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THE INTERNATIONAL

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FRIDAY, APRIL. 18, 1919.

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Litvinoss's Appeal to Witson.

Although some local matter of conmiderable interest has been crowded out
this week, the information arriving by
the mail is so important that we make
no apology for reprinting as fully as the
French censorship has permitted the
following important documents. The
first two show clearly that the Soviet
Government of Russia is willing to
make great concessions in order to
bring peace to its working masses, and
to re-establish cordial relations with
Western Europe.

The manifesto of the Menshevik, Social Democrats and the Social Revolutionary Party and members of the Constituent Assembly should remove all doubts of our constitutional Socialists and Laourites as to the solidarity of the Socialist forces and working classes of Russia in support of the Soviet Revolu-

tion.

A MACNIFICENT DEFENCE OF THE 80VIETS.

On December 24 last M. Litvinoff, the Bolshevik Envoy at Stockholm, made a special appeal to President Wilson. This was published for the first time by the "Manchester Guardian" in February last and is of such historical value that we publish it here for our readers' use, with crossheads inserted to mark its more important passerted to mark its more important passerted.

5ages. Mr. President,—In addition to the general peace offer recently addressed by the Soviet Government to the Allies, I formally informed to-day the Stockbolm Ministers of the United States and of the Allied countries that I am authorised to enter into negotiationa for a peaceful settlement of all questions making for hostilities against Russia. The principles proclaimed by you as a possible basis for settling European questions, your avowed efforts and intentions of making the settlement conform to the demands of justice and humanity, induce and justify me to send vou this statement, inasmuch as most points of your peace programme are included in the more extensive aspirations of the Russian workers and peasants, now rulers of their country.

The Soviets' Lead for Peace.

It was they who first proclaimed and actually granted to nations the right of self-determination, who suffered most sacrifices in fightin. Imperalism and militarism both at home and abroad, who dealt the severest blow to secret diplomacy. And it is partly for these innovations in politics that they have been fiercely attacked by the former ruling classes of Russia and their counterparts in other countries. To justify this attack a network of lies and calumnies has been woven round the activi-

ties of the Soviets and forged documents put into circulation.

Unfortunately, Allied statesmen accept all the monstrous accusations against the Soviets at their face value, without taking the trouble to check them. Whilst agents of anti-Soviet parties are allowed and encouraged to move freely in Allied countries and disseminate untruth, representatives of the accused side have never been allowed to put fully their case and to answer the charges made against them.

Their Chief Aim.

In fact, the chief aim of the Soviets is to secure for the toiling majority of the Russian people economic liberty, without which political liberty is of no avail to them. For eight months the Soviets endeavoured to realise their aims by peaceful methods without resorting to violence, adhering to the abolition of capital punishment, which abolition had been part of their programme. It was only when their adversaries, the minority of the Russian people, took to terroristic acts against popular members of the Government. and invoked the help of foreign troops that the labouring masses were driven to acts of exasperation and gave vent to their wrath and bitter feelings against their former oppressors.

The Crime of Allied Invasion.

For the Allied invasion of Russian territory not only compelled the Soviers against their own will to militarise the country anew and to divert their energies and resources—so necessary to the economic reconstruction of Russia, exhausted by four years of war in the defence of the country—but also cut off the vital sources of foodstuffs and raw materials, exposing the population to most terrible privations, bordering on starvation. I wish to emphasise that the so-called "Red Terror"—which is grossly exaggerated and misrepresented abroad — was not the cause but the direct result and outcome of Allied intervention.

fail to understand how foreign countries, which never dreamed of interfering with Russian affairs when Tsarist barbarism and militarism ruled supreme, and even supported that regime, can feel justified in interfering in Russia now, when the working people itself, after decades of strenuous struggling and countless sacrifices, succeeded in taking power and the destiny of their country into their own hands,

The Russian workers and peasants

ness and international brotherhood, constituting no menace to other nations.

aiming at nothing but their own happi-

Workers Determined to Defend the

The Russian workers and peasants are determined to defend their dearly won power and liberties against invaders with all the means their vast country puts at their disposal, but mindful of the inevitable wanton loss of life and treasure on both sides, and

wishing to avert the further ruining of Russia — which must result from the continuation of internal and external fighting—they are prepared to go to any length of concessions, as far as the real interests of their country are concerned, if they can secure thereby conditions enabling them to work out peacefully their social schemes.

