossible for us to attend to each individual case, subscribers are advised for the future to address all complaints direct to the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney.

BARKEE'S TOUR.

Writing from Melbourne on 12th inst., Tom Barker says:—

I have arrived from Broken Hill and am staying at Melbourne until about the 24th inst., when I will leave for Sydney. During my stay in Broken Hill I delivered three lectures and an address for the Barrier Labour Federation, spoke at three open-air meetings of the Anti-Conscription League, three addresses indoors, and two outdoor meetings of the Industrial Workers of the World. All the meetings were well attended, and the gospel of industrialism was well received, no matter under whose auspices the meetings were held.

I left Broken Hill on the 5th September. On the evening of the 7th I addressed, in conjunction with Mr. Miller, of the Freedom League, a packed meeting in the A.W.U. Hall in Flinders Street. During the course of my address I showed that industrial action was the only thing calculated to fight conscription, and showed the audience what the workers of Broken Hill had decided to do. The meeting was quite enthusiastic as well as interested. On the 8th inst., at 12 noon, I spoke for 35 minutes at the railway workshops at Islington on industrial unionism and conscription. There were quite 800 workers present, as well as the local police force. Miss Hotton, of the W.P.A., also addressed the meeting, which was chaired by Mr. McArthur, who is a well-known and frequent visitor to the workshops. Most of the men were attracted out of the shops out of curiosity, but stayed out and had their dinner after the bell had gone.

During my stay in Adelaide I was treated with the utmost kindness and given every assistance by an enthusiastic little band of rebels, whom it is a pleasure to meet and associate with.

My stay in Melbourne has been fairly busy so far. I spoke twice on the Yarra Bank on Sunday afternoon, at meetings of the I.W.W., and an anti-conscription meeting. There I spoke as a representative of the combined unions of Broken Hill, whose credentials I am carrying with me. I spoke for ten minutes at the Guild Hall on Sunday evening for the Victorian Socialist Party. Afterwards I delivered a lecture on "The Coming Fight" at the new I.W.W. Rooms at 197 Russell Street. This meeting was a splendid success, all the seating capacity being taken up. J. R. Wilson was in the chair.

The Melbourne local is making splendid headway. They have now a list of speakers that is not even second to Sydney. Six at least are capable of delivering telling indoor lectures. It is a pleasure to see the new and young speakers that are coming along. The business meetings are very well attended. The meetings on the Yarra are extremely large, and the collections likewise. Other locals could take up collecting subscriptions to "Direct Action" at outdoor meetings in the manner of the Melbourne local with advantage. The membership is rapidly growing, a

The Town Hall Meeting.

THE WORKERS' NEW MORALITY.

Amongst those who spoke was a member of the I.W.W., who delivered an inflammatory speech," remarked Sydney "Herald" on Tuesday last in connection with the huge crowds which were addressed outside the Town Hall on the previous evening, when Labour Prime Minister Hughes and his Liberal admirers were inside. The word "inflammatory" is rather an unfortunate one for the "Herald" in the circumstances. Notwithstanding the differences of opinion on other matters by the speakers outside the Town Hall that evening, Peace was the keynote of all the speeches made. Quite the contrary inside, however. War, murder, national and racial hatred, were the outstanding characteristics of the addresses delivered there, and the speeches were so "inflammatory" in fact that if the opinions expressed are going to predominate in Australia for the next few weeks, many of those present will be losing their life-blood in Europe before 12 months have passed.

The audiences outside the Town Hall on that occasion, however, would seem to indicate that the great mass of the people of Australia know the real intent behind the canting patriotism of Mr. Hughes and his plutocratic followers. The "Herald's" estimate of that crowd was 6000, but a nearer guess would be three or four times that number, and at least 95 per cent. of that vast audience were unanimously opposed to conscription.

One of the speakers—a prominent politician who ought to know—remarked that the Liberal leagues had been arranging for days by distributing tickets to their supporters to pack the Town Hall so that opponents of conscription would be unable to gain admittance, so under the circumstances no one will begrudge Mr. Hughes the enthusiastic reception which the "Herald" informs he received from his audience.

fact that is most encouraging. As far as Adelaide is concerned, I am convinced that with systematic propaganda in that city a large and flourishing local could be established. When we consider that there is always seven dozen "Direct Actions" disposed of in the "Holy City," there must be a large crowd of workers who are eligible for, and interested in the One Big Union. A few meetings held at various workshops, like Islington, would, I am convinced, result in a strong and virile propaganda union. I hope that in the near future that such an organisation will make its appearance, and revive the activities of the premier Australian local.

Up to the present I have had very little communication from the organisation in Sydney. It may be that our mails are being interfered with by the authorities.

It is absolutely splendid the progress that has been made by the wobbles in the past three years. I hope that it will continue until we are the strongest organisation in Australia.

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

89.

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

The new morality says:—

Damn interest!
Damn rent!
Damn profits!
Damn agreements!
Damn the boss!
Damn the boss's son!
Damn his family carriage!
And his family, too!

We've damned well enough to do to look after our damned selves and families. The boss don't care a damn about us, and quite right too. He has his own self and family to look after.

We ought to be damned if we don't look after our own dear wives and dear little ones.

For wives and little ones are as "dear" to the worker as any such ever were to his boss.

And ninety per cent. of the wives and children of the world belong to the working class.

Our morality asks—What will help them?

