INTERNATIONAL

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

P.O. BOX 4179.

Neppe's Buildings, 54, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Phone 6035.

No. 169



FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1919.

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Gloves Off.

In the course of a letter to the. Umerican working class, dated

August, Lenin said:—

We are denounced for the destruclions and devastations which are said to have been caused by our revolution. Who is it that is denouncing us? None other than press minions of the bour-Geoisie, of that hourgeoisie which in the four years of the Imperialist world has destroyed well nigh the whole. European civilisation, and has hurled. Europe back to savagery, barbarity, and tamine. This bourgeoisie now calls upon us to earry out our Revolution meanditions which should be free from these destructions, these ruins of civilisation, and this barbarisation of man-

They further denounce us for our ter-For. The British capitalists forget their rear of 1649, and the French forget their year of 1793. Terror was justified when it was employed by the capitalists in their interests against the feudal regime. Terror is a monstrous crime when the workers and the poor peasants dare employ it against the capitallists. Terror was justified when it was employed with the object of-substitutlug one exploiting minority for another, but it became a monstrous crime as Isoon as it began to be employed for the abolition of all exploiting minorlities, in the interests of the overwhelming majority, in the interests of the working class and the poor peasantry.

International Imperialist capitalism. has succeeded in doing to death, in this war, 10,600,000 human beings, and in erippling 20,000,000 more, in order to settle whether the world is to be ruled by British or German capitalism. If our war, a war of the oppressed and the exploited against the oppressors and the exploiters of all countries, should cost a million or half a million victims, the capitalists will nevertheless declare that the sacrifices in the world war were justified and those in the civil war

were a crime.

But the workers are of a different opinion. The workers are now learnlug, amidst the horrors of the present Imperialist war, the great truth taught by all revolutions, viz., that a successindrevolution is impossible without blocaking down the resistance of the exploiters. When we, workers and laboming peasants, captured the supreme hower of the State it became our duty suppress the resistance of the exphiters. We are proud of having done so and of still doing it. We only regret that we have not done it with. ufficient firmness and determination. We are tertain that a most exasperalled resistance on the part of the capi-Unlist class to the Socialist Revolution In unavoidable in all countries. We. talso know that with the extension of

this Revolution, this resistance will also grow. But the working class will break this resistance, and in the course of the fight against the capitalist class it will finally become ripe for victory

and power.

Let the corrupt capitalist press trumpet forth every mistake which our Revolution commits; we, on our part, are not afraid of our misiakes. Men do not become saints, with the occurrence of a revolution. The toiling masses, having been kepi down by force and maintained in the vices of poverty, ignorance, and demoralisation, cannot carry a revolution right through to the end without mistakes and without a stain. The corpse of capitalist society cannot be simply placed in a command buried. The dead body of capitalism-decomposes in our midst, poisons the air, affects our health, and entwines the new, the young and the living with a thousand threads of the old, the putrid, and the dead. To every hundred of our mistakes which the capitalists and their lackeys, including our Mensheviks aud the Right Socialist-Revolutionaries. trumpet forth to the wide world, there are thousands of great acts of heroism -the greater and the more heroic as they are simple and unassuming which occur in the every-day life of the working-class quarter or distant village, and are performed by men who are not used, and indeed have no opportunity, to trumpet forth every success of theirs to the world.

But even if the opposite had been the case—and I know that such an assumption would be wrong—even if we made thousands of mistakes to every hundred acts which are right, even then our Revolution would be great and unconquerable; because it is for the first time that not a minority, not the rich and educated alone, but the real popular masses, the enormous majority of the labouring classes, are themselves building up a new life and are solving, in the light of their own experience, the most difficult problems of Socialist. organisation. Every single mistake in this work of conscientious and honest co-operation of scores of millions of simple workers and peasants in the reshaping of their entire life weighs more than a million immaculate successes of the exploiting minority, more than all its successes in the task of duping and exploiting the labouring classes. For not only by these mistakes will the workers and the peasants learn how to build up a new life and how to man-? age without the cavitalists.

