

# One Big Union For the International Working Class



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ONE PENNY

## American News.

The General Secretary of the I.W.W. in the United States, writes as follows under date October 26th:—

Fellow Worker,—

I have just received your letter of August 27th with money order for 10.00 dollars, 4.63 dollars in payment of literature that you have received and the balance for assorted Italian literature.

It is good to get such an interesting letter and to learn of the steady progress the I.W.W. is making in Australia. You have got the movement started there on a solid foundation, and every loyal member added to your membership will make you just so much stronger. The clean, clear cut propaganda of "Direct Action" should make it the best liked paper by the working class and the worse hated by the politicians and capitalists generally in that country. Working men who want to do something for themselves will find the road to freedom by following the lead of "Direct Action." That you have made such splendid advance in the last twelve months is evidenced by the remarkable success of your printing plant. Your country is so situated that capitalism has not yet got a strangle hold upon the workers such as it has in this country, and the workers there should take more readily to the agitation. Organization is their only protection, and their only means of emancipation. Things are improving for the I.W.W. in the United States, also members are paying by their back bones; definite locals are reviving again and organization is going on in different parts of the country and in different industries. At present we are making headway among the coal miners of Pennsylvania, where the Polish and Italian members are waking up and organizing. The Agricultural Workers' Organisation Local Union 400 has grown steadily, has now over 1500 members and 20 control in at least the State of North Dakota. The business element, politicians and farmers, are howling about the demands of the I.W.W. Wages have been increased from 150 and 200 dollars a day until now the minimum is 4.00 dollars, and separate men are getting as high as 8.00 dollars with board and lodging. We are threatened with an increase of 100 per cent next year's harvest season. Press statements emanating from different parts say that they are going to bring up black labor from the South; others say that they will bring war widows over from Europe to do the harvest work, but in any event, they will have the I.W.W. to contend with, as we have no barriers to other sex, color, creed, or nationality. Our fellow workers went into the harvest field this year as bobos and bums, riding underneath the trains, on the bumpers, inside and on top of box cars, but they are now contemplating a special train to bring them back to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where they are going to have a blow-out, a strike, and a general meeting of the union to outline their course for the winter months and the coming season. Some of them are going from the wheat field into the corn harvest, others into the grape and fruit picking; others will make their way into the lumber districts.

We made a remarkable showing before the Board of Pardons in Utah on behalf of Joe Hill. Over one hundred thousand petitioners were represented with telegrams, letters, and petitions. An appeal was made by able counsel, but the Board denied a pardon or commutation. We then took the matter up with the Swedish Minister at Washington, Hill being a Swedish subject. The Minister appealed to the President of the United States, who requested a respite, which was granted until the 15th of October. On the 15th of October the Board of Pardons met again and refused to do anything. The trial court has again set the date, November 15th, when Joe Hill shall be shot to death. Chas. Cline has just been tried for the third time, again found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. We will try to get the verdict reversed by the Supreme Court.

The Governor of California has refused to consider a pardon for Ford and Ruhr, saying that as long as the Industrial Workers of the World practiced and threatened sabotage he would listen to no one in their behalf. Lawson, who is a member of the Mine Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been released on 35,000 dollars bond, even though I think his case will be dismissed.



OTHER SHELLS KILL WORKERS—THIS KILLS MILITARISM— LONDON "HERALD"

Schmidt and Caplan, also members of the American Federation of Labor, went to trial in Los Angeles, Cal., on the 4th of October, since which time their chief counsel has died. I fear now that it will go hard with those boys. We also have another member, a James Schmidt, in jail at Aberdeen, South Dakota, who will go to trial in a few days. He killed a brakeman in self defence who was shooting at him.

See that you have had troubles of your own with many free speech fights, but that you have been successful in winning them all. The situation at Paterson, New Jersey, is growing tense, and it seems that we will have to establish the right of free speech. This opposition we regard as an evidence of our virility.

Industrially speaking, things here are in a chaotic condition. All available factories have been changed from their usual process, and are being used to manufacture ammunition and materials of war for foreign countries.