I understand that the question of relations with Russia is now engaging the attention of Allied statesmen. I venture, then, to submit to you, Mr. President, that there are now only two

courses open to them.

The Two Alternatives.

One is continued open or disgused intervention on the present or on a still larger scale, which means prolongation of war, further embitterment of the Russian masses, intensification of internal strife, unexampled bloodshed, and perhaps total extermination of the Russion bourgeoisie by the exasperated masses, final devastation of the country, and, in the case of the interventionists after a long struggle obtaining their end, a White Terror eclipsing the atrocities of the Finnish White Guardists, the inevitable introduction of a military dictatorship, and the restoration of the monarchy, leading to interminable revolutions and upheavals, and paralysing the economic development of the country for long decades.

The other alternative, which I trust may commend itelf to you, is impartially to weigh and investigate the one-sided accusations against Soviet Russia, to come to an understanding with the Soviet Government, to withdraw the foreign troops from Russian territory, and to raise the economic blockade—soothing thereby the excited passions of the masses—to help Russia to regain her own sources of supply, and to give her technical advice how to exploit her natural richness in the most effective way for the benefit of all countries badly in need of foodstuffs and

raw materials.

Dictatorship not an End but a means.

The dictatorship of toilers and producers is not an aim in itself, but the means of building up a new social syster under which useful work and equal rights would be provided for all citizens irrespective of the class to which they had formerly belonged. One may believe in this ideal or not, but it surely gives no justification for sending foreign troops to fight against it, or for arming and supporting classes interested in the restoration of the old system of exploitation of man by man.

I venture to appeal to your sense of

justice and impartiality.

I hope and trust, above all, that before deciding on any course of action you will give justice to the demand of audiatur et altera pars.

MAXIM LITVINOFF,

Late Representative for Great Britain of the Russian Federative Republic. Stockholm, December 24, 1918.

Russia's Peace Terms

A Statement of the Soviet attitude with regard to Peace negotiations.

Stockholm, January 10, 1919. Dear Comrade,—Referring to your letter of December 30, we very much regret to be unable to share your opinion as to the desirability and expediency at the present moment of a declaration by the Soviet Government containing the terms on which it would be prepared to conclude peace with the Allies. We feel sure that if the Allies. as the attacking party, formulate their demands, the Soviet Government will not fail to state clearly and in unmistakable terms to what extent these demands could be satisfied. So far the peace objects of the Allies, as regards Russia, have never been made known to the Soviet Government, either directly or indirectly. Moreover, no reply whatever has been given to the many peace overtures made both bythe Central Soviet Government and by their representatives abroad, although in the statement to President Wilson of December 24 the possible changes in the external and internal policy of the Soviets were clearly outlined. The Soviet Government and ourselves are therefore of the opinion that as long as the Allies continue to show no sign of willingness to enter into some kind of formal or informal negotiations no useful purpose would be served by any further peace proposals or declarations on the part of Russia. However, we shall gladly recapitulate in this letter our views on the possible peace terms as we expressed them during our conversation of December 25.

Lord Milner has recently declared one of the reasons of Allied intervention in Russia to be the protection of the socalled "Russian friends of the Allies" who may be exposed to reprisals in case the Soviet regime re-establishes itself in parts of Russia now occupied by the Allies. This apprehension should certainly not be in the way of an understanding with the Soviets, since the latter would be willing to give the Allies' friends the necessary guarantees for their safety and an amnesty for their past offences. Irrespective of their line of policy in the past and of the social classes to which they previously belonged they would be given a fair chance of finding work within the Soviet system, according to their abilities, education and knowledge. It is our firm conviction that the discontinuance of foreign intervention would mean the cessation of civil war in Russia in its present form, and that there would be no necessity for any press restrictions. We believe that when Russia is allowed to work under more normal conditions, and the whole population has adapted itself to the new social system, an insignificant part of the population will find itself excluded from active citizenship. But until this can take place the Soviet Republic must be allowed time and a fair chance to put into practice its principles and show what it can do for the Russian people. With regard to Poland, Ukraine, and

similar parts of the former Russian Empire it is and will be the policy of the Soviet Republic to abstain from any violation of the rights of these provinces to self-determination. The Soviet Republic must, however, at the same time insist on the non-interference with party or class strife in these provinces on the part of any other foreign powers. Pending a final settlement of

the relations of these provinces with the Russian Republic, some arrangement should be secured regarding free railway, postal, and telegraphic communication, exchange of goods, transit traffic, free use of ports, etc.

