

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!



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SYDNEY, August 5, 1916. ONE PENNY.

'Ware Hughes!

Shearers' Strike.

Books I Have Read.

A Jesus-Chaser Spy.

The "Herald" of July 20, in its leading column, has a eulogistic article on the virtues of William Morris Hughes. The Northcliffe Tory press has been outdone in its encomiastic word spinning about Billy. It does not require much discernment, however, to find the reason for Granny's panegyric. In the last sentence of the article we are told that, "He (Billy) has only to tell us that Conscription is necessary, and we believe that the opposition which the proposal is now meeting with will disappear at once, and that all classes, rich and poor, high and low, will loyally follow their leader."

There was a time when the "Herald" would not be so ready to accept Billy's word as to what was necessary and unnecessary. Those were the days in which Billy had not yet sold his apology for a soul to the bunch of imperishable parasites who rule the destinies of our Empire.

The picture which it draws, though, of "rich and poor following their leader," is not likely to materialise. In spite of the economies which Billy has met with from the rich and their press (or perhaps because of them) there is an ever-increasing section of the poor which realises that God and Mammon can't be served simultaneously, even by a versatile "genius" like Billy.

The article quotes him as saying in one of his speeches in England: "The supreme hour of our trial has come. If we fail now, we fail for ever." The intelligent workers of Australia will no doubt place a different meaning on those phrases to that which Billy and the "Herald" would have them do. Both realise that now or never is the time for the yoke of Conscription to be fastened round the workers' necks. If they fail now they will fall for ever in their declared purpose of "capturing German trade" by the utilisation of cheap, servile, conscripted labor.

The workers should take the hint. Just as "Empire trade" in the past has meant that millions of British workers have been kept in the direst poverty, so its expansion in the future will mean the increased exploitation of those who produce the commodities on which trade is built.

Conscription is needed, not for the war in Europe, but for the commercial wars of the future. That country which will have the iron heel of militarism most securely planted on the workers' necks will be the most prosperous from the exploiters' viewpoint, but a hell on earth for the exploited.

Workers! beware of Hughes!

Fellow Worker King visited Moree last week and received a good reception from the shearers and other workers on strike in that district. King reports that the uppermost feeling amongst the workers there is that of sheer disgust at the treacherous attitude taken up by the A.W.U. officials in connection with the strike.

The men, however, are determined to fight the matter to a finish, notwithstanding the fact that they have their own organisation as well as the bosses opposed to them. The statement which follows, signed by the chairman and secretary of the strike in the Moree district, shows that the strike has spread to some of the most important districts in New South Wales.

The strike committee further desires to warn shearers and others against proceeding to these districts, no matter what tales they may be told at the head office of the A.W.U. in Sydney. It is known that when men have made enquiries there all knowledge of a strike has been denied by the officials, who, it will be seen, are thereby not content with refusing assistance to the men who pay them their salaries, but are actively helping the squatters to procure scabs.

The following is the statement by the men's representatives at Moree:—

TO SHEARERS, SHED-HANDS, WOOL-PRESSERS, AND COOKS OF N.S.W.

This is to certify that meetings have been held in the following centres, at which it has been decided to hold out for increased rates:—Walgett, Moree, Narrabri, Mungindi, Bourke, Cobar, Brewarrina, Warialda, Gunnedah, and Coonamble. The rates demanded are:—

Shearers, 30/- per 100.
Shed hands, £3 per week, with keep.
Woolpressers, 7d. per cwt., or £4 per week, with keep.

The shearing has been practically held up in these districts. The shearers are determined not to budge until the increases have been conceded.

J. HARTLY, Chairman.
P. F. SCOTT, Secretary.
Bushman's Home, Moree,
July 31st.

SYDNEY NOTES.

Sunday's meeting in the Domain was again up to its usual standard of excellence, some five thousand people being assembled round the platform during the greater part of the afternoon. Nearly a thousand copies of "Direct Action" were sold, sales of literature and stickers being equally satisfactory. A large force of police were present in the Domain, due to the fact, probably, that the P.L.L. executive had been advertised as intending to hold an anti-conscription meeting.

The P.L.L., however, failed to put in an appearance. Billy is on the high seas on his way back to Australia just at present, and no doubt his instructions by wireless are being awaited.

The anti-conscription agitation, however, lost nothing through the absence of the P.L.L. and its wobbly attitude, on the subject, the speakers from the I.W.W. platform emphasising the point that the time had passed for resolutions on this matter, and that nothing short of a general strike throughout Australia would be effective in convincing the master class that conscription is not going to be tolerated.

Tom Barker, who we expect to be released from gaol as we go to press with this issue, will be with us in the Domain for our next Sunday's meeting, and a large audience is expected to turn up to give him a hearty reception on his release. Barker's case, combined with the vicious attacks on the I.W.W., which are now a daily feature of the capitalist press, is bringing our propaganda into places where it was scarcely heard of hitherto. The I.W.W. is THE topic wherever wage-slaves are gathered

I. "THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY."

"The Right to be Lazy" (sold by the I.W.W.) is a bosker brainy book. It will never come into its own, though, until the ideas of the slave class change.

The author, (Paul Lafargue) starts out with the assumption that the working class is obsessed by the idea of work. "This love of work," he says, "drags in its train the individual and social woes which for two centuries have tortured and humiliated."

"In capitalist society work is the cause of all intellectual degeneracy and of all organic deformity. The proletariat, betraying its instincts, despising its historic mission, has let itself be perverted by the dogma of work."

