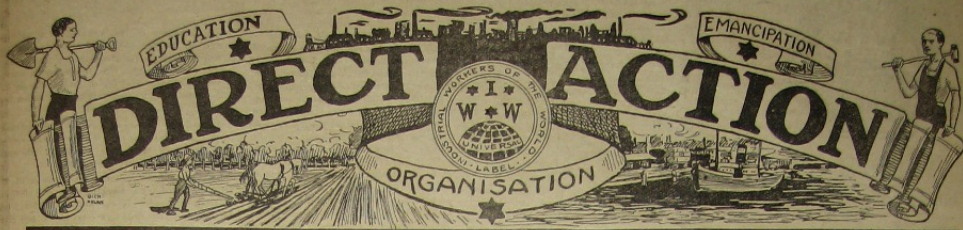


'An Injury to One an INJURY to ALL.'



VOL. 4., NO. 118 Registered at the General Post-office, Sydney, for Transmission by Post as a Newspaper. SYDNEY, April 21st, 1917. ONE PENNY.

BROKEN HILL.
Wobblly activities have been given a boost recently as a result of the visit of Fellow-Workers Wilson and Jackson.

The local always welcomes new wobblly blood as it lives affairs considerably. It was unfortunate that our fellow-workers' visit was so short.

The A.M.A. delegate, George Reir, has returned and reported the success attending his efforts towards arousing the workers of Australia to a realisation of the dangers confronting the working class, if they allow militant fighters to be silenced.

The workers of Broken Hill are determined to see their comrades in the class war released from gaol.

P. Brookfield, the local politician, has reiterated his determination to "fight like hell for the release of the I.W.W. men." He has also been saying nasty words about our glorious Empire and Union Jack, for which our loyal Labor Party threatens expulsion unless he recants.

"Brooks" refuses to do so. Symbolically so. The situation looks interesting, and militants look on with interest.

The local activities are going strong. Educational and speakers' classes have been reformed, stickers printed, and the literature department re-organized. Business meetings very well attended.

It has been decided to accept Monty Miller's offer to come to the Hill, and the aged battler will soon be on the way here. All look forward to an enthusiastic revival when the Eureka fighter arrives.

The arrests of F. W's. Melrose and Wilson has added greater volume to the rumblings of indignation and protest here.

Remember! We of the arming blood never forget!

The threatened clash between the A.M.A. and I.W.W. has been averted. Both organizations realize that all minor differences must be subordinated to the one dominant, all pervading issue; that is, to see free the victims of capitalist antagonism and vengeance who are at present confined in that institution of the "venturing" day, when the gas doors are levered open by industrial solidarity and our comrades step out from their living tombs into the glorious light of freedom, and once more take their stand in the ranks of the fighting workers—free men, never again to be bulldozed into silence by the tyrannical despot and cowardly masters of Australia.

HARRY MEATHERINGHAM.
Press Correspondent to "D.A."

MELBOURNE

The advocates of the One Big Union have been very busy at last pushing on the propaganda of the only cause worth fighting for. The attention has been paid to us of late by the millions of law and order. Our Sunday night lectures are also attended by some of His Majesty's police force.

The parliamentary inclined received a severe shock and some good information a few Sundays back when F. W. Brown lectured upon Politics and Parliament. The lecturer forced some common-sense points, and exposed the parliamentary institutions as being useless for the workers.

F. W. Jackson put in some good work during his stay in Melbourne, and good results are assured.

The I.W.W. is once again getting a free advertisement, this time at the hands of the National Party.

Despite all the talk and wind and bombast by the stay at home "Win the Warlies," the I.W.W. sails alone as serenely and determined as ever.

NORMAN JEFFERY.

A humble slave, I desire; A rebellious slave I respect.
—Wendell Phillips.

Important Decision Arrived at by Trades' Union Conference.

Workers Watch Out.

"Our Boys Must be Free."

The Fourth Trades' Union Conference on behalf of the imprisoned I.W.W. men was held at 402, Simeon street, Sydney, on Saturday, April 10th, 1917.

The following organisations were represented:—

Fed. Mine Employees' Union, Cobarr; Scarborough Miners' Lodge, Colacide Miners' Lodge, Lithgow Miners' Lodge, Hermitage Miners' Lodge, Amal Miners' Association, Broken Hill; Australian Society of Engineers, Lithgow; Small Arns Union, Lithgow; Timber Workers' Union, Sydney; Rockchoppers' Union, Sydney; Cokerworkers' Union, Lithgow; Sydney No. 2, A.S.E. Fed. Liquor Union, Sydney; Redfern Amal. Carpenters, Ind. Distrial Workers of the World, Defence

and Release Committee, Fed. Clothing Union, Fed. Building Laborers, Coachmakers' Society.

Mr. F. Lowden, Scarborough Miners' Lodge, presided, and Mr. Tom Barker, R. and D. Committee, acted as secretary.

Encouraging reports were received from most delegates, and all expressed the wish to do something immediately for the release of the men.

Some very important motions were carried, and things are beginning to look good.

The next conference is called for Saturday, April 21st, to consider the reply from the Government, and arrange agitation accordingly.

Lost and Found.

He wandered into the office in an absent-minded way, and gazed about him in a vacant, dreamy manner.

"Can we assist you? Have you lost anything?" we murmured.

"I can't find it anywhere," he said, perplexedly.

"Can't find what?" we queried.

"I used to hear its voice so clearly to see it rising in night, so strong and virile—and now—"

"Yes?" we said, sympathetically.

"O for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still," he replied. "Where is the working class?"

"Can we tell you where twelve of its members are, at any rate," we said.

"Where?" he asked, eagerly.

"In Long Bay and Bathurst Gaols," we replied, sadly.

"But where are the rest?" he said.

"Oh, they are still running Gains, and building houses, and laying roads, and working coops, and—"

"The sun is dimmed by clouds," he said. "But they will emerge—they will

come forth, glorious in their strength, terrible as an army with banners!"

