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THE INTERNATIONAL

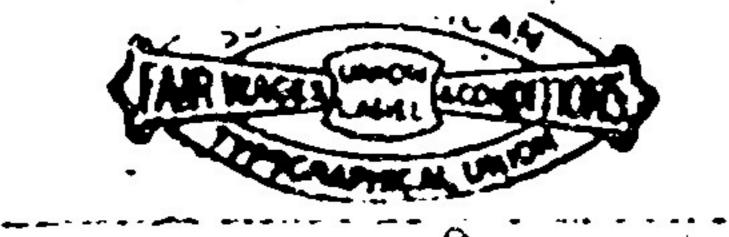
THE ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE (S.A.)

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A Yankee at the Court of King Bolshevik.

The Allied Capitalist Press/has been very busy, since the failure of the Rusman bourgeoisie to capture the revolution, in getting its public accustomed to thinking of the Bolsheviks as a bad lot, and what is more, to thinking of the unwarrantable invasions of their country by the Allies, the United States and Japan as proper and justifiable. There are few things that determined and well backed journalism cannot do: and as illustrating how far it has sucrecided in this task, we see an English I.L.P. paper giving the cold shoulder to Bolshevik representatives in Enland on the ground, among others, that the pross say so much against them vou can't tell whom to believe! What the diplomatic relations between South Africa and the Soviet Government aro zo have no idea: meanwhile it is our obvious duty to give our public all we can ascertain of the truth on tho matter.

Col. Wm. Boyce Thompson is no Socialist, but a Wall Street multi-millionaire, a banker, captain of industry, mining king, etc., who spent six, months in Russia, two before the Bolshevik revolution and four after, as one of the heads of the American Red Cross Mission. On his return he said (we quote from the "New York World" and the Winniper "Voice"):—

"Russia is not anarchistic, Russia is not lawiess. The despised Bolsheviks are not and never have been pro-German. Russia has been under the leadership for several months of the most radical Socialist group, but this fact is neither of unnatural nor a thing to provoke despair. It simply means that Russia is pointing the way towards a new order of society throughout the world, a larger freedom, a more complete equality, and what I believe to be a finer democracy than the world has ever known before. The Russians would not exchange their new-found freedom for the conditions that obtain anywhere else on earth.

"The real pro-German element is found among the very respectable capitalists and landlords who have been loudest in their cries that Lenin and Trotzky were German spies. The price of real estate jumped in Petrograd when Riga was captured by the Germans.

"It is altogether false to picture the transition from Kerensky to Lenin's either chaos or civil war. . . The Russian workers, armed as they were, simply wouldn't fight each other. . . I must say for the Bolsheviks that they have maintained a most surprising degree of order in Russia. . Considering the temptation to lawlessness and to indulge in licence rather than liberty,

the order and good behaviour which prevailed are astonading. At no time since the Czar was overthrown hathere been anything for a single moment comparable to the excesses of the French revolution: set the Russian ruvolution must be looked upon as an equally great transition., Suddenly 180! million downtrodden human beings found themselves in possession of absolute liberty, and there were ten million of them under arms: yet Russia was practically free of massacres of the upper classes. This is all the more wonderful when we remember that the country had just passed through three years of brutalising war on top of centuries of brutalising rule.

I have been deeply impressed with the effect of the new-found liberty upon the great masses of the Russian people. It did not turn them into a vengeful horde, bent on wholesale massacre and bloodshed, the newspaper reports in most part to the coutrary notwithstanding.

"Most of the tales of food shortage and famine were exaggerations spread by German propagandists.

If the Russian people don't want to fight, but anything that savours of the old order is anothema to them and they will sacrifice their lives readily to avery such a catastrophe. The terror under which the limited property-owning class is living in Russia is slight compared with the terror in which the working man and the peasant lives in contemplating a return of the power of the old regime.

"A lot of Austrian prisoners have married Russian girls, and this almost certainly means that they have adopted the religion of the New Freedom. Everybody has it — everybody except the profiteers and exploiters of labour of the old regime who want nothing so much as to continue the exploitation."

