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THE INTERNATIONAL

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

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One Big Unior.

This is the watchword of Australian Labour just now. The "Australian Worker," a Sydney paper, gives a full report of a congress of delegates from Labour Unions who drafted a scheme for the amalgamation of all the unions in N.S.W. into one industrial organisation. The preamble consists of six clauses. The first clause reads:—

"We hold that there is a class struggle in society and that the struggle is caused by the capitalist class owning the means of production, to which the working class must have access in order to live. The working class produce all value. The greater the share which the capitalist class appropriates, the less remains for the working class, therefore the interests of these two classes are in constant conflict."

Clause 3 proceeds: "Between these two classes the struggle must continue until capitalism is abolished. Capitalism can only be abolished by the workers uniting in onesclass conscious economic organisation to take and hold the means of production by revolutionary industrial and political action. Revolutionary action' means action to secure a complete change, namely, the abolition of capitalistic class ownership of the means of production whether privately or through the State -and the establishment in its place of social ownership by the whole coinmulity. Long experience has proved the hopeless futility of existing political and industrial methods, which aim at mending and rendering tolerable, and thereby perpetuating, capitalism, instead of ending it."

Clauses 4 and 5 deal with the concentration of wealth and control of industries in fewer and fewer hands and the futility of hoping to fight the everincreasing power of capitalism by means of craft organisation.

Clause 6 reads: "We hold that as the working class creates and operates the socially-operated machinery of production, it should direct production and determine working conditions."

The details of the scheme are very in-

The Workers' Industrial Union of Australia is the name adopted unanimously; and "its objective should be to bind together in one organisation all the wage workers in every industry to achieve the objective set forth in the preamble."

It was decided to classify the union into departments, divisions, sub-divisions, sections and mixed sections.

The six departments agreed upon are as follows: (1) Building and construction; (2) manufacture and general production; (3) transportation; (4) agriculture; (5) Civil Service; (6) mining.

Each of these departments of industry sends two delegates who with the president and general secretary form the Grand Council, the supreme governing body of the union. Each State will have a Provincial Council similarly constituted.

Since the Australian mail was received cables have been published in the local Press announcing that 75 trades; unions have decided to adopt the proposal for one big union.

It will be interesting to watch this latest experiment in revolutionary industrial organisation and to see how this big machine will attempt to solve the always present problem of providing a maximum of local self-government with the necessary co-ordination of effort for a smashing blow at any given time and place at the citadels of capitalism.

The local autonomy provision is as follows: "No section, mixed section, division, department or council shall take any action involving any portion of the union without having first consulted the supreme governing body of the union and received the approval thereof."

There seems some danger here of the old bureaucratic system of government creeping in, notwithstanding provision for recall and referendum; and it will probably be found necessary to build up a workshop organisation on the lines now being worked out in Great Britain in order that the actual worker may adequately control his own union and dominate the conditions of his every day life.

Workers of South Africa "propounded by members of the I.S.L. last April adopted almost exactly the preamble of the Australian Workers, an indication of the essentially identical outlook of the class conscious workers all over the world. The wording in both cases is of course largely taken over from the constitution of the original Industrial Workers of the World, expounded in De Leon's "Preamble" pamphlet.

It looks as if the Australian movement were not satisfied with the idea of merely "muddling through" but were embarking on a real preparedness campaign for the Social Revolution. Remember that Australian Labour has never been entirely carried away by jingoism; and lately, after four years of war, the Sydney Trades and Labour Council, "the strongest and most dominating body of its kind in Australia," has by 101 to 76 adopted an antiwar resolution (the mover of which, E. E. Judd, an S.L.P. man, has been prosecuted for it) showing that at last the organised workers there are slowly coming to see things in the same light as the Russian Social Democratic Party did at the very outbreak of war; as those who read and distributed its famous manifesto will remember. "One Big Union" of patriots is as little use as a class conscious rabble without

Coming Home to Ruost.

Our local plague serves as a new re-minder of the inequalities of old society. For though it has fallen on the just and the unjust, vet it is the "poor whites and the inferior races," those who are despised and rejected like the Son of Man, that yield the richest harvest to its scythe. The offcial advice is to 'go to bed and stay there." The middle-class, snobbish) assumption as usual: applicable to "US." who have servants, leisure, private incomes, and friends with nothing better to do than lend us a hand. But what of the working-class? What of the proletarian nursing mother? What of the breadwinner who can just keep the wolf at bay if he never slackens work? What of the coolie and native, who is condemned to live in filth because he is for ever denied access to a bath? Socialism 85 such may not be able to prevent auch a pestilence, but it can render it as inmodula to everybody as it now is to Parktown when the golden thread of commism and sommon service runs through all the life of society.