Mistakes are made, in their revolutionary work, by the peasants who, with one throw, in the night of No ember 6-7, 1917, abolished all private property in land and have now daily to surmount immense difficulties and to solve the most difficult problem of or-

ganisation of the new economic order. Mistakes are also made, in their revo-

lutionary constructive work, by one workers who have, within a few months, nationalised almost all the largest factories and works in the country, and are learning by exhaustive daily effort the task of managing entire branches of industry and are laying, stone by stone, the foundation of a new labour discipline and of a new power of the trade unions over their members. Mistakes, lastly, are also made, in their revolutionary construclive work, by the Soviets themselves which were first brought to life in 1905 by the powerful exertion of the masses. The Councils of Workers and Peasants form a new type of State, a new and higher type of democracy, a special form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a method of managing the State without the capitalists and against the capitalists. For the first time democracy places itself at the service of the working people, and ceases to be a democracy for the rich, as is, in the last resort, the case even in democratic republics. For the first time the popular masses are solving, on a gigantic scale, for a nation of many millions of human beings, the problem of carrying out the dictatorship of the profetariat to the new democracy of the solution of which there can be no question of Socialism.

May the incurable individuals who are crammed with bourgeois-democratic and parliamentary prejudices shake their heads over our Soviets and take exception, for instance, to the fact that we have no direct elections. These men have obviously forgotten nothing and learnt nothing from the great transformations of 1914 to 1918. The passage from the dictatorship of the proletariat to the new democracy of the labouring masses, the passage from civil war to the widest participation of the masses in the political life of the country, cannot be carried out overnight, and certainly cannot be realised within the worn-out framework of hackneyed parliamentary democracy. A new world, a world of Socialism, is arising under our eves in the shape of the Soviet Republic. Is it to be wondered that this world does not spring forward ready made as Minerva sprang out from the head of Jupiter?

"Until then Ithe Proletarian Commonwealth?" said Marx away back in 1846. "until then, on the ever of each social reconstruction of society, the last word of social science will ever be: Le combat ou la mort; la lutte sanguinaire ou le neant. C'est ainsi que la question est invinci-

. blement posee. -Georges Sånd.

> "THE INTERNATIONAL." Subscription, Post Free.

Half Year 2/6

The 1919 Offensive.

IN THE CREAT WORLD.

At last the "acid test" of unemployment, starvation) and homelessness steking shelter in churches has eaten through the Chauvinistic case-hardening of the Allied workers' 'psychology " as-it had long ago done in Central and Eastern Europe. The solidarity of Labour will out, whether its masters be victors or vanquished: taking the same form of strike "epidemics" in "Anti-Bolshevik" Britain and France as it took in darkest Russia before the Revolution, and involving increasingly more than the actual strike demands. And there is certainly more to follow when the Returned Soldier in all his force has come "home." Give industrial peace in our time, shriek the terrified War Lords with less inconsequence than the Prayer-book, because otherwise there will soon be none other that fighteth for us, but only our own numerically insignificant and militarily unfit solves, reduced to the isolation of Cato who backed the losers still though Heaven itself was on the side of the winners.

IN SOUTH-AFRICA-FONTEIN.

Even in this backwater niiracles have begun to happen. Who of our patriotic recruits a couple of years ago could have foreseen himself marching down Commissioner Street in a down and aut We Want Work! procession? Confused as their outlook still is, keen as their disappointment will be to discover later on that sacking Germans or coloureds to make room for themselves only means creating' more dangerous soubs for their backs hereafter, yet the maked humiliating hard facts-including the fact that our blessed social system has turned out so many of them' uneinployable from the start, and still more so after war's demoralisationswill inevitably drive them, especially us their ranks become swelled, to discover the sovereign remedy, the capure, of that system by the workers as a whole. For the moment we must leave them to pass through the several stages of disillusionment—trusting Parliament, voting for the S.A. Labour l'arty, forming ex-soldier societies under capitalist patronage, etc.—as rapidly as they may, until by a process of exhaustion they are driven to make common cause with the workers of all lands and races—whether they fought for or against the Huns, whether or no they fought at all—against the class commution of the capitalist.