"We trust it is but a temporary obscurity," we said.

"And when they do," he said, enthusiastically, "I shall hear their voice again, proclaiming the eternal principles of Liberty, Fraternity, Equality!"

"We trust so," we replied, gravely.

"Justice and Freedom, and the opening of prison doors to them that are bound?" he queried.

"Yes, yes!" we cried, catching his enthusiasm.

"Thank you," he said. "You have relieved my mind so much. I feared that the working class was not cooped—but dead! Good-bye."

"Good-bye," we replied, watching his figure move away more briskly.

"Temporarily cooped, but its fighting spirit not dead!" we murmured, as we bent to work again. "The opening of prison doors to them that are bound depends upon that!"

A. E. BROWN.

THE NUMBER OF THIS PAPER IS

118.

MILDOURA.
The fruit picking season is now at a close. Tomorrow will be most of the slaves on their road back to the city's slums, or out into the never, never, chasing another job, and seeking a fresh master.

The small bunch of wobblies here made every effort to induce the slaves to demand a higher rate of wages, but the A.W.U. officials, thinking their sweet, rosy 20 bob a day job in danger, bluffed and bullied the workers into remaining loyal to their previous agreement with the fruit cocky.

However, one result of our constant agitation has been to bring the factory workers out in demand of 12s per day, instead of the A.W.U. cum cocky agreement wage of 10s 4d. And incidentally to bring the 41 a day parasites out on the street corner, every Saturday night, where they divide their precious time between abuse of the I.W.W. and worship of the "grand labour stalwarts" (politicians they mean), who, if elected, will find plenty of work for mugs. This latter assertion is always greeted with loud slapping of corry paws. Work! Work! that seems the only word which is capable of stirring the slaves to any degree of enthusiasm.

I said the factory workers were out. I should have said—some of them, for the permanent hands are keeping the dear bosses' shows working.

One evening last week some of us went out to interview the scabs coming from work. They told us that the union officials told them they should keep at work, as this was not an A.W.U. strike. But the lads were not for accepting the excuse, and the ground being muddy after the rain, several of these union scabs were given a mud bath. I can now recommend a mud bath as a cure for scab itch. The factory closed down next day from lack of slaves.

Last Saturday night, 121st night, we held another meeting and appealed for funds to support the wives and kiddies of our jailed comrades. Owing to various curious attractions, such as a boxing contest, picture, etc., our crowd was small, and as so D.A.'s came to hand we had no literature to offer them.

However, after F.W.'s, Gower and O'Connor had reviewed the trial and pointed out the danger to the workers of allowing these 12 men to rot in jail, a collection amounting to 25s was taken up.

This will be the last meeting here this season, many of the boys having already left, and most of the others leaving to-morrow. However, I have been promised a few more skilings through the week, and when the "D.A.'s" turn up, I hope to dispose of them, and add that amount to the fund for the support of our boys' dependents.

We trust that next year you will see more of the I.W.W. men here, and the coming days auger the A.W.U. official Mr. Blocks.

Mildura is good ground, fellow-workers. Come and help plough it next year.

Hoping to meet you here.

Yours for the I.W.W.,
TOM O'CONNOR.

No mind acts in a void. Stop the sources of information, defeat the news, forbid public discussion, confiscate books and pamphlets, fine and imprison those who circulate them, use two-color front pages, and the price will be TWOPENCE, or 1/6 a dozen. Shoot in the orders, as we have to get rid of 10,000. And we can do it easily, you bet your life!

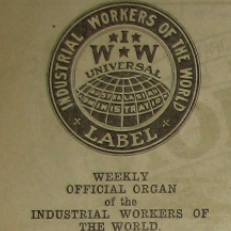
J. A. ROBSON.

MAY DAY ISSUE.

We have a slight alteration in the details of the May Day "Direct Action." The size will be eight ordinary pages, with a two-color front page, and the price will be TWOPENCE, or 1/6 a dozen. Shoot in the orders, as we have to get rid of 10,000. And we can do it easily, you bet your life!

**T. BARKER, Manager,
N. RANCE, Editor.**

Direct Action



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INDUSTRIAL ACTION WINS.

The smouldering fires of revolution can now be seen in almost every country in the world. The echoes of revolt are to be heard from all corners of the globe. The slaves are rising in revolt under the chains of slavery and oppression, and are launching out in an effort to be FREE.

International Capitalism has had a good run, and has boldly marched along its triumphant way at the expense, sorrow and suffering of the working class. But things are beginning to change. Transformations are taking place in all lands, and the tinders of Revolution can be heard in more countries than one.

The great European war, although terrible and awful in many ways, it nevertheless, has TAKNOT THE WORKING-CLASS SOME VERY VALUABLE LESSONS. "Out of evil cometh good," and out of the present war, we hope good will result.

The Hunnish atrocities, and barbarous cruelties perpetrated by the hordes of hell in their invasion of Belgium, has shown the working-class what could happen under a military despotism. When the German hordes started upon their triumphant march of vandalism through Belgium and into France, it let the workers know what was possible if they were not organized.

During the last couple of years, the toilers have had many illustrations of what can happen in conscript countries. They also have had an insight into the power and might of organized labor.

In the greatest military and autocratic countries in the world, the ORGANISED POWER OF THE WORKING CLASS HAS BEEN ABLE TO BE SUPERIOR TO THEIR ARMIES AND NAVIES.

In Germany, on several occasions, the industrial army of the workers has DEFEATED the cohorts of the Kaiser and won victories. In Russia, the workers have marched triumphant over the prostrate form of autocracy, and is now breathing the free winds of democracy.

Outing to the long hours of the poorest of food, and the desperate conditions of war has forced the German people into many large strikes, food riots and hunger demonstrations in every town. It is reported that strikes are in common everywhere in and around Krupp's engineering and munition works at Essen. On the 17th inst. we read of strikes at Dresden, Leipzig, and many other towns, and that riots were prevalent everywhere.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DOPED WORKERS of Germany are at last beginning to realize that their "dear confederates" in Parliament have sold them too often.