What will stop them starving by the millions?

And whatever is calculated to help our class is moral, good, and pure.

What injures our class is immoral, and must be fought down and out.

We didn't make the struggle between the capitalist-class and the working-class, but it's there, and it's our business to uphold our own interest if we don't want to go under.

The powder must be taken out of the policeman's club!

How?

Anyhow!

Why?

Because it hurts our class, and is therefore immoral.

The guns mustn't point our way if they aren't spiked, because they are liable to go off and hurt us and that would be immoral.

So we must spike the guns or turn them round. Anyhow, and because it hurts our class and is immoral.

If we go on strike we must strike quickly, sudden, and certainly. Don't give the boss time to think or prepare plans. He might get the better of us, and that would be bad for us and immoral.

Strike when he has a big order which he must fulfil. It will hurt him more and us less, and that is moral.

Tie up the industries in the town, all the industries in all the towns, in the whole country, or in the whole world if necessary. The strike will end quicker and we will starve less, and that's good for us and therefore moral.

—A. CRAWFORD.

THE DEFENCE FUND.

On October 3rd the appeals of Fellow-Workers Grant, Larkin, and Reeves against their recent convictions in the Police Court will be heard at the Quarter Sessions. The time is short, and funds are imperatively needed to meet legal expenses. Members and sympathisers throughout the country need not be reminded that this fight is their fight. These men are being persecuted and gaoled because they place the cause of the working class before their own liberty and well-being. It is the DUTY, therefore, of all militants to subscribe to the defence fund. All donations will be acknowledged in these columns.

Address to

P. HARFORD.

Secretary Defence Committee;
Box 98, Haymarket.

MELBOURNE NOTES.

DIRECT ACTION



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More Prosecutions.

At the Central Summary Court on Wednesday, 13th inst., Fellow Worker Larkin was convicted of an offence under the War Precautions Regulations. Experiences of previous prosecutions of this character show that once proceedings are instituted a conviction is a foregone conclusion; but the sentence imposed in this case was specially vindictive.

Larkin was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without the option of a fine, and ordered to find a surety of £100 to observe the clause of the Act under which he was charged for the duration of the war, in default an additional six months' imprisonment.

Fellow Worker Reeves, who was charged with having used 'abusive words' towards Prime Minister Hughes and Senator Pearce, was also on the same date bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, in default three months' imprisonment. Defence has been appealed, and the bail asked for in each case is another instance of the anxiety of our rulers to keep I.W.W. spokesmen behind prison bars. Larkin was allowed bail in two sureties of £75 each, while in Reeves's case, where the maximum penalty which can be imposed is merely a fine of £5, £110 bail was demanded.

P. K. White, who appeared for Larkin, raised the point that the prosecution was not specially authorised by the Attorney-General or Minister for Defence, as required by the Act; but the objection was overruled on the ground that the Military Commandant had a general authority to institute such proceedings, so it appears we are further on the road towards military rule than is generally imagined.

This ruling is interesting in view of the circular letter recently sent by Senator Pearce to all those organisations which protested in the Barker case, in which he definitely stated that in no case were the military authorities allowed to take proceedings under the Act on their own initiative without the special consent of the Federal Government.

All these prosecutions clearly demonstrate that the propaganda of the I.W.W. is feared more than ever by the exploiting class of Australia and their political tools. But while we welcome the attention being paid to us by the enemy, a fight must be made for the liberty of our fellow-workers as vigorous and determined as that previously waged in the Barker case.

A defence committee has been formed, and already steps have been taken to give the cases publicity throughout the Commonwealth. The workers must be roused to the danger of the militarism in our midst. If it is already possible to throw a man behind prison bars at the instigation of a military officer, then all talk about the forthcoming tyranny of conscription is beside the point. Military rule is already here, and must be fought.

Melbourne Local of the I.W.W. wishes it to be announced through the columns of "Direct Action" that they are now established in new quarters at 197 Russell-street (corner Little Bourke-street).

Good solid progress is to be reported of the rebel legions this week, probably the best week in the history of the local. Perhaps the imminent danger of conscription, aided and accentuated by the "industrial union" propaganda of the I.W.W., is the main cause of our leap forward into prominence.

This would seem, at any rate, to be a factor, judging by the huge attendance at the Yarra Bank last Sunday, when close on twenty thousand people turned up to hear the anti-conscription advocates roar vociferous defiance at the powers that be. By far the biggest meeting was that of the Labour politicians and trades unions' representatives, who occupied most of the afternoon with their usual oratorical sophistry and fair-splitting. Indeed, if we are to believe the chairman, Dr. Maloney, Billy Hughes is quite a good fellow, being only a bit astray in his ideas on the duties of Australians to their native country.

Taken as a whole, the meeting lacked definiteness. It was opposed to conscription, but that was as far as it could get. From that onward it was vague, not to say totally undecided, as to what steps or plan of action, uniting the whole of the scattered strength of the workers, should be put into operation. The huge crowd remained unenlightened as to future activities.

It goes without saying that if the various speakers had vigorously advocated the obvious and only weapon the demonstration would have been a huge success. As it was, the insistence upon this course of action was left to the I.W.W. and Socialists, who both held large successful meetings, and shared with the "pollys" the big crowd that was there. The various speakers for the I.W.W. put the position plainly before the assemblage. "Kick, or be kicked." That was the keynote of the addresses. Organise your kicking so that it will be effective, and kick at once in such a manner that conscription and its spokesmen will be kicked into hell.