THE LOCAL SOAP-BOX.

Last Sunday afternoon our Johannesburg branch organised its first open air meeting outside the Town Hall since Douglas and Mache, Pilate-like, washed their hands of law and order and delivered over the I.S.L. to what is euphemistically called the mob. The text was the murder of Karl Liebknechtsand Rosa Luxembourg, and Comrades Andrews, Tinker, Bunting and Tyler addressed a crowd limited only by the carrying power of their voices, and estimated when thickest at à thousand, including the usual sprinking of C.I.D. who were utterly disappointed of any opposition. Nearly 100 Bolshevik pamphlets and 150 other mphlets were sold, also 112 "Inter-

nationals." The following impromptu resolution mas passed with two dissentients: "That this meeting protests in the strongest manner against the armed intervention by the British and Allied capitalist forces in Russia, Germany and Austria, and pledges itself to support in every way the movement for the emancipation of all workers from wage slavery." Meetings on this pitch will henceforward be held every week. It may be noted that simultaneously a native meeting was held lower down at which it is hoped that some sound propaganda was imparted, also at another native meeting held on the previous Wednesday at the Pilkington Hall "to show... that you are not going to be bullied any longer... but will insist to live and will claim constitutionally a right to sell your labour to the highest bidder," and to urge organisation accordingly.

"I FEAR THE CREEKS."

Among the various comets of "news" (the latest being the "capture of Trotsky") which flash across our sky and are never seen or heard of again, we are inclined to think Wilson's fantastic invitation to Russian parties to send delegates to a Circe's isle may be more likely to be relegated to limbo than the Moscow invitation to all Revolutionary Socialists to a Communist Congress. Perhaps there is something about the former like the action of masters who, when beaten in a strike, agree to a round-table conference provided that, to save their face, the scabs also attend. At any rate, we may be sure our Russian comrades in no way share the Western middleclass admiration of the sententious President, but rather mistrust his oilv messages, realising that it is now their "historic mission" to bring not peace but a sword, and to persist with it un-Hinching until the enemy's abdication. not his recognition, is secured and a Pax Socialistica dictated by the workers of the world, not on a desert island but in the very capitals of Capital.

THE TURNING WORM.

- We have received a native manifesto intended to be placed before the Great Powers. "There never was and never will be found in all creation," it says, "a more corrupt, unjust, cruel, oppressive and murderous system of scientific and refined practice of slavery under the cloak of Christianity than that obtaining under the British flag in South Africa... Our prayer is for an independent South African 'kingdom' in which there shall be no baases and classes," etc. The document quotes General Smuts' pious horror at finding armed Askaris in German East, and says that compared with being defenceless in the Union... it would be better to be armed under the German flag. Well, the I.S.L., to which the writers appeal for support, does not traffic in nationalism of any kind. Nor does it believe in "restoring the land." (or property) 'to its rightful (private) owners." But it is entirely with the prayer tor "no baases and classes," and not least for the disfranchised and disinherited masses of Africa, who if they unite and organise themselves will one day realise, together with their white fellow workers in this country, the "dictatorship of the proletariat," the only weapon wherewith to gain freedom for all.

Building Trades Dispute.

The organiser of the B.W.I.U. has given us the following facts which should be known in view of the possibility of a general stoppage of the building industry in the Transvaal today. The question is the reduction of the working hours per week to 44.

This in etter was discussed between the unions concerned and the Master Builder Association last November, and again towards the end of December, without result. The M.B.A. contended that, although they were in sympathy with the idea, the state of the labour market did not warrant a reduction of hours. The men claimed that the larger the number of unemployed the more need there was for a reduction in hours in order to absorb them. This is where the clash of interests between employer and employee comes in.