All the noisy and flowery speeches in the Reichstag will not deprive the Kaiser of his step the way. For THE INDUSTRIAL ORGANISED WORKERS ARE ALL POWERFUL, and can not only stop the war, but haul the Kaiser and his minions into the noethermost pit of hell. Let us hope it will not be long before the German workers realize their industrial power and get busy.

Austria, it is said, has also experienced some industrial disturbances. Discon-

DIRECT ACTION.

tent is life, and the army officers are meeting with great difficulties. Even in Germany, where they, the people are rising AGAINST THE RULING POWERS, and are struggling to be free. In a spontaneous outburst against Prussianism, which happened a few months ago, the Berlin gas workers, and the powder workers held in their own hands if only it was organized.

The capitalist press has reported that a revolution has taken place in Finland. At Helsinki, the soldiers bought the police and Government agents, and all work and traffic was stopped. The Finnish soldiers walked through the streets of forcing red flags to the officers and those who refused then were shot. The report states that fourteen officers were killed, and the rebels have arrested the Governor and the military commander at Viborg.

Even in far away Finland, the workers have discovered the POWER OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION, and they are showing the world what can be done. A few years ago, the workers rebelly were successful in returning many of their representatives to the Duma, but they were very short lived. When the Czar saw how things had gone, he immediately disbanded the Duma, and sent police and agents did him. This lesson in parliamentary methods was not forgotten, and the Russian workers have since been organizing outside of Parliament, and they have lately shown the world what can be done.

The Russian revolution started in the industrial centres far away from the influence of Parliament, and its leaders were men who had not been interrupted by the parliamentary environment.

Spain has lately been the centre of a general strike, and very likely at this moment is in the place of industrial upheaval. The people of Poland are in revolt. The workers of America are engaged in several big strikes. In England strikes are not unknown, and industrial trouble is being felt in New Zealand the coal miners have left the pits and the water fountains are air.

The whole world seems to be in revolt. Allied, enemy, and neutral countries are all appearing in the same way. Red flags float freely in the breeze in more countries than one, and the voice of discontent is heard in all lands.

It begins the working class of Australia to take a lesson from the workers over the sea, and set about perfecting their industrial organization that they may be ready to ward off any impending danger.

The politicians in Australia, like the politicians in other lands, have SOLD AND DESERTED THE WORKING CLASS ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS. There is no hope in Parliament. This game is played out for the workers. But we still have great hopes. THE INDUSTRIAL UNION HAS NOT FAILED US. INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY IS ALLE POWERFUL. It can triumph over all. It is the weapon that will finally bring about the day of "peace on earth and goodwill to all men."

N.R.

WHARF LABOURERS FINED FOR STRIKING

Forty-four members of the Wharf Labourers' Union appeared before the Industrial Arbitration Court last week to answer the charge that they did refuse to work.

It was stated that they were engaged working for a few minutes they finished work, much they were being paid to unload 1 1/2 per hour, the wharf refused to continue unless they were paid 2 1/2 an hour. After holding operations up for 20 minutes, the shipping company relaxed and gave the 2 1/2 an hour, when work was again resumed.

For having the audacity to demand more pay, the strikers were proceeded against according to law. His Honor, Mr. Justice Hovind, offered some good advice, and said he did not see how intelligent men could have come to the conclusion that they did not understand. It could have been explained without about any word being spoken.

After handing out a lot of cheap advice, His Honor fined each man £4. To strike now is illegal. The way the laws are being put in Australia making all class illegal, it will not be long, if the strike keeps up, when it will be illegal to class.

For What Do We Stand?

Someone has said that there are none so blind as they who will not see, and the point of this remark becomes very evident when we consider the attitude which the I.W.W. stands, read the columns of the capitalist press, and listen to the jeers, accusations and description by the individuals, who without doubt, know better than what they say. And if we stand on the same ground for his enlightenment as to who composed the I.W.W., and what was their justification for existence as such, a very brutal and inhuman gang of cut-throats would be depleted with no other object in life than to confound all human progress, and throw back the entire race to the jungle, where primordial claws and fangs play the part that the minions of law play in our present day civilization.

This article is no apology for the I.W.W. raising its head, but is intended and designed to explain the reason why.

It would appear to those who depend on the capitalist press for their knowledge of the origin and history of the I.W.W. that this movement was based on the fire and brimstone of some suburban passage of the Christian bell by Old Nick; and that ever since it has depended exclusively on the criminal and brutal members of society to propagate its gospel of revolt, but truth to tell this movement lays no claim to be of divine origin nor yet hell bred. On the contrary it is claimed for the I.W.W. that it is a bona-fide working-class organization and its existence was brought about as the result of economic evolution, and none but the very stupid or the shamelessly dishonest will deny this fact.

In order to substitute this claim it will perhaps be well to give a brief summary of the events that led up to the launching of the I.W.W.

During the year 1894, six active workers in the revolutionary labour movement in America assembled in conference to discuss prospects of a world-wide union in view of the rapid developments that had taken place in American capitalism, and these men in conference assembled came to the conclusion that the form of craft unionism then existing was totally inadequate to even maintain, much less improve the worker's status in society, and consequently a further campaign was called to take place in January, 1906, to which the various labour organizations were invited to send delegates. The "criminal" character of that conference can be judged from these extracts from a manifesto that was drawn up at the conference.

"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..... These and conditions can be changed and

the interests of the working-class upheld only by an organization 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 lock out is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

A perfectly correct statement and justified course of action from a working-class viewpoint, and the movement for more efficient organization, made great progress.

The second convention which was held in 1906, had the same working-class complexion as its predecessor. It was not a conspiracy of damned souls nor degenerate criminals, but the convention of delegates from the various unions and labour organisations in America. A third and fourth convention were held, and it was at the fourth convention that the I.W.W. probably as its title today was endorsed.