Russia needs for her economic reconstruction and development all the technical skill, experience and material support which can be obtained from other countries. For that purpose, should an understanding with the Allies be arrived at, the Soviet Government would be willing to reconsider some of its decrees affecting the financial obligations of Russia towards other countries without infringing, however, the cardinal principles of its economic and financial policy. Special regard would be paid to the interest of small creditors abroad.

The Russian Government, as such, while anxious to continue to proclaim to the whole world its general principles and to combat the widely spread campaign of lies and calumnies directed against Soviets and their work, would certainly desist from carrying on any propaganda in the Allied countries, which could be construed as interference with ther internal affairs. In connection with this, we must emphasise that no such propagarda has ever been carried on by the Soviets in any foreign country except, perhaps, Germany.

The only demand the Soviet Republic have to put to the Allies is that they should discontinue all direct or indicet military operations against Soviet Russia, all direct or indirect material assistance to Russian or other forces operating against the Soviet Government, and also every kind of economic warfare and boycott.

These, as far as we remember are the chief points touched upon during our conversation. We believe these views to reflect those of our Government.

You are entitled to make of this letter any use you may find expedient in the interest of peace between the countries concerned.—Yours. truly,

MAXIM LITVINOFF, Formerly Russian Representative in London.

V. VOROVSKY, Russian Representative in Stockholm. To LUDWIG MEYER, Esq., Advokat at the Supreme Court of Norway, Christiania.

. The following manifestos from the variousSocalist sections in Russia prove that all branches of the Socialist movement are now supporting the Soviet Government:-

AN "ENTENTE" OF RUSSIAN PARTIES.

Published by "Humanite," February 27. An appeal of the Russian Social Revolutionary Party of the Right and Members of the Constituent Assembly "to the Soldiers of the Peo-Ple's Army, Siberian Cossacks, and Czecho-Slovak Forces."

"Soldiers—volunteers and regulars -you entered the Army to defend the people's sovereignty and to save democratic Russia from German Imperialism which reduced it to servitude by the Brest-Litovsk treaty. You strove against the Sovietist power in the name of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, in the name of Russia, one and indetendent." Having warned them against the dangers of Koltchak's reactionary dictatorship in Siberia, which had levelled a blow at "all parties and democratic institutions," it proceeds: "But the most important changes, latterly, have been in Western Europe.

Germany has undergone a military defeat, and the Brest-Litovsk treaty, annulled by the Sovietist power, has lost its force... Under the pressure of the working-classes of Germany and Austria, the thrones of their kings have been overthrown for ever, and the power passed to the workmen, who, beneath the workers' red flag, have entered, like their Russian brethren, into the era of the world-revolution... Fearing this in their own countries, the former allies of Russia — England, France, Japan and America — have openly taken the side of the bourgeois dictatorship in Russia. The bourgeoisie of Western Europe and America make war on the Russian and German revolutions. The Allies recognise neither the Sovietist power, nor that of the Lonstituent Assembly—only that of Koltchak and Denikin. . . In no case con the Social Revolutionary party uphold either a bourgeois dictatorship or the interference of the foreign bourgeoisie; it must, on the contrary, choose the path of most resolute struggle against national and world-reaction... it is no time for fratricidal strife between workers. This is why we invite the soldiers of the People's Army to cease their civil war against the Soviet power, which, at this historic moment is the only revolutionary power of the exploited classes, and to turn their armies. against Koltchak, in order to beat the exploiters. On its side, the Revolutionary Committee guarantees to the detachments of the People's Army, as well as to individuals and isolated groups... which shall voluntarily come over to the side of the Soviet Army, that they shall not be the object of any reprisals on the part of the Soviet power. . . . Soldiers of the People's Army, Siberian Cossacks and Czecho-Slovaks! By making known to you this entente, the delegation... invites all sincere Democrats, workmen and peasants to cease being blind instruments in the hands of the bourgeois reactionaries who slay your own brothers behind your backs, ... and to act in accord with the Soviet Armies."