"The Cadets pretended to have a monopoly of Russian patriotism. . . It would almost appear that a large groin of the Cadets would prejer the rule of German autocracy to the rule of Russian labour. We talk about patriotsin this country, but we do not know what patriotism is until we see in Russia examples of what I should call the patriotism of mankind. While in Russia I met some real patriots. There I met... the heads of the revolutionary groups who for 50 years and more had been risking their all for Russian freedom... Then again, I saw the working of another group—equally patriotic, who believed that ultimate freedom and the possession of the land could only be worked out by the working men and the peasants.

"Russia is a democracy which comes as near being representative of the soil as it would be possible to find anywhere. . . It is a democracy which is striving for the uplift of the great masses."

The Mission of Helots.

"A Subscriber" writes combating our attitude on the "native question" (whatever that may be). He is evidently only a a recent subscriber, for all he says has been dealt with repeatedly in the "International." The best we can do therefore is to invite our correspondent to study our Vols. I., II. and III.

The importance of sweeping the coloured proletariat of the world into the lahour movement must be obvious to anyone who can take a conspectus of that movement. It is true that the lead in it is often (not always) taken locally by the skilled grades of working men; but if they have neither sympathy with nor support from the others they are leaders without followers and cannot effect the social revolution. The Rus. * sian workers' revolution, led by an intelligent minority, stands or falls in its own country, apart from foreign attack, according as it obtains and retains the co-operation of the more ignorant masses, and for that it is necessary both that the said minority should work for the benefit of those masses and also that the masses should approciate that fact. But it is a world revolution that is coming and that can plone be permanently successful. If the intelligentsia--we will call them the whites for the sake of argumentamong the world's labourers ignore, exclude, suppress, segregate, or alienade the hundreds of millions of Indian, Chinese and African toilers (who as potential if not actual proletarians far outnumber the whites in the world) condemning them to scab on the whites and thus playing right into the hands of the capitalist class—then they are conspiring to defeat both themselves and the whole movement. To get these hundreds of millions into line to share. in the grand assault and its victorious fruits, and to do so in time, for there is no time to lose, is a vital move in the world-wide labour campaign, just, as their labour is a vital part of the total labour producing for the world's wants to-day, and will thus take a vital part in Labour's control of Labour, of the productive forces, and of distribution, in the society to come. And the peculiar position in this country, where black and white workers are side by side, places the main responsibility of advancing and demonstrating, both to whites and non-whites, this solidarity of labour irrespective of colour throughout the world, into our hands here in Africa. We Socialists of South Africa have no less important and productive a task allotted to us in the world movement than the Bolshevike have in Russia; as our correspondent will agree when he has acquainted himself a little more with the most elementary principles of Socialism and looks at modern society through something other than the spectacles placed on his nose by bourgeois ideology.

Why Do Mozamblque Natives Come to Johannesburg?

By. D. Ivon Jones.

Below 22 degrees South then, this bievarchy of Portugue e officialdom hold the load in hel from King Kapital on the radeastanding that they breed a flood of supply of labourers for the samply of labourers for the same and else where. They acquire a same industry, had strey exercise the restraint of perty tous del loadings over any enterprise edease lated to upset the breeding industry.

Dut labour is not only bred for the wines. When those who live below the Elad parallel speak of Mozambique, they refer to that tract of trapics several hundred miles to the north, being the district of that name touching on Lake Nyassa, hence the name of Nyassaland also, where the natives are truculent and refuse to be bothered with the rate of exchange. At present and for some time past commercial as well as military operations of an extensive character, needing much labour, are afoot there.

Thither are despatched all evil doers, and thither too many thousands who do no evil. Has a native killed his wife? he is sent to labour in Mozambique. Is he the most amiable and law-abiding? Let him happen to be in the path of the press gang and he also is sent to labour in Mozambique. "Mozambique" is a word to conjure up torror in the native breast. Many the native who goes to the "Componi," as they call the W.N.L.A., as to a city of refuge from the terror of Mozambique. He also goes there to escape a debt very often.