This briefly is the history of the formation of the I.W.W. since those days the movement spread until it is now international not merely in aspirations, but in fact. This is the organization that has been dubbed "criminal" by the emissaries and mental prostitutes of capitalism; and if it is a criminal, it is because it organizes their forces as units in the army of production for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism, and in the intervening time between the social revolution by which this shall be accomplished to organize the army of production, and if it is a criminal, it is because the alarm shall have been overthrown then there is no doubt that the I.W.W. is a criminal organization, and the epithet does us no harm.

But in spite of the calumny, dishonesty, and cruelty to those whose interests it is that the I.W.W. has been so arranged, this movement is destined to become a moral, civic and fraternal force. Such a consummation has been predetermined by the capitalistic development. The movement does not depend for its substance on the whims and desires of any coteries of individuals, but is a scientific effort of the operation of economic evolution. The One Big Union is that for which the I.W.W. strives, because the One Big Union points the way to working-class liberation from wage-slavery.

The world revolution is the object of those men and women who enlist under the banner of the One Big Union. Not a world with the pitiless snarl of haughty affluence existing in same streets as vindictive poverty; but a world with an enlightened people, each and all deriving the benefits of the scientific genius of the mechanic, and enjoying the creations of those artistic bent. A people with free access to the bounteous gifts of nature—well-fed, well-joned and well-dressed, and freed from the cruel horrors of war by an international spirit of fraternity which, with the passing of capitalism, will be possible of realization.

BERT DAVIES.

Anti-Strike Legislation Criticised.

Coombs' Case.

Editor O'Neill, of the Trinidad Free Press, hits straight from the shoulder in discussing legislation intended to prohibit strikes. Newspapers have charged President Compers of the American Federation of Labor, with using the term "revolutionary servitude," in his opposition to this legislation, for the effect its meaning will convey to the minds of men and women to whom slavery is repulsive.

"With all these happenings Editor O'Neill says:— "There is no doubt that the sophistry utilized by the scribbling demagogues of compulsory arbitration, the fact cannot be denied that workers who are compelled by law to submit the case to an investigation conducted by a board of arbitrators are they can use the weapons of resistance against the economic czar, are slaves, and no juggling of words in classifying the case as a matter of law to submit the case to an investigation conducted by a board of arbitrators is anything more or less than a victim of involuntary servitude."

Mr. Compers, as well as other officials of the labor movement, together with scores of labor editors, have stripped compulsory arbitration nakedness and demonstrated by the unanswerable arguments advanced in the laboring millions of this country that any law that wrests the strike from the hands of the worker, leaves labor not only bereft of its most powerful weapon, but of the right to a fortress that is practically invulnerable, so far as organized labor is concerned.

The master, to combat the most powerful weapon, class, has but little of oppression of a worker, but if labor must accede to laws that are tantamount to slavery, and in submission, then the right of labor to organize has but an empty sound, and has little meaning to the man or woman whose spirit rebels against the wrong of exploitation."

W. H. Coombs, who was arrested in Broken Hill on a charge of inciting to arson, was charged across to Albany to be tried there the jury discharged is now to be given a trial at Goulburn, where he will stand his trial at the Quarter Sessions on June 5th.

In the event of the jury disagreeing at Goulburn, there is no doubt that our benevolent Government will arrange for their trip around the country to some other cocky town where an endeavour will be made to dig out a Nationalist cocky jury where a conviction will be a certainty.

It makes some stiff evasions when they see Coombs being shown around the country at the Government's expense, and others have to tramp out with their swags.

Anyhow, before long, we hope to have the Bill worked up again carrying on the good work of Industrial Unionism.

OBITUARY.

Fellow worker, J. Gill was sacrificed on the altar of dividends at Scarborough last week.

The working place was short of timber, and despite numerous requests from the miners on the hill, it could not be got. When Jack Gill walked into the work-impulse to inspect what had gone wrong, he came the back and buried him.

"The mining commission was dead in the mining regulations, it is not supplied the necessary timber, and that was any action of Jack Gill's death. Will or will not the old time miner and his statement be published "accidental death"?"

Revolutionary Reflections.

There is no doubt that we are living in strange times. One wonders at the apathy or ignorance of the man in the street.

Here in Australia the student of sociology are having a fine time of their lives, the different political manoeuvres will give them material for their studies for years to come.

In Europe we see the struggle between great commercial empires, it will alter the whole economic superstructure of the world.

One of the great changes in effect is the revolution in Russia. The capitalist press would have us believe that the upheaval was anti-German primarily. The press has not seen the upheaval started with striking workmen crying for bread. The same happened in France in 1789, and if the workers of Russia are not awake to the lesson of history, the whole tragedy will be played over again.

The Revolution in Russia was started, giving full blast by the police, in using their old barbarous methods to squash the revolt they did not take into account the number of peasant soldiers that were in the city, and the slaughter of their late fellow-workers, was the most horrible of the things they loved the revolt with the workers.

The politicians, recognising this fact, refused to obey the orders of the Czar to dissolve, and threw themselves into the hands of the strongest party, appointed a committee of five members, from the Czar to clear out and arrested the members of his Government.

The capitalist press here has already got its venom ready for the Russian workers, if they mean to keep the red flag flying where they have planted it. And the same kind of virulent attacks on workers in the Provinces, it is said, when they tried to plant that flag on French soil.

The liberties so dearly bought in the first stages of the French Revolution were lost sight of in the great wave of patriotism, to drive the foreigners from the borders. The same thing will blot out the liberties gained by the Russians unless they keep some of their powder dry for their enemies in their own country. A regenerated Russia should be capable of defending its liberties from attacks both from within and without.

With the liberties of speech and press, and the liberty to tell the exploiter to come through with the goods, or to hell, ought to give Russian workers ample room for inventing new weapons of industrial organisation, by organising their liberties besides being an objection to the workers of other countries.

Anyone that don't get wise to those hypocritical dirty rags called daily papers don't despair.

