

One Big Union For the International Working Class

DIRECT ACTION



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ONE PENNY

"Who Pays For Strikes?"

Under the above caption "The Sun," of October 16, takes the Employers' Federation to task for implying in its annual report that employers lose more by strikes than the workers.

"The Sun" quotes figures to show that in Australian industries, after prices of raw material, light and fuel, and interest on land, plant, and buildings, etc., have been met, the nett profit does not exceed 10 per cent. of the value of the total output, while wages amount to 20 per cent. Hence, concludes the "Sun," if the workers are told (though falsely), that while they lose 10/- a day, the employer loses 20/-, they will flatter themselves with the futile belief that a big strike will give them victory in the battle of purses."

What strikes one here is not the loose and sloppy reasoning of "The Sun" scribe, though that is obvious enough, but the fact that the theory of surplus value is virtually admitted. The 10 per cent. "clear profit" (what a shame it is not more!), which it is admitted the bosses draw from industry, after all expenses of production have been met—where did it come from? It is a value which the workers produced, but did not get, and just here we may inform "The Sun," that while this unpaid product remains a thousandth part of 10 per cent., strikes and other manifestations of the war for its possession are inevitable.

We are concerned here, however, in pointing out the absurdity of the argument that the individual worker, as "The Sun" infers and would have us believe, loses more through a strike than his employer. Let us say a hundred men are employed. A hundred strikers, therefore, according to the figures quoted by "The Sun," lose 20 per cent. of a certain quantity of value, or, in other words, 20 per cent. of the employer loses 10 per cent., and lo, the genius on "The Sun" concluded that 20 per cent. of a given quantity is greater than 10 per cent. of the same quantity!

The capitalist press, if it suited its purpose, would even try to make the workers believe that two and two are half a dozen, or that a part is greater than the whole. It is from this kind of reasoning that we are informed further on in the same article that Sabotage is un-sound, because it is based upon the principle that "Capitalist Labor" because it is losing money. It is wise for the worker to remember that in this form of the game with the boss (i.e., coming out on strike) the boss kicks harder than he kicks the boss." Nowadays, French workers, we are told, regard the truth of this, as they advocate the sabot "with-out a strike." To which we say, hear, hear!

Although, as demonstrated above, the boss loses from a hundred to a thousand times more than the individual worker by a strike the proposition depends up on the size and scope of the industry, it is, nevertheless true that, while the worker suffers less, and, that, something more profitable for "kicking the boss" inside out of him, as "The Sun" says, should be devised. Which is why the I.W.O. is grateful to "The Sun" for bringing this point of striking on the job so promi-



The Humorous Side of National Registration and the Wealth Census.

Will Dyson in London. "Herald"

and, and forcibly before working-class readers. Having congratulated "The Sun" on the question of tactics, we are now sorry to have to take the liberty of giving it an elementary lesson on economics.

"Sabotage is a weapon which roasts upon the workers in that it raises the cost of production, and, therefore, prices." This is, in effect, the concluding portion of this weird and contradictory epistle.

This contention might be answered by merely asking "The Sun" a simple question: If prices are a test of working-class prosperity, why is it that in those countries where prices are low the workers are no better off (in most cases they are worse off), than in the countries where high prices obtain?

While "The Sun" is ruminating on this little conundrum, we want to hasten on with our promised lesson.

Prices are limited by value and regulated by competition. The value of an article is determined by the amount of labor socially necessary for its production. Prices fluctuate, sometimes above and sometimes below, this value, but in the long run these fluctuations balance each other, for the sum total of prices cannot exceed the sum total of values. That would be merely altering the names of things, and names alter nothing—not even when The Sun juggles with percentages.

Now, suppose Sabotage is employed in an establishment where 10 per cent. nett profit is being made. The labor time in that establishment is greater than that required in other establishments of the same industry; but can the boss arbitrarily fix a price to meet his loss in this connection? Certainly not, competition by his fellow-exploiter across the street, or in the next State, or in Japan, or Timbuctoo, compels him to put

his commodities on the market at a figure not exceeding market prices. His loss by Sabotage is, therefore, direct, and it comes from the spoil of 10 per cent., which the workers were previously robbed of.