A noticeable feature of the afternoon was the absence of soldiers within the area allotted to Bank speakers. It was learnt afterwards, however, that they were under special orders from the "wily" Pearce, who did not want to give the protesting politicians any room for talk. If this was the case on Sunday, it was not so on the previous Thursday, when the No-Conscription Fellowship held a demonstration outside of Parliament House, which, although successful from the standpoint of publicity, gave the police plenty of opportunities to display their characteristic brutality. Persons were arrested for practically nothing, while the mounted police, adopting American tactics, dispersed the crowd.

Notwithstanding all this, however, the meeting was not the failure the "Age" said it was, for it had its lessons and showed distinctly what organised effort could do if put into actual practice. All this then shows that the conscription issue in Melbourne is acute, and needs the earnest attention of all intelligent wage slaves, particularly so if a fight is to be made. Our usual activities are being widened to meet the occasion, resulting in increased "D.A." and literature sales, with also large attendance at the Sunday night lectures.

On last Sunday night Fellow Worker Jeffery lectured to a large audience on "The Machine and the Worker." It was an attempt to show the development of the "machine process" from the time of the "industrial revolution" up to the present time, as it affected the working class. The lecture was well received, and at its conclusion questions were asked; followed by an interesting discussion. If the attendance keeps increasing as it is at present we will have to hunt around for a new and larger hall.

At any rate, we are on the move forward; every week sees us stronger. We are in Melbourne to stop, so look out for ructions.

NORMAN JEFFERY.

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.
Subscribers who do not receive their

To Miners.

"Miners in the earth a-delving,
Want one union strong and big,
For a mine of wealth awaits us
When we also own who dig."

Not owning and controlling natural resources and the instruments of production, we are strangers in a strange land. By figure of speech alone can we call any country our own.

"A robber band have seized the land,
And we are strangers here."

Ownership and control gives the exploiting class a very real mastery over our lives. "He owns my life who owns the means whereby I live."

The way by which this exploiting class can be dispossessed is very simple: demanding practically only unanimity of purpose on the part of the working class.

Although the ownership of this exploiting class is held by legal enactment, it is not from the laws they make that they derive their real power.

Rather must we ascribe the fact of our being exploited to the weakness of working class organisation.

If we ask for bread, and receive a stone; if, speaking figuratively as regards working conditions, we dream of a life of roses and live in a life of snow, we must not lay the blame upon the exploiting class, but upon ourselves. "Tis in ourselves that we are thus or thus," as Shakespeare truly says.

The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, else the exploiting class would not be in the position they are to-day; for numerically they form but about fifteen per cent. of the population. In the sphere of economics, might is right. If the working class were united solidly upon the industrial field, organised upon lines of industry and the One Big Union, nor law nor parliament nor church nor State could prevent them assuming ownership and control of natural resources and instruments of production.

We must not say: "We are exploited"; but rather: "We are disorganised."

The author of "Gulliver's Travels" tells of a race of tiny people (no bigger than your hand) who inhabited a land called Lilliput.

Gulliver was a big strong human; but on awakening from sleep in Lilliput he found himself bound hand and foot by innumerable strong cords thicker than his thread. The Lilliputians had the advantage over Gulliver, because (though so small) they were many; and Gulliver (though big and strong) was only one.

The working class are many: the exploiting class are few.

With taking up sword or gun, with no weapon other than scientific industrial organisation, the working class can wrest from the exploiting class ownership and control of natural resources and instruments of production, and achieve a bloodless revolution.

The Industrial Workers of the World (a working class organisation) tells in many little books, written in simple language, how workers can organise themselves on industrial union lines; and, by means of One Big Union, take (without exploitation) the place of the present exploiting class.

"Every miner has a dream
Of a homeland and a home."

We would all like to be able to say: "This land belongs to the working class." When we go down into the mine, we would like to be able to say: "This mine and these precious metals belong to the working class." When we go home, toil-stained and weary, we would like to be able to say: "This is my home: it was built especially for me by fellow-worker masons and bricklayers and carpenters."

Think how happy we shall be then: no poverty, no want, no prostitution, no exploitation, no war; but everyone jolly and glad: well-dressed, and well-housed, free from anxiety, with plenty of leisure and recreation to enjoy the good gifts of Nature, and to get to know each other.

Think over these things; study the question of organisation on industrial union lines; join the One Big Union of the workers of the world; and hasten the time when every country will be to the working class:

"A homeland, a homeland,
A land of the free-born."

A. E. BROWN.

BOOKS I HAVE READ.

VII.

POEMS OF THE REVOLUTION.

"Poems of the Revolution" (I.W.W., price 6d.) is well worth the modest price asked. It is a compendium of poems by such authors as Swinburne, Shelley, Burns, Markham, Covington Hall, Redbeard, Kipling, Chaplin, and others. The book opens with a memorial poem to Joe Hill by Ralph Chaplin.

"Singer of manly songs, laughter and tears,
Singer of Labour's wrongs, joys, hopes, and fears,"

Albert Parsons (a martyr to Freedom's cause) exclaims in a fine poem on "Freedom":

"Man of Labour, up, arise!
Know the might that in thee lies.
Wheel and shaft are set at rest
At thy powerful arm's behest."