With best wishes, I am,  
Yours for industrial freedom,  
WM. D. HAYWOOD,  
General Sec. Treas.

"Sunday Times" publishes a photo of Kitchener, under which are the words, "The Arbitrator of Greece's Destiny." Imagine the chimes of the "Sunday Times" if it picked up a German newspaper with a photo of the Kaiser and the words "The Arbitrator of England's Destiny." But what right has Kitchener to bully Greece any more than the Kaiser has to bully England?

Leopold Rothschild says that "the war was proving a tremendous strain. It was a gigantic task, but there was no reason to be pessimistic." No doubt it will prove to be a tremendous strain" for Rothschild to take in the "dough," as it did for his ancestors who laid the foundations of the Rothschild fortunes over the Napoleonic wars.

The shareholders in Dalky and Company met in London on Thursday of last week and declared a dividend of 8 per cent. When the workers of "Australia and Co." appropriate the full product of their labor there will be no 8 per cent surplus to distribute to parasites who do not even know the latitude and longitude of the country, much less being necessary to production. Yet "What would we do without the capitalists?" is a question still frequently asked by Mr. Block.

He would be, if the workers refused to accept a monetary reduction in their wages on the ground that it is not the purchasing power of the sovereign, which should be considered but the "inexorable laws" so beloved of the "Herald."

Heydon's hypocrisy and the "Herald's" bluntness illustrate better than any words the contempt of the capitalist class for present day methods of unionism.

In an overstocked labor market advantage must be taken of the opportunity to reduce wages below the subsistence level and increase profits accordingly; and organized as the workers are they are incapable of resisting. Wages boards and courts are handy institutions for preventing the workers bettering their conditions at times when competition for jobs is less keen, but what conditions produce an abundance of slaves, then to hell with the living wage and such human haldredads.

The I.W.W. is a strong opponent of arbitration, and has previously condemned Heydon as being one of those who is helping consistently to destroy that principle. If his latest views on the subject do not open the eyes of the workers, we despair of ever being able to do so.

## The Living Wage.

R.I.P.

The "living" wage, the standing least of the so-called labor movement, the great achievement of twenty years' political action, has been swept off the board by Arbitration Court Judge Heydon.

It will be remembered that in February of last year he gave to Australia his famous pronouncement that £2 8s per week was ample for a slave his wife and kids, to exist upon. With characteristic fairness, Heydon directed the chairman of wages boards to increase or decrease this wage in accordance with the purchasing power of the sovereign.

Now all is changed, however. The purchasing power of the sovereign has decreased to such an extent that even on Heydon's own calculation, the weekly wage of £2 8s should now be increased to £3 2s. The consequence of granting such an increase Heydon now describes as quite beyond "his powers of provision," and he tells us, no doubt with a severance of his heart strings, that he is obliged, though with "strange reluctance" to cancel his instructions to wages boards. Heydon feels so cut up about the matter that the "Sydney Morning Herald" was unnecessarily cruel in informing him that it knew as much all along, and that he had no right to interfere with what it calls "the inexorable laws" between capital and labor.

So this is where the arbitration principle, so loved by labor leaders, has landed the workers. Heydon's decision means in effect that the workers have no right to live if they are not content to accept a wage which the "inexorable laws" of supply and demand bring forth. If the price of commodities had decreased, side by side with a demand for labor, one wonders what Heydon would say and what the attitude of the "Herald" would be.

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DIRECT ACTION The Trust Busters One Dinner Trust. £325

The Endless Chain.

By HOWSON E. HOWVER.



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"The Danger of Over-Indulgence"

WORKERS—SAVE YOUR MASTERS!

"It is wonderful what people can do when they are forced to do so," remarks Sydney "Herald" in its leading columns of 19th inst. "When they are not forced," it goes on to say, "the task is much more difficult of accomplishment, for it requires a much greater amount of moral fibre to be sparing when necessity does not drive."