"Unhappy women, carrying and nursing their babes, have been obliged to go into mines and factories to bend their backs and exhaust their nerves. To-day we have factory girls and women, pale drooping flowers, with impoverished blood, disordered stomachs and languid limbs."

"Instead of taking advantage of periods of crisis, for a general distribution of their products and a universal holiday, the laborers, perishing with hunger, go to beat their heads against the doors of the workshop."

The author then goes on to depict the effects of over-production. It is the absurd idea of the workers wishing to enforce work upon the idle classes that causes the latter to surround themselves with guards, policemen, magistrates, and jailers. Armies are permanently maintained to defend the idle classes in case of revolt by the workers.

"In spite of the over-production of goods, laborers encumber the markets in countless numbers imploring 'Work! Work!' Let a chance for work present itself, thither the workers rush, demanding twelve or fourteen hours to glut their appetite for work."

"Brutalized by their inordinate craving for work, workers have been unable to rise to the conception of this fact, that to have work for all it is necessary to apportion it like water on a ship in distress."

"If, uprooting from its heart the vice which dominates it and degrades its nature, the working class were to demand—not the right to work, but the Right to Live: if they were to forge a brazen law forbidding any man to work more than three hours a day, a new earth would be created. Then they would have time to practice the virtues of laziness."

"The working class do not yet understand that the machine is the saviour of humanity, the god who shall redeem man from working for hire, the god who shall give him leisure and liberty."

The book is well worth perusal, and is in harmony with the demand of the I.W.W. for shortening of hours and slowing down on the job.

Workers! read this book, then you will understand that you were not born to work, but to lead lives of leisured industry, with ample time for social intercourse and to enjoy the beauties of Nature. You have done your share of work; let the capitalists do a bit. Insist strenuously upon recognition of your "Right to be Lazy."

A. E. BROWN.

De we sleep, do we dream, or are visions about? It is Labor Minister Higgs returned to Parliament to knock sideways capitalistic conceptions of thrift, who declares that "Australians were in the habit of spending money too freely, to a great extent in a wasteful manner."—"Labor Call." It is very evident that this Labor Party organ has just woke up.

ed together these days. The boss and his press and his lickspittle politicians are aware of it; hence the cry for our suppression which is being raised in interested quarters.

Will the I.W.W. be suppressed?
Will it h—1?

At every conference of sky pilots in recent days much hypocritical twaddle is heard about the "necessity for the church getting more in touch with the masses."

A parsonical person in Adelaide by the name of Lade would seem to have his own peculiar ideas about how the workers should be led into the arms of Jesus. The Rev. Lade in a letter to the Adelaide "Advertiser," dated 21st July, throws some light on what he conceives should be a fresh avocation for Jesus-chasers. He tells the Adelaide public that he "strolled down with a friend" at 4.40 p.m. one evening to the Port Augusta wharf and "saw two men leisurely moving a crosscut through a piece of timber." We do not know whether the sight recalled the fact to Lade that Jesus was a carpenter, or whether he paused to wonder whether there were any speeding-up schemes in vogue in Nazareth, but, in any case, he did pause, and the result of his cogitations was a letter to the press on that most irreligious but now popular subject, "Loafing on the Job." After this parson pimp had spied about for some quarter of an hour his load of anguish at the sinfulness of the modern carpenter was filled to the brim when he saw the cross-cut blokes walk off the job five minutes before knock-off time, his indignation at this shocking behaviour subsequently finding expression in the "Advertiser," in such words as "thieves," "plunderers," etc.

Some working stiffs in Adelaide, however, would appear to be particularly callous even to parsonical exhortations to "get a move on" as the following reply in the "Advertiser" to Lade's effusion shows:—

"Sir,—It's funny how circumstances can alter cases. The phrase, 'Loafing on the Job,' to me points to the most elucidating and hopeful development in modern industrial life. It shows how at last the worker, become class-conscious, can hoist the tyrant with his own petard. It is a finger-post on the road to Utopia. Oh, sabotage, miracle-worker! The enemy quakes! The fat man and his legions grow uneasy and bestir themselves. A dear brother in the Lord, the Rev. Frank Lade, writes 'bodefully,' as he would say, to the press, impudently convicting certain men of 'loafing on the job,' while he 'strolled down' to view them. Why was he not working on his own job during that time? Possibly because the churches have been one huge loafing saboteur since in the distant past some fellow with a strong distaste for earning his living conceived the brilliant idea of getting on the workers' backs by way of their gullibility. The churches have squatted securely on the workers' backs to the present day, and now that their drudges have got half their blinkers off and grow restive, the religious become uneasy and indignant. Not without cause, dear brother in the Lord, thanks be!

"I am, etc.,

"S. KEMP."

The fierce onslaught against the Strike Idea and against what is called "strike talk" demonstrates right up to the hilt the I.W.W. contention that action at the point of production is most feared by the employing class.—"Labor Call."

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

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

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

82.

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

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 directed 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 decision of the N.S.W. P.L.L. executive to engage in an anti-conscription campaign should be a highly valuable lesson to the workers of Australia. Those who set themselves up as working class saviours would now appear to be appealing to the workers to save them. It is one more illustration of the axiom that "they who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

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

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The Conscription Peril.

A GENERAL STRIKE THE ONLY
WEAPON.

Even the news which the British Censorship allows to leak through with regard to the working of the Conscription Act in Great Britain is not reassuring and should act as a warning to the workers of Australia. Previous to the introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons, the workers of Great Britain were galled with the same tales which are being told from press and platform in Australia just now.

