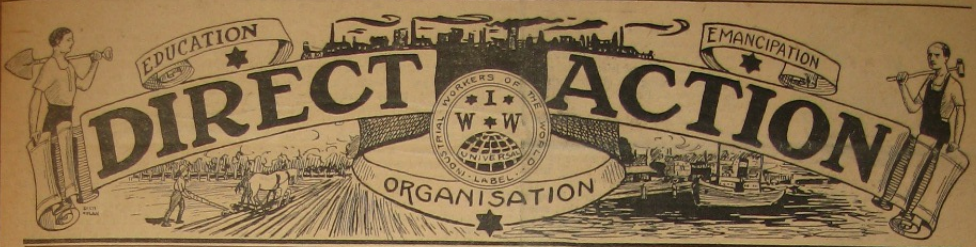


'An Injury to One an INJURY to ALL.'



VOL. 4, NO. 107. Registered at the General Post-office, Sydney, for Transmission by Post as a Newspaper. SYDNEY, February 3, 1917. ONE PENNY.

Release Agitation.

SYDNEY.
Increasing interest is being shown in and around Sydney in connection with L.W.W. case. There is a great absence of silly questions, and all seem anxious to hear as much as they can about the L.W.W. and its teachings. As a result of this agitation, great things are expected.

Domain meetings are still keeping up their momentum, and street meetings are the same and there is no doubt that this agitation now sweeping throughout Australia will mean a big life to Industrial Unionism.

SOUTH COAST.
Good work is now being done along the South Coast in connection with the Defence Petition forms are filling up, and many donations are coming along. Collections taken up last year, were as follows—
Coadale, £5 7s. 6d.; Scarborough, £4 5s.; Tunnell, £1 1s. Other collections were made, but the amounts have not yet been reported. The miners along the South Coast are standing firm in their determination to see justice done to the men in jail.

COFF'S HARBOR.
F. W. Rudolph visited Coff's Harbor last week and met with fairly good success.

Three meetings were held, and great interest was shown in the L.W.W. case. Practical support was shown at Coff's Heights, when a collection of £5 12s. 6d. was made. "Direct Action" sales were good, and everything went off well.

BOURKE.
At a meeting of the A.W.U. January 19th, 1917, the following resolution was unanimously carried—
"That this meeting pledge itself to do all in its power by financial, moral, or any other way to assist in the fight for the release of the L.W.W. agitators now lying in jail."

VICTORIA.
Dear Comrade— I am requested to inform you that the Winchelsea branch of the Political Labor Council has unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the sentences inflicted by Judge Pratt on members of the L.W.W., on the grounds that the evidence was both biased and insufficient, and the branch demands an immediate re-trial in the name of democracy and freedom.

L. BODDINGTON, Sec. P.L.C.
Everything possible must be done to secure the release of the L.W.W. prisoners. The more we look into the trials of these men, the more we are convinced of a gross miscarriage of justice. That the trials were unjust and unfair we believe can be proved right up to the hilt. We are glad to congratulate certain organizations on having formed in Melbourne a Workers' Release League. The Socialist Party has been in touch with the secretary of the Release League, and is busy getting signatures to a petition demanding the release of the men.

—"Socialist"

—In "Labor Call."

Dear Comrade— The following resolution was carried at the last meeting of the Milton Freelandists of the Official Labor Movement—

"That it be a suggestion to all Federal Campaign Committees, Political and Labor Councils and Central Executives through Australia that when receiving nominations for seats in the Federal Parliaments next respective meetings be asked if they favor the release by Act of Parliament or per medium of the War Prosecution Act of THE RECENTLY IMPRISONED L.W.W. MEN IN SYDNEY AND ALL OTHER WORKING CLASS LEADERS." The copies to be made known immediately to the respective Campaign Committees and Political Labor Councils.

W.R.B. best wishes.

Yours fraternally,
MAY FRANCIS,
Secretary.

Defence Agitation.

**WOMEN'S PEACE ARMY.
FAIR TRIALS AND IMPERIAL
CONFERENCE.**

The Women's Peace Army resumed its public meetings at the Guild Hall on Thursday evening, Miss Vida Goldstein presiding. Miss Margaret Thorp, Secretary of the Queensland Women's Peace Army, described the work being done by the organization in Queensland.