When the order comes for more labour for Nyassaland, each "administrador" is required to furnish a quota. The means are left for him. He has about forty or fifty native policemen, "casadors" they are called, to enact his will. These are sent round the country with plenary powers to arrest every male native of fit age they can meet and brin them in to be shipped off to Nyassalando Many are the tales of cruelty and extortion practised by easadors, who are generally of the lowest type.

Of late however, the sight of a casador makes every native run; also the sight of the administrador, his entourage or his boat or pony and trap. Now. therefore the casadors sally out at night, and like the cackling of a fowl pen disturbed by a fox is the commotion when the casadors ring around a kraal and manacle the male inmates off to the "commandant," as the administrator is called by them. These unfortunates are then regarded by their people almost as good as dead. Death is the punishment for him who tries to escape. Death is his most probable fate in any case, for it is only five per cent. who return from Nyassaland, physical wrecks from fever and privation in the swamps of that torrid north. Can it be wondered at that for them Johannesburg is indeed the City of the Golden?

The Mozambique native is nowhere near being a proletarian until he sees Johannesburg. Not only salvation and medical advice are the sops which make a sponger of him, but he also gets land

free. Wherever the native squats on open land there he may abide. When a farmer buys land the natives thereon causot be turned off, although her con be made to work in a fashion for the farmer. To that extent they are serie. They own the land; the "commandant" owns them. If the mative lives uear the sea, he can live on fist. What impels drim to labour is the desire first of all to buy a wife. Having bought one to hegin with, there is not - much aur der trouble about providing food. But then he has to pay the lair of and if two wives then tex jor two has, and so on. If he fails to pay the se, the "commandant" tickes lim to foreci labour. If he clears off, the committee ant takes his wife, who is toged to labour in the "communication's field. until the lax is paid. But this is the crowning disgrace for a native, and if he is anywhere whise he to is the money to free his with the line in a least off to Johanneshary to repay the delication He will also clear out to Johanne burg to escape the combicated penalt, simposed by tribal custom. In voung boys it is an undoubted desire to see the world and come back to buva wie. In any gang of Mozambique natives, most have been to the Rand, and those who haven't are dubbed "momparas by their mates (for here, too, the whimious kitchen Kaffir is the biack a au s Esperanto).

Thus with land to laze upon; with few wants, yet not propertyless while he can till, with "surra," the juice of the cocoanut blossom, or "sopa," the juice of the sugar cane, or the juice of the "caju" fruit, to intoxicate way the hours withal, his ordinary ambitions are satisfied, and he stagnates into a pilfering, petty trading black trash. Unlike his brother Bantu down South, he has learnt to trade and to largele from the Indians, and the natives roomopolise the buying and selling in the market places; prehensile shopkeepers, not embryo proletarians.

Until Johannesburg invades the Mozambique, good luck to the Mozambique native who invades Johannesburg. It is the only school that can make a man and a proletarian of him. The missions make him desire a stiff collar and a tie. But a cry of despair goes up from the missionaries to-day. The converted "brothers" break into the Bible store and cart off the holy word for small profits and quick returns (as in a recent case), mystic charms to extort "mali" from the heathen.

Marxian Socialism discards personal righteousness as the prime factor in the Social Revolution. In the development of the large industry lies the hope of Revolution. One wonders when it is going to capture Africa for capitalism, and the Africans for Socialism. In the same week that the trial of our comrades for sedition opened in Johannesbur, was opened at Pretoria a smelting furnace to treat the iron ore of that district. Both were events of great revolutionary significance.

From the point of view both of sentiment and of science, therefore, we Internationals can have no truck with Creswellian agitations for prohibiting the recruiting of native labour from Mozambique. The toll of native mortality in the mines is undoubtedly sentous. But it seems to be a choice between the frymoman of Johannesburg and the hell fire of Nyassaland.

League Notes,

PICNIC.—For Sunday week, Oct. 6, a pienic is being arranged by the Entertainment Committee. A sub-committee is arranging for sports on a large scale. Comtades are asked to rally at the Tram Shed by 9.30 a.m., bringing their own luncheous and cups, proceeding from there to the Zoo Lake. A great success is anticipated and committee who would make the function still more successful are asked to communicate with Comtade A. Rohb, Box 606, Johannesburg.