After the number of occasions, by the way, that the Asquith Government has betrayed its promises to the workers in England, promises made if they would only consent to this or that encroachment on their few liberties, one can only be astonished at their credulity in believing the pretexts put forward for Conscription.

The thin end of the wedge was first introduced by the alleged necessity of redeeming Asquith's so-called "pledge to the married men" that all single men would first be called up for military service, and after the workers had allowed themselves to be thus divided into two camps the wedge was immediately driven home and general compulsion instituted. The sound of the wordy promises made by the politicians, including the "Labor" representatives in the Cabinet, that compulsion would not be applied for industrial purposes, had scarcely died away ere we read of the workers being subjected to a tyranny comparable only to that existing during the infamous "Statutes of Laborers" passed in the fourteenth century. The comparison is if anything in favour of the days of Edward III., for at that time, notwithstanding the severity of the punishment meted out to those who disobeyed the laws, owing to the scarcity of labor, the worker's life was at least respected. In England to-day, however, the worker who dares question the edicts of his industrial or political masters is hurried off to "Somewhere in France," there to kill or be killed. Soldiers, still subject to military law, are taking their place in industry at wages on which they have no voice, while the workers who make any attempt at having a say in their conditions of labor are being fined, gaoled, deported, or conscripted.

Are the workers of Australia, at the dictation of an unscrupulous gang of industrial and commercial pirates, going to walk blindly into the pitfall prepared for them? Are they going to surrender the few liberties they have gained after years of suffering and self-sacrifice, and in one day take a backward step which more than covers the ground their forefathers have won in six centuries?

If one were to take the essence of all the repressive laws which have been passed in this same period to strangle the aspirations of the toiling class, it would still be unequal to Conscription as a

weapon in the hands of the exploiters. During the few weeks the Conscription Act has been in operation in England more crimes have been committed on the working class by its aid than have taken place in the same country for the last twenty-five years.

The word "Conscription," conveying as it does a vague military meaning to the unthinking worker, leads him into the mistake of supposing that after all it would not affect his social condition and industrial aspirations. There can be no more fatal error. Conscription is in reality the capitalists' Industrial Dreadnought; it is a class-war weapon which will be used to lower the worker's industrial status to a point in harmony with the capitalist idea of what his status in society ought to be—a servile, fearful, and obedient slave.

To avert the danger ACTION is needed NOW. Bye and bye it will be too late. The workers themselves must wage this battle. Politicians only betray; leaders cannot be trusted with a matter of life and death importance. The rank and file must act. GET READY FOR A GENERAL STRIKE. If the Conscriptionists want fight give it to 'em in the pocket-book. Profit is of more importance to "Fat" than even the desire to get rid of a superfluity of slaves.

THE "HERALD'S" NIGHTMARE.

Under the heading of "Labour's New Masters" a writer in the "S.M. Herald" is contributing a series of articles dealing with the influence of the I.W.W. in the Labor movement in Australia. We have the first article before us as we write. "Direct Action" is freely quoted from to "prove" that the I.W.W. is composed merely of a gang of thieves who are bent on wholesale loot. Well, of course, it depends on what the "Herald's" scribbler's definition of thieving may be. The following sentence quoted from an article on the war, published in "Direct Action" on 3/6/16, is given as part of what the "Herald" editorially calls "chapter and verse" for its contributors' conclusions:—

"The cure for the evil (war) is the appropriation of surplus value by those who produce it." In the "Herald's" opinion this is simply open advocacy of theft.

The "Herald" does not tell its readers, of course, what surplus value is. It merely inserts the word "theft" in parentheses after the word "appropriation" and leaves the reader to assume that its case is proven. It does not dispute the fact that surplus value is produced by the workers and is appropriated by someone else. What "thieves" the workers are, to be sure, to aspire to "steal" their own.

To justify wholesale robbery and confiscation apparently only the possession of the power to steal is necessary," says the writer, after giving another similar quotation from this paper. In that sentence the writer has unconsciously summed up the whole ethics of the capitalist system. It had its birth in robbery and confiscation. The words "theft" and "plunder" have been excluded from the vocabulary of those who thrive on its existence, and are only resurrected from time to time in the endeavour to scare off the victims of their rapacity from any attempt to resist the plundering process. Robbery and confiscation, the sweating of men and women, and the murderous exploitation of little children have been the milestones of capitalism. These are the things which have marked its bloody trail through history, and the robber crew for whom the "Herald" speaks are as unscrupulous as ever in the 20th century in their methods of maintaining that "power to steal" which is capitalism's only justification.

When the workers are shown the way in which to put a stop to the game, what more natural than that the mental prostitutes of the capitalist press should open the flood-gates of their wrath on those responsible.

We are not here, however, so much concerned with the "Herald's" opinion of the I.W.W. as with the fact that the plute press already recognises that with the growth of the I.W.W. and the spreading of its propaganda, the doom of capitalism is sealed.

Workers throughout Australia should take the hint. Rally round the banner of the One Big Union of your class. The

powers of the capitalist to thieve, and exploit can only be supplanted by the organised might of the working class, ready to take possession of the earth and hold what it produces.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Speaking in Parliament the other evening, Leg-Iron Wade asked that those who were spreading the "go-slow poison" should be placed under restraint. It is not alone the I.W.W. that Wade wants "placed under restraint," as is evident from another remark of his made at the annual Chamber of Commerce blow-out at the Town Hall on the same date. "We must inductate in the workers," he remarked, "an antidote for the insidious poison of a go-slow policy." According to the tone of the other remarks at this gor-belled gathering, Conscription is the antidote aimed at.