That is why a philanthropic capitalist press warns the workers that Sabotage is bad for their health, and really doesn't hurt the boss. Oh no! Not much. Then, why squeal?

Objection may be taken, however, that if Sabotage is universally practised, prices must have a tendency to rise. The question already asked on this matter meets this objection; to which, however, may be added the remark, that when the workers are universally educated on the ethics of Sabotage, when they have lost all respect for capitalist property, and when the laws of the State are opened to the whole game of capitalist plunder, it will not then be a question of high prices or low

prices. It will rather be a question of how the boss is to get a living without his little item of 10 per cent., and how best to introduce prostitute scribbles on the capitalist press to the business end of a pick or shovled.

BARKER DEFENCE FUND.

A meeting of subscribers to the above Fund, will be held at the I.W.O. Hall, 330 Castlereagh St., Sydney, on Monday, 25th inst., at 8 p.m., to discuss the question of the fine imposed at Barker's trial. Action decided upon will be advertised in the following issue of "Direct Action." To give subscribers who cannot be present an opportunity of forwarding objections, if any.

J. MORGAN,
Sec. Defence Committee.

Do you know more about the war in Europe than the war on the job? Which affects you most?

Direct Action

DIRECT ACTION.

Our Standpoint. "Stickers" and Racial Antipathy. Innisfail, N. Q. A Story.



OFFICIAL ORGAN
Of the
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
(Austrian Administration)
Office—330 Castlereagh St., Sydney
Australia.

MANAGER: E. A. GIFFNEY.
HEADQUARTERS I.W.W. (Australia):
330 CASTLEREAGH ST., SYDNEY.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS—
164 W. Washington St., Chicago,
Ill., U.S.A.

The Why of a Six Hour Day.

In capitalist society, there is at any given moment a certain number of jobs to be filled. In carrying out the work entailed it is required that a certain number of workers should be employed for a given number of hours per day. Meanwhile, a number of unemployed are tramping from job to job in an endeavor to find a master.

Though no individual worker is continuously unemployed, yet it is true that the unemployed problem has always been a characteristic of the capitalist system.

The number of men who have come from this country to the war, without leaving any apparent shortage in the labor market, while production has been practically kept up to its former level, shows the large amount of unemployment which must prevail even during what the capitalist press calls prosperous periods.

It is no concern of the workers whether this or that capitalist can afford to meet the extra outlay of variable capital—that is, wages—which a six-hour day would entail. The fact is incontrovertible that of the values produced in this country from year to year, the workers who create those values receive only one-fifth. Yet we are frequently told by the capitalists and their economic and political spokesmen, that the reason of the chronic condition of poverty in which the great mass of the workers find themselves, is because there is not enough to go around.

The capitalists appropriate the good things of the social breakfast table, leave a lean morsel to their picketed slaves, and then placidly show their own greediness on the plea that "there isn't enough to go around." This is the kind of political economy that is at present being forced down the workers' throats.

It is essential that workers should recognize that if they are to gain an increasing proportion of the products of their labor, it can only be accomplished by continually decreasing their working hours.

A six-hour day will have the following effects—

(1) It will enable the worker to have more leisure whereby he will be in a position to improve his intellectual faculties.

(2) It will distribute the jobs available at a given moment more equitably among the workers as

The recent strike created in Parliament over the payment of monotonous expenses, who were engaged in the late reorganizing campaign, reminds one forcibly of Dr. Johnson's definition of Patriotism, "It is easy to be a good and loyal citizen on a couple of quid a day. The workers should now be able to judge of its true value for themselves. The majority of the paid patriots on the street corners. The assumed indignation of the politicians who caused the now is not likely to have anybody. Jealousy, because of their exclusion from the "bemo" had more to do with their protests than any virtues of honesty they themselves possess. The question occurs: Why are men jailed for making statements likely to prejudice recruiting while the New South Wales politicians are allowed to be at large? The clique of rooks and crooks behind Holman should never see the inside walls of a prison if justice were no as scarce a commodity in New South Wales as water is in hell.