These weighty words of wisdom were prompted by the "Herald's" anxiety for what it calls "Public and Private Economy." It is to be hoped the workers will consider and act upon such obvious truths. There is no reason in the world why those people whose welfare the "Herald" has at heart should not be forced to do without any, if not all, of those good things of which the workers deprivethemselves. This will obviate the necessity on the part of those for whom the "Herald" speaks of subjecting their "moral fibre" to the unusual and unaccustomed strain of "going without."

The kind of moral fibre, the scarcity of which the "Herald" regrets, would appear, by the way, to be deplorably lacking in the proprietors of the "Herald," one of whom did some days ago leaving a fortune of half a million to encourage the "Herald" in its preaching of the moral and the Christian virtues, but not one shilling to public or charitable institutions.

It might have been thought of this fortune, and its danger in vitiating the moral fibre of the recipients in the same way that where "necessity does not drive" the "Herald's" friends and admirers to the practise of either public or private economy, and as these people do not seem to be overworried by the danger to their morals of over-indulgence, the war itself being a sort of sideshow for pandering to their ambition and extravagance, it is to be hoped that the workers in the future will be more humane and bring a little necessary pressure to bear upon them. Humane, because it is a biological law that where "necessity does not drive" and the struggle for existence becomes unnecessary, destruction and extinction are the result. And, however useful human society get, it is the "accumulators of wealth" were it to kick the bucket through over-indulgence.

"The people," no doubt, have every sympathy with this point of view—especially that great portion of them who are trying to make ends meet, with the present price of commodities, at a wage which is not perceptibly over the starvation line. Over-indulgence and "softening of the

Attorney-General Hall proposes to spend £400,000 in a scheme to wipe out small bakers and establish a State monopoly of bread. Hall intends to "retain the services of smart active workmen and weed out the older employees, who probably could not be trained out of their grooves" (Vide press report). The "smart and active" are to be paid ten shillings a week extra, but what is to become of the labor displaced, bread-craft drivers, bakers, etc., who are not informed.

The Labor Party is out to "down the Trust" and the Government of New South Wales, in we are told, give certain alleged portions to the Federal Government for that purpose. And yet here we have the "Trust-busters" going in for a monopoly scheme with the identical object in view as all other trusts we have ever heard of, namely, the economising of labor.

Hall boasts that he will be able to "sell bread a penny a loaf cheaper, but all Trusts-in-the-making are similar excuses for their existence. The boast is absurd, however. Material factors such as a drought and a rise in the price of wheat, and economic and financial forces, are what would tend to raise revenue to pay interest on ever-increasing national debts, may compel Hall and his associates to do the same thing with their promises of a "cheap loaf" as they did with their promises of cheap train fares.

It is all one to the workers, in any case. When the ingenuity of the State Labor Government Trust makers, on the one hand, and the Federal Labor Government Trust Busters on the other, has exhausted itself in reducing the price of bread by a penny a loaf, and such popular dishes as trip and cod to a reasonable figure, an equally ingenious Arbitration Court Judge, with the backing and support of both Governments, and to the intense satisfaction of exploiters, generally, will fix the workers' "living" wage accordingly.

Meanwhile, the slaves displaced by trustification, whether of State or other origin, will compete with their fellows in other fields of industry, thus intensifying their dependence and increasing their servility towards Arbitration Court Judges, politicians, and other "friends of the workers."

The moral is: Trustify your Labor-Party, for the Big Union, and make the World dependent upon You.

"Is the Enemy Getting our Wool?" was the title of an article in the "Telegraph" a few days ago. To Judge by the "Telegraph's" leading columns he would certainly appear to be getting "our" goat.

Every copy of "Direct Action" sold is a kick at the boss. Get subs. Push the sale of "Direct Action." The boss loves it.

Spillers as a Bakers, Hour millers — 387,000 146,000 237,000 Powell Duffry Co. — 412,000 252,000 150,000 Lambert Bros. — 142,600 77,000 65,600 Tredegar Iron and Coal Co. — 157,000 112,000 44,000 United National Colliery Co. — 160,000 100,000 60,000 West of Western Colliery Co. — 101,900 90,000 11,900 B. Davis and Sons Colliery Co. — 219,500 180,000 39,500 Brown and Co. Colliery Co. — 133,000 100,000 33,000 Ebbw Vale Colliery and Iron Co. — 155,900 100,000 55,900 A total of £468,900 in one year is the value of the patriotism of this bunch of hypocrites.