A politician by the euphonious name of Waddell advocates that the "disloyalists in the Domain should be hanged to the nearest tree." The capitalist press, needless to state, has not lashed itself into a frenzy over Waddell's advocacy of violence. It reserves its vituperation for those who advocate strangling the boss's profits. If Waddell knew anything of history he would be more careful of his language. When the workers understand the true meaning of the words loyalty and disloyalty (to their class), the art of making gibbets of trees and lamp-posts may be more popular than is good for the health of the Waddells.

Kidman, the Cattle King, according to a statement made in the S.A. Parliament the other day, owns 48 million square miles of land in South Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales. No one has yet suggested that Kidman should go to the front to fight for his country.

A soldier named Smith who fought for "his" country in France, and who was foolish enough to come to Australia on hearing of there being "land for everybody" here, is at present with his wife and five children living in a tent on a block of land 30 miles outside Sydney.

One of the striking things about our present "civilisation," and especially about its press, is its inconsistency. In Europe to-day bomb-throwing is quite fashionable. That the pastime results in the wholesale destruction of human life only makes its practice, according to press reports, the more exhilarating. Newspapers from time to time give accounts, and sometimes interesting photographs, which would make it appear as if bombing in summer time took the place of snowballing in winter. Yet when a solitary bomb exploded in the streets of San Francisco a few days ago the same papers discovered that it was "a nationwide plot against organised government."

At a meeting of the Universal Slaughter League in North Sydney the other evening, Loxton, K.C., is reported as having stated that "France to-day possessed the most perfect conscript system in the world." This is a libel on our "brave ally." Have we not been consistently told that Germany has a monopoly of militarism.

Archbishop Wright and other Conscriptionist "divines" had better leave Conscription alone for a while and see to their wireless communications with the Deity. The Kaiser is reported a few days ago as having had another message from God. But then German science has always been in the ascendancy in this war.

The Victorian Employers' Federation in conference the other day decided that high prices were in reality beneficial, as they meant a decrease in consumption. To keep the workers in a state of semi-starvation has always been the boss's ambition.

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

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

I.W.W. Preamble

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECHOES FROM THE WEST.

Sunday, 16th July, I.W.W. Esplanade meeting devoted upon the secretary, Mrs. A. Westbrook, and the old utility man, F.W. Miller, both of Perth Local No. 10.

Notwithstanding the fine weather, the No. 5 Fremantle Local was not represented, most likely owing to pressure of shipping affairs, the most of the Fremantle fellow-workers being connected with the Waterside Workers' Association.

F.W. Miller started the meeting, and had to draw the crowd from other centres of attraction, a fair audience quickly gravitating to the I.W.W. pitch, where there was an object lesson in the division of labor, one fellow worker doing the talking and the others dealing out "Direct Action" and literature.

All went smoothly till the military element, seeing a meeting of the notorious I.W.W. run by an old man, and a little woman, gave full vent to their uniform privilege of disorderly conduct. Interruptions and questions, foreign to anything the speaker was dealing with, were piled with the unbroken persistency and clamor of a machine gun. But the old veteran of many a citadel besieged by organised hoodlums, kept on with the unbroken tenor of his speech. This defiance of the representatives of martinet militarism so raised the wrath of the gallant defenders of the security and liberty of Australia that the counting-out process began, and the monotonous repetition of numerals from one to ten was kept up with damnable iteration, which acted with such an attractive power on the other meetings that the crowds flocked to the I.W.W. circle like night moths and beetles to an arc lamp.

A council of war by the two rebels resulted in F.W. Mrs. Westbrook taking the platform, the old man before going down telling the ruffians that they had harried and worried him for the best part of the afternoon, and they would now have a better chance of showing their valor as Australian soldiers by barging and worrying a little woman.

Thereupon the most noisy and quite irredeemable blackguard of the crowd vowed on his honor (?) that he wouldn't interrupt a woman. Then the one and only rebel woman speaker of W.A. faced the music and for ten minutes got a good hearing, and utilised it for such purpose that had the crowd been anything but the insensate creatures who invariably throng to witness military display, they would have been lifted off their feet to hear our game little fellow-worker declare that "she did not deprecate war—she believed in fighting a good cause, and her war was the Class War."

This is the worst doing we have had at meetings, but there is no harm done, rather good, since it is a public advertisement of the calibre and metal of those who are holding the citadel of truth and social justice against the attacks of the hirelings of those who make war as a means of further enslaving humanity. Was it for wretches such as these that the crucified rebel died on Calvary? and for whom he breathed the prayer "Forgive them, for they know not what they do."

M. M.

News from Scandinavia.

OUR MOVEMENT SOLIDIFIES UNDER PRESSURE.

(From "Solidarity," U.S.A.).

The readers of "Solidarity" already know that syndicalism of the most advanced type, closely resembling the I.W.W. in principles and tactics is, in proportion to the population and development most strongly represented in the three Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

The syndicalist movements of the three countries, though differing in their methods of work, are all working for the upbuilding of an industrial organization, by means of which they may be able to take over the industries and run them jointly, just as the I.W.W.

Their aim is a new society, their method is direct action in its complex variety of forms.

They may lately have gained the sympathies of large bodies of social democrats, but the main body of them are uncompromisingly opposed to all sorts of indirect action, whether it be political parliamentarianism, like social democracy, or trade-union functionalism and bureaucracy, like in the old unions.