On Christmas Eve a ballot was taken which was in favour of a strike on January 1st, but the strike was suspended pending further palaver and joint board delays. On January 21st, the Joint Board met, and the B.M.A. offered the following: "That this Association considers that this is not an opportune time to increase the cost of production by reducing the hours of labour. Further, that this Association agrees to 3s. 3d. per hour or £7 16s. per week of 48 hours from March 1st." This means a rise of 6s. per week and no reduction of hours.

On the 25th inst. the Building Industries' delegates rejected the offer unanimously and decided that unless the original demands, for 44 hours and 3s. 5d. per hour, were conceded, the building workers would down tools on

February 1st.

An aggregate meeting will be held this evening to confirm or otherwise the action of the delegates. It is felt that, as in the case of the moulder. strike, the employers have at their back the great financial interests of the mines, etc., and that unless labour! unites generally the capitalist class will defeat it in detail. It will be interesting to see the capitalist Labour lieutenants get to work to smooth down the difficulty by compromise and joint board jugglery. If the men have the determination of their comrades in Britain they will only negotiate when they have stopped the industry.

As the bulk of the money contributed specially for the defence of our Johannesburg comrades, arrested for "geweld" last July, has not been needed for that purpose, it is proposed to transfer it to other I.S.L. funds. All persons who have any objection to this course as regards their own contributions are hereby invited to communicate their wishes on the matter forthwith to the Secretary, I.S.L., Box 4179. Johannesburg.

All comrades hoarding Belshevik pamphlets are requested forthwith either to sell them out or give them away to workers, and to remit their value, with all copies undisposed of, to Headquarters.

Photographs of the 1919 Conference group can be ordered at the League Head Office, 54, Fox Street (Box 4179). Johannesburg, Prices: 5s. 6d. small: £1, large; £1 5s. extra large: post free.

The Frankenstein System.

"Modern hourgeois society, with its relations of production, of exchange and of property, a society that has conjured up such gigantic means of production and of exchange, is like the sorcerer who is no longer able to control the powers of the nether world whom he has called up by his spells." The history of the industrial system from its inception to the present moment justifies the above extract from the "Communist Manifesto" as a true statement of this system.

The outstanding feature of our modern industrial system has been produc- o tion for the world's markets, with a constant revolutionising of the productive forces and breaking down of ancient prejudices, 'all new forms becoming antiquated before they can os-

This compulsion to produce commogilles in ever increasing volume, and to open up new markets to dispose of The increased production, is inherent in the system, and has been the driving force compelling the capitalists as a class to combine their individual interests, in companies, corporations, and trusts, in order to cope with the "gi-\ gantic means of production and xchange." But all their efforts to control the system have been abject failures, as is evidenced by the history of of the industrial crises during the 19th century and right down to the beginning of the great war, when we were due to have one that threatened to he greater than any preceding crisis; the fear of it being one of the factors that hastened the outbreak of hostili-

These industrial crises are positive evidence that the capitalists never controlled the gigantic forces let loose by the modern form of production. In their competitive struggle, both nattional and international, for markets. they glutted the markets with commodities that eventually brought about stagnation in those markets. This compelled them to close down the workshops, or restrict their output, throwing thousands of workers out of employment, with hundreds of bankruptcies amongst those of the capitalist class who were not able to bear the financial strain. Not only have the industrial capitalists never controlled the system, but the financial interests have been quite as powerless. The most striking instance is the position of the banks on the declaration of the war. War was declared on Sunday by Great Britain. The following day, Monday, was a bank holidar; vet the banks did not own until the following Friday. The British Government had to ster in and guarantee the salvency of these financiers and suspend the law comnelling banks to pay their, bills in gold. We can see the powerlessness of the capitalists in the position on the Rand to-day, when the rise in the cost of production has eliminated the profitable working of many mines. The system has "got them beat," forcing them to ask for charity in the form of a subsidy from the Imperial Government to enable them to continue running at a mofit.