World-wide epidemics have long been predicted as one of the results of the great war so long foreseen; and it seems as though this were one, specially assigned by Providence to "slackers" to remind them of the glorious life at the front they are missing. A contemporary points out one of the amenities of war which cannot by any stretch he called glorious—trench fever. a disease borne by lice; and it is said that "diseases borne by lice account for half the total sickness on the Western front. The mosauite, the agent of malaria, is mildly inoffensive in comparison with the louse, which the scientists tell us every soldier from abroad now carries in his kit and clothes."

Thus do the best laid schemes oft gang agley as the schemers never intended. Send "the boys" to Flanders to fight for US: but the devil's work done there lets loose seven other devils who travel far from Flanders until in farthest Africa, too, OUR workers and servants, yea, lastly even some of OURselves, are swept into the carnage—that "Britain" forsooth may rule the waves and Britons fill the graves.

MARX MEMORIAL.

A statue of Karl Marx was unvoiled by the Bolshevik Government of Russia near the Kremlin Palace on May 5th, the 100th anniversary of the birth of the father of Socialism.

An open-air meeting is being arranged for Sunday next, the 13th instit at Fordsburg Market Square, at 8 p.m. Comrades Andrews and Tinker are named as the speakers.

Dirty Work Dawn Under.

The "International" has been charged with becoming a law reporting journalgand as the courts are a favourite weaffon wherewith to persecute the Labour movement, that object having latterly been scarcely disguised, circumstances have, we admit, somewhat forced that role upon us. But of all the squalid law cases we have referred to that of the 12 Australian L.W.W. men gaoled at Christmas, 1916, for an alleged attempt to "burn down Syd-

ney' is the dirtiest.

Since the matters recently reported by us in connection with the case, the Labour members in Parliament succeeded, despité opposition, in getting a Royal Commission appointed to inves-- tigate the charge that the police had "framed up" the evidence against the I.W.W., and the chief witnesses examined before the Commission were two of those chiefly responsible, for such evidence. The proceedings at the Commission, reported very fully in the Australian "Worker," reveal a battle to the knife between the Government Party and the Labour Party. Two counsel appeared nominally "to assist the Commissioner," but from the outset it was clear that they were there solely to defend the Imperialist Government of Labour renegade Holman, and the police its agents. The accusers, two Labour Party M.I.A.'s and Mr. E. E. Judd, the Labour Party investigator, were also represented by counsel.

Fuller, the Deputy Premier of N.S.W., had been reported to have said to a witness before the original prosecution: "Put it into them" (the I.W.W.) "THIS CASE IS GOING TO WIN US THIS CONSCRIPTION CAM-PAIGN, AND ALSO THE ELEC-TIONS. Come and see me after the case, I will look after you." Of course Fuller denied saying this, but anyhow everyone thought it. It was also suggested that in the original prosecutions one of the counsel nominally appearing for the defence, being a leading "Liberal," had been more interested in getting his clients convicted than discharged: (A similar charge has been made in the Mooney case.) No wonder then that although, according to a witness, "if any party hates the I.W.W. it is the Labour Party," yet that party has taken up the overhauling of the conviction with especial zest.

The most striking thing in the procoedings is the wretched character of the two chief Crown witnesses, Scully and Goldstein, so far examined by the Commission. A third Crown witness,, McAlister, "a man beneath contempt, who gave evidence for the money he got out of it," conveniently, suddenly and inexplicably died when the idea of the Commission was being mooted. Scully himself had/been got away by Government aid to America, and had had to be brought back for the Commission. Scully and Goldstein had both given written statements to Judd, one of them a sworn statement, exposing very damagingly the nature of the police evidence in the original prosecution. When they came to the witnessbox before the Commissioner, however, it was evident that, whatever may be said of intimidation or blackmail by the I.W.W., these witnesses had been intimidated by the police, who were

virtually on trial before the Commission. As a result, Scully ate much of his written words by saying "I intended that to be true when I wrote it, but now I realise that it is untrue!" Goldstein, more explicit, admitted that until a week before the Commission he had intended to tell one story, but "at 4 p.m. last Saturday I changed my mind and decided to tell another," which contradicted his own written and sworn declaration. Goldstein had been conenected with a forgery case, and was stated to have said be escaped convietion in that case by giving evidence for the Crown in the L.W.W. case, and by getting suits made at wholesale rates for the police connected with the forgery case! Another name, Mahony, had been mentioned in the oria ginal case as a leading churacter in the plot, but he was never produced, and Scully now says he believes "there am't no sich person." Here is another typical statement: "Goldstein admitted that he was told off to do the fire at Nat Lewis', which did not take place, and that the police had got is into the papers next morning that it had."