They name themselves syndicalists in Sweden and form a separate lands organization. They call themselves trade union opposition in Norway and Denmark and "bore from within" the old unions. But they are, to all intents and purposes, in word, in spirit, in action, one and the same, and are in daily contact and co-operation. We may therefore, for convenience sake, safely speak of "our movement in Scandinavia" without making a misstatement. The differences are of an exterior nature and depend upon local conditions.

We may, without falling into an error, look upon them as three divisions of the same movements working along different lines for the same end, as required by the conditions they have to contend with.

This is a most happy state of affairs which should be a cause of rejoicing among us of the I.W.W. who have suffered so much from unnecessary factional friction created by sectarian zealots.

Another thing they have in common—a thing we hope shall soon end—is the nearness to the scene of war. They are living right on the outskirts of the war zone. Mines float around their coasts, the thunder of cannon is heard by those on shore, wreckage and corpses come floating past. The militaristic snobocracy that still rules over them has used the occasion as a pretext for making the three countries bristle with bayonets. There is a potential capacity for murder in Scandinavia now, which is little known on the outside, but which is simply awful. If the flippancy bloodthirsty ruling class could have had its way, there would already now have been thrown into bloody action close to two million men, as well-trained and groomed to up-to-date, scientific murder as any of Emperor William's most cherished pets.

The only thing that has so far prevented or retarded such a terrible calamity has been the calm and stubborn resistance from the bottom of the masses, and principally by our own fellow workers, the syndicalists. Looking at it from this distance, it looks as if they would have to kill thousands of their own workers before they could think of starting in murdering Germans, Englishmen, or Russians.

The firm position taken by our fellow workers has won the sympathies of large bodies even among the social democrats and two social democratic editors, one a member of the Riksdag, as well as a young socialist editor, are now in jail for advising a general strike to prevent war.

Now for particulars.

SWEDEN.

In regard to the Syndicalist movement of Sweden we have the printed report for 1915 to go by. Space does not permit of many details. Suffice it to note the following.

The crisis caused by the war has temporarily almost killed the paving stone industry, the workers of which were the original backbone of the Syndicalist movement in Sweden. The paving stone-cutters are brought to utter misery and starvation. The main body has been dispersed. Eight of their locals have gone out of existence. Thus 600 members have been lost. But the dispersion of these men will mean the scattering broadcast of several hundred Syndicalist agitators. While we may shed tears over their suffering, we may gleefully await the harvest that will result from this sowing broadcast of human suffering, embodied in Syndicalist workers. (We may notice in passing that the new I.W.W. local of quarry workers in Red Granite, Wis., is largely made up of men trained in the Swedish labor movement.)

In spite of this loss, the membership has increased with 361 during 1915. On January 1, 1916, members in good standing numbered 4,880.

For agitational purposes the country is

divided into districts. On agitation has been expended during the year of 1915, Kronor 6043, as against Kr. 4900 in 1914. About 500 public lectures have been given to about 35,000 people. About 45,000 pieces of literature have been disposed of.

"Syndikalism" is being issued in about 8000 copies weekly, and is on a paying basis. Ways and means are being discussed for making it a twice-a-week paper.

The year of 1915 has been one long, continuous battle. Not less than 37 conflicts have been fought out during the year by this little body of men. Thirty of these conflicts (strikes, lock-outs, boycotts), the Syndicalists fought single-handed, and seven in alliance (?) with the social democrats working in the same industries. Of the 30 purely syndicalist battles four were still in progress at New Year. Of the remaining 26, 21 ended in outright victory, 2 in defeat, 3 in compromise. A most astounding percentage of victories as compared with similar statistics from other organizations. Of the 7 "mixed" battles 2 ended in victory, 4 in defeat, and 1 in compromise.

The purely syndicalist battles lasted on an average 14 days, the "mixed" conflicts, 70 days.

Fighting in company with social democrats makes bad statistics. They are more and more turning to organized scabbery. Congress will be held this year.

The above data are taken from "Syndikalisten," of April 8.

In the issue of May 6, we learn that the S.A.C. (the Syndicalist organization) has fifteen (15) battles on hand for the moment. But then these men will rather fight until the last breath than go back to what has been. The combined weight of organized employers and social democratic traitors cannot crush their spirit, though they, their women and children, are starving.

Such is briefly the story of our Swedish Syndicalist fellow workers, brought up-to-date. We may add only that they also are the backbone of the movement holding off the dogs of war through their general strike agitation.

NORWAY.

In Norway our movement is a "boring from within" movement, which is well on its way to taking control of the old movement. The organized opposition was about the end of 1914, something like 6000 strong. Since then it has grown steadily. A recent report from a labor convention in Skien, in Southern Norway, speaks of a landslide our way. You may judge for yourself when you hear what weapons they are wielding and what undertakings they are embarking upon.

In an article in "Syndikalisten" of February 5, Albert Jensen says: "The work of the syndicalist trade union opposition for the radicalization of the Norwegian trade union movement is beginning to leave quite noticeable traces in the old organization. The well-known resolution of the Norwegian Lands organization about a general strike against war, their threat of a general strike against compulsory arbitration, may justly be considered as results of the work of the opposition movement."

A congress of the Syndicalist opposition was recently held at Trondhjem. Here resolutions were adopted to safeguard against the evil effects of indirect action, i.e., the arbitrary acts of trade union officials and also resolutions emphasizing the importance of already now constructing the organization in such a manner as to fit it for the task of taking control of and taking over the industries. This indicates to us how close we really are to the main question. As soon as we grow to relative importance we are bumping our heads against the new society. Which would be well for us to take note of.