The Chairman referred to the initiative done by members of the L.W.W., through the cases being dealt with by press and politicians while they were sub-judice.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"That the Women's Peace Army protests against the unfair trial of, and faitious sentences passed on, the Sydney members of the L.W.W., because the principles and traditions of our boasted British justice were flagrantly violated for political purposes by men occupying the highest public positions, and the accused could not get a fair trial. They were condemned and sentenced while their cases were sub-judice, and the Women's Peace Army agrees with the proposal of other organizations that, in the interests of justice and social and industrial progress, a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the arrest, trial and conviction of the prisoners, whose sentences should be immediately suspended. Apart from the question of the gross interference with the course of justice, if the treatment meted out to the prisoners is allowed to go unchallenged then all that will be necessary in future to crush social and political reformers, will be their vilification by those in authority who desire to maintain the existing social system."

QUEENSLAND.
"That this meeting of workers held under the auspices of the Brisbane branch of the Builders' Laborers, expresses its entire disapproval of the heinous and savage sentences passed by a biased judge and jury upon twelve members of the working class in Sydney. We consider that the evidence availed more of American police methods than those of Australia. We fail to see where one out of the twelve should have been convicted upon the highly suspicious and obviously manufactured evidence of police officers, criminals and degenerates. We, therefore, unreservedly demand their release, and pledge ourselves to support those men who are the victims of an obvious conspiracy."

"Further, we condemn the one-sided action of Attorney-General Hall in (1) protecting the daily press in their gross comital contempt of court while the trial of the L.W.W. men was pending, and (2) prosecuting H. E. Bootle, editor of the "Australian Worker", and M. J. Bailey, of the A.W.U., for commenting on the case ATFER it had been disposed of. It is the opinion of this meeting that the administration of justice under Attorney-General Hall is disgraceful, and in flagrant defiance of the Constitution."

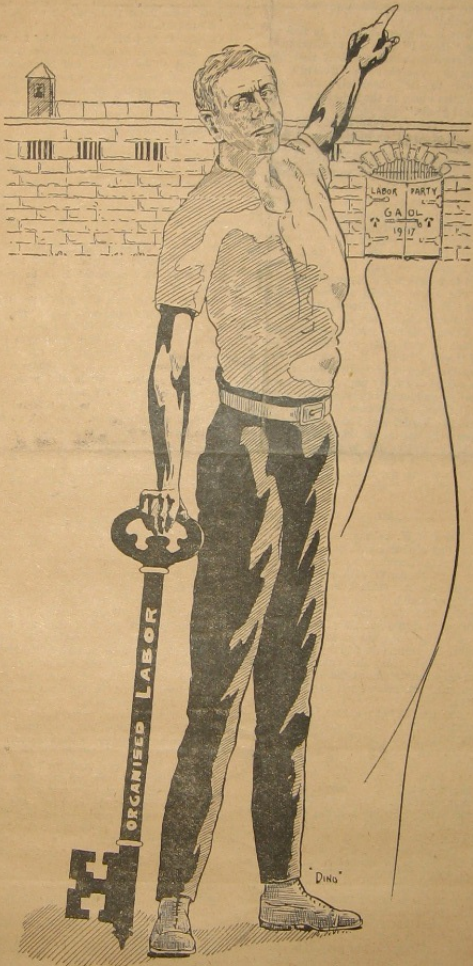
Carried unanimously.

SOUTH JOHNSTONE, QUEENSLAND.
The following was passed at a meeting of A.W.U. members held at South Johnstone on Sunday, December 31, 1916—

"That this meeting of members of the A.W.U. protests against the severe sentences passed on those sentenced for sedition, etc., and urges that they be liberated at once."

Already acknowledged	6 2 1
Collection at meeting in Market Square	2 2 4
T. H. Sewell	0 0 9
G. Johnson	0 2 6
Collection at meeting in Domain, 71/17	4 11 0
W. Peppercorn, Grandchester	0 5 0
Total	£14 15 11

Industrial solidarity is the greatest weapon the working class possess. Work for it and fight for it.



Fellow Workers!
This Key Can Unlock
The Gates.
ARE YOU READY?

Economics.

(MARY MARCY).

IV.

HOW PROFITS ARE MADE.

Many of us have accustomed to think that profits are made from graft, from special privileges or from monopoly. We have talked so much of the things among capitalists that we have altogether overlooked the great main method of profit taking.

As Marx says, if you cannot explain profits on the supposition that commodities exchange at their values, you cannot explain them at all.

And so we shall assume (as is truthy they generally do) that commodities on the average, exchange at their value.