MANIFESTO OF THE MENSHEVIKS.

The same paper, March 5, publishes the following manifesto (severely censored) of the Central Committee of the Menshevik Social Democratic party, signed by Martov, Pleskov, Semkovsk and Cheravanini:

"While Lenin's Government (blank) ... consents to take part in the Prinkipo Conference, and proposes to the Allied Governments a peace founded on the payment of loans... the renunciation of revolutionary propaganda and satisfaction of the economic interests of the Allies, by means of consessions and even territorial renunciations, the Allied Governments continue to brandish over Revolutionary Russia the Damocles' sword of armed intervention, and feed the hopes of Russian counter-revolutionaries, as well as strangling the country by famine. In view of the refusal of the counter-revolutionary Governments of Koltchak, Krasnov and the Socialist Tchaikowski, traitor to the Revolution (blank), Russia demands ... that the Entente shall agree to resume diplomatic and economic relations with the Soviet Government, and to solve questions at issue in a pacific manner. Nevertheless... the preparations for a military campaign against Russia continue. English and French military missions, even now, are to be seen everywhere, organising the counter-revolutionary Russian forces, cons-

ing by their presence all sorts of inhuman measure of repression, shooting, hanging, törturing (blank)." An account is given of the activities of the Polish Republic, which hopes for freedom to satisfy its annexationist desires in Lithuania, White Russia and the Ukraine as a reward for helping to strangle Revolutionary Russia. It is at the same price (helping the Allies) that the Finnish reactionary Government hopes to obtain Petrograd and all the coast of the Gulf of Finland. Add to that the greed of the Roumanians, who have long been coveting Odessa as their commercial port, and the 'patriotic' treaty of Admiral Koltchak with Japan, by which he is to yield the latter the control of the Eastern routes, it becomes clear that the aggressive schemes of the Allied Imperialists... tend towards fresh pillage and dismemberment of Russia, and towards placing the peoples under the dominion of their most reactionary enemies at home and abroad.... The restoration of order by means-of such forces can only be accomplished in fresh torrents of blood, which will complete the destruction of a country already tormented enough. But a new dismemberment of Russia, and the restoration by (blank) foreigners of the power of the police, the landowners and capitalists, will never be accepted by the Russian working masses, who, by a series of fresh (blank) will reconquer their liberty and national unity. Such, however, is the object of bourgeois Europe.

An Appeal to the Peoples of the West. The "strong sympathies the Russian people still feel for France' will be destroyed the moment it is realised "that it is the French Republic which is directing the crusade of the capitalists and proprietors of Poland, Finland, and Roumania, the aim of which is to restore in Russia the former abhorred empire and to pillage her territory. Will the proletariat of Western Europe allow these reactionary Governments, created in the new States . . . having crushed their own working class by the aid of the White Terror... to become the armed police of the holy alliance of capitalists, who want to turn the League of Nations into a League of imperialist robbers? It must be remembered that these questions are asked or the part of the Russian working class opposed to the tenets of the Bolshevik regime. Its protest arices from the coniction that such intervention, and the refusal of the Allied Governments to make terms with Soviet Russia, can only prolong and aggravate the crisis, which is killing the people. . . The Menshevik S.D. Party makes an appeal to all the Socialist parties and trades unions for an agreement between the Entente and Lenin's Government. (It) offers its cordial congratulations on the decision taken by the Socialist parties to send a delegation to Russia to study the situation in the country, and it grusts that the arrival of the authorised representatives of Western social democracy will bring the necessary moral aid to the Russian proletariat in its attempt to find an issue to their intolerable situation...