James Jeffrey Roche, in a poem entitled "For the People," cries:—
"What gain is it to the people that a God laid down his life

If twenty centuries after His world be a world of strife?

If the serried ranks be facing each other

with ruthless eyes,
And steel in their hands, what profits a Saviour's sacrifice?"

Robert G. Ingersoll's "Vision of the Future" says:—

"I see a race
Without disease of flesh or brain—shape-ly and fair,
Married harmony of form and function,
and as I look
Life lengthens, joy deepens, Love canopies the earth,
And over all, in the great dome, shines
The eternal star of human hope."

"On with the March," cries Berton Bralley:—

"If you're game to fight with one end in sight,
And never a hand to play,
If you're fit to toil with no hope of spoil,
And the toiling itself for pay—
Then take your place, get our step and pace,
In spite of the old world's din—
Get into the swing of the song we sing,
And join in the march—fall in!"

A fine lesson on economics is taught by Howison E. Hoover in "The Endless Chain":—

"The more one struggles to produce
The more he will his wage reduce,
Till competition of the strife
Will pit against the man his wife;
Against each other they will speed
Until their children pit their need
Against the twain—the game of self
Where Toil's own blood dilutes itself—
And thus around Toil spins again
Upon the damning, soulless chain

Of "Go to work
To earn the cash
To buy the food
To gain the strength
To go to work."

Might is Right! teaches R. H. Chaplin in "Up From Your Knees!":—
"Up from your knees, ye fawning serf-men—
What have ye gained by whines and tears?
Crush ye the beast of greed and power—
Crush him or serve a thousand years."

In "The Hungry Men" Reginald Kaufman says:—
"In the dreams of your downy couches,
through the shades of your pampered sleep,
Give ear! You can hear it coming, the tide that is steady and deep—
Give ear, for the sound is growing, from desert and dungeon and den:
The tramp of the marching millions the March of the Hungry Men."

And Covington Hall in "The Unemployed" cries:—
"We shall come in all the madness born of hunger, pain, and strife,
On our lips the cry for vengeance, in our souls the lust for life;
We shall swarm as swarmed the locusts that on Pharaoh's kingdom fell,
And shall swing your damned detectives and your gunmen into hell."

Buy this book, Wobblies. It will do you good. It will enkindle the fires of revolution in your souls. Songs and economics go well together. "A verse may find him who a sermon flies."

"Sing, for the dawn is breaking,
Sing, for the night is o'er."

A. E. BROWN.

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.

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ONE BIG UNION.

THE NECESSITY FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IN THE MINING INDUSTRY.

BY ALEX. GEORGE.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Never before have the workers in the mining industry had such a great opportunity of dictating their own terms to the companies. Broken Hill mines have recently contracted with the Imperial Government to supply them by a certain date with 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates. What a splendid opportunity presents itself to the workers of the Barrier to ask, aside their craft unions and arbitration agreements and tell the companies that the necessary ore will not be procured unless they accede to immediate demands, which would be, if the I.W.W. form of organisation exists, abolition of all contract and piecework, minimum wage of £1 per shift for all unengaged men, eighteen shillings for all surface employees, and a general six-hour day.

It may be objected by some that the companies would not recognise the I.W.W. Let that not trouble any militant worker! If we are successful in organising the intelligent and class-conscious minority of slaves on this field, then we will have the necessary organised power to compel them to recognise us. Let it also be remembered that the present recognition and endorsement of existing unionism in the mining industry by the master class has no other meaning than that these various unions have been, and will be, used to keep the slave-class peacefully at work during the currency of awards and agreements.

The present miners' unions appeal to the boss for his sympathy towards the men, or appoint an official or committee, representing the whole, to appear before a paid functionary of the State, an Arbitration Court Judge, and appeal to his sense of justice to grant their demands by telling him of the misery, the hardship, and poverty of their lives, and by long lists of statistics to prove that the cost of living has gone up 50 per cent., while they only ask a wage increase of 20 per cent. Appeals to the boss's or his retainers' sense of justice do not get the goods. This was clearly proven only quite recently, when the Barrier A.M.A. delegates requested Judge Higgins to increase the rates paid to boys on the mines from 3s to 6s per day.

His Honor—the friend of the workers, who is continually prating about how his heart bleeds for the down-trodden slave class—promptly turned it down along with a few other requests from the delegates. For he knew quite well that there was no organised effort on the part of the mine-workers strong enough to enforce the request.

In the recent fight for forty-hour hours, the A.M.A. officially advised its members to resume work and leave it to arbitration. That the forty-four hour week was established was wholly due to the unceasing efforts and energy of the militant minority, who showed Higgins and the ruling class of this country, that they were determined to work only forty-four hours. They possessed the power to tie up the mines, and prevent other workers from going in. They established the forty-four hour week by their own collective efforts, by "Direct Action." Judge Higgins only legalised it. Another case in point was the request to the Arbitration Court from the Mount Morgan mine-workers, asking for a forty-four hour week. Conditions in Mt. Morgan are equally as bad as what they are in Broken Hill, yet the Judge refused to grant the request for the same reason that Higgins refused the one from the A.M.A. in regard to the boys—because the action of the miners in going to the Court proved that they were not prepared to fight for and take the 44-hour week. The I.W.W. contends that existing miners' unions are primarily Parliamentary machines, to be used for the purpose of securing political offices for the opportunists who infest them; and, secondly, demonstrate their own futility by the fact that in order to retain their membership they are compelled to adopt their own sick, accident, and funeral funds. They appear to compare favourably with such societies as the Ancient Order of Druids, and as fighting organisations which concern themselves with the improving of the conditions of labour on the job are about as effective. These miners' unions, by running their own men as candidates for Parliament, in order—so they tell us—that through their influence they may force Parliament to pass certain measures for the miners' benefit, such as compensation Acts, miners' accident laws, laws relating to unsafe working places, etc., thus admit that they, as unions, are incapable of enforcing them in the industry. And if Parliament, in order to appease the growing spirit of discontent amongst the workers, does pass these various reforms, it logically follows that they will still be minus the necessary organised power to enforce them in the industry.