No matter where we look to-day we see the hopeless outlook of the capital-

ists. In normal times they managed to scramble along somehow, but the least jar to the system in the past brought about a panic. The conditions created by the great war are such that the forces operating in society have got quite out of their control, and every effort made by them to control those forces is creating the working class psychology which will destroy the system.

J. M.G.

Socialising Land and Houses.

Before the Russian revolution the peasants were told, as the natives are told by the "Sunday Times," that, whatever claim they might think they had to the land, they might as well ask for the moon. Let us see what the Revolution nevertheless has done for them' and the Allies are fighting to overthrow.

-Two days after securing power in November, 1917, the Congress of Soviets of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates passed a provisional decree on the land. The main points still in force are (we have to extract, as heretofore, from a defective translation):--

All private ownership of land is abolished without indemnity, and all landowners' estates. State and ecclesiastical lands, with stock and improvements, are placed at the disposal of the village-commune land committees and district Soviets of peasants' delegates until the Constituent Assembly (now the All Russia Congress of Soviets) meets. Land cannot be sold, leased, mortgaged or alienated in any way: all the land becomes the property of the people and the usufructuary property of all those who cultivate it. (Relief is given to those temporarily suftering from this socialisation of property until they can adapt themselves to the new conditions.)

All undeground wealth, mines, oil wells, salt pans, forests, and waters of public importance shall be for the exclusive use of the State. The usufruct of the minor rivers, lakes, forests, etc., belongs to the communes provided that they are managed by the local organ

of self government.

The most highly cultivated plots of land, gardens, plantations, etc., are not 'divided up, hut turned into model farms and handed over for the exclusive use of the State, or of the communes, according to their extent or importance. Homestead lands, town and county lands, with private gardens and kitchen gardens, remain as ausufructs of their present owners: the extent of such lands and the rates or taxes to be paid for their use shall be established by law.

The right to use the land shall belong to all citizens, without distinction of sex, of the Russian State who wish to work the land themselves with the help of their families, or in partnership, for so long as they are capable of working it themselves. No hired labour is allowed. In case a member of a county commune is temporarily incapacitated, not exceeding two years, the commune shall assist him by cultivating his land. 'Agriculturists who in consequence of old age or sickness

have lost the capacity to cultivate their land shall lose the right to use it, receiving instead a pension from the State.

The local and central self-governing organisations—from the democratically organised villages and town communes. to the central provincial institutionsshall see to the distribution of the land according to local conditions amongst those labourers desirous of working it, subject to periodical redistributions according to increase of population and development of productivity and cultivation. The way in which the land is to be used may be freely selected (e.g., as homestead or farm, or by communes or associations) as each village and set. ilement may decide.

The above provisions may be put in force gradually in certain parts of Russia as may be determined by the district Soviets of peasant delegates.

Among a number of detailed "instructions concerning the practical application of a decree for installing working class families in vacant flats' (the residential part of the large towns in Russia consists largely of flats) is one reading "Families of Red Guards who are at the front, and of the unemploved who have been turned off from work, have the first claim on vacant rooms.' Again, the first claim is on vacant private dwellings and flats, club premises (except those used for educational purposes) and all vacant premises adaptable for human habitation; the second claim is on vacant rooms in hotels and furnished apartments; then on rooms in the flats of persons who live on incomes derived from business undertakings (i.e., dividends from investments) and who occupy more than one room per person; lastly the rooms, exceeding one per person, of persons carning their living. And again, first to be attended to by the "house committees 'are 'large families and families of the unemployed whose housing conditions are very bad, then small families, then single unemployed persons." The dearth of vacant premises in working class districts is to be made good by flats in other districts, primarilv in the adjacent districts. The house committees' officials also see to the adoption of sanitary and hygienic measures.