The "Navy," the organ of the man with the boywangs, is publishing a series of interesting articles on "Rugbyism," and we must better if the navvies and their paper created an agitation for conditions on the job some what approaching a healthy and Holman standard. How can a navy in his filthy dug-out practice hygiene, and what does he want to know about Eugenes anyhow!

The "Labor Call" of October 7th says—"At a special meeting of the Naval Base branch of the Australian Workers' Union, held on Tuesday, September 28th, at the Naval Base, a resolution was carried to the following effect:—"That this branch, as workers, condemns the action of the Holman Labor Government in casting into prison Tom Barker, and consider that if his sentence is just, 60 per cent. of the workers of Australia should be placed with him, and as Labor supporters ask the Government to extend to him Australian justice." At a meeting of members of the No. 2 Camp reason, A.W.U. held on the 29th ult., the following resolution was unanimously carried—"That this branch of the A.W.U. notes with great concern, a resolution of the court in meeting out such drastic punishment to Mr. T. Barker, a man who has had the courage of his convictions, and in consequence, we call on the Labor Party to immediately move in the matter if it wishes to redeem itself in the eyes of the workers of Australia."

The Sydney "International Socialist" account the former editor of this paper of endeavoring to smash the socialist movement in Australia. What an absurdity! There is no socialist movement to smash.

As a whole, thus relieving competition for jobs, and raising the standard of living and comfort.

(3) With less competition in the labor market, it will place the working class less in a position of dependence, and will thus be a powerful lever in the direction of increasing wages, bettering conditions on the job, etc.

(4) The relative wage—that is, the proportion between what he produces and what he receives will have increased, thereby lessening the power, influence, and domination of the master class.

(5) It will wipe out the meanest of all exploiters, the small capitalist who "can't afford it," thus centralizing the means of production, and therefore making concerted action on the part of the workers possible in industrial warfare.

(6) With educated and intelligent workers as a result, it would hasten the day when the I.W.W. Union of the working class would take over industry to be run in the interests of workers and not of idlers.

We shearing men are a nomadic lot. We flow, as it were, wherever the wind of employment listeth. During the course of my recent travels in search of a master, I spent at a night in that town which has the misfortune to be represented by the chief villain of the N.S.W. Labor Party; and what more natural it should seek to counteract the evil effects thereof, with the aid of that quiet, but effective means of getting in the dogs, namely "stickers."

The office window of the local rag I found to be decorated with a medley of war cartoons, recruiting posters, and labor war reports, and, having an eye later by placing thereon a few of the aforesaid stickers. On passing the office next morning, I was attracted by a sardonic old fellow minus a coat, who, I surmised, was the Annanias responsible for the rag. He held a large open pocket-knife in one hand, and a rectangular slip of paper, a well worn and stained piece of paper, in the other. He seemed in danger of doing himself, or some of those around him—for a small crowd had already collected—some serious injury.

My labours of the previous evening had escaped my memory. "Ah!" I thought, some moving picture show, and I felt a sharp stab as I entered his face in a manner with which the picture comedies have made us familiar. But, on looking round for the camera, I found my nerves to be easily excited, and drew near. Somehow, I felt sorry for the old chap; he seemed so uncomfortable.

His rage manifested protruded at an angle of forty-five degrees, and his face had taken on a purple hue. He was puffing and blowing at a great rate, but at times he would stop breathing, and a hoarse gasp would come from his throat. In a vague way he reminded me of an internal combustion engine that misfired occasionally.

"What's wrong?" I asked, uncertainly.

He turned abruptly toward me.

"What?" he gasped, repeating my question in a manner which suggested that he thought me the most ignorant fool in the State. "Look!"

He swung the pedgy old hand which held the knife across the window in my direction.

I looked at the knife.