A National member of the House of Commons said last week that "Britain was praising successful Revolutionaries and shooting unsuccessful ones." But he was wrong. The politicians and press of the whole world are praising the Revolutionaries of the working class. They, at the instigation of their boss, the capitalist, only use the workers as pawns in their fight with the landed aristocracy, to be sold, betrayed and abused directly the workers show any sign of sticking to the fruits of their victory.

If the Russian workman will read the lesson of the Revolutionary might he will find that "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom" has no use for anyone who economise. Position is different from the proletariat. Clean up your own house before you start to clean up your neighbour's. Get industrial might and you will be victorious. Organised industrially, you will be able to run the show. Put your trust in politicians to run it for you, and you will be sold.

Only by organising the industrially, can the workers get the right to secure their final emancipation.

The Russian and Australian workers with the rest of the workers of the world must work for the better of the common of all! Whilst one of its members remain in prison for speaking or writing what he thinks, it cannot be free.

Tolerance right down through the ages has been the methods of those who wish to keep the people ignorant, and suppress those enlightened ones with the people to allow the truth to show up in the minds of workers of all lands to do a little thinking.

The capitalist press say it was a good thing for the Russians to revolt, and thereby keep free speech and press free.

Keep the despotism, whether it be Australian, English, Russian or German. So let the Australian workers give a good example to the rest of the world.

JAMES POPE.

DESPOTISM or

Far back in human history are records of Liberty's struggle "to get free!" That desire is the parent of our Labor Unions through which the working and living conditions of the modern worker have been improved.

There was a time when we believed that all our effort was at last leading us to sight of victory, but the labor movement of some European countries is being so violently assailed that our hopes of attaining the true size of Liberty now seems much more remote.

Mainly, there is a determination on the part of the rulers of those countries to smother the labor movement and reinstate the "Good old Days" of a century ago.

Indeed, so apparent has this movement become, that even in Australia, the stupid man, the man who seldom does anything but work and obey, the man who would rather do anything in the world than think, is beginning to suspect that some sinister scheme lurks behind the vicious assaults now almost daily made upon the leading propagandists of the labor unions. In Germany, in Austria, in Turkey, and in Bulgaria, War Precautions Acts are in active operation, directed pointedly at the heart of the working class movement. Under these acts the wretched workers are being freed back from the shadows of democracy and are being crunched under the heel of the despot.

Working class leaders are in those countries suffering long terms of imprisonment for alleged treason, and alleged arson, etc, not, mind you, because they were found guilty of those crimes, but because, being advanced thinkers, incorruptible and able men, they were deemed a danger to the throne of the despot.

Capitalism never will—in any country—stand by and see able men among the ranks of their opponents, and in Hun ruled lands able men are gaoled for being thinkers—who may be thinking about improving the conditions of the workers.

Despots will brook no critics. In Turkey a little while ago this fact was made very apparent. A man received a letter from a industrial oligarchy gathered about a bazaar feast of blood and brains.

How cleverly the industrial despots hounded the trusting worker! Do they fear a union leader? They will persecute and charge them with being a nuisance and a danger to capitalism, and its interests.

UP FROM YOUR KNEES

(By R. H. Chaplin).

(Air: "Song of a Thousand Years") Up from your knees, ye fawning serf-creeps— who may be thinking about "white and rare" Crush ye the Beast of greed and power— Crush him or serve a thousand years.

CHORUS.

A thousand years—then speed the victory! Nothing can stop us or dismay. After the winter comes the springtime; After the darkness comes the day.

Break ye pomp (chauc); strike off your fetters— Best them to answer; forget your fears. Poets! they can never break our spirits, Though they should try a thousand years.

Join in the light—the Final Battle; Welcome the fray with ringing cheers. These are the times all ringer dreamed of— Fought to attain a thousand years.

Over the hills the sun is rising; Out of the gloom the light appears. See! at your feet the world is waiting— Faid with blood a thousand years.

REFLECTIONS.

There may be no wrong in working like a mule if you kick like a mule; but there is a great deal of presumption in chiding yourself if a bull man being, when you are not treated like one.

If it is necessary to use both hands and feet, it is necessary to use both eyes; not use every extremity when you fight him?

You would not be much of a thinker if your brains were knocked out; therefore, think about and avoid the danger.

It seems absurd to wait until you are stony broke before making a resolution to save your money; and as absurd as not to get the initiation of the social system only when you are unemployed.

Live each day that you may look every politician in the eye, and tell him to go to work.

PETE.

"DIRECT ACTION."

English, Weekly 4/ per year, 2/ per half year, sent by post to 40 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

DESPOTISM or

Certainly not! If they did so the people would "tumble" to the joke and rise in protest. They charge their intended victims with the crime of violence and the deluded workers leave the unfortunate one to his fate. How well capitalism in enemy Europe has gauged the psychology of the crowd.

The domination of the so-called courts of justice in those countries enables the most hideous "frame-ups" to be perpetrated upon innocent, but suspected because able, persons.

The working class of those nations are duped and helpless, they accept without protest and without a query the explanations of the rulers.

To us of the English speaking race the position of such people is monstrous, and yet we—reared in freedom—cannot fully grasp the real position. We have been so long enjoying the atmosphere of liberty that by no stretch of imagination can our mental pictures approach the reality.

Quite naturally we can think that that freedom of the air which we believe to be the most free of all the world. Surely they could never have heard of us and our freedom! What lies their cunning rulers have been telling them! But what can we do to enlighten them? The only way they believe we were to explain to them that they have been duped by their rulers, or that it was an undisputed fact that the British people were free, is to enlighten them.

This fact, though satisfying belief keeps the working people of enemy Europe from revolting and overthrowing the ruling powers. At present they console themselves with the thought that although things may be bad in their own countries there is some satisfaction in knowing that conditions in other lands are worse! Thus have they been taught!

Why, we may say, think of their ignorance and simplicity, but that will not enlighten them! The Russian workers broke down the goals, released their class mates, and imprisoned the real conspirators of the present, the real enemies of the people. When will the workers of Germany, of Austria, of Turkey, and of Bulgaria do likewise!