Our Norwegian fellow workers are already now swaying the main body of the workers, and to them the new society no doubt seems much nearer than it seems to us.

The official organ of the Norwegian Syndicalists is published in Christiania and is called "Direkte Aktion."

DENMARK.

The Danish Syndicalist trade union opposition held its congress in Copenhagen during Easter, 1916. The following notes are extracts from the report on the congress given by Knut Lindstrom, secretary-treasurer of the Swedish organization, who was a fraternal delegate.

The principal question under discussion was whether the opposition should continue to "bore from within" or strike out along new lines, eventually to form a separate organization like the Swedish S.A.C. and the American I.W.W.

Our Danish fellow workers are confronted with a social democratic labor movement which confirms the old quotation from Hamlet: "There is something rotten in the state of Denmark." It is verily the rottenest of them all. Indirect action is completely deadlocking the Danish workers. Hope has almost been abandoned of being able to capture the strongholds of Danish labor bureaucracy, as is being so rapidly done in Norway.

After five years of "boring from within" the consensus of opinion at the congress was

that continued boring was practically useless, but it was still decided not to break off relations with the old unions for the present.

A new form of boring was decided upon as a makeshift for the present. As the congress had no illusions of being able to gather the workers in a separate Syndicalist lands organization, the delegates being themselves members of the old unions, decided to start mixed local industrial unions as an agitational basis from which to develop a separate Syndicalist lands organization in the future. It appears, consequently, that the Syndicalists will retain their membership in the old unions.

The peculiarity of Danish industrial conditions make the work of our Danish fellow-workers extremely difficult, but considering that the population is only about two and a half millions, they certainly are making good progress even numerically. Their weekly paper "Solidaritet," is being issued in 6,000 copies and is now on a paying basis.

From a supplemental report by Albert Jensen we also gather that the majority of the 100 delegates to the congress were from the iron workers, building workers, tailors, shoemakers, tobacco workers, and brushmakers. Several new clubs have been formed during the year, and there is a good increase in membership.

Fellow Worker Lindstrom seems to have favored the immediate forming of a separate organization, but Albert Jensen, mentally anticipating some disappointment in Sweden over the congress, thinks the Danish Syndicalists acted wisely. Time will show.

Thus the workers of every country are deciding for themselves what is best to do. Were we Danes in Denmark the probability is that we, too, would still be borers from within.

One important difference in the make-up of the I.W.W. in America and the Syndicalist movements in Scandinavia is the fact that the I.W.W. to a very large extent is made up of men who have no previous experience and who do not belong to the A.F. of L., while the Syndicalist movements of Norway and Denmark almost exclusively consist of old union men, many of them being among the starters of the old unions.

The I.W.W. men cannot "bore" because they do not belong to the old unions as a rule. To the Norwegian and Danish fellow workers "boring" becomes "the most natural thing to do and they will continue to do so until they have either taken possession as the Norwegians are about to do, or find themselves on the outside as the Danes are about to do."

As far as the Swedes are concerned they would probably have done the same thing, unless they have been released from an obligation to the old unions through the general strike treachery of 1903, which left them off the outside without any effort of theirs.

Whether to "bore" or not to bore is not a theoretical question. It is a practical question, which is solved according to circumstances.

CONCLUSION.

Taking it as a whole as regards the Scandinavian countries we may safely say that our movement is there further advanced than anywhere else, both as to relative membership and as to the general understanding of the question among the membership.

Our Scandinavian fellow workers are no mere theorists. They are actual industrial workers, battle scarred, enthusiastic, clear-headed and conscious of their role as builders of a new society—the society of industrial communism.

The organizations called I.W.W. in America and Australia and Syndicalist organizations in some European countries are in the world to stay. They are so firmly planted in the hearts and the minds of the workers that the powers of evil cannot eradicate it.

JOHN SANDGREN.

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."

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 command 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.

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

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.

"SOLIDARNOSCI."

(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 Hollis 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, Woolloom-Gabba, 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 (Russian), Local No. 12.—Secretary-Treasurer, W. Yudaef, 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.

Militarism in America.

(Special to "Direct Action.")

At present, America is being worked into a frenzy over another child of militarism, this time called "Preparedness." Different name, but they all belong to the same family with "National Service," "Conscription," etc. The American workingman is being worked up with cinema pictures, and parades. On May 12, 1916, 135,000 men and women marched in a parade in New York to demand preparedness. You could, by a physiological study of their faces, see that they realised they must be prepared. I forgot to mention that the poor workers were compelled to parade, or lose their jobs. Ye Gods! What did Dr. Johnson say patriotism was?

They have passed five military laws, in the State of New York, compelling men between 18 and 45 to join the army. But the most degrading aspect of these five "Bloody Bills," as the "New York Call" describes them, is that they allow for the compulsory military training of children at ten years of age. Not content with using the male section of the workers, they are also training the women in the "arts" of war. These laws have been passed, and what we must do is to take warning from this dreadful catastrophe that is taking place in Europe. We must organise ourselves in such a way that at the first sound of battle, we can lay down our tools, and refuse supplies to the army and navy.

The American press is divided on the need for Preparedness. The "New York Sun," backed up by the "New York World," openly asks the workers are they going to be a collecting agency for Wall Street. Wall Street realises that probably the Allies may not be able to pay their debts, so a strong force is being urged to enforce these debts. Hence "Preparedness."

Teddy Roosevelt, the "strong" man who believes that America should join in this war, is being backed up by Wall Street. Of course, war means to the financier and munition maker huge profits. It means more munitions will be required, it means more war loans, and it means more revolutionaries will be got rid of.