Is it not known by every mine-worker that there are several Acts on the statute books of this country, supposed to be framed for his production while at work? And is it not also

known that these laws are not enforced either by the boss, the States, or the workers? Why is such the case? Because it is to the material interests of the mining companies to use their power as owners and controllers of the mines to see that they are not enforced. The State, as represented by the Mines Inspector, has no economic power to do so, and, like all paid functionaries of the State, his interests are bound up with those of the boss; and the workers are not sufficiently educated and organised to realise where their real interests are to enforce them.

Under the contract and bonus systems fostered and encouraged by the trades unions, under which they believe that the harder and longer they work the bigger will be their pay envelope, they do not care to make an attempt to enforce them.

The I.W.W. recognises that it is impossible to have a genuine working class organisation which accepts the contract or bonus systems. It knows that the only method by which reforms dealing with the mining industry can be enforced is for the workers themselves to organise into the one big union, to discuss them in their union halls, to notify the companies that from a stated date they would have to accept them, and we, the workers on the job, would have the power to enforce them.

It is only the industrial union knowing the conditions prevailing in its industry which is capable of framing a law dealing with industrial legislation, and it is only in the industry on the job that it can be enforced. The industrial organisation is all-sufficient for the workers' needs. It is our one and only weapon of defence and aggression against the boss. Look at the recent successful revolt of 200,000 Welsh miners.

For a whole week these miners were the political masters of England, and succeeded in bringing the British Government to its knees. At the time the whole of the South Wales collieries were placed under the Defence of the Realm Act, with all its accompanying powers over the miners. This course had the desired effect, as far as the leaders were concerned; they developed cold feet, and attempted to send the men back to work. Nothing doing, though; so members of the Cabinet journeyed to Cardiff and granted the whole of the demands of the men.

Is this not a splendid example of the economic power of the miners using direct action, bringing their organised pressure to bear on the State and those it represents, being far more quicker and effective than the out-of-date, antiquated, and cowardly method of indirect action, i.e., the referring of disputes to an intermediary to settle, in the shape of a Judge or round-table convention of Labour politicians and union officials with the representatives of capitalism, as generally adopted by the so-called working-class organisations of this country?

The I.W.W. emphasises the point that the only way to mitigate the unemployed problem is, firstly, a general reduction in the hours of labour; and, secondly, by decreasing the output; by the use of the slow down tactics and every other direct method by the men on the job.

Instead of working three shifts of eight hours, we would work four shifts of six hours; and as our organisation developed along with the education of its membership we would cut it down to four hours.

A general reduction in the hours of labour means that more men are required to produce the same number of commodities as previously. This means a partial absorbing of the army of the unemployed. Less unemployed means less competition for jobs, and the economic laws of supply and demand, operating on the industrial field, work in favour of the workers and at the expense of the employers by compelling them to pay a bigger price for the labour-power of the wage-workers. If the industrial union is powerful enough to force a four-hour day from the boss, then with better organisation it follows that we can also force him to hand over the ownership and control of his mines to the union. And instead of production being carried on to create profits for parasites it would be social production for the use and benefit of all the people. The only organisation capable of bringing this desired change about is the Industrial Workers of the World. It is working from the premise that the workers produce all wealth, therefore they are entitled to it. It intends to carry on the class fight on the job where we are enslaved and exploited, to use every possible weapon which will inflict the greatest amount of loss and injury to the boss, which will reduce the surplus product created by the working class and at present appropriated by the employers.

It is necessary to point out that the workers in the mining industry receive less than one-fourth of the total wealth created by them. That is to say that in an eight-hour day we earn our wages during the first two hours; the wealth created in the remaining six goes into the pockets of the few big international capitalists who own the mines. According to the Commonwealth Statistician's report for the year 1913, the latest available, the value of the output of the manufacturing industries of the Commonwealth was £161,560,763. The total amount of salaries and wages paid in factories in the same year amounted to only £33,606,087, about one-fifth of the wealth produced. Al-

Broken Hill Notes.

Broken Hill is taking a definite stand in the fight against conscription.

It was also decided to hold a mass meeting of unionists to discuss the stand to be taken against conscription. The I.W.W. in Broken Hill, of course, fell in with the decision, because we are in favour of hitting the boss in the pocket-book on every possible occasion.

The Barrier Trades and Trades Labourers' Union, however, did not fall in, and were joined in the holy bonds of scabbery by the Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Evidently the members of the aforesaid unions have yet to learn that conscription will not be confined to the so-called unskilled workers, but will reach and crush with its iron hand the little freedom at present enjoyed by these so-called aristocrats of labour.