Such was the type of evidence on which sentences of almost American severity had been passed on the

At this distance of space and time we can indulge in a little contempt ofcourt by saving that the general impression produced by the report is that the evidence against the I.W.W. was undoubtedly 'rigged' by the police; and that the evidence of Scully and others who were to have given that fact away was equally "rigged" for the protection of the police: the general motive having been, in the first instance, a scramble for a "cut-in" in the Government "reward," which seems to have amounted to anything up to £370 per witness.

The Basis of Socialism.

The ideology common to the philosophers of the 18th Century and their successors, the Utopian Socialists, still persists and warps the mentality of many individuals, preventing them from realising all that is implied by Socialismi.

These philosophers appealed to reason as the sole arbiter or measure by which stability could be given to the State. "Hencoforth superstition, injustice, privilege, oppression were to be superseded by eternal truth, eternal right, equality based on nature and the inalienable rights of man." (In such a basis society was to be founded, meting out to humanity as a whole the three virtues, "Liberty, Fraternity, Equal-

This ideology was the aspiration of the 18th Century middle class, evolving from a subject class, and realising political power as the result of the

French Revolution.

The prosperity proclaimed to be the sure outcome of a society based upon these eternal truths was a failure. Instead, the antagonism between rich and poor became intensified by the removal of those barriers that had impeded the progress of the middle class, but acted as an amelioration of the hardships of the poor.

These ideas, notwithstanding their failure to remove the antagonisms of classes, or give liberty to the individual, or establish a fraternal brotherhood, or give social equality, became the basis upon which the Utopian Socialists claimed that society could be regenerated.

These Utopians, taking the prevailing ideas to a great extent as their stock in trade, thought it possible to regenerate society by pointing out its shortcomings and brutalities to the masses, holding that it only required a proper understanding of these natural laws inherent in humanity to give full liberty to the individual and to realise the brotherhood of man, with social equality to each and every unit of

These early Utopians had the excuse, which must be denied to present day holders of these ideas, of never having heard of the sequence of events that forces changes on mankind individually and collectively upon society.

To Marx, in collaboration with Engels, is due the credit of clearing the social atmosphere of the fantastic schemes built upon emotional aspirations. They accepted the dialectic of the Hegelian philosophy, by which "for the first time the whole world. natural, historical, intellectual, is represented as a process, i.e., as in constant motion, change, transformation, development; and the attempt is made to trace out the internal connection that makes a continuous whole of all this movement and development." The Hegelian philosophy of the Absolute Idea, however, did not solve the problem it propounded. "This topsy-turvy had to be put aside," or "turned upside down "; "placed upon its feet instead of on its head, where it was standing before." By doing this Marx gave us the true conception of history. He showed that the material requirements of humanity in all ages were the root from whence sprang the ideas of Society, the basis upon which all socities past and present rested; and made clear that owing to the material or economic means of producing the essentials of life being controlled by a minority in their own interests to the enslavement of the majority, the only solution was the socialisation of these productive forces, not from a humanitarian point of view, nor yet from the abstract emotionalist idea of equality or liberty, nor because we desired it: but because it was inevitable inasmuch as the evolutionary process controlled by the development of the economic forces irrespective of the wishes of individuals or sections of society was driving society along a definite path that must end in Socialism.

J. M. ().

A private and confidential document has recently been circulated among employers in Britain suggesting that support should be given to those organisa. tions "which are organising counter propaganda from various points of view against the revolutionary tendencies in British industry": including "The National Alliance of Employer and Employed"; "The Industrial League for the improvement of relations between employers and employed"; "The British Workers' National League"; and the "Women's Social and Political Union."

"Back to the Land."