JOHAMMESBURG BRANCH.

STUDY CLASS.— Comrade Ginsberg will address the class on Friday next, the 4th prox., taking for his subject "The Class Stragole." These classes are proving an ever-increasing success, at which all League members are entitled to participate. Punctuality is tigs rule and contrades arriving after 8 p.10 in the Palmerston Hall are at a disadvantage.

JEWISH-SPEAKING BRANGH.

SOCIAL.—The arrangements for the Social to be held on Sunday next, the 29th inst. are completed, and the best programme in the history of the League is promised. Admission is free and all comrades and sympathisers are invited Don't forget, the Palmerston Hall, on Sunday, at 8 p.m.

CERMISTON BRANCH.

The Germiston Branch I.S.L. met on Friday and decided to re-start active work. Comrade J. P. Anderson was elected secretary and a canvass of the district for new members is being undertaken. We may hope to see this large industrial centre taking its proper place in the movement in the near future.

BENONI BRANCH.

Benoni Branch met on Thursday, and with its S.S.S. restarted and a study class going will soon make itself felt. A public meeting (open air) on 28th was arranged. Halls are still refused us in this "advanced" centre, but time is on our side.

DEFENCE DONATIONS.

List 66: I.N.G., 10s.; M.B., 2s. 6d.; A.C., 10s.; S.B., 5s.; T.W., 5s.; M.G., 2s. 6d.; Friend, 2s. 6d.; M.S., 2s. 6d.; G.E., 2s. 6d.; Sympathiser, 5s.; C.J.R., 5s.; P.J.v.E., 2s.; M.H., 2s. 6d.; I.N.G., 1s. 6d.; A.C., 1s. 6d.; J.F.L., 2s. 6d. List 91: L.E., 2s. 6d.; H.A.D., 2s.; S.F., 5s.; C.H., 2s.; T.W., 2s.; A.R., 2s. 6d.; D.P., 2s. 6d.; G.S., 3s.; G.S., 2s. 6d.; P.G., 2s. 6d. List 52: B.G., 10s.; G.B., 10s.; L.B., 60s.

rinancial.—While the "public violence" prosecutions are in abeyance, those comrades who still have in their possession the "donor's list" forms sent them two or three weeks ago are requested to bear in mind when filling in the slips that the need for money until the close of the ear will be more in connection with the purely League funds, such as the Organiser's, Press, and General Funds.

Lenin on the Soviets.

One of the parochial objections to the Bolsheviks, recently voiced in a Welsh J.L.P. paper, is that they dissolved the Constituent Assembly. In any other epoch-making revolution such an act would have been considered quite " good form." Moreover, as Litvinoff persistant, public opinion in the counredistricts was changing so rapidly at the time that the Assembly had already coused ince the election to be reprecontuitive. But the real justification of the step was the incomparable supegiority, from the siandpoint of real democracy, of the Soviet over the old sersiem of territorial constituencies and delegates. Lenin writes on this in the 3.S.P. "Call" of July 18.

The old idea of "government" and "people," he says, meant that "inasmuch as all the power of a people is vested in its government, the people is divested of all power"—" Fetat, e'est moi." The Russian people, struggling to assert itself, has in the travail of the Revolution given birth to a new creation, flexible, mobile, and yet persistent as are the thought and will it expresses. This creation is the Soviets.

After the fall of the Romanoss dynasty in March, 1917, the first burning question arose: "Is the Revolution safe?" and city, town and village, as well as each unit of the army, all formed their local Soviets to safeguard the

Revolution.

These local organs, always functioning, and therefore always reflecting the thoughts, desires and will of the small communities they represent, send delegates to the capital. The form the Central Executive Committee of all the Soviets of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' delegates. The election to the central body is carried out on the basis of party lines so that the Central Executive Committee has always represented all the various currents and even undercurrents of the Russian Revolution.