There were no bloodstains on it, as I began to dread. It was a large one of the kind, but otherwise it was quite an ordinary knife. Then, noting that the blade directed towards the window, I looked there, but failed to observe anything likely to produce such painful excitement. My stickers were there all right, but they appeared to have brighten up an otherwise sordid aspect.

Noting my look of sympathetic astonishment, he seemed to lose patience with me for my stupidity. Striding towards me, he grasped me unceremoniously by the arm, and hauled me in front of the window. Feeling the worst, I met the beautiful curve of his preparation with malicious intent, and continued to punch hard before a blow could fall. His intentions towards me were quite pacific, however.

"But that," he commanded, placing a finger on the sticker on the right. I swear I did not laugh, I have had that good for years. I obeyed obligingly. "Then it's not on the window by working hard, etc.," I read in a loud voice, for the crowd was now quite a large one. The well-dressed fat spectators muttered angrily, a ragged old chap with a swag gave forth a chuckle of pleasure.

"Damned good advice, mate! Damn good advice," he said. The crowd roared.

"I've been humming my bloody tanker for three months."

The old editor's face beat a violent red, and he panted as he said, "Shoother, you fool; good advice!" he screamed.

"Why? You'll have my printer doing only half his work next, and and—" he spluttered, and he gasped. Shoother said, "and I'll have to put on another man, I'll fix the seconds. I'll fix 'em," and with a threatening gesture with the knife, he panted again, a ragged old stickler. In a few seconds they lay in fragments on the pavement; then, propping a broom from the office, he stepped into the gutter. Shoother, having his beam with a gesture of finality, he assumed a martial air, and marched pompously into the office.

In organising all workers into One Big Union, the chief difficulty lies in racial antipathy. This antipathy has its influence upon the actions of the races which is something to be reckoned with, and may prove to be the chief obstacle in the harmony of the whites, browns and yellows of the genus homo.

Personal emotion always tends to make a difference between individuals into something appearing to be a sign of superiority to members of opposite races; thus we find the white worker thinking himself superior to the yellow, and the yellow worker thinking himself superior to either white or black; whereas they are all on the same economic footing, being members of the bulk of the "colourable" races, who, if shown the possibility of attaining economic freedom, and a practical way of doing so, may be prompted to make every effort and any sacrifice to attain their objective.

On the side of the European worker there is required some restraint, which may be easily exercised, if it is constantly borne in mind that all workers, of whatever race, have a common objective which can only be attained by united and direct action on the part of all victims of the present system of exploitation.

J. Z. JONES.

ACTIVITIES OF LOGAL NO. 6, HALL, LANE ST., BOULDER, W.A.

Wednesday Evenings, in Hall—Class Meeting.
Friday Evening, Boulder Post Office—Propaganda Meeting.
Saturday Evening, Kalgoorlie—Propaganda Meeting.
Sunday Morning, 10.30 a.m., Hill-Burnham Meeting.
Sunday Afternoon, Kees's Goldfields Hotel, Athletic Club, at 2.30—Lecture.
Sunday Evening, Boulder—Propaganda Meeting.
Good Library at Hall. All Reds are invited to dig in and make Industrial Unions the Topic of the Day.

F. H. LUNN.

Push the sale of "Direct Action." The boss loves it.

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 will 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 are a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in a struggle over wages, 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, cause work to stop wherever 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 array 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.

Doings at the Sugar Mills.

The season's crushing at Gonnard Mills has been marked by unusual activity of the workers. A number of unlighted slaves have at least, partially, succeeded in rousing the worker to a truer realization of the position of master and man.

In the outset of the crushing, the officials of the A.W.U. endeavored to debar the Japanese worker the right to live, but without success.

In the two adjoining mills, South Johnston and Mourilyan, the workers, without the sanction of the A.W.U. officials, succeeded by direct action in gaining an increase of wages and other concessions.