Talking about the future of the Socialist movement in South Africa, we cannot fail to notice that this country is still so backward in its industry that any attempts at purely industrial organisation are doomed from the outset to be confined to a few towns without touching the great masses of agricultural population. This agricultural mass is the vast majority of the South African people of all races, and is bound to turn a deal ear to any industrial propaganda as not concerning it in the least. But there is another side to the propaganda of Bocialism, viz., Agrarian Socialism 1-- the socialisation of the land as a means of production. This appeals to every one but the very big landowner. Not only does it appeal to the poor white and to the coloured farm labourer; it appeals even to the middle class farmer who is usually working the soil without employing labour, which is especially the case with the sheep farmer. The masses of the agricultural class of this country are burdened by mortgages. Many; a majority even, are working on halves with the owner of the soil; and in any case only a small part of the value produced goes to the actual producer. This class of farmer is sociologically just as much exploited as the town labourer, and though his apparent condition of life is much better, he listens attentively to our doctrine. The poor white question is being too much exploited by the Nationalist party under false pretences. The poor whites have too long had to listen to silly explanations of their poverty as due to native competition and immigration. It is our task to show them the only remedy naural concentration of agrarian capital in fewer and fewer hands. It is our task to show them the only remedy sor it: the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth.

This task must not be underrated. It is true that the factory worker is the only class capable of conducting the Social Revolution. It is also true that the capitalists, by concentrating the working masses and giving over to them the control of the machinery, have doomed themselves, giving to the workmen the all-powerful weapon of the general strike which can, if properly organised, establish the Socialist order without any sensible opposition. Nevertheless, this order will lack stability if not assured of the goodwill of the agricultural worker. The only class that is keeping back the vigorous advance of Socialist ideas in Germany is the small landowner. The Bolshevik revolution in Russia was, even before it took place, an assured success, which can succumb only to foreign aggression, but against which no internal counter revolution can prevail, owing to the fact that the agricultural community of great Russia has been run on a Socialistic basis since 1862. The only task left therefore to the Boishe--vike was to expropriate the estates of the big landowners and to give them over to the already existing Socialist Commonwealth of the "Obshzina."

This success of Socialism in Russia was foreseen by Karl Kautsky in his book on agrarian Socialism. It was again confirmed by the elections to the second Duma, this being the only parliament in history in which the pea-

santry of a country was represented almost entirely by Socialists. Stolypin very soon appreciated the fact, and tried by the new law of 1907 to create in Russia the reactionary class of the small landowner; but fortunately he was too late.

To the task of the social enlightenment of the agricultural community must therefore be devoted a proper share of our attention. The conditions are favourable for this, owing to the peculiar conditions of the South African climate, which, with its frequent droughts, renders the position of our farmers economically insecure unless they are big landowners.

It must be explained to them that the only way to security for them and their families, the only salvation possible, is the socialisation of the land and of all other means of production—the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth—to attain which they must join the army under the red flag.

S. BUIRSKI.

God v. Satan

Lenin and Trotzky, whose masters, the Russian people, fought against a separate peace until their desertion by the Allies enabled the Germans to force it on them, were thereafter called traitors by the Allies because they were supposed to have weighted the balance of military power in favour of the Central Powers. But they were handling other than military weapons, and were comparatively indifferent to the ephemeral results obtained by armed force over unwilling majorities. And now, lo and behold, these same other weapons, in Bulgaria, have incidentally resulted in a military "gain" for the Allies--but to the like indifference of their wielders. It is virtually a confirmation of last week's news of the revolution in Bulgaria that we were subsequently informed by cable that "all parties supported the action of the Government." That cable is only sent to disguise a truth, namely, that the great majority of the population insisted on stopping the war — reckoning perhaps, among other things, that even the wholesale atrocities which the Allies (we may be sure) are already perpetrating against the Bulgarian revolutionary proletariat will do less harm, nay, hear more fruit, than the unproductive atrocities of continued warfare in the interest of Ferdinand's class. For of the Social Revolution it may be said that, not living by the sword, it cannot perish by the sword; like nature, you may drive it out with a fork, but it will always return. Yes, even the "League of Nations," the projected armed Holy Alliance against Socialism, which is obviously capitalism's solution of the war, will end only by precipitating the other and inevitable solution, the International League of Workers which shall destroy capital-

Owing to the indisposition of the Secretary of the Johannesburg Branch Study Class, details of next Friday's subject are not to hand, but Comrade S. Ginsberg is relieving Comrade Stewart, and comrades can be assured there will not be any cessation of work. Roll up, therefore, as usual every Friday, at 8 p.m., in the Palmerston Hall.