The choice for the workers is now: Do protest, or do not. If they fail they craven to the one, or rise with their might proclaim the other?

A MACK.

REV. F. SINCLAIR ON POLITICS.

Politics, indeed, are still left, and while they are left, most Australians will never miss the liberties that we have. The demand for "bread and butter," "bread and gaines," is still the demand of the people and having received their prescribed ration of bread from the warehouses, it is the function of politics to increase the mass and the quality of it, and at the same time to provide an outlet for their increasing sallies of indignation. For the next few weeks we may expect, if possible, more politics than ever. But neither the present political situation nor the immediate prospect are goodly matters with which the heart overflows. Mr Hughes' pranks having become too broad, for even some of his own followers to bear with, we are to have a general election. This is the sort of thing our public likes better than fits. Witness the enthusiasm of the crowd which filled the Melbourne Town Hall a few nights ago to listen to attacks on the Prime Minister and electing a new Premier.

"Arus" described the speeches as a "Hymn of Hate." It is had enough to have to admit the truth of this description. All of us, of course, like to see the falling of a dictator, and he would be a surly and inhuman philosopher who would suggest the curtailment of this legitimate pleasure. But the "Arus" left the worst said. There were two by-words in the meeting, one of the late one of "Hate." It is the chaplain, and still more the applause it evokes, that enter like iron into the soul of those who are trying to keep their faith in democracy. The man who is not a member of the party is not only tolerated, but actually applauded. Dr. Maloney's platitudes about our blue skies and our fair land, or the suggestion made by the speaker that we turn out Hughes party and elect Mr. Tudor and his followers—a party without a policy—would be the death-blow of capitalist domination! A general election may bring us a Maloney, but hardly a Maloney. The Labor Caucus, when it has done abusing Mr. Hughes, is gravelled for lack of matter, and declines at once from its moral attitudes to the level of the gutter. The party for light and leading in questions which vitally concern the future of this country, and we get a volume sequence of evasive platitudes. The impression left by the last of these meetings was that the election would turn on comparative merit of Tweedie and Tweedie—'Fellow-

Scab Herding.

Firm Losses License.

STRIKE BEARERS UNABLE TO COLLECT WAGES

Bergoff Bros and Waddell, "labor adjusters," 120 Liberty Street, New York, are such no more. They're just an ordinary strikebreaking agency. The state of New York has taken them off their license. In Danmore, one of the "strike detectives" under which they masked their operations.

The Bergoffs and Waddell have become known for their part in furloughing strike-breakers and professional gangsters and threatened labor upheavals. The Colorado, West Virginia and Michigan mine strikes, the West Virginia, in Danmore, and the car strike in this city, all give testimony to the businesslike activities of these scab-herders.

On the complaint of two strike-breakers that the agency withheld their pay for car strike work, State Controller August M. Travis late in September temporarily suspended the agency's detective license, made out in the name of Pearl L. Bergoff, senior member of the firm.

Controller Travis then ordered an examination of the company's books. Rather than submit to this scrutiny of their business methods the firm on October 2 voluntarily relinquished all title to the license, not since operated as a simple strikebreaking concern. The examination given by the firm for refusal to permit examination of its books was that it could not find the detective license of much value, anyway, and could get along without it.

BROUGHT HERE FOR CAR STRIKE.

The two strike breakers who brought their complaint to Controller Travis' office in the Woolsey Building, and whose names are withheld, were hired in the South. It was yesterday in the controller's office, and brought here for car strike duty. The controller was unable to assist in the collection of the commission, begging for help in various and official recognition of the complaint, and several others which had also been received, by revoking the license.

The complaint by these strike-breakers recalls similar complaint made before the job service commission on September 11, by seven strike breakers hired in Chicago by the Bergoff-Waddell agency. They came before the commission, begging for help in various and official recognition of the complaint, and several others which had also been received, by revoking the license.

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SEEKING OUT TO COLLECT PAY.

Merton Wyatt, 565 Case street, Chicago, and six other strike breakers, were found wandering outside the office of the public service commission's rooms in the Equitable building, seeking some one who, they said, could help them get their pay from the agency.

In the course of his testimony before the commission, with Mayor Mitchell attending, Wyatt said he and 150 other Chicago men had been hired by duty here on the understanding that they would receive \$100 a day a day. When he arrived here, he said, the party was met at the depot by a Bergoff agent and given 10 cents each, with instruction to go to the car yards. After a week the strike breakers got no mass, but, on applying at the agency at 120 Liberty street, Wyatt avers, they were refused their money.

On advice of a policeman, they hunted up the controller's office, and there they were told on Labor Day, Charles Foley, a strike-breaker hired by the agency at its Liberty street office, was killed in the room during the strike, with officials of the company regarding wages which Foley said were due him. Dan Milroy, former boss of Bergoff-Waddell agency, was held without bail on Coroner L. Feinberg's order pending an inquiry into the murder of Foley. The outcome of the Coroner's inquest is not known.

DAILY STOP WORK MEETINGS. RAILWAY WORKERS' TROUBLES.

DARWIN, Thursday. A peculiar state of affairs exists. Daily rail strikes were held about two days the workers have held stop-work meetings. One hour's work in the morning is paid, and then the meeting lasts all day. Meanwhile the trucks are in the pits. There is not a sound engine on the road, and it is expected that unless the trouble is adjusted they must be closed in a few days. The only trouble is that the strikers at Vesty's works get 2d an hour, whereas the Government will not give more than 2s 2d.

"Sun." If I pray, the only prayer, That moves my lips for me, And give the heart that I may bear, And give me Liberty I ENLY BRONTE.

THE I.W.W. IN AMERICA. The Bonehead.

NORTH AMERICAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

February 19th, 1917.