Fellow Worker Barker delivered the last of his series of lectures in the Trades Hall on Sunday night last. It was entitled "Solidarity, Labour's Road to Power," and was listened to by an audience of men and women which taxed the hall to its utmost capacity, and which showed its appreciation of what our fellow-worker said in no half-hearted manner. During his stay in Broken Hill F.W. Barker has delivered quite a number of speeches, and has done great work for the cause of industrial unionism. He left en route for Adelaide on Tuesday night last. Very little reliable news is coming in here from the outside, but we are doing our best here and trusting to those outside to do the same.

At the meeting held in the reserve today a resolution was carried protesting against the action taken by the authorities against F.Ws. Larkin, Grant, Reeves, and King in Sydney.

FRANK F. WARD.

though the total output is continually growing, and the value becoming higher, the number of wage-workers is not increasing in anything like the same ratio.

According to the same authority, the increase of employees for the year 1908 was 6.08 per cent., while in 1913 it had been reduced to 0.08 per cent. This in spite of the fact that by the latter year there was an increased output of about 33 per cent. These figures, although relating only to the manufacturing industries, would apply in the same ratio to the mining industry as well.

The huge surplus above mentioned, created by labour and seized by the capitalist class, is the real source from which the latter derives their power over the State and all its institutions. As we the working class diminish this surplus, so also we diminish the capitalists' power and strengthen our own. A deplorable sight to be seen on every mining field on pay days is that of taking up collections for maimed workers or for the dependents of those killed or put out of action owing to miners' phthisis, etc. This means that all responsibility in regard to compensation is taken away from the companies and placed on the shoulders of the slave class. With a powerful union it would be possible to force the companies to recompense out of their profits all crippled slaves or the dependents of those killed by accident or disease. The Compensation or Miners' Relief Acts of the various States are not of much practical value to the workers, and in many cases their provisions can be evaded by the companies. The I.W.W. is a fighting organisation, capable as it gains strength of framing its own laws, and dealing direct with the employer. It is not a benefit and accident insurance society. The contributions and dues are just sufficient to cover organisation and administrative expenses. It does not believe in the accumulation of huge funds, for we know that trades unions which have adopted this plan have been hit hard by the law courts, and it always follows that such unions become thoroughly conservative, and will take no action on behalf of their members that will endanger the loss of any part of their funds.

Now that the I.W.W. has decided to launch out as an industrial organisation in the mining industry, it will be fought more bitterly by the employing class and all of its institutions. Its prospects will be undoubtedly one of severe struggle against every form of prejudice, and every hand greased by the employers, including a section of trades union leaders and Labour politicians. Industrial workers will have to redouble their efforts and militancy if it is to exist as the only genuine class union in the mining industry.

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

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

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."

(The 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.

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: E. G. Flynn, paper, 3d.

I.W.W. History, Structure, and Methods:

St. John. Paper, 3d.

Revolution and the I.W.W.: Pense. Paper,

3d.

Eleven Blind Leaders: B. H. Williams.

Paper, 3d.

Political Socialism, or Capturing the Govern-

ment: Nilson. Paper, 3d.

Revolutionary Unionism: E. J. B. Allen.

Paper, 2d.

Why the A.W.U. Cannot Become an Indus-

trial Union: Alex. George. Paper

3d.

MELBOURNE ACTIVITIES.

Local No. 8, 197 Russell-street.

Monday, 8 p.m.—Business Meeting.

Thursday: Economic Class, 8 p.m.

Friday, 8.30 p.m.: Propaganda Meeting,

corner Victoria and Errol Streets, N.

Melbourne.

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."

THE CALL FOR THE BLOOD OF BACHELORS.

WHY CONSCRIPTIONISTS REQUIRE THE SINGLE MEN, AND WHAT ATTITUDE THE LATTER SHOULD ADOPT.

(By "Ajax.")

Ever since the outbreak of the war there has been a campaign of slander against the single men. Indeed, in some cases, single men were intimidated and dismissed to force them to join the colors. Not content with this the authorities now propose to mobilize them and later to take a plebiscite on the question of their serving abroad. In view of these facts, which are of great importance to the whole community, there are several things to be considered concerning bachelors.

In the first place, the single men have provided the bulk of the overseas forces. From a military standpoint they are far and away the most patriotic class in the community, and have done nothing to deserve the odious names and malicious abuse heaped on them by pseudo-patriots. Secondly, bachelors have far less stake in the country than other classes. Thousands of them are migratory workers whose hold on life is limited to casual employment; many of these have NOT EVEN A VOTE at the Referendum, at which the conscriptionists intend to hurl the mass of ineligible and reactionary electors against the small minority of single men. Further, the bachelors have no political representation, no press or class association that can adequately voice their aspirations. Moreover, if we took the trouble to inquire we would find that economic circumstances debar many of them from marrying. Again, others are potential husbands and fathers, and as such are social units just as valuable to the State as many married men. There are many minor factors that might be urged if space permitted in defence of single men. It is a sad travesty on our boasted "British fair play" and "love of justice" that so far no prominent person or pressman has stood up for the rights of the bachelors who have only been guilty of one sin—the crime of being single.