Falling Scales.

The latest sensation in the Mooney case is the story that District Attorney Fickert, the prosecutor, has as a special protege, whom he recommended to the authorities in the U.S.A. and Canada as a "special agent" of the Department of Justice, a man who was to Fickert's knowledge a bridge - bombing, ship - burning dynamiter in the service of the German Consul-General. This revelation naturally gives rise to many speculative explanations of the reason for ascribing the 'Frisco bombing to Mooney, and the cause of Fickert's animosity.

Another reported revelation is less pleasant reading, though typical, if true, of how Labour Leaders, industrial or political, may be first martyred

and then bought.

"It has leaked out that following the announcement to hold a continent-wide strike last May 7 as a protest against the hanging of Mooney, a private message was sent to Tom Mooney from President Wilson. On receipt of this message Mooney personally directed that the strike should be called off in order that war supplies should not be delayed."

"Questioned by his friends, Mooney says he was unable to divulge what the contents of the private message from the President was, as he was bound to secrecy, but he went so far as to say that it was not detrimental to him.

"At the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour held at St. Paul's (U.S.A.) on June 12 last, San Francisco delegates moved a motion, which was carried by the Convention, calling on President Wilson to exercise the power vested in him as. Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States under the emergency of war to safeguard the morale of the American people in this crisis by preventing the execution of our fellow trades unionist, Thomas J. Mooney, until a new and fair trial shall have determined him guilty of the crime charged against him.'

"It is thought that the motion was inspired' and the direct outcome of the private wire sent to Mooney by the President of the United States."

It is certainly difficult to explain the A.F. of L.'s sympathy on any other hypothesis.

DEATH OF COMRADE L. STEIN,

By the death of Comrade L. Stein on Monday last, in the General Hospital, from double pneumonia, the League loses one of its most valuable workers. A member of the Johannesburg Jewish Speaking Branch, our deceased comrade avoided the limelight, but could always be found where the work was heaviest, most irksome and least recognised. No duty was too trivial for his willing hands, for he considered it a privilege—aye, an honour—to take part in the movement in any capacity. Comrade Stein had few equals, and appreciation of this fact was expressed at the funeral on Tuesday when about thirty hastily summoned comrades from Johannesburg and Reef followed the corpse to the cemetery, where feeling speeches were made by several members of the League.

Industrial Unionism.

About it Comrade Harry Haynes is setting about doing it. The Natal Shop Assistants, declining the invitation to join the local Federation of craft unions, have decided to build up a Distributive and Mercantile Workers' Industrial Union. Three hundred were present at the meeting in Durban at which this was decided and Comrade Haynes is proceeding to Maritzburg to form a branch there of the organisation.

Transvaal members of the Distributors' Industrial Union would do well to get in touch with the Natal organisation and at the same time push their organisation along the Reef.

Local shop assistants will have to free themselves from Chamber of Commerce influences just as the mine workers must throw over Chamber of Mines patronage, so much beloved by the Federation of Trades, if they are to take their proper place in the industrial forces organised for the overthrow of capitalism.

At the Savoy Theatre, Benoni, on Sunday evening, the Organiser, Com. Andrews, addressed a good audience of the public under the auspices of the Building Workers' Industrial Union. The question of the organisation of the coloured and native worker was raised, and the position of the I.S.L. placed before the meeting and received with considerable appreciation. Outside the hall a good number of "Internationals" were sold by the energetic Benoni comrades. Mr. Dick Walker, A.S.E., kindly took the chair.

THE MOULDERS' STRIKE AND TYPOS.

The Johannesburg Branch of the S.A.T.U. has voted a weekly levy of 2s. per member in support of the moulders. This will produce about £100 monthly. They have also voted £50 out of the funds for the same purpose. Will the A.S.E. have courage to defy the Federation Nabobs and do likewise? If so the moulders' strike is won. The representative of the moulders who visited the S.A.T.U. Branch asserted that the engineering firms affected by tlie strike have been guaranteed their average profits by Big Business," i.e., Chamber of Mines, so long us they resist the demands of the moulders. If there is any sectionalism it is not shown by the master class. They all stand behind even the most obscure employer when he is fighting their battle against the workers. Meanwhile the Federation moves its forces in line with the bosses to crush a section of the workers.