A lease has been secured on the building, 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Illinois. After the 1st of May, this will be the headquarters of the General Office, the I.W.W. Publishing Bureau and Solidarity. On account of moving, the Publishing Bureau was unable to print any literature. This work has been turned over to headquarters, 90,000 pamphlets are now on press. Standard pamphlets will be made uniform in size and design. We will be able to fill orders for any number on short notice.

Ralph H. Chaplin has turned over the entire edition of his new book of poems, "When the Leaves Come Out." Typographically, and from every point of make-up, from the remarkable cover design by Charles Winter to the last page, it is perfect. These poems speak for themselves.

"The Rubaiyat of the Harvest Staff" and others will be good reading in the coming evenings when the working days are shorter, 50 cents each, or 35 cts. per hundred.

Over 5000 sugar workers and 1500 longshoremen and seamen are on strike against the Sugar Trust Refineries in Philadelphia, New York, Yonkers, Brooklyn, and vicinity. The machinists of the Spreckels Refineries have stood up in support of the strikers. The I.W.W. Sugar Workers' Industrial Union, 497 Engineers, Firemen, Oilers, Coopers, Snek-sewers, and other workers in the Spreckels plant have joined the ranks. Never before in this industry has such solidarity been shown. The strikers are standing firm. Their demands are 5 cents an hour increase, a 10-hour day, time and a half over-time, and double time for holidays and Sundays.

The last of January members of Pearl Button Makers' Industrial Union, 463, and its branches, went on strike, demanding a minimum wage of two dollars a week for cutters; 13 dols. a week for finishers. This is a newly organized union, has a chance for job control over nearly the entire industry in the Eastern States, and is entitled to your support. Funds for the strikers should be sent to John Becker, 890 E. 74th Street, New York.

Bakery Workers' Industrial Union, 45, has secured a shorter raise of 2 dols. a week without a strike. The minimum wage among the Italian bakers of New York City is now: First bakers, 22 dols.; second baker, 20 dols.; third baker, 18 dols.; with many getting higher than the minimum wage.

Shoe Repairers' Union, 620, in Baltimore, has secured improved conditions, and reduced their hours of labor from twelve to nine.

Organization work is going along in good shape. Several of the unions of the Marine Transport Workers on the Atlantic coast have taken out branch charters in Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union, 100 boats running between Boston, Massachusetts and Norfolk, Virginia, have complete I.W.W. crews from fishermen to sailors. Splendid work has been done in this industry within the next few months.

Clarence Edwards, secretary-treasurer M.T.W., 290, reports activity on the Great Lakes. Several new members have been taken in at Toledo.

John Panzer and Albert Pashare are on the job as organizers at Detroit, Michigan. We can expect a real growth in the Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union, 900.

Financial reports and bulletins of Agricultural Workers, 400, show that remarkable work has been done during the winter months. There will be a meeting of the Organization Committee on February 28th, when plans and arrangements will be outlined for the big work expected this coming season.

The strike of the Lumber Workers of the North Woods has been called off. As a result of this strike, the workers produced a reduction in wages, and increased their pay 5 dols a month. Hours are being cut down much better. Splendid Washington and Montana. It is expected that there will be an amalgamation of the Lumber Workers of the North and South-west at an early date, when a charter will be issued to Lumber Workers' Union, 500.

While waiting for the "Santa Claus" (Supreme Court) to hand them more pay in their envelopes, the Railroad Workers are awakening to the need of Industrial Unions. One of them remarked the other day that for insurance they could go to the Brotherhoods, but for a shorter work day, would have to come to the I.W.W. Railroad Workers' Industrial Union, 600, is making steady progress.

The Marine Transport Workers' Unions of the Pacific Coast have lined up as branches of M.T.W., 700, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Pedro have applied for branch charters. Temporary headquarters for No. 700 has been established at Room 78, Union Block, Seattle, Washington. Branches will soon be organized in every port along the Pacific Coast.

WATCH! Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union, 800, great Grover H. Perry, secretary-treasurer, Box 10, Phoenix, Arizona. All miners of the West are invited to write to Fellow Worker Perry, get credentials and supplies, and put the iron who delves in the windowless palaces of the West again on the map, with a militant fighting organization, such as they will be proud of, and the mining companies will respect. This union starts off on a splendid footing, with branches in Montana, Utah and Arizona. All we need to make it a wonderful success is delegates in every mine, every mill and every smelter throughout the West. Good reports come received from Alaska. With the opening of spring, great headway will be taken in that territory.

Coal Mine Workers' Industrial Union 900, will have control over the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, Ed. Rowan, secretary-treasurer, Scranton, Pennsylvania. The Coal Miners' Unions will transfer as branches, and good reports can be expected at an early date.

The time has arrived when the Textile and Clothing industries must organize the lines of industrial Union with branches. The remarkable strikes that have taken place in the great wool and cotton centres of Massachusetts, and the silk industry of Paterson and other places, will result in the I.W.W. making a clear record in these industries. A wonderful organization in these industries, in which the union is started along the right lines.

CONVENTION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.

All Construction Workers are hereby notified that a Conference will be held Sunday morning, April 29th, 1917, at Omaha, Nebraska. All Construction Workers' Unions are requested to send delegates, and members engaged in this industry are asked to attend the Conference. The purpose of this Convention will be to establish an Industrial Union of all branches, working along the lines of other Industrial Unions now organized; to select a headquarters, elect a secretary-treasurer and an Organization Committee; to establish a Central Office, with the uniform system of bookkeeping and the delegate system. All Construction Workers, members in good standing 40 days prior to date of Convention, will be entitled to seat, voice and vote.

FORREST EDWARDS, Sec. Pro-tem. Wm. D. HAYWOOD, Gen. Sec. Treas.

A call has been issued for a conference of Marine Transport Workers, No. 1, good standing. As this Union is not, in constitutional, and therefore, the call is unpopular to our members. However, a conference of Marine Transport Workers on the Atlantic Coast will be held in the near future, a place for headquarters selected, a permanent secretary-treasurer elected, as well as an Organization Committee, to coordinate the work that has been so well started by the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union, 100.