Decrees like the foregoing explain who constitute the anti-Bolsheviks, the difference between their "law" and Soviet law, and which side the Allies back up. A London cable last June said: "The Belgian Minister at Petrograd, addressing a meeting at Tokio, said that the law-abiding elements of Russia earnestly desired salvation with the aid of Japan. Delegates from the propertied classes of Samara called on the Japanese Consul-General, Baron Sato, and said that if a Japanese army advanced into Central Siberia the propertied classes of all European Russia would rise to overcome the Soviets. Otherwise the only course would be to invite the Germans Inow the Allies to take control of the lawless Soviets."

'As for housing and furniture, of course our humane and civilised governments of the West would not do: anything so 'vulgar' as the above. They provide sleeping accommodation for the homeless on the cold floors of

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

"An Age of Utrest."

A somewhat hackneyed subject in the magazines before the great war was the topic of modern unrest. In these irticles the hack writers of capitalism welt at length upon the spread of new and herêtical ideas amongst the people. Not only did they discuss industrial inrest, but they brought forward many and varied reasons for the spread of these ideas in the spheres of literature, Birt, religion, morais, etc. The spread of these ideas was by no means confinted to the intellectual classes; it was gradually permeating the working iclasses, who found in the writings of Ethe great heresiarchs, Ibsen, Tolstoy. Shaw, etc., ideas relating to our present system, our present code of morals, marriage, etc., fully, in keeping with their own ideas as taught them by the pressure of capitalism. Whilst amongst the intellectuals of the middle and working classes the growth of this unrest took the form of hitter atatacks upon everything appertaining to the capitalist system, in the idle classes (macerated between the upper millstone of the huge trusts and corporations and the nether millstone of the workers' organisations) it took the form of attacks upon the profligacy of the rich and the rebelliousness of the workers. To the feeling of economic Insecurity amongst the middle-class may be also attributed the spread of that unrest which took the form of new and queer creeds. Theosophy. Spiritualism, etc. The publicists of the capitalist journals, although discussing these subjects at great length from the viewpoint of bourgeois philosophy, seldom came to any satisfactory conclusion regarding the origin of the distemper.

Then came the great war, and the discussion of these matters ceased. The war dragged on for four weary years until the attacks of the militant proletariat of the Central Powers smashed the Western battle front. The Central Empires collapsed like houses of cards and the war came to a close. The revolutionary workers of Europe are making a bid for supreme power, and the class war rages in the cities of Germany. Unrest has taken on a new and menacing form threatening the very foundations of capitalism. The strange forms of unrest provalent in Europe before the war were signs of the decadence of capitalism; the tremendous proletarian upheavals in Europe are signs of its approaching downfall. All which confirms, and is confirmed by, the materialistic conception of history, stated thus by Engels: "that in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organisation necessarily following from it, form, the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that emoch.

is that industrial progress never ceases and that by its slow advance it invalidates the social system which it once necessitated. As the industrial base of society shifts, the system of industry itself and the élaborate superstructure of social institutions raised upon it become decadent, become the shelter of strange abuses and perversions, and the citadel of sinister interests."

This is the explanation of that spread of new and "heretical" theories and bizarre cults before the war. period of decadence prevails until through the peaceful surrender of a dominant class or through the clash of conflicting classes the old structure collapses, and a new industrial system, bringing with it new conceptions of law, morals, etc., comes into being. This em began with the Russian Bolshevik Revolution and will cease when the capitalist system is entirely overthrown in all countries. There will be no peace until Socialism conquers. The motto of the proletarians is "World conquest or Downfall." The revolution must spread or go under. Socialism and capitalism cannot exist as antagonistic economic and social systems in the world at the same time. And Socialism must conquer because it is in line with evolution. The struggle will he sierce and protracted, but capitalism must go on. The tocsin of the great war of 1914 was also the death knell of the capitalist class. And in these days of unrest the people who are happiest are the scientific Socialists, because their study of economics and history has forced upon them like a law of reason the inevitability of Socialism. And besides, who is not happy when his dreams come true?

Kismet is written upon our banners.