Suppose that it takes two hours of necessary labor to produce the necessities of life for a workman—or, in other words, two hours of labor a day to produce labor-power.

Suppose too (as is very likely the case), that 2 dol. in gold represent two hours of labor.

Now the value of labor-power (which the workman sells) is determined (as the value of all commodities are determined), by the social labor contained in it. It is represented by the necessities of life, produced to the value of two hours of necessary labor a day.

If the workman sells his labor-power at its value, he will receive in return a commodity containing two hours of necessary social labor. In the case we mention above, he would receive 2 dol., a day.

In other words, a day's labor-power represents two hours of labor, embodied in the food, clothing and shelter that produce it, just as the two dollars in gold (or an equivalent) represent two hours of necessary labor.

The labor-power is equal in value to the value of the 2 dol. in gold. The workman has sold his labor-power at its value.

The workman receives enough (2 dol.) in wages to eat, drink, to rest and clothe himself—enough in value to his labor-power. He receives the necessities of his labor-power.

But wages labors sell their labor-power to the bosses by the day or by the week, at so many hours a day. The capitalist buys the commodity (labor-power), paying for its value. If the wage-worker is a miner, in two hours he will dig coal equal in value to his wage of 2 dol. a day. The coal he digs will contain two hours of labor just as the two dollars in gold contain two hours of labor as the necessities of life.

In other words, in two hours (of necessary labor) the miner would have produced value in coal equal to the value of his wages (or his labor-power). But he sells his labor-power by the day or week, and so his boss prolongs the hours of work as far as possible.

In two hours, however, the miner has produced enough value to pay his own wages, but the boss, having bought the laboring power by the day, may be able to make the wage-worker work ten hours a day. The miner receives 2 dol. to work ten hours to produce a value of ten dollars to reproduce his labor-power. As Marx would say—

—He must first reproduce a value of 2 dol., which he will do in two hours), to daily reproduce his labor-power.

But when he sells his labor-power to the boss he obtains the right to use his labor-power the entire day—as many hours as the workers' physical endurance will permit.

If he forces the miner to work ten hours daily, the workman will be laboring eight hours beyond the time necessary to pay his own wages (or to replace his labor-power). These eight hours of surplus labor are embodied in a surplus value or a surplus product.

In two hours the miner produces in coal value sufficient to pay for money containing two dol. but in the eight succeeding hours of labor, he will produce coal valuing 8 dollars, all of which the capitalist retains for himself.

Thus the miner sold his laboring-power to the capitalist, the cost, or value, of his labor-power, belongs to the capitalist.

Thus the capitalist spends 2 dollars in wages (two hours of labor) and acquires a value of ten dollars equal to the labor done (ten hours of labor). Thus come profits.

Year after year the capitalist buys labor-power, paying for it at its value (in the case of the miner at 2 dollars a day). The capitalist sells own the products of the workers—equaling 8n hours of labor. They exchange a value of ten dol. (or money), containing two hours of labor for labor-power—containing two hours of necessary labor—represented by the necessities of life. But when the miner exchanges his labor-power for commodities, the capitalist finds that the commodity he has dug, which contains ten hours of labor.

Coal representing ten hours of labor will sell for 10 dol. For money containing ten hours of labor, this case for 10 dollars.

The miner has produced 10 dollars worth of coal. He received 2 dollars.

The eight hours of value, or 8 dollars worth of coal which the capitalist appropriates, is surplus value, for which they give no equivalent.

—It is this sort of exchange between capital and labor upon which capitalistic production, or the wages system, is founded, and which must constantly result in reproducing the workingman's own laboring power and the capitalist as a capitalist.

—The rate of surplus value, all other circumstances remaining the same, will depend on the proportion between that part of the working day necessary to reproduce the value of the laboring-power and the surplus time or surplus labor performed for the capitalist. It will, therefore, depend on the ratio in which the working day is prolonged over and above that extent, by working, which the workingman would only produce the value of his laboring-power or replace his wages." (Page 81, Value, Price and Profit, by Karl Marx).

The capitalist owns the product of his wage-worker. When he sells this product, he disposes of commodities—the necessities of life (produced by him absolutely nothing, although they have cost his workman labor).

It is easy to see how the miner received the value of his laboring-power: 2 dollars of gold contain two hours of labor; 2 dollars exchange for 2 dol. of gold—the necessities of life (produced by two hours of labor) which will enable the miner to produce more labor-power for the next day's work.