"Expenses of public function in honor of the Honourable A. C. Carmichael, during his stay in London—£335 13s 6d," is an item that is looming large in the public eye for the past few days. The Government of New South Wales has to foot the bill, and they shouldn't! What are governments for in any case? When Carmichael went to London it became necessary for him to address some of the financial lights or their advisers on the question of raising a loan, and who can perform this function better than a Parliamentary Labor member who is prepared to guarantee that the slaves he "represents" are willing and eager to produce the necessary surplus to meet the demands of the dividend funds.

If the Agent-General who improvised the beano deemed Carmichael's talents in this direction worth 335 quid for a halfpenny "spice"—why more pay and "honor" for, if not to reward Ambrose as a labor representative. The labor fakir is worthy of his hire and a good "blow-out" now and again. What do the workers practise "economy and efficiency" for, if not to avoid hundred quid dinners for the politicians and the "better" classes?

WAR PROFITS. SEQUEL TO THE BOSSES' PATRIOTISM.

During the recent South Wales coal strike the capitalist press throughout the Empire let itself go in frenzied denunciation at the action of the "disloyal" and "unpatriotic" colliers. If some of the capitalist newspapers had their way, and if all miners were people who could be done without, they would have advocated the shooting of every collier on strike as a warning to similarly inclined "traitors." How fared the miners despite such threats, frenzied wails over the "Empire's danger" were worth and incidentally, also, it serves to show why capitalists and their press want war—

coal export Profit. Aver. profit list for three years War year. prev. years Profit. Spillers as a Bakers, Hour millers — 387,000 146,000 237,000 Powell Duffry Co. — 412,000 252,000 150,000 Lambert Bros. — 142,600 77,000 65,600 Tredegar Iron and Coal Co. — 157,000 112,000 44,000 United National Colliery Co. — 160,000 100,000 60,000 West of Western Colliery Co. — 101,900 90,000 11,900 B. Davis and Sons Colliery Co. — 219,500 180,000 39,500 Brown and Co. Colliery Co. — 133,000 100,000 33,000 Ebbw Vale Colliery and Iron Co. — 155,900 100,000 55,900 A total of £468,900 in one year is the value of the patriotism of this bunch of hypocrites.

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A woman named Maria Black was sentenced to death in Melbourne on 18th inst. What is the good of going to Belgium to look for "cave" and other atrocities. Murder is murder whether it is done by soldiers or by "the law."

The masters, as in days of old. The slaves of Toil in bondage hold; And so they climb an endless hill; Upon the masters' slaves treadfully And every bright or cloudy moon, When rings the bell or toots the horn, The toilers crawl from shacks and dead.

To tread the mill in wage slave pens And thus Toil's flesh in constant pain, Is racked upon the endless chain. O! 'Go to work! To buy the cash. To buy the food To gain the strength To go to work, etc.

The more one struggles to reduce The more he will his wage reduce; Till competition of the strife And just against the man his wife And each other they will speed Until their children pit their need Against the twin—the game of pelf Where Toil's own blood ditches itself— Then around Toil spins again Upon the damning, soulless chain O! 'Go to work, etc.

The Ester toll hits up the spread The more he keeps for Shark and Greed, The more compounds the misery Of all who toil in drudgery; The more he wins their snarling scorn Who Samson strength have from him shorn; The stronger fortifies their right; To bring upon him curse and blight; The more his nerves sear on his brain The curse of that unending chain O! 'Go to work, etc.

That chain conducts us in the mine, Skanghais us on the salt sea brine, Enslaves us in diseased sweatshops, It drags us on through fever-logs; Snatches our sons while young and frail And turns them villains, on crime's trail.

It hurls our daughters prostitute As offerings to gilded brute; The Toiler's path of shame and pain, It is the racking, endless chain O! 'Go to work, etc.