M. LOPES.

The Port Elizabeth strike raised a healthy issue. The masters agreed to raise the white wages but not the coloured, whereas the local B.W.I.U. stood for all colours and equal pay for all. The recent Trade Union Congress would have sided with the masters.

The Wit Deep opposition has yielded a striking illustration of the unity of organised capital irrespective of race, as well as of the worthlessness of its own vaunted British patriotism. Both parties, it seems, were willing to use the "enemy" vote, "German penetration" or no; but the enemy preferred, naturally enough, to attach himself to the stronger group; leaving it to the soldiers to fool around evicting German wage slaves from their jobs.

Ex-King Manuel is a British officer, and this week a movement is reported to restore him and monarchy in Portugal. Some time ago the "Morning Post, whose votaries have much to sav in the British Cabinet, said that the best horses to back in Russia were the Monarchy and the Church. Are they trying for a consolation prize in Portugal, the consideration being Delagoa Bay? And conversely, is the "volunteer" opposition there "tainted' with "Russian," i.e. Socialist, associations? Are they "Red! Guards! With the news from Roumania and striking silences from some other countries before us, we monder!

The Industrial Socialist League at a recent meeting at Cape Town passed the following resolution: That the Industrial Socialist League learns with deep regret of the assassination by the capitalist class of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg, and places on record its deep appreciation of their unfailing devotion and life-long service for Socialism.' (The Editor would be glad to receive accounts of their life-work from any reader.)

League Notes.

BENONI BRANCH.

Public meeting on Sunday, February 2nd, in Balcony Tea Rooms, Market Avenue. Chairman: T. Chapman; speaker, W. H. Andrews; subject, "Industrial Unionism and the revolution."

CERMISTON BRANCH.

Old Apollo Hall, February 17th,.—Com. C. B. Tyler, "Why I am a Socialist."

JOHANNESBURG BRANCH.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.— Neppes Buildings, 11 a.m., every Sunday.

The Branch will meet on Tuesday night, 4th February, at 8 p.m., in the Palmerston Hall.

STUDY CLASS.—Com. T. P. Tinker will lecture on February 7th on "Socialism and the Individual."

Open Air Meetings.

Saturday, Feb. 1, at 7.30 p.m., cu-Marshall and Maddison Sts., Jeppes. Speakers: W. J. C. Gibson, S. Ward, H. Barendregt and W. Reid.

Sunday, Feb. 2, opp. Town Hall (West End), 7.30 p.m. Speakers: H. Barendregt, C. B. Tyler, J. Black, S. P. Bunting and C. Dones.

Saturday, Feb. 8, Fordsburg Market Square, 7.30 p.m.—Speakers: T. P. Tinker, R. Roger and T. R. M. White.

Sunday, Feb. 9, opp Town Hall (West End), 7.30 p.m.—Speakers: E. J. Stewart, J. M. Gibson and W. II. Andrews.

KRUCERSDORP.

Monthly Branch meeting to-morrow, February 1st, in Thomsons Buildings. at 7.30 p.m. All members are urged to attend.

PRETORIA BRANCH.

The speaker at the monthly public meeting of Pretoria Branch on Sunday. February 2, will be Com. T. P. Tinker. whose subject will be "Coming events cast their shadows."

Don't forget the Social on the 5th. Both these functions will be in the Federation Hall.

Business meetings fortnightly: next meeting, Monday, February 10, at 8 p.m.

Educational class fortnightly: next meeting, Monday, February 3, at 8

The branch secretary reports progress in numbers and enthusiasm. A propaganda fund has been opened, and pamphlets and leaflets are being prepared for distribution.

A Red X appearing in this space indicates that your name has been given as a likely subscriber. Free copies will be posted for Four Weeks Only. If you desire to subscribe, send 5s. postal order for one year's subscription, post free to Box 4179, Johannesburg.

If you are already a subscriber the cross indicates that your subscription has lapsed and suggests a renewal.

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