In this case the miner's product, the coal he digs in one day, contains five times the quantity of commodities—the necessities of life, which produce, in him, more strength or more labor-power.

For the things he gets for his labor-power contain only two hours of labor, while the things he produces, and which he claimed by the capitalist, contain ten hours of labor.

The miner sell his labor-power and, naturally, the capitalist desires to use it as profitably (for himself) as possible. If the wage-worker demanded commodities in exchange for his product, containing the equivalent of labor, he would no longer be a wage-earner, for capitalists would no longer employ him. There would be nothing—no surplus value—left for the capitalist.

Capitalists who have nothing to sell but their labor-power have no choice in the matter. They are compelled to sell their strength or labor-power in order to get wages to live. Capitalists, on the other hand, employ them for the sole purpose of taking profit. Capitalists would not employ a man in a class enough to live and work on, but they try by every means at their command to prolong the working day into ten, or even twelve hours, in order that more surplus product, or surplus value, may remain for themselves.

But intelligent workmen and women are not content with selling their laboring-power at its value. They are coming more and more to understand the true products of their growing wages—being no longer mere slaves, compelled to sell ourselves, for wages at the regular "market price." We are weary of receiving a product of two hours of labor for products containing ten hours of our labor. We are tired of producing more value than we pile up millions for the capitalist class.

This is the chief demand of socialism; that workmen and women cease selling themselves, or their strength, as commodity. We propose to own the commodities we produce ourselves, and to exchange commodities containing a certain quantity of necessary social labor for other commodities representing an equivalent quantity of necessary social labor.

You and I work in a mine. Being so, we own the factory or mine or railroad or the mill. Ownership of the means of production and distributions (the factories, land, mines, mills, etc.) are the products of the slaves; they make master of capitalists and wage-workers of you and me.

We proposed the ownership, in common, of the mines, mills, factories and land, of the productive industries, by the workers of the world.

When you and I and our comrades own the factories in which we work we will no longer be slaves. We shall be applying the commodities we have produced. We shall be joint owners of the things for labor in the exchange of commodities. It proposed to make man and woman its lord and mistress; to be sought and sold upon the cheapest market and men by abuse or crows.

A teacher was recounting the story of Red Riding Hood. After describing the woods and wild animals she then added, "Suddenly Red Riding Hood saw a great mouse who turned about, and what do you think she saw standing there and showing its teeth?" "Billy Hughes," roared one of the boys.

Prisoner (from the dock): Justice! Justice! I want justice!
My man, do you know where you are?

Current Comments

Mr. Percival Brookfield, chairman of the Anti-conscription Movement of Broken Hill, is the selected Labor candidate for Stuart.

In his policy speech delivered at Broken Hill, Mr. Brookfield openly declared his belief in the principles of the I.L.W.

It is about the first time on record where a politician has had the courage to speak honestly about the much maligned I.L.W.

Go to it, Percival, we admire your pluck and honesty, and wish you success in your campaign against the lies, bribery, and intolerance of your enemies. A seat in Parliament is a comfortable job, and you can do with a spell on full pay, more so than any of your opponents. But, Percival, your principles!

There has been good men with a far greater record for industrial agitation than Mr. Brookfield, but they slipped. The dazzling lights of Parliament were too strong for them, and they went under.

But time will tell. When Mr. Brookfield will be in the difference between a nice soft plush seat in Parliament and a "woolly" lath in a hot smoky mine when he finds out the difference between the slopes in Macquarie street and the slopes in Broken Hill when he meets the "grates" witnesses of New South Wales, and mixes with the elite, will he prove himself made of different stuff to other men, or will he go the way of all his predecessors? Time will tell.

Mr. Durack, leader of the Labor Party, lately visited Broken Hill, and was asked some awkward questions. Durack even went so far in showing his ignorance by saying he "knew nothing" about the I.L.W. case.

If the leader of the Labor Party "knows nothing" about such a prominent and nation wide question, what must be his knowledge upon smaller questions?

During Durack's stay in Broken Hill, a meeting was called to support Mr. Brookfield in his campaign. Mr. W. Emmis, editor of "Barren Daily Truth," speaking at the meeting, said: "The I.L.W.'s are not going to serve the sentences, and if Mr. Durack and those with him did not attempt to release them, the workers would have to begin by tossing the politicians out and make room for someone who would put up a fight."

This is not the first time that the editor of "B.D.T." has spoken out in plain language. In fact, Mr. Emmis has gained a reputation of being a good fighter for industrial organisation.