The fetters in the mother's womb The racking chain begins to doom; In life by health greed and borne, Away from all that makes man smile To all that's cursed, and damned, and vile; And from the infant's first-drawn breath We speed old-young conscripts to death To torture, misery and pain Upon the system's hellish chain O! 'Go to work, etc.

It's tread, it's toil from youth to age

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 up on the employing class of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life. Between these two great classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organise as a class, take possession of the system, and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centring of the management of industries into the fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby forming a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be 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 work that is held up only by an organisation formed in this class a way 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 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.

To earn a non-sustaining wage; It's slave and crawl from mine to mine night

And fight our fellows for the right To trade nerves, until they feel The brute industry until they feel In flesh like myriad needles prick, Their red-hot points piercing us quick.

Until the flesh quivers with pain Upon the brutal, endless chain O! 'Go to work, etc.

It may be sport and relaxed fun For those who feast and drink and shun, But for the flesh racked out in pain Which waxes from dreams to tread again.

Or falls in fitful sleep to tread Away the life which toil has sped, It is the torturous hellish chain The horrors of the endless train O! 'Go to work, etc.

GLASS BOYS' STRIKE.

A strike of Glass Boys in the Glass Bottle Works, Waterloo, occurred on Tuesday of last week. About 600 workers were involved; although the boys numbered only 300 the works were unable to carry on without their assistance. Many of the socialist "boys" are really young men, 18 and 19 years of age, some even older, and the company considers seven bob a day an ample wage for this class of labor. What was Providence thinking about to give such a thing as a stomach to boys of 19 in any case?

The boys were not members of a union and consequently were turned down by the Trades Union officials. One Ronnell, secretary of the Federated Glass Founders' Society, reportedly volunteered to come to their aid. He agreed to "organize" them on one condition—that they should return work forthwith. Whatever would the bosses do without their union secretary? To the credit of the workers, however, they turned down this scabby proposal.

Ronnell's anxiety for the boys' welfare (?) may be judged from the fact that the manager of the works admitted that it was costing the company 50 tons of coal per day to keep the furnaces hot while the strike was on. Many acts of trade union treachery can be traced to more trifling causes than the price of fifty tons of coal.

HARVESTERS!

Members striking out for the harvest field—don't forget to get your supply of Subscription Cards for "Direct Action."

# Coming Trouble in New Zealand.

According to the daily press, a new strike movement is mooted in New Zealand. The cable states that the waterworks workers, miners and seamers are very dissatisfied with the failure of the Arbitration Court to reach any commensurate with the rapidly increasing cost of living.

The workers of New Zealand have not been doped to the same extent with politics as the Australian brothers, and consequently are more prone to rely upon their own power than the swarm of political bootleggers, who are so plentiful, all though more successful in "Gods-own" than they are in the bigger island.

The twenty years of arbitration, which followed the great strike, built up the spineless "master class" unions, whose lack of courage and initiative gave to New Zealand the title of "land without a strike."

The revolt against arbitration took tangible form in New Zealand, when in 1908, in 1908, decided to go upon organization and their own power in preference to accepting the "middle class court" system. In 1912 the miners of Waikato refused to be lowered by engine drivers who had been financed by the mining companies to form a scab union of engineers. The intention was, of course, to separate the powerful union of mine workers into a dozen small unions, which would advantage the employers, so that they might introduce the high court judge's "direct system," which had been abolished by the advent of the miners' industrial strike.

The strike lasted over six months. Over £240,000 was collected from the miners in New Zealand and Australia, and various other unions. Strike pay was paid, no child went hungry. All the time the strike continued, miners in other parts of the scabs in Waikato, railway men carried police and scabs to help to break the strike. Over sixty of the most militant men were gaoled at Mount Eden, Auckland. The scabs very broke the strike, in spite of the contributions that showered in to the strikers. Cash cannot win strikes, the strikers can lose them.

The strike was smashed. The miners' union hall was rapped by drunken scabs, and police, early in November, during which Fred Evans, the scab driver, was killed and his property his fellow-workers.