Thus union is sealed henceford between the three greatest Socialist sections of Russia: Social Revolutionaries, Mensheviks and Bolsheviks against Allied Intervention. [Thus, says Cachin, Ib., Feb. 22, is the quarrel settled between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, which had lasted 14 years.]

Citizenship First.

History teaches us that decadent forms of society have been driven to adopt any line of action to retard their downfall from feeding the starving free-born citizens of Rome to circuses and gladiatorial displays for their amusement. So our present form of society, in the throes of dissolution, has the yellow press with its inspired leading article on the virtues of our civilisation and the duty of citizenship having the first call on the individual. A duty ranking first and to which all other social and economic calls must give precedence.

These hired apologists for the system write to order for pay and their writings are precisely the ideas of their economic masters, the capitalist class, who are utilising all and every means to retard the evolutionary forces that are hastening the downfall of the system.

Our present industrial capitalistic society has produced a propertiless class. A class of wage slaves that are as dependent upon those in possession of the economic tools of production as were the chattel slaves of ancient Rome. A wage slavery that makes their citizenship as illusory as the boasted citizenship of the hungry and homeless free-born Roman.

With the veneer of political rights and so-called citizenship, our present system of society is a despotism imposed from above, a despotism veiled by means of an insidious warping of the workers' egoism. By press, pulpit, platform and cinema their thoughts and actions are controlled, causing them to embrace the shadow of citizenship to the neglect of the substance of economic liberty.

This boasted citizenship to the thirteen millions on the verge of starvation in the British Isles has no value. If they apply to the parish authorities for relief of their necessities they lose their citizenship. Of what value is it to the one hundred and six thousand poor whites in this country whose daughters by their poverty are being driven to prostitution. Is it of any value to the submerged tenth that exist in all industrial countries? Is it worth anything even to organised labour that is fighting the possessing class in all countries for the better conditions promised to them on condition they would keep quiet during the period of the war the end of which would inaugurate a new world, free from strikes and lockouts in which Citizen Capital and Citizen Labour would be locked in one glorious, loving embrace.

The fallacy of citizenship like other shibboleths such as "patriotism," "vour country," "liberty," "justice" is but a red herring to divert the workers from the real issue at stake. The issue is whether capital is to retain its stranglehold on Labour—that is the issue and in it citizenship plays no part. Behind the capitalist class in the struggle stands the State with the armed force to bludgeon if necessary the working class, despite their citizenship, into subjection. Wage slavery and citizenship are strange bedfellows. They don't fit in one with the other, and until the system is abolished and with it economic slavery, citizenship is but a shadow and of no value to the working class.

J.M.G.

Camouflage

The old bugle call sounding the note of class distinction: "Officers' wives have puddings and pies, and soldiers' wives have skilly," appears somehow to have got out of tune. The young officers of the Berwick Castle have bucked because they were being treated by a grateful Government as privates.

Similarly the complaint is raised against the Soviet Government of Russia that its constitution requires everybody to level up on the one planework and be free—work and live. Loef and you starve.

Why are "unofficial" negotiations between the "Big" Four and the Soviet Government in progress?

Why does the President of the United States desire recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia?

Why is it that the prominent political howlers against that Government can be counted on ten fingers?

Why are the proletariat of Russia being segregated by every political and physical means from the proletariat of other countries?

Why is that vast population—so, 'hospitable and kindly' before the war—now so vile?

Why not let that country open and free to proclaim its own villainies and itself convince the balance of the world's proletariat.

Why does the same press gloat over the "unlimited wealth of Our Russian Empire"? Ah!

THE CLIQUE OF NATIONS.

The feature of this week's scrappy news is the effort of the capitalist class to stage a contrivance whereby the workers shall continue for evermore to work for them so that they themselves may remain in idle luxury as consumers of the surplus values created by the workers, and at the same time establish "a peace that passeth all understanding."

Messrs. "Eyewash' Barnes, Clynes and Co. are the stage managers.

The title of the play is "A new world for the workers," by the authors of "A Better 'Ole for the capitalists."

The play opens with over a million and a quarter unemployed (vide capitalist press) and cost of living still soaring up and up and up, pup, pup, pup!

Now get on with it, Messrs. Stage Managers and do your damnedest.