Mr. Emmis has not had altogether an easy party to travel. Very often has he clashed with members of his own party, but all live wires are pleased to see, so far, he has triumphed over the parliamentary freaks.

Miss Adela Pankhurst, organiser for the Women's Peace Army, and late member of the Women's Political Association, has resigned from the political party.

Miss Pankhurst was a constant reader of "D.A." We wonder if the industrial propaganda advocated by that journal had anything to do with her turning down the political party.

Miss Pankhurst is an analytical mind, and is a keen reasoner, and it is only natural that she should at last come to see that parliamentary action is a slow, long-winded, disappointing, and wasted effort.

There is no doubt that many of Miss Pankhurst's friends will be sorry at her having resigned from the political party, and not to be a member of her own party, "I.L.W. influence." Will another charge be laid at the door of the I.L.W.?

Detective Brophy, of Melbourne, cleared up a "mystery" last week in connection with a fire which broke out at Woods and Manson, tailors. It was found that a mixture of psyllid and phosphorus had about the floor in order to kill rats. According to the detective's theory, the rodents had carried the stuff under a heap of tweed cuttings. When "a mixture" was covered by the tweed, spontaneous conclusion set in, and the cloth caught fire, which set fire to the building.

As a I.L.W. man could be fixed for that act of lucendariism, some tale had to be told, hence Detective Brophy's "plot."

in the Melbourne "Age," the following information comes to light: "In Cronjingo fires broke out in the forest for nearly three weeks, and were believed to have been lit by grazing licenses and settlers. Incendiarism of the same kind has been known to exist in forests permanently reserved and on actual working. In order to improve the grass for a few head of cattle, a grazing license, when he is under no adequate supervision, may destroy many thousands of pounds worth of timber that has been more than a generation coming to maturity."

No action has yet been taken against these incendiaries of the master class, and we wonder very much if the Unlawful Associations Bill will have any effect on all such associations Bill will have any effect on.

It has not yet been proved that the I.L.W. men have destroyed one penny worth of property. As the judge said: "It is only 'circumstantial evidence.' But have we known any man to be actual in the burning thousands of pounds worth of valuable timber upon Government forest reserves, and the law does not touch them. I wonder why? We are living in peculiar times, are we not?"

One of the charges laid against the I.L.W. is, "that they did cause disaffection among His Majesty's subjects." You are surprised at such a thing happening when you think of the following appear every day—

—WANTED, sober, clean, industrious old man, gardener and useful, milk occasionally, good home, with kind people, wages 7/6 per week, references. Apply to Kindly, Herald—"S.M. Herald," 23/1/1917.

One could almost bet his ox that the advertiser is a good patriot and loves his country.

It is rumored that the authorities are now trying to blame the I.L.W. for causing the floods in Queensland, because one of the drowned victims had an I.L.W. pamphlet in his possession. It is said that the I.L.W.'s, having failed to burn down the city, they are now attempting to deluge the country.

The coolies along the South Coast have had some valuable lessons in Arbitration during the last few months. The latest stunt of the Arbitration Court was when it sat at Scarborough to decide about abolishing of the afternoon shift. After a lot of time and money had been spent by the coal-miners' union, not one single working place was abolished. It is time the miners understood what to do in times of industrial distress. They are successful for us to say too much about industrial action, but the name of this paper might suggest a lot.

Two well-known aldermen of the Sydney suburb were heavily fined last week for illegal actions in connection with the municipality. The Unlawful Associations Bill has not yet gathered them within its net, and they have not yet had their organizations declared criminal. Yes, it's a funny world.

Several returned soldiers, both in Sydney and Melbourne, have been guilty of some of the most awful, atrocious and outrageous crimes, but the Returned Soldiers' Association has not yet been declared illegal. Why? Some of our stoutest men are guilty indeed. Why do they single out one organisation and let all others go free? Surely the world wants reorganising. There is something wrong somewhere.

N.R.

I.L.W. STRIKE.

Forty-three singers, French, Italian, Russian and English, who made trouble at the City Hotel, Sydney, Company, over-reimbursed, they said, by the high cost of living, went on strike just before their entrance during the second act of "Gottterdammerung."

They won.
CONTRAST.
Judge Bevan (Broken Hill)—The I.L.W. is aiming at the millennium, but they are going the wrong way, as follows:
Judge Pring (Sydney)—The I.L.W. is a hotbed of crime.

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