The Gonnard workers sought to follow the example. With the complete solidarity of all sections, including Japanese, they were about to use the same methods of direct action, when the A.W.U. officials succeeded in nullifying their power, with the result that the conditions remained unaltered. The worker who represented the A.W.U. at the mill, however, now finds himself looking for a job elsewhere.

The outcome is that the workers are clamouring for a more effective and truer organisation. It only needs examples like this to bring the workers to a realisation of the ineffectiveness of their former tactics.

T. HEALY.

Promises!

Oh, they just gave a flag or they just sing, they sing.

And the workers come rushing fast, through up among them.

They just promise medals, they just promise stars,

And oh; but the workers rush to the wars.

For years they have fooled them, have made their thought,

With his from the pulpit—from leaders they've bought,

And oh! to this falshness what gains doth attend!

The slaves leave their children—their masters defied.

But we who have knowledge refuse to be fooled,

And we've only laughed while the masters have "sooled."

And we long and we hope, and we work for the day,

When we'll sweep those damned reds clean out of our way.

—A. J. WALLACE.

State Socialism Scabbery at A Good "Reason" The South African Hubbu. I. W. W. in N. Z.

Authorities Active.

The slaves of the State coal mine at Wonthaggi, Victoria, have been having a very trying time of late. Distress and hardships have made their marks upon the lives of the coolies, in that State-enslaved, trolled town, discontent and strife is the order of the day, and is a rumor of strike.

The coal-miners are in a far as to what methods they can adopt for the best, but it looks as if the Arbitration Court will be asked to settle their trouble for them. If the coal miners want to gain better conditions, they must have all courts of law seriously alone, and resort to direct action on the job. The spectacle of an Arbitration Court should make the working-class vomit with disgust. The safest and surest way to settle any dispute is by using direct action and sabotage. If the miners know what they want, why go to a judge to have all about it?

The employees of the State mine are treated with the utmost contempt when they appeal to the Commissioners for better conditions. When asked for higher wages lately, the general manager informed them that if they would work another shift every day they would get more money. What wonderful logic from a \$40 a week boss!

It is a well-established fact that the shorter the working-class toil the shorter is their pay. It is an economic law that whenever the working-class reduce the hours of their work their wages increase accordingly.

If the slaves of the coal-pit want more pay that will really be a material gain. There is only one way to do it, that is, by continually fighting for a shorter working day. This is the best course for the working-people. Rancey visited Wonthaggi, and spoke to the coolies upon the I. W. W. and its methods and tactics. He exposed the fallacy of the Arbitration Court, and put up the argument for direct action and sabotage. He challenged the argument that more work would mean more pay, and explained how a shorter work day would mean a longer pay envelope. He put forth the form of organisation advocated by the I. W. W., and showed why it would be successful in industrial troubles, and explained why sectional unionism has failed, and will continue to fail.

Three very successful meetings were held. The interest and attention displayed, the pointed questions and pertinent demonstrations which followed each meeting, show that the slaves are beginning to think that something else besides passing motions, if only they would resort to the methods and tactics of the I. W. W., success would be theirs.

It matters not what part of the great industrial army is at war with the boss, there is only one way to success, that is by organisation, and that is to industry, fight the battle on the job, and use the weapons of direct action and sabotage.

Furthermore, the I. W. W. is not only engaged in fighting the master-class, but of organising itself to be able to run the country when Capitalism shall be overthrown.

DIGGER.

NOTICE

Those members knowing the whereabouts of E. J. (Duke) Walsh is requested to communicate with J. V. Webb, 144 Auburn-st., Melbourne.

"EXPRIED"

Subscribers who had a stamp "Expried" upon their paper, are notified through this notice that their subscription will expire during the next month. Those who will give subscribers ample time to get their subscriptions. Terms, 4/ per year, per half-year. Address, "Masses."

The following is an excerpt from our contemporary, the "Maoriand Worker" dated October 6, 1915:

"The I. W. W. has been twenty years in existence in America, having originated as the result of a huge Congress in 1905. To commemorate the birthday, a special number of "Solidarity" was issued. It was an excellent production, and miles ahead of any other journal. The I. W. W. journalistic standard. A perusal of its matter would really make the William-Joseph Finlay, of Maoriand, wonder why they had not made his submission into this country."