Soon after the overthrow of Tsardom, the Soviets were divided as to whether the Provisional or Coalition Government was not merely an expression of the old order under a new name. The result was the insurrection in July, 1917. The Soviet thus emphassised the popular interpretation of the sense of the Revolution, viz., that it is not merely a political but an economicosocial revolution.

Finally, the truth emerged that it was a revolution whose aims could be promoted and realised only by the People, and by the power which expresses the people—the Soviets. That was the meaning of the November uprising. Like an individual, the Russian people had he sitated before it thus found and expressed its conscious will: and the Soviet made all this possible.

Of "representative government," as hitherto accepted, it may be said that the efficacy of a representative is inversely proportional to the numerical strength of the constituency represented. Viewed from this angle it is obvious why an order of things that has become detrimental to the people at large can be perpetuated by a "representative" government which has degenerated into a tool of the INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT. The history of the war is very instructive in this as in

many other respects. It is now clear as day how the INVISIBLE POWER, the class owning and dominating the economic apparatus in all countries, owned also the representative government, and through it tried to perpetuate secret diplomacy, financial speculation, capitalist exploitation of the masses, all factors inevitably leading to both internal and external wars—and all this in the name of the people.

The Soviet is a local body, of the people and with the people. In the Constituent Assembly one man represented 200.000 votes. A member of the Soviet tepresents no more than about 500 votes. He can at any time be geplaced: he is always in sight. The contral body is controlled by the local constituent bodies: it is like a coniraj meteorological hurean. The dissolution of the Constituent Assembly stirred pa ripple on the faces of the immense sea of the Russian masses; while the themtened curtailment of the power of the Soviets, two months previously, destroved the Provisional Government.

The Soviet is probably the most important contriution of the Russian Revolution.

More Western Kultur.

Your elected "judge" in the U.S.A. has quite a lay way with him at times. A certain Judge dictiee "of the Committee of Public 'Safety'' (always violent and partisan, those Committees) said "Red Socialists were openly declaring for the doctrine of Bolshevism. the I.W.W. preaching against all law aud order. You cannot devend on juries at a time when civilisation is at stake. There was only one remedy for a dangerous situation which threatened to get out of hand—the firing squad." Not that his lordship would be likely to convict anyone if instead of the squad firing the mob lynched. For instance.

Robert Prager was lynched near East St. Louis for haranguing the miners on Socialism and "making remarks derogatory to President Wilson"—not the Kaiser, mark you. Suppose an American, or even a German, had been lynched in Germany for speaking disrespectatilly of the Kaiser. Whew! what a row there would have been!

sense of the Revolution, viz., that it is not merely a political but an economicosocial revolution.

Finally, the truth emerged that it was a revolution whose aims could be promoted and realised only by the People, and by the power which extends to the final property of the Logal-ty League of West Frankfort seized Mrs. Frances Bergen, rode her on a rail through the main street, compelled her to wave an American Flig, shout praise for the President, etc. She was then imprisoned for assault!

A Mr. Bloodgood (!), Chairman of the Milwaukee Council of Defence, stated that he was seeking the indictment of Mr. Hoan, a Socialist. As Mr. Hoan's re-election as Mayor was practically assured, he (Mr. B.) would seek to have Milwaukee placed under military law. "I seek his indictment on the grounds of the Socialist platform itself. It declares that the people did not want the war, and that it was forced upon them by the ruling classes... That is sedition."

A bill has been brought before Congress to transfer all sedition cases from Civil to Military Courts!

"Whom the gods wish to destroy ther first make mad!"

The Last Ditch.

The superficial individual controlled by parochial ideas, not being able to extract himself from the restricted environment of his own petty surround. ings, is blind to the economic changes forced upon all belligerent countries in their efforts to beat their opponents. The war requirements of the several countries have forced the nace of economic development, driving the capital the hast died, in which they are entreaching themselves with the power of the State, helped by labour renegades, to make their last stand to preserve in themelves the power given them by the possession of the economic forces:

The change forced upon the several governments as the executive of the big industrial financiers is held by many tobe a temporary measure that will cease to operate with the cessation of war. Yet when analysed these changes are seen to be the normal and consistent development of the capitalistic system towards concentration of capital, with the climination of individual competition and of the capitalistic anarchy. which has been the outstanding feature of the system in the indiscriminate production of commodities for the world's markets, leading to those periodical eveles of industrial crisis so conspicuous since the beginning of the 19th century.