In 1913, the lessons of that strike proved to the miners and waterfront workers that solidarity in direct action was more likely to win last year results than the old method. Several small strikes occurred in Timaru, a waterfront port, Blackball, Spekeburn, and Dunedin. In all mining camps. General discontent brought the matter to a head in October of that year. The shipwrights in Wellington, and the miners in Huttly, struck simultaneously. In Auckland, seeing the lessons of Waikato, struck in sympathy with their fellow workers on the water fronts and seamers. In less than one week all the coal miners had the mine closed, and all the wharves of any size or consequence were deserted by the workers. The lessons of solidarity had taken their root in the minds of the workers in those industries. In Auckland the strike was general in all industries, but it was more of a sentimental movement, and its effects were nullified by the Labor politicians who did not miss an opportunity to tell the workers how much better it would be to let the arbitration court rule.

The weak point in the 1913 strike was the failure of the seamen to respond enthusiastically to the call of the waterfront workers. The seamen, without consulting among those men, but the seamen officials of the respective unions. There is not much to be said for the officials of labor unions who are more devoted to the rubber class than to the workers.

The men of the North Cape to the North. And we will see how possible that the long distance scabs antics of the union officials in this

men's Union. Another weak point in the armour of the N.Z. working class was the railway men's organization, who had not only been on arbitration, but also hypnotized by superannuation and political influence.

The same men who cheered at strike demonstrations went back to work, and finally, when the strike was over, and that even more despicable cur, the special constable, who ultimately broke the strike. And lastly the ignorant country workers, who played upon by the trips of the cow country paper went towards to teach the overfed satiated strikers that they were acting against the best interests of their country in taking a holiday at the beginning of the busy season.

Notwithstanding the influx of the army of scabs and scab police, the workers carried on a strong fight. Coal was imported from Japan, Australia and South Africa. It was handled by scabs from scab ships and carried over scab rails by men or transport to the different centres.

The strike ultimately failed. It was defeated by the usual misunderstandings among the workers. Yet I remember vividly that the strike was not defeated by losing strikers. Even the political reactionaries could not divert the solidifying movement which began after the strike was over. I remember vividly that the strike was not defeated by losing strikers. Even the political reactionaries could not divert the solidifying movement which began after the strike was over.

Finally, the scabs in the Manawatu district to spread the message of organization among the agricultural workers. The movement is developing, and in a short time the men who broke the strike will be the town, who will be striking them. Others of the men who were displaced by scab labor on the wharves took to the cocky district to look for the necessary cash. Many a special constable wonders how things happen unthinkingly on the farm—since the strike. The men who came on the wharves to scab are being educated, and recently the one-time scab element on the Wellington wharves refused to work night work on the wharves.

The gospel of the I.W.W., of sabotage and Direct Action, are having their effect. Although the Massey Government have the Direct I.W.W. papers from going into New Zealand, and we know that the workers cease merely on, it is but a matter of time when the bare will start in God's own country.

The solid work of the past two years will prove the efficiency of a militant virile organization of the working class, that cares not a damn for Massey's Words, or that rook book of New Zealand, the Employers' Federation.

The working class learn to fight by fighting. They learn to win by losing and gaining the experience. The only way to win is to lose. Give the miners, waterfront workers, and seamers the help of the railway men, and the support of the agricultural and national seamen, and the workers must win! Solidarity is the alken thread that makes a working class invincible. It is the factor that does all things possible, that marks a mile stone in the struggle from subjection to ultimate triumph.

Prior to the 1913 strike the employers of Wellington complained that the workers on the Wellington wharves were working 15 hours a day slower than in 1908. The sterling fight of the uncompromising minority refused to amuse their principles with a strike of politicians, has more than borne fruit. New Zealand is at present according to Mr. Riggs, a Labor conservative of the old school, a country that is far behind the other parts of the British Empire.

We hope to see the workers on strike from the North Cape to the North. And we will see how possible that the long distance scabs antics of the union officials in this

# Miss Pankhurst On War.

Approximately a thousand people assembled in the Protestant Hall, Castlechurch Street, on Monday evening, to hear the address being Miss Adela Pankhurst, or perhaps, it would be more correct to say, Miss Pankhurst's views on war in general, and the present European war in particular.