"We have, therefore, learned at last why the boss objects to the I. W. W. Press in Maoriand. At last the cat is out of the bag. The Massey-Ward Government objects to the journalistic get-up of our papers. Perhaps we are not a mere rag, but a real newspaper, and Messrs. Massey and Company, and maybe we are too prone to leave the clouds of Fabianism and get down to the mundane prosaic work of organising on the job. "The Maoriand Worker" is to be congratulated for surviving the ordeal of its advertisement and regular reports were a good purpose from the standpoint of the Employers' Association, which, despite all its waddles to the contrary, is a strong supporter of the Government in New Zealand. The Massey-Ward faction is only the other dummy in the Social Democratic Party's triennial shadow spar."

"As for the I. W. W. press, it is not concerned so vitally with its journalistic excellence, as it is with propagating the ideas that will be the basis of the working class. And the fact that we have been barred from entering the realms of the N.Z. Employers' Association and the "Maoriand Worker" is a strong indication of the working class understanding the message that the I. W. W. has attempted to put before them in the pages of "Direct Action" and "Solidarity."

"Both as a result of the workers, black and white, Britain and Boer, will still have to learn economic power on the lines of the class struggle into One Big Union of workers, can they hope to emancipate themselves from the thralldom of Capitalism."

"The day when we contaminate our pages, even at the risk of regaining our 'journalistic standard,' with the gold of the slave driver, will be the day when the working class will come out at being the allies of those who are the top-dogs. The 'Worker' dare not teach the REAL philosophy of the working class, if it did so, it would be dead in a month."

When the I. W. W. can't run a paper without the boss's assistance, we will do without it. If the N.Z. boss don't want the I. W. W. papers to be imported into N.Z., then we'll oblige them by publishing them in the country for them. And we will accomplish our ambition for a high journalistic standard, and the money, in order to let the common folk get in working stiff, know what we stand for and what we advocate.

TOM BARKER.

MELBOURNE ACTIVITIES.

Local No. 8, 244 William-street—Monday, 8 p.m., Business Meeting. Thursday, Propaganda Committee Meets. Friday—Propaganda Meeting at South Melbourne Market. Saturday, 8 p.m.—Educational Lecture at Hall. Saturday, 8 p.m.—Propaganda Meeting at Fitzroy Park, (Yarra-Bank). Library and Reading Room Open every night. Working-class Papers on sale. Industrial Union Literature on sale. Those who are asked to blow along and make themselves known. All slaves will be welcome.

J. LAWRENCE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Latest "Reviews" from South Africa would appear to indicate that the political regime of Botha, Smuts & Co. is in serious jeopardy. Coalition with the Mine-owners party for electorising purposes against the rapid Dutu action, combined with the Labor party, will hardly save them. Although there are many aspects of the labor question in South Africa, it is not difficult to predict the outcome of all this political pandemonium from a working class standpoint.

The fact that the Labor Party, which is supposedly in favour of the workers' interests against all political and industrial factions, finds itself co-operating with the Herzogists, a remnant of the Kruger caste, with all that caste's conservatism, its religious, political and economic superstitions, is one more illustration of the idle issues and irrelevancies into which the workers are led once they take up the so-called weapon of political action.

The position in South Africa is somewhat analogous to that in Great Britain at the time of the Crown Law agitation. Both the British and Smuts are the willing tools of the mine-owning capitalists ranged against the land-owning element for the most part, which is making a bid for political power with the aid of the white industrial proletariat. Its success or defeat will not effect the economic position of the workers one iota.

The one question of exploitation, which affects all workers, irrespective of nationality or colour, is lost sight of in the cloud of racial and national hatred engendered in New Zealand. The success or defeat will not effect the economic position of the workers one iota. The one question of exploitation, which affects all workers, irrespective of nationality or colour, is lost sight of in the cloud of racial and national hatred engendered in New Zealand. The success or defeat will not effect the economic position of the workers one iota.