It is rather an unfortunate event that just at the time when conscriptionists were trying to prove that the few thousand extra men it was alleged could be raised in Australia by conscription were needed to win the war, a country having an army of nearly a million men and right on the spot joined the Allies. It is further sad that certain facts pointing to A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT by the conscriptionists to break down the voluntary system leaked out at the time our patriotic press, which for many moons had preached "the blessings of voluntaryism," suddenly veered round to conscription. Moreover, in view of the previous statements of responsible Ministers to the effect that Australia had carried out her promises, and that conscription would not enable her to send an extra man, surely on such an important matter single men are entitled to know explicit reasons why they should be sacrificed! Every single man SHOULD INSIST upon adequate reasons, especially as the conscriptionists intend by hook or by creek to mobilize them first and trust to the Referenda to justify their action afterwards. It would seem more in keeping with our boasted democracy to take a referenda amongst eligibles ONLY before resorting to compulsion.

There is a deep-rooted historic reason why conscriptionists endeavour to force the pace, a reason that stands out clearly defined above the party strife and clamor of the conscription campaign. Plutocracy in its efforts to attain its ends has never scrupled to use every means, outrage every right and moral sentiment, break every law whether human or divine when a class measure unpopular to the people has been inaugurated. It is not concerned about the conjugal relations of individuals, the programmes of political parties, the cry of creeds or measures of morality. Plutocracy requires conscription for PURPOSES OF EXPLOITATION, and attacks the bachelors first, not that there is any crime in bachelorhood, not that they are cheaper soldiers, but because they are a weak section that can be attacked with least chance of opposition and social disorder. Owing to the strong opposition amongst large sections of the people they cannot get universal service all at once, so they are forced to attack the community in sections.

This, I submit with all due deference to our glorious Empire and holy religion, is the basic cause of the attack on single men, which is at bottom not so much a Greed.

The vital question that concerns every single man is THE THREATENED MOBILIZATION, whether it comes by proclamation, registration or judicial procedure. It is the matter and not the method we have to consider. This is the crux of the question, at least for the single man, if not for the community. Whatever the fate of the referenda once you—the bachelors—are roped in under military law, all sorts of ugly possibilities will arise, even presuming the referenda is defeated. This is the vital point the papers fail to explain, therefore it is of the utmost importance that all concerned realize the significance of this, namely, the question of conscription will be settled at the POINT OF MOBILIZATION NOT at the ballot box.

In the bedlam of faction fights the young single man is apt to get confused. Some exhort him to follow Hughes, others urge him to sign anti-conscription pledges, all parties plead for loyalty to their particular policy so that he is at a loss to understand what loyalty really is. There is only one loyalty that will stand the test of experience and the dictates of reason.

Loyalty to self—that loyalty is much older and far higher than all isms and schisms. "To thine own self be true" is the soundest ethics and the highest philosophy. If a man be true to himself he cannot be false to another. This is the beacon light that ever burned brightly in the human heart and mind, and has urged humanity forward. It has stood the test of wars, revolutions, social changes, and the numerous vicissitudes of mankind, and it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbling creeds and tottering thrones.

In natural law there is no hard and fast rule that can be indiscriminately applied to masses of people. People who are differently constituted, who live in dissimilar environments, have different tastes, hopes, and ambitions. Each individual must choose for himself what he will do under certain circumstances. He is the only person really qualified to judge, and if he is intelligent he will not forego that right to another. "Call no man master" is an excellent motto that a seer of Judea propounded nineteen hundred years ago. The master's teaching is backed by the two strongest motives that can move a man, ethical instinct and intellectual conviction.

Whether we like it or not, we single men are the bone of contention over which the opposing forces wage war. The anti-conscriptionists will seek to defend you, not that they love you or are in need of votes, but because a great principle concerning not You only but ALL is at stake. The conscriptionists will try hard to seize the bone, firstly, because, if successful, they will have broken the principle of "no compulsion," which is the life-giving breath of the anti-conscriptionist movement. Secondly, because once the thin end of the wedge of compulsion is driven home they are well on the road to their ultimate goal, the ROPING IN OF THE POPULATION into an industrial military state in which all except the wealthy will be relegated to that state in society in which it has pleased Plutocracy in its wickedness and greed to ordain.

The economic interests and ideals of the two parties in this struggle are utterly antagonistic. There is no via media, neither is there any hope in exemption tribunals, whose verdicts will be governed by class interests. The issues at stake are so vast and hostile that there can be no halfway house of reconciliation. You single men stand at the parting of the ways; one road leads to Imperialism, the other to Democracy.

It is for you to decide. For each and every single man "THE SOLEMN HOUR is now striking." This call to the colours is first and last your question. As a class you are many thousands strong; although strangers, you are united with one common bond. Whosoever you are and wherever you are, shortly you will be put to a test, perhaps a severe trial for many of you. It is incomprehensible to imagine that thousands of men are so apathetic as to remain a mere dumb nonentity, a sort of bone for which two parties are fighting.

The decision whether Australia shall be conscripted or not to a large extent rests with you. YOU, the much-slandered and despised single men, YOUR lives and liberties are being weighed in the balance like meat on a butcher's scale.

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.

TRIUMPH FOR LABOUR.

"Fortunately for Australia, we have a progressive Government in power which takes a broad national and humanitarian view of things in general. Prices boards have been appointed, with a commission in each State, and the cost of commodities will therefore be kept down to a fairly reasonable level."

"Another triumph for Labour!"

— "W.A. Worker," July 28.

The above is a specimen of Labour journalism, its unscientific economics, its false ideals of what the Labour movement should stand for, and the fallacies upon which the trades unionists and Labourites have to depend for education.