In memory of the men, women and children who lost their lives in freedom's cause at Ludlow, Colorado, April 20th, 1914. Erected by the United Mine Workers of America." Such is the inscription on a magnificent monument on the site of the slaughter of 33 men, women and children by the thugs of capitalism under the name of State militia. When is the July 4th monument to be creeted in Johannesburg?

The International, Vol. III.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Bound volumes of the third year of the "International," Nos. 101 to 150 (Sept., 1917—Sept., 1918), covering an important period of the League's propaganda and history, are now on sale at the Head Office, 54, Fox Street (Box 4179), Johannesburg, at a price (until raised by further notice, profiteer-wise)

A complete set of the "International" is of more than antiquarian or even historical interest. Every South African Socialist should have one as a work of reference on the burning question of our own times, as a handbook to the only really futurist inovement in the world, and as a storehouse of systematic and consistent enlightenment on current topics viewed from the standpoint of the Social Revolutionary.

Nor should Socialists alone be in possession of a copy. If Gen. Botha, Sir Evelyn Wallera, and other figurobeads of local capitalism, with all their smug band of followers, apparently intellectual, but really quite uninformed on fundamentals, persistently studied the "International" instead of relying entirely on their bought Press (the latest example of which is the purchase of the London "Daily Chronicle" at a million to support Lloyd George) they would kearn that both their class war arrogance and their class peace overtures are only comparable to those of the Kaiser—and are doomed to be answered in the like uncompromising terms.

Finally our paper offers a first rate tonic for those suffering from the "intoxicating virus" alike of "L.S.D." and of "The Labour World."

Russia from Within.

J. Fineberg, of the B.S.P., Litvinoff's secretary in England, thus describes his first impression of a visit to
Russia, last June:—

Preconceived notions of the appearance of a great city during a revolution, together with the lurid tales of English Press correspondents, increaed one's astonishment on entering Pezrograd. The town présented a strikingly normal appearance. At the staticiz tried guards are at the entrances and exits. Outside there is little on the surface to indicate that the greatest social conflict in the world's history is being fought out here. In the thoroughfares droshkies and the trams are running. In the Nevsky Prospect crowds ot people are promenading. Prospecous looking bourgeois are taking their families for a walk, apparently not afraid of being robbed or murdered. Vendors are selling all sorts of wares. The first signs of change came as a shock on seeing fashionably dressed women at the street corners selling cigarettes, flowers and sweets, ohviously for a livelihood. High over the Winter Palace is the red flag of International Socialism.

Moscow presents a similarly orderly appearance. When one arrived there on Sunday there was a long queue at the railway station, people going to the

country for the day. Here also were bustling crowds of hawkers. The armed guards at different parts were not as numerous as the policemen to be seen in London.

But the outward appearance of the cities gives a wrong impression of the real situation. We must look deeper to see the grim struggle which is going on in the cities and towns of Russia. There is no bread in Petrograd, and very little in Moscow. Other foods are obtainable, but at very high prices, The food problem will be critical during the next two months, but the harvest promises to be the best for twenty vears, and this will relieve the situation The enemies of the Soviet Goverument are endeavouring to explois the situation to overthrow that Govern. ment. So far the attempts have proved an utter failure. The election for the Petrogrud Soviet resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Bolsheviks.

The Menshevika tried to organise a political general strike last week, but there is not a sign of any factory having closed. All the factories and trams are placarded with posters inscribed: "We are working on." The workers know that if the Soviet Government falls a complete reaction will follow. The opposition know this, too, and one can only describe their tactics as treachery to the working class.

I was fortunate in coming to Moscow just prior to the opening of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. There nus a keen division on the questions of peace and war and land policy between the Bolshevika and the Left Revoiutionary Socialists. The deep-rooted hold on the people was again proved. In spite of a formidable minority, the Bolsheviks refused to compromise on the smallest point. The opposition collapsed. The intellectuals struck one as unreliable; their desire for sabotage has been proved. There are only a few experienced administrators who can be trusted. The workers must develop. their own administration out of such material as they possess. But in spite of all difficulties they carry on: With fixed determination and steady purpose the foundations of a new order of society are being laid.

One Saturday last a daughter arrived to grace the home of Comrade D. Elk and wife, and to strengthen still further the ranks of the proletariat in South Africa.

The Butcher's business registered Germiston Municipality 1918 by I. Frankel, Stand 1467, Primrose Township, has been transferred to Elias Prag, trading as the INTERNATION. AL CASH BUTCHERY, as from 1st October, 1918.

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