Although Miss Pankhurst laid bare the underlying causes of war, and spoke of its horrors in a manner which held the close attention of her audience, her solution of the problem did not seem to be quite clear. The formation of a Women's Peace Army with a view to introducing the principle of arbitration into international disputes was a noteworthy suggestion, but one which fails to see how such an organization, with an international Arbitration Court thrown in, is going to remove the fundamental economic motives underlying all wars of the capitalist regime.

If the war has its real origin in the fact that the workers of modern nations receive only a portion of their product, that those who supply the surplus must build up armies and navies to uphold and, if possible, increase their respective shares of an ever narrowing market, logic would suggest that the only solution is to reorganize that "reappropriate the appropriators."

Miss Pankhurst's view, however, would appear to be that war, though an inherent evil of the commercial system, can be eliminated by introducing a system of government and enforcement, who presumably will be free from the baneful influences and poisonous environment of capitalism, to adjudicate on the division of the spoils between the proletariat and the still exploited workers.

Our view is, of course, that when the workers learn to protect their economic interests, they will not need the assistance of a State, who are appointed to prevent their slaughtering each other; and until the necessary knowledge has been imbibed we won't have much faith in this "save us by arbitration" bulwark, in any case.

In so far as Miss Pankhurst expressed the economic causes of modern warfare, however, she deserves the support and assistance of militant workers. Where those causes are understood the future days with the working class, will be in the hands of the gods' arbitrators, politicians or others.

Threats of direct action, without resorting to it, on the part of the engineers employed on the Railways have been sufficient to bring the Commissioner over to their point of view. According to the press report, the paymasters at the Eveling workshops have been instructed to pay the rates demanded. "Constitutional" methods would appear to be getting into dispute even among conservative crafts.

The country are nullified when the call goes in New Zealand. The performances of our new Premier, Mr. Wm. Hughes, will not be so again.

The last strike cost the employing class of New Zealand a fine penny. Not content with the costly victory, they pined the whip of victimization and hunger, until even the conservative worker adopted the deadly methods of the wooden shoe. The next strike will cost them about the same, as much, in fact, we hope that it will not cost them a cent of surplus value that they have purloined from the workers. Carry the strike on to the job, and make every day a strike for the control of the job, and a day nearer the time when the boss will lay into copper-headed overlords and bonnal bosses. We will not feel any New Zealand we are Aarred from your country, and your slavery we wish you lack, and will help you to kick on the side of the Tasman.

TOM BAUKER

# Glasgow Tenants Jots and Jolts

### Take Direct Action.

The following is from the "Glasgow Weekly News," of October 2nd. It shows how the victims of landlordism in Glasgow were acting just about the time our local "Rent Payers' Association," composed chiefly of laborite and socialist politicians, were killing the landlord with hot air resolutions.

## GLASGOW TENANTS' STRIKE SPREADING.

### PARTICK FAMILIES STAND FIRM FACTOR PELTED WITH PEASE-MEAL.

The Glasgow tenants' "strike" is spreading like wildfire. Districts as widely scattered as Shettleston, Parkhead, South Govan, Possilpark, and Cathcart are affected by the determination of the householders to resist the increased rents demanded by the factors.

Now the suburb of Partick has joined in the feud. The increased rents, which the factors wish to charge range from one shilling to half-a-crown a month, and recently the rebellious householders who adopted a defiant attitude were served with notices to quit their dwellings, unless they were prepared to submit to the increase demanded. The householders, however, appear determined to stay on in their homes and pay the old rent.

In the Street, Rosevale Street, Thornwood Avenue, Clyde Street, and Crawford Street are the thoroughfares mostly affected. In the first two there is a great display of butternut trees, which arrests the attention of the passer-by.

One huge Union Jack in Rosevale Street is particularly noticeable. The "man in the street," anxious to know the reason for this display, soon gets the curiosity satisfied by the notice which is stuck up in all the windows of the tenements that there is a "rent strike against increases. We are not removing."