Teddy Roosevelt stands not for hyphenated Americans; he stands for America first, and America last. Enclosed please find cartoon, portraying his real position. Teddy Roosevelt is the man who invented a spiked club for policemen, so horrible that Congress refused to pass it. In 1907 the mine-owners of Nevada goldfields, issued scrip which was according to the laws of the States, illegal, and so counterfeit. The men refused to work for it; Teddy Roosevelt sent out the militia and had them shot down like dogs.

As regards the industrial position, the I.W.W. is making headway in New York. They have organised over 3000 sailors and firemen. The International Seamen's Union has worked hand in hand with the Morgan Line to try and defeat the I.W.W. But by a strike of the whole Morgan Line the I.S.U. were beaten, and I.W.W.-ism reigns supreme. They have here a Seamen's Bill; it took 20 years to get it passed. Under it you must be physically fit, sound in mind and limb, and possess a Government certificate to prove you are an efficient slave. After having done that, you are entitled to work 30 days per month for 45 dollars (\$9). If you do not possess a certificate, you get 30 dollars, or what you can.

The Electricians' Union here charge from 60 dollars (\$12) to 100 dollars (\$20) as entrance fee into their union. If you desire to join, you deposit 5 dollars (\$1), and whether you are admitted or not, your \$1 is the union's. They do not take in all electrical workers; their books admit so many. To illustrate what I mean, suppose they decide that they will only have 600 in their union, and there are 700 workers, well, the other 100 have to remain unorganised. About 100 approached the I.W.W., and asked them to organise an Electrical Union Local, with the result that their wishes are being met. The I.W.W. charge one dollar entrance fee, the A.F. of L. charge 50 to 100 dollars. Who said the parasites belong to the capitalist class? The railroad workers are to-day in "solemn convulsion" with the boss. They are demanding (hell of a nerve!) an Eight-hour Day, and time and a half for overtime. They have discussed the question and talked about it for the last three months. Their leader, Warren Stone, declares that a strike is entirely out of the question. Try and imagine a man sitting down to discuss with a burglar he has caught as to how much of his own property he shall receive back; that is all it amounts to.

The I.W.W. to-day may not be as large as the A.F. and L., but there is one thing that the I.W.W. are responsible for, and that is the discontent that it sweeps over U.S. to-day. The workers are waking up; they are beginning to realise, like the Clyde workers in Scotland, that class organisation is the most efficient form of organisation. The same whistle calls them all to work, the same whistle releases them. The interests of all

the workmen being the same, because they are all in one class and are subject to the same economic law; it means that an injury to one MUST BE the concern of all. It is left to us of the working class, to bring about a better state of society. As we see in Europe to-day, civilisation is crashing down. For years the capitalist class in all strikes and uprisings have advocated the use of brute force. In a week (August 4-11, 1914) of their boasted calmness they have plunged over half a dozen nations into a violence, beside which all the revolutions and bloodshed of our strikes is like a drop in the ocean of blood that flows on the Continent of Europe.

It is from the working class that the final word will come that will settle war for all time. We shall go back to our homes and rest assured that no more will they become ashes at the bidding of a sordid master class. For we shall stop war, and shall put by racial hatred and prejudice for the International Solidarity of Labor. We shall in the future society be all workers, working for the common good, and war shall be relegated to the dark ages of barbarism. In this work, the I.W.W. of America is doing its share.

JACK CARNEY,

New York City.

(Late Irish Transport Workers).

SHOULD I EVER BE A SOLDIER.

(This song, by Joe Hill, shot by the capitalist gunmen in America, and set to the tune of "Colleen Bawn," has been adopted as the Hymn of Labor at Broken Hill. It was sung after the speeches at the inaugural meeting, and again at the end of the proceedings, with great enthusiasm, stamping, and cheering.)

We're spending millions every year
For guns and ammunition,
"Our Army" and "Our Navy" dear
To keep in good condition;
While millions live in misery,
And millions die before us,
Don't sing "My country, 'tis of thee,"
But sing this little chorus:

CHORUS

Should I ever be a soldier,
'Neath the Red Flag I would fight;
Should the gun I ever shoulder,
It's to crush the tyrant's might.
Join the army of the toilers,
Men and women fall in line,
Wage slaves of the world! Arouse!
Do your duty for the cause—
For Land and Liberty!

And many a maiden, pure and fair,
Her love and pride must offer
On Mammon's altar in despair,
To fill the Master's coffer.
The gold that pays the mighty fleet
From tender youth he squeezes,
While brawny men must walk the street
And face the wintry breezes.

Why do they mount their galling gun
A thousand miles from ocean,
Where hostile fleet could never run—
Ain't that a funny notion?
If you don't know the reason why,
Just strike for better wages.
And then, my friends—if you don't die—
You'll sing this song for ages.

Here is a little syllogism which by itself knocks the stuffing out of all the columns of puff that have been appearing in the capitalist as well as some alleged labor newspapers lately on the question of the "immorality" of sabotage and slowing down:—

PREMISE: The workers produce the equivalent of their wages in a few hours, THEREFORE all wealth produced during the remaining portion of the week-day is a surplus for which they do not get paid; THEREFORE, every INCREASE in this surplus is increasing the extent of their exploitation and robbery; THEREFORE every DECREASE in the output decreases the swag of stolen loot; THEREFORE, sabotage and slowing down are MORAL because they prevent robbery. See? All right. Paste it in your hat.