(Curtain.)

May Day.

It is gratifying to read that the S.A.I.F. has decided to celebrate Labour Day on May 1st instead of Good Friday. The decision to consult the Chamber of Mines, however, will rob the demonstration of its chief value. It seems to us that the only people who need consulting are workers themselves and if a strong lead were given they would undoubtedly decide to take a day off to demonstrate with their fellow proletarians the world over the solidarity of labour. There are also other workers than mine workers—railway, muncipal, factory and store workers should all once and for all show that May 1st is Labour Day by ceasing work.

Reflections on Remand.

column of persiflage which they call "Tattle" or "Table Talk" or such like into which they throw all the odds and ends that are no earthly use otherwise. I propose a column like that "for this week only," not because we have odds and ends to throw in, but because this week I have really had occation for "Reflections."

New on the job, he was back in a sunny suburban street of Maritzburg. He seemed bored for something heroic to do when I turned up with my two little Indian boys—the three of us loaded with leastets and on the job. Here was No. 20's chance. The heading was enough: "The Bolsheviks are Coming." In five minutes he paced away prodly with my name and address and visions of a distinguished career before him.

Next day (here's where Reflection number one comes in) I bumped against him and a 'tec in the main street. They politely requested me to come down to the C.I.D. Not arrested, oh, no! Just for a friendly chat with the "Chief." He wanted to see me. I mildly refused, and reminded them they had my address.

Now why do (or is it "does") the C.I.D. do this sort of thing. Suppose I had been going along that sunny street burglarising. Would they have asked me down "for a talk"? We Communists (good word that), are either committing a crime or not. Then this desire for an "interview" looks dangerously like compounding a felony on the C.I.D.'s part; and if acceded to, looks like bartering a principle, on our mort

They are so used to the fair-weather Labour leader who blows his tin whistle of Labour Agitation before the capitalist's house, not to rouse the workers, but to get a penny to shift to the next street—a job in the government service or in the Cabinet. They must think we are after a government billet too.

Well, next day saw me down there, under a more pressing invitation. The Chief, a genial old Major, could not refrain a verbal nudge and a twinkle: "You came down this time, eh!" Indeed, while the Sherlock Holmes and he were drawing up the charge sheet, you'd think I was a specially good customer, so courteous were they.

We'll pass over the magistrate, who took a very serious view indeed of the case, had, in fact, himself issued the warrant. Luckily for these "Reflections," the hundred pounds required were not forthcoming till Monday, and here I was on Thursday looking at the big strong walls of His Majesty's Gaol, topped with broken bottles. Indeed, indeed.

I know not whether laws are riving.

Or whether laws are wrong.

All that they know who lie in gaol.

Is that the walls are strong.

Gaol is the pill of wage slavery without the sugar coating of "democracy." It is an epitome of the capitalist system.

But what struck me in gaol was the nonchalance of the native. He walked, or slouched about as if he owned the place. He worked less than his mate outside, simply because the only effective punishment is too expensive. His wants are so few, then how can you

punish him. And herein I made a discovery, or rather discovered a discovery known long ago, to Jim Sixpence.

Luther said: "I nothing have, therefore I nothing fear." Marx echoed: "Nothing to lose but your chains." That is, reduce your denominator, and your nominator also falls.

Put it algebraically, 5/9ths is a fraction. 9 is your denominator — your wants. 5 is nominator, your satisfaction thereof. Full happiness requires 9/9ths. Fully misery 1/9th. But reduce your Wants, your Denominator! Then, while misery may be nearer, satisfaction is equally so; until Jim Sixpence comes down to ½, the non-reducible Nominator and Denominator, impervious to the shafts of ill, but still open to a little more satisfaction. Do you see it? You don't follow that? Shows its good algebra!