The preamble of the I.W.W. is very true when it says: "Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers," etc. Too true.

If there are any workers in the world who should have their fill of "humane Governments—Labour Governments, too—it should be the Australian working class. It is needless to name all infamous details of how humane Labour Governments have administered capitalism. This present conscription rumpus has shown in whose interest all Labour Governments function.

In the fixing of prices, the editor of the "Worker" has confused "price of commodities" with "cost of commodities." The cost of production is always determined by the average necessary labour time; that is, the expenditure of human energy measured by time. Science always begins with measurement, and in the seizure of economics we always take labour time as our basis of measurement. Price is determined by competition. The price (the price-form of value) of any commodity may be either above or below its cost of production, but taken at a given time the sum total of prices would equalise the sum total of value, measured by labour time.

The commissioner may fix a price, but will the masters, the owners of industries, sell? Providing that the owner of any given commodity can crush out all competitors and trustify an industry, that owner or capitalist will put up the price to the utmost. If the price form of any trust controlled commodity was above the price decided by the commissioner, then the capitalist will refuse to sell for less, and will easily devise some scheme to overcome the strict letter of the law.

Then, I suppose, the political actionists will advise more laws, or Labour Governments, or referenda, instead of advising the workers to rely upon their industrial might to defeat the masters' might.

That poor, miserable worm the middle class politician, with his snobbish notions of respectability, who edits the "W.A. Worker" and who writes "another triumph for Labour," must have a queer sense of the fitness of things, and what the class struggle really is. To write of a triumph for Labour under capitalism is to display the densest ignorance, or else it is stupid cant.

When the working class are properly educated, internationally and industrially organised, defiant and rebellious; when they lay their hands forcibly on the industries of the world, saying to the masters: "Stand aside! This belongs to our class, to administer in the interests of the working class of the world," when there is no more war, no more starving unemployed, when no more of our working class sisters have to prostitute their bodies in order to supplement their pittance called pay, and when there is no more private ownership of the means of life, then, and then only, will be able to say: "A triumph for Labour."

M. SAWTELL.

THE SHEARERS.

J. Hartley, Chairman, Central Strike Executive, writes from Moree under date 14/9/16:—

Fellow Workers.—The Central Executive wish to acknowledge through the columns of your paper the amounts donated by fellow-workers of this and other States, to enable us to gain increased wages in the pastoral industry. The amounts are as follows:—Ritchie, Winton, Q., £29; Fox, Hughenden, Q., £10 16/6; Wellshot, per Lonsdale, Q., £15 5/-; Patterson, Condora, Q., £7 10/-; H. Wicks, Cecil Plains, Q., £15; Patterson, Winton, Q., £6 17/-; Cummings, Isis Downs, Q., £3 6/6; Patterson, Oondooroo Station, Q., and Winton, Q., £7 10/-; Nive Downs Stn., Q., £16 17/6; Toorack Stn., Q., £19; Oondooroo Stn., and Winton, Q., £13 17/-; Bowler, Hughenden, Q., £9 2/3; Patterson, Winton, Q., £6 14/-; Broken Hill A.M.A., £250; Broken Hill I.W.W., Local, £19 10/-; Sydney I.W.W., Local, £73 6/-; Sydney Waterside Workers, £5; J. Nolan, Dirrindandi, Q., £10; H. Oates, Oondooroo, Q., £75 5/-.

MELBOURNE AND THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE.

Keen and increasing excitement prevails in Melbourne as a result of the increased "anti-conscription" propaganda, which is extending every day, with results that promise something tangible in the near future. On the Yarra Bank last Sunday a huge crowd of thirty thousand gathered to hear the various speakers put the position against conscription. The politicians were in evidence again, and attracted a big crowd; but as usual nothing of a practical nature was put forward as a means to stop the impending gigantic plutocratic conspiracy.

The propaganda of the I.W.W., strengthened by the appearance of Tom Barker fresh from the "Hill," gave a certain proposal a splendid impetus. Tom, speaking from the I.W.W. platform, received a magnificent reception from the slaves, making a fine speech on his sojourn in Parramatta Gaol and his impressions of Broken Hill, with its solidarity against conscription. As he was credited by the Barrier unions to put their position before the workers of the other States, his words were of particular interest to Melbourne folk.

In the evening he lectured in the I.W.W. Hall to a crowded audience on "The Coming Fight," when he was again well received. Speaking at his best, the speaker showed clearly what conscription meant to the working class, emphasising the need for a strong economic organisation, particularly at the present time, when indications were not wanting to prove the real motive behind the clamour for conscription.

"Direct Action" sales were exceptionally fine all this week, with the result that they were all sold out by Thursday, proving conclusively that "Direct Action" is the paper for the working class, and showing the need for a bigger bundle order.

During the week a monster anti-conscription demonstration was held in the Guildhall, with the Socialist halls to accommodate a big crowd who could not get in. The speeches were of a wishy-washy character, being mainly delivered by timid Labour politicians.

It remains to be seen what the working class will do when faced with the peril. In a week or two a Trades Union Congress is to be held to discuss the question, and it is to be hoped that as the organised expression of trade unionism it will do its manifest duty.

I.W.W. Preamble

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organise as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organisation formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword: "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organised not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organising industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

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 T. Glynn, of 19 Queen-street, Sydney, for the Industrial Workers of the World, at 403 Sussex-street, Sydney.