If both as a result of the workers, black and white, Britain and Boer, will still have to learn economic power on the lines of the class struggle into One Big Union of workers, can they hope to emancipate themselves from the thralldom of Capitalism."

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

Notes from a Hobo.

After some of the slaves got fired from the Boulder, W.A., they made down to the agricultural districts for the harvest. I went along the Cross to Northam, and I. W. W. dope and papers all along the line. At Northam, we fell in with some Swiss workers, and we put in good propaganda all the way to Gormaling, where we struck F. W. "Pie-man," and a couple of Swiss slaves.

If the master class keep us on the move this year, I. W. W. propaganda will be spread. When you meet a fellow worker new, the first question he asks is, "Is Tom Barker still in gaol?"

Some of the Federal Senators have laid farus in this State. Huff sad.

"THE KITTEN."

BARKER DEFENCE FUND.

In acknowledging sub. from J. Wilson, our last issue, 1/- should have read 2/-.

A sub. of 1/- from J. Luitjens was also omitted.

Since the Gillan has sent in £3.00, we have cancelled the following names who have been received and returned—

Unaffiliated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Broken Hill, 5/-; Australian Metal Industry Employees' Union, Melbourne, £2.24. Amount previously acknowledged, £115.11s.8d. Total Fund, £122.12s.8d.

A balance-sheet will be issued with expenses in connection with the case as finally wound up.

News from New Zealand I. W. W. to the effect that the business place of P. Josephs, of Wellington, and his private residence, were raided by the authorities in the search for mental dynamite in the shape of "Direct Actions."

Systematic search was made but nothing more harmful to the bosses' wellbeing than a few copies of "Mother Earth" could be discovered.

Josephs was arrested and detained all day in the "cooler" until 4 o'clock in the afternoon when he was released without any charge being placed against him.

Since Massey & Co.'s special law was enacted against "Direct Action" there is a greater demand in New Zealand for the paper than ever, and the law remains in force for a year. We are trying to have a wider circle of readers in New Zealand than even in Australia.

MELBOURNE PROPAGANDA.

October 14.

Rancey, Clark, and myself visited, by invitation, the men at the military hospital (at present building), and dished out the O.B.U. goods to a pleased and satisfied audience; sold 5/- literature, song-books and "D.A.S." This job propaganda is the goods. Organising a thorough campaign this summer. You'll hear from Melbourne shortly. We are quicksapping the foundations of capitalism (ignorance of the workers), and letting in the wind of the O.B.U. The fate-determined, no fakes, or "just as good" about the I. W. W.; it is the one and only. Saw Rancey and Clark off on Wednesday. We'll hear from them in the Hill soon. I'd read. Had a good economic class to-night. Professor Wolff in the chair. The giant Labor is moving. He rubs his eyes; he's straining the chains of craft unionism, and reaching for the I. W. W. club, and God help the year, when he gets it.—Yours in revolt, R. M. ROSE.

ORGANISATION NEWS.

F. W. Rancey, on his way through from Sydney to Broken Hill, visited Wonthaggi, where he conducted a series of three meetings. Great interest was manifested by the miners in that district, who have recently had the usual treatment meted out to them from the Arbitration Court. We hope that, at some future date, other members of the organisation will be able to continue the work begun by F. W. Rancey.

Good work is being carried on for Industrial Unionism on the East-West Railway by members of the I. W. W. We are constantly ordering paper subscriptions and orders for literature from various parts of the line a fact which only goes to show that the organisation is growing rapidly.

A series of meetings under the auspices of the I. W. W. are to be held by the Sutherland district, New South Wales, by the Sydney Local. The workers in that part of the country are quite sick of the One Big Union, and craft unionism, and are anxious to have a newer and better philosophy.

Good work is reported from various parts of New Zealand, where the boys, in spite of Massey-made laws, are propagating the ideas of the One Big Union, and craft unionism, and are anxious to have a newer and better philosophy.

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