Take my example then. So few can grasp formulas, without examples: "Waiting trial" prisoners have a scale of privileges, such as food from outside, if they like; newspapers, their own bed, see friends twice a week, write letters, etc., if they like. They must also observe all the prison regulations like any convict. Penalties for breaches there-

of: loss of privileges! But suppose, as in my case, you waive all ''privileges." Then there can be no "penalties." You are a free man. One night I felt particularly happy, and started whistling in my cell. The night warder soon began to start, lifted the shutter in the big round Cyclops eve in the cell door and shouts: "Heigh, whistling not allowed." Between retorts I continue whistling. "Can't a man be happy?" "No," says he with great concern. Presently, after more altercation, he goes off, not so much in wrath as in consternation; as if a man and not a poor regulation was getting killed to the torturing strains of "Pop goes the King and God save the Weasel." He runs for the head warder. He is a long way off. But presently they both return at the double to save the poor regulation. Meanwhile I am wetting my whistle with the water of which the prison diet allows a liberal supply. They burst into the cell, the big Dutch warder craning over his superior as if he expected to see the strangled corpse of his poor regulation at my feet. There were warnings, solemn warning, and more warnings as the officer closed the door with the air of Jove going to forge his thunderbolts.

But the thunderbolts did not come! Simply because: no privileges, no penalties! I think this is one of the great discoveries, the honour for which his shared between Martin Luther, Karl Marx and Jim Sixpence!

I don't think the above Contempt of Court. Like the flowers that bloom in the spring, they have nothing to do with the case. The leaflet may be subjudice, but prisons, not yet. Though we never know how soon we'll have to turn them into cattle sheds.

This paper will be posted for four weeks only (a) to subscribers whose subscriptions have expired, from date of expiry; (b) to persons recommended as likely sub-

D.I.J.

To ensure receipt of paper thereafter, Postal Order for 5s., being one year's subscription post free, must be sent during the four weeks to the "International," Box 4179, Johannesburg.

League Notes.

The General May Day Committee was meet in the Palmerston Hall on Sunday, 20th inst., at 3 p.m. All members of the I.S.L. are invited to attend.

If any of our readers have a copy of "The International," dated September 27th, 1918, we would be very much obliged if they would send it to the office as we are short of that issue for filing purposes.—W.H.A.

Donations to the Silverton Tannery.

Lack-out Fund.

Already acknowledged ... £16 16 Collected at Crown Mines
Stores, C.H.T. ... 0 15 COLD T.P.T. ... 0 10 COLD Pretoria Branch ... 1 0 COLD Pretoria Branch ... 0 8 C

For Transvaal Building Trade Coloured Workers.

T.P.T. ... 0 10 0 P.D. ... 0 5 0

£0 15 0

The public meeting in the Balcony Tea-rooms on Sunday, 20th inst., will be addressed by Com. T. P. Tinker. The chairman, Com. A. G. Newton will open the meeting at 8 p.m.

The Adult Study Class meets every Sunday at the same place at 10.30 a.m

CERMISTON BRANCH.

The Branch will meet at Com. Colin Wade's Surgery, 110, Victoria Street, on Tuesday, April 22nd, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

JOHANNESBURG BRANCH.

Open air meetings:
Saturday, April 19th: C/r Maddison and Marshall Sts., Jeppes, 8 p.m. Speakers: W. J. Gibson, I. Kessler and T. P. Tinker.

Sunday, April 20th: Town Hall (West End). Speakers: W. H. Andrews, H. Barendregt and C. Dones.

Comrades are urged to roll up to the Jeppes meeting on the 19th to support the speakers and prevent disorder.

Study Class at the Palmerston Hall on Friday, 25th inst. Hat night.

Open air meeting corner Ferreira and Commissioner Sts., on Sunday, 20th. 61 9.30 a.m. Speakers (in Yiddish): S. Datnowsky, S. Barlin and I. Jaffe.

The Secretary (I. Kessler, Box 2202) requests comrades to return money and unsold tickets for the Social as soon as possible; also books borrowed from the library. No further books will be issued until further notice.

PRETORIA BRANCH.

Open air meeting on Sunday, April 20th, on Church Square, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Com. R. Rodger.

The Branch meets every Monday in the Federation Hall, at 8 p.m. Business and educational meetings alternately. The meeting on the 21st will be a business meeting when all members are urged to attend.

It is to the credit of the barmen of Durban who have secured a rise in pay through their organisation supported by the Shop Assistants and Commercial Workers' Union that they insisted on and obtained the same scale for men and women alike.

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