### BOTH SIDES FIRM.

The factor is determined that the increases shall be paid, even if he has to resort to law. Acting upon their organizer's advice, the tenants sent postal orders to the factor for the value of the rent under the old scale. When calling on some houses to return them, the factor met with a hot reception. He was pelted with pease-meal and chased from one of the streets by a stout woman, who, an oiler overlooked, roar seemed to be giving cheap down Partick way that day.

Meanwhile there is a calm before the storm. It takes three or four days before the warrants for eviction can be obtained from the Sheriff Court. The tenants, however, are not by any means going about this "rent strike" in a halfhearted manner. They appreciate the old motto that "Union is Strength," and acting upon this they have banded themselves together into a surprisingly solid body. "Weekly News" representative dropped into one of their meetings in the Trades Hall, Anderson Street, where the "strikers" were being addressed by Councillor Lidd and several other speakers. The tenants were there on serious business, the women were quite cheery, which showed they were fully convinced that right was on their side. They were all dressed in their best, and on march to the Municipal Buildings next week, and one woman inquired if they were getting a pipe to lead them.

### "BATTLE" OF PARTICK.

One of the speakers characterised the "rent strike" as a "battle" like this when so many women were so full of anxiety regarding their kith and kin fighting for their homes in a foreign land, they themselves might be threatened with eviction and thrown into the street. The irony of it. But they had the power in their hands.

If a Sheriff officer tried to evict any householders—they would do so in their power to prevent it. They were fully determined on that. Supporting the factor were successives they would see to it that that par-

The Labor Party celebrates its jubilee this week. "Light refreshments" are to be served to loyal unionists and their "womankind at the Town Hall. Anybody, however, might get a slavey thinking of £205 flowers. And then, Christ knows what might happen!

"Mr. Faber has placed his private residence at St. Kilda at the disposal of the Defence authorities."—News Item. As Mr. Faber can't carry very well a house in St. Kilda, Melbourne, and Park Lane, London, at the same time, his "patriotism" will no doubt be appreciated at its true value.

Still another "democratic" squabble. The A.S.E. in the Hanley workshops have been on strike over a week because of work being done by others to which they deemed themselves entitled. The craft unions have apparently so far refused to "privilege" to work that he will starve himself rather than forego it.

State Socialism in the Northern Territory would not appear to be any different to private capitalism. For weeks the hotel proprietors have been on strike for better conditions, and a Labor Government that can raise millions in a week to shoot the workers of other lands can't find the few bob necessary to meet their demands.

The General Secretary of organized workers has asked another to its long list of laurels. The "Bottle Boy" strike at Waterloo, referred to elsewhere in this issue, has been "settled" at the instigation of Mr. Kavanagh, who is going to get their grievances met on a "conciliation" matter. The boys are settled all right.

The Gas Employees' Union held their annual picnic last week. As usual, the bosses were present, and toasts were enthusiastically drunk by the slaves to their success. The bosses responded by a huge figure (no, not siggile, Mr. Printer) for the "success" of the Employees' Union. Unionism of this kind deserves success.

Uttar house was never "let" again. Councillor Lidd said it was a disgrace to the country that Lidd should increase rents just now. Because some 4000 houses had been taken up by Belgian refugees, and that large number of munition workers from England, Canada, and even Denmark, had been taken up by houses, it was no reason why factors should ask for increased rents.

Yet they declared that houses were scarce and thus had to do so. Such an action was enough to hinder recruiting. A man would think twice before enlisting if he thought that his defenceless wife would be thrown into the street in his absence. The Councillor advised them to stand firm. It was their only salvation.

### STRONG FEELING IN PARTICK.

The feeling in Partick is very strong and deep. By the end of this week it looks as if the 128 renters will be increased to 500. Some of the householders affected are making good wages in the shipyards, but it is stated that they form a small percentage of the whole, a large number of the men's means having been smashed by the same as before the war. Further, the head of the house in a number of cases is a soldier, and it takes his wife all her time to make ends meet without having to pay the increased demand. Much curiosity is evinced as to how the factor will fare in his endeavors to evict the "strikers," but the latter on their part, have little fear as to the result.

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