Sydney "Herald" the other day, in criticising some utterances in "Direct Action," defined the word appropriation as theft. This is quite in accordance with the capitalist ethic which glorifies misappropriation as honesty.

If there is not a hell, then there should be one for the reception of that child-torturing ghoul, the profiteer, and his friend the conscrip-tor of infant labor.—"Barrier Daily Truth." Tut, tut! Have SOME respect for the Devil!

The Universal Service League: U Scabby Lot.

Watch out for the Miners' Special Edition of "Direct Action" on September 16.

Confessions of 'Granny.'

Rebels! keep your eyes on the capitalistic sheets these days. You will find much therein to your benefit.

Thus the "Herald," 24/7/16:—"The problem of how to reestablish a state of peace between employers and employed is ever with us. But the difficulties seem to be becoming more acute." Certainly, the employers have a scheme by which they hope to establish peace; for instance, they propose to sweat maimed and crippled soldiers for half or quarter the wages now being paid to able-bodied men. Let US make the difficulties more and ever more acute, whilst there remains one single blood-sucker to live on our unpaid labor.

"The war," continued Granny, "has had the effect of increasing the cost of living 40 per cent. since August, 1914. This enormous rise has not been counterbalanced by any equally sharp rise of wages. In some directions there has been an advance, but on the whole the workers are worse off than before the war."

There you are, toilers! Even Old Granny tells you that we are on a lower standard of living than previous to the war. Yet at the same time the Dear Old Lady shrieks her rage at those who dare mention the word Peace.

What the worker wishes to know is: What is the use of keeping the war going, if, as the "S.M. Herald" tells us, when we are losing our grip to the extent of 40 per cent. per annum? You know full well, fellow workers, that it is the workers alone who do the fighting, manufacture the munitions of war, supply the food and the clothing and the shelter to the fighting slaves.

According to Dear Old Granny's figures, if this war is kept going for another two years we will probably be living on lucerne or grass.

However, through Granny's gloom there breaks a ray of light.

"Coincidentally with the natural diminution of production there has seemingly been an increase in the ca-canny, go-slow method, tinged with a growing belief in the principle of sabotage. If a bricklayer can be by being specially industrious, lay 500 bricks in a certain time, he must lay only 300 now. If a well-filled hrd can be 'accidentally' dropped on occasion, it is 'good business.' If it is evident that savings can be effected by some slight change of method, don't suggest them. Make it as difficult as possible for the employer to survive."

Whadyathinkothatnow? What better advice could anyone give you? "Make it difficult for the boss to survive!" Just do that, and you will begin to enjoy life, and soon that hated whistle will cease to make the morning hours hideous.

Let me quote another paragraph, in conclusion:—

"One thing we have learned from the Germans: We must have more regard for our workmen." Mark you that OUR; note how naturally the idea of slave ownership comes to the perverted peddler of this species of tripe.

"The Germans saw to it that their workers were healthy and well trained; that they lived under conditions of sanitation; and that their education was of the highest possible standard. There are indications that this is being realised in England."

So, after telling us for two years that if Germany won the war we would be reduced to a frightfully low standard of living, this contradictory sheet of "news" now openly proclaims that the ruling class in England is considering the advisability of bringing the English workers up to the standard of the German working class.

Is this being advocated in the interests of the working class?

The masters realise full well that if they do not come through with some palliative we might rise and take the lot.

They know our power if once we get wise to their exploitation schemes; so they pit their cunning against our strength.

Workers! if we are wise we will throw their palliatives in their faces, and take all; take the EARTH, it belongs to us; let us be satisfied with nothing less than the ownership of the world.

TOM O'CONNOR.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

For

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

Name.....

Address.....

Fill it in NOW!

Rival Unions.

(To "Direct Action.")

Bullders' Laborer's remarks in last week's issue are all awry, as he only partly states the truth, and gives an entirely wrong impression of the matter, and that is often as bad as telling a deliberate lie. He cannot be very long in his so-called union or he would not rush into print to air his ignorance of facts. If he is one of the lucky men who have drawn a ticket for a Government job he must know that a United Laborer, if put on bullders laborers' work would have to get the 12s. and join the union at once. As for the Bullders' Laborers' Union being a model union, it would be a different thing to discover a more scabby union than it is.

It is only a union in name, not in principle, just like a good many other Trades Hall the well-paid, sleek and pot-bellied officials who apparently conceive the union was inaugurated for their blessed benefit. I will also admit that it is highly thought of by the legal fraternity for past, present, and favors to come, not to mention current accounts due.

Does Mr. Bullder Laborer know that the Federal Award only embraces 175 master-builders? Does he know his union does not possess preference for unionists? Does he know that the officials of his union failed to cite any new master-builders to the sittings of the Arbitration Court of two or three months ago? Does he know the union has to wait its turn before it can get before the court? Is he aware it takes about two years to secure its turn? Does he know that every unincited master-builder can only be legally compelled to pay the State Award? Does he know that such master-builder can pay as low as 1s 1d per hour to 3s 3d per hour, according to class of labor?

If "B.L." thinks the U.L. a scab, what sort of a scab is he to work alongside a scab? It strikes me it is the first time that "B.L." ever made such a fabulous sum as 12s. for a day's work, and he thinks he is making his fortune. Swelled head has proved him a Mr. Block, and his bovine brains will not permit him to apply the term "scab" to himself, as he undoubtedly proves himself to be, for why does he work alongside a U.L. scab when there are scores of bullders' laborers out of work?

I am, etc.,
A "SCABBY UNIONIST."

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.

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.

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