War requirements have brought about centralised organisation of industries, carried on by definite means. to produce commodities and muniticus of war at an accelerated pace and eliminate the haphazard methods of prowar production. It has been forced upon the several countries to ascertain the amount of food, number of ships and requirements of the community generally, and thus to organise production for a definite end. This production ' for a definite end cannot be scrapped after the war. It has been forced upon those countries at war in spite of the capitalist class.

Capitalism, primarily based upon individualism, and denying the right of the State to interfere in economic operations, has been forced by the very nature of these operations to eliminate the individual capitalist in favour of combinations of capital in the form of trusts and corporations, as capitalist undertakings in the world's markets became more complicated. These complicated operations, as the system developed, compelled the material forces of the State to be used in the regulation and management of the economic mechanism.

This combination of capital with State control and organisation of production for a definite end represents the last phase of capitalism preceding its downfall. Forced by the very nature of its structure, it develops the germ of its destruction; it nourishes and develops the socialisation of the productive forces for use by creating the working class psychology that: eventually becomes class conscious of its historic mission to take control of these productive forces and thus to eliminate class rule and individual profit. and to inaugurate co-operation in the use of those productive forces, producing. for use by the community according to: its needs.

Industrial Action.

BHOP STEWARDS IN FRANCE.

The Seine Union of Mechanics have addressed a letter to Clemenceau in which they assert that, contrary to his promise when the great munitions strike was ended on May 18, the arrested leaders have not been allowed to return to their work. Of the 150 who were arrested—most of whom were shop, stewards—41 have been sent to the front and the remainder to factories in the North and East of France.

-AND IN ENGLAND.

The War Munition Volunteer scheme which has resulted in big strikes in the Midlands and other parts of Britain. has not succeeded owing to the determined opposition of the workers. The master class, however, foiled in one direction, returns to the attack in another. The latest move is an order. from the Ministry of Munitions to certain factories not to engage any more ekilled men. The "Labour Leader" asks whether this is another and simpler method of attacking the same problem, i.e., weeding out the revolutionary elements from the shops and killing them in the Flanders shambles.

chows that the shop stewards movement is still growing rapidly. The body which conducted the strike—the Airoraft Woodworkers' Council—is an unothicial body consisting of shop stewards in the various works. This London woodworkers' strike has sufficed to show that there are powerful forces at work under neath in the Labour movement and that these forces cannot be much longer ignored.—"The Herald."

The official attitude towards the men and women is shown by the remarks of Mr. 8. Stennett, Secretary of the London District Aircraft Committee, to an interviewer from a capitalist paper. He denounced the strike committee and misrepresented the strike to be in defence of the right of a man "to stop the work in a factory when and how he chose simply by blowing a whistle." Just so. Officialdom finds itself out in the cold, having embraced the enemy, as our local labour misleaders will be when the workers wake up to the fact that the capitalists' and workers' interests are not identical although the capitalists' and leaders' interests may be. The Minister of Munitions in announcing the settlement of the strike showed a truer appreciation of the position when he said that "The firm in question had opposed the legitimate development of the shop steward and shop committee movement."

THE MOULDERS' STRIKE,

The latest development of this dispute is what might be expected after the decision of the Boilermakers and A.S.E. not to participate. Castings are being made by scab labour, and A.S.E. men will be asked to handle them. A warning has been issued to all members not to handle scab work. This throws the onus of refusal on individuals which may result in victimisation. If so the A.S.E. will have to support them by direct action and come out after all. How much better to have shown solidarity two weeks ago and settled the whole affair.

A veiled threat was made in the morning daily that the Power Station and other Municipal employees may be deprived of their increase if they continue to support the moulders. If this is done the Federation will hail it as a victory for (Federation) solidarity. In other words, the Federation bosses will have had their revenge on men who dare to fight the masters without the consent of "the S. African Gompers."