A legislative investigation of the Industrial Workers of the World has been in progress at St. Paul, Minnesota, for some weeks. Witnesses from both sides of the Iron Mtn. Strike and the Lumber Workers' Strike were called to the witness chair. Witnesses for the I.W.W. gave a good account of themselves, and the cause they represent.

Various measures are pending enactment in the States of Nebraska, Iowa, and W.I.W. These bills are, in the main, for

He was such a foolish man. Puffed up with stupid pride; For others he never cared a damn, Unselfish efforts he'd deride.

He hated thoughts of unity. And scorned all professed aid, He had his master's sympathy, And so was not afraid.

A hollow praise rang in his ears. His honored thought with food, He classed the workers' inmost fears, As base ingratitude.

At any tale of misery, He drew quick annoyance, He never felt the sting for he Was never unemployed.

No delly could mar his bravado, So why need he despair? His strength lay in his heavy arms, And not within his hair.

He never dreamed that such as he Would bring the long bread line, No glimpse had he of poverty While working overtime.

Concited in his own high worth, Content 'neath fortune's smile, To think of trouble on this earth, Was scarcely worth the while.

And so he totted from day to day, He labored through the years, The working-man of wretched pay, Banished haunting fears.

Through a mist, the hand appears, Of unrelenting fate; That stilled the joy of former years, And victor of his prime.

Advanced age and troubles came, The boss grew stern and cold, His greetings now were scarce the same, As in the days of old.

For youthful limbs still made the pace, And he the old one lacked, So 'neath the ban of deep disgrace, The faithful slave was sacked.

Alone he stood by miles despaired, Deserted by the boss; The bitter truth he realized, And mourned the heavy loss.

He'd worked for forty years or more, A humble willing slave, And his reward, now he'd no door, Was but a pauper's grave.

PETE.

SONG BOOKS.

NEW AUSTRALIAN EDITION.

All the Old Favorites and some new airs. 54 Pages of Protestant Ministry. Order best price. Send cash if possible. DEDICATED TO THE CLAN BEHIND THE BARS Single copies 4/6. 5 copies 2/0. 12 copies 4/6. 100 copies 11/3/-. Manager, Press, Box 98, Haymarket, N.S.W.

tered by bankers, lawyers, and members of the Commercial Club. The farmers, a rule, do not favor these hostile laws, realizing, as they do, that the I.W.W. will have a thousand mile picket line on the harvest front this coming season.

The Parliament of Australia has passed a law making the I.W.W. illegal until six months after the war is over. All literature has been confiscated, and the printing press seized.

The prisoners at Everett, Washington, have gained a point. A change of venue has been granted to King's County and the trials will take place at Seattle. Judge Ronald has been appointed by the Governor to try the case. Fellow Worker Thomas H. Traey will be the first to come to trial.

An Eastern tour, commencing at an early date, will be organized for Sam Scarlett, on behalf of the Everett prisoners. Dates will be assigned, and unions are requested to co-operate in making Fellow Worker Scarlett's trip a great success.

He is a fine speaker, conversant with all the phases of Industrial Unionism, tells a remarkable story of the iron miners' strike and is well acquainted with the details of the Everett massacre.

The good news has been received that Fellow Workers McNeely and Wierman, who were horsed around for months by the authorities of North Dakota, have been finally acquitted.

With love and respect from Yours for Industrial Freedom, WM. D. HAYWOOD, General Secretary-Treasurer I.W.W.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Carried forward', 'Mr. Tansley', 'Per W. W. Corless', 'B. Duran', 'J. L. Collins', 'Per D. and R. Committee', 'Hill', 'Kearney', 'Bull', 'Literature, Dominion', 'Martin Jones', 'A. S. Peterson', 'Finnish Association', 'Park Street Collection', 'C. Russell, Literature', 'Total', 'To April 10th, 1917.'

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "D.A."

TO APRIL 10th, 1917. Mr. Blank 1s; J. Cook 1s; W. Ollen 1s; G. Perurgia 1s; Mr. Keel 1s; Wm. Clark; Miss Deverall 1s; Miss Thornhill 1s; Lee 2s; J. Webster, 2s; J. L. Collins, 4s; E. M. Gray, A. D. Willis, 2s; A. L. Parker, 2s; He Anker, 2s; S. Barrow, 2s; W. Thompson, 2s; R. McKinnis, 2s; J. O'Reilly, 1s; M. O'Donnell, 1s; W. Handley 1s; Mrs. W. Bennett, 2s; M. Manning, 4s; B. Davey, 2s; E. Shaw, 2s; Miss Macmurray 1s.

SYDNEY LOCAL

No. 2 - 403 SUBURBAN STREET, CITY. - ACTIVITIES. TUESDAY, 8 p.m. - SPEAKERS' CLASS. WEDNESDAY, 8 p.m. - ECONOMIC CLASS. THURSDAY, 8 p.m. - BUSINESS MEETING. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY - PROPAGANDA MEETINGS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF CITY. SUNDAY, 3 p.m. - PROPAGANDA MEETING IN DOMAINE. SUNDAY, 7 p.m. - PROPAGANDA MEETINGS BATHURST STREET AND OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY. SUNDAY, 8 p.m. - LECTURE IN HALL. BEST WORKING-CLASS LIBRARY IN SYDNEY.

ALL SLAVES WELCOME. 8055 NEW STREET, TOM BARKE. Sec-Treas.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

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 made 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 organize a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry. Thus, by helping to defeat one another in wage wars, 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 organization formed in such a way that all its members, in any industry, or in all industries if necessary, can work without a strike or lockout in any department thereof. Thus making an injury to one an injury to all. Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage 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 organized so only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

EUCHRE PARTY AND DANCE.

On Behalf of Dependents of I.W.W. in Prison at the SOUTHERN CROSS HALL, Castlereagh Street. ON MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1917. From 8 to 12. Tickets a Job. Help your fellow prisoners. MISS SACHS, Treasurer your girl. MRS. WATERHOUSE, Sec.

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