W.H.A.

Cape Notes.

The "Industrial Socialist Langue" claims to be rapidly gaining for itself the honour of being the most active organisation in the Cape. In striking contrast to those labour organisations which only get busy when election time approaches, the Learne is conducting. five meetings weekly, three outdoor and two indoor. The outdoor nieetings, which are held in the heart of the working-class quarters, are always well attended by an attentive crowd. The comrades holding the League's meeting in Salt River have had several times to face very determined opposition, somewhat approaching the experiences of the Johannesburg comrades some time ago, but this is passing away, and the meetings are now quite orderly. The League's indoor lectures are very popular, the last one by Com. Berman on From Trades Unionism to Industrial Unionism," being well attended. In response to many requests the League intends to establish a local in Hanover Street when it is anticipated Socialist propaganda amongst the Cape Town proletariat will forge ahead.

Requests have been made by various sections for the League's assistance in organising themselves. The first result of this is the formation of an industrial union for the employees of the sweets and jam factories, an industry hitherto neglected by the local Trades Federation. The latter, famed for the length and frequency of its patriotic resolutions. seems more concerned with the issues of the capitalists' war than with those of the class war, judging by the results of the last few local strikes, and seems to rely less on industrial organisation than on once more attempting to put its leader, a seasoned candidate, into Parliament!

As a guide to the Cape Town workers we may mention that the League's meetings are as follows:—

Saturday evening, at 8.30, corner of Aberdeen St. and Main Rd., Woodstock.

Sunday monring at 10.30, top of Wale Street.

Sunday evening, at 6.30, Hanover Street, at the corner of Muir Street.

Indoor meetings on Thursday and Friday evenings at the League's Hall, 20, Plein Street, at which all are welcome.

M.I.

Last June the S.L.P. Press at Glasgow was raided by "the authorities," who took away 10,000 copies of Trotzky's pamphlet "War or Revolution?"—a reprint from a book that has been freely circulated in Britain and America. No reasons have been stated. Surely to goodness, says "Forward," the world is safe enough for democracy by this time!

Gompers and Scialism.

Progress," the magazine of the Melbourne employers, Samuel Gempers, President of the American Federation of Labour, and lately dined and wined by Lloyd George and his "Labour" lieutenants, said: "The Trade Union movement of America is very much interested in the problem of defeating the methods and purposes of the Socialist Party—just the same fight that you are leading in Australia" (and that certain Labour leaders are attempting in Africa).

Beginning to Tumble.

Under the heading "Watch! Lest the Cause be Betrayed. Beware the Hidden Hand of High Finance;" the "S.A. Review" writes somewhat in the O'Flaherty strain, but as if it had

an inkling of better.

When the bourgeoisie of Finland enlisted German aid against the Red Guards, strikers and Socialists who had ejected the capitalist municipal bodies there from office, and threatened the interests of local capitalism, the whole capitalist Press of the world, Allied included (says the "Review"), made out that bloodshed and anarchy were rife in Finland and that the German troops were sent there in the interest of humanity. Why? Because the Allied capitalists hate strikers and Socialists more than they hate the Germans. Thus the "Cape Times" now regrets the Germanisation of Finland, but last February it sided with the Finnish bourgeois who invited it.

The lesson conveyed by the above (the "Review" proceeds) is a very important one. It should teach us to be extremely cautious before accepting any statements in the magnate Press either in this or any other Allied countries, in which revolutionaries are concerned. The circles of high finance are very powerful everywhere, and they largely control the dissemination or news throughout the world. There are financiers in London, Paris and New York, who, whatever their hatred of Germany may be, hate strikers and &o. cialists of their own nationalities ten times more. Beware then lest, as in the case of Finland (and also the Ukraine), German schemes should be tolerated simply because they are antirevolutionary.

Yet a little while, "S.A. Review," and you will be waking up to the truth.

Our last issue was held up for four days by the "hidden hand" "for certain censorship reasons" which "the authorities" seem unable to disclose.

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