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# THE INTERNATIONAL

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

P.O. BOX 4179.

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

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Ne. 182



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# The Workers' Rally. MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

Words almost fail us to describe the success of the May Day Demonstration. After the riot on Sunday night there was some apprehension among comrades regarding the wisdom of the I.S.L. participating in the procession. This was not improved by a vote of 17 to 14 in the General Council of the Federation against our taking a certain place in the procession. But at the Conference of Shop Stewards on Monday our deputation composed of Conrades Andrews and Ivon Jones were given a favourable assurance, and arrangements for nontual co-operation were concluded beween our deputation and the Executive of the Federation on Wednesday with the utmost cordiality.

At nine o'clock May Day morning the various Trade Union and I.S.L. platforms lined up on the spacious Union Ground, the I.S.L. being first in the field with its equipment, and with the major portion of the crowd waiting for the International speakers. Comrade W. H. Andrews took the Chair with a few opening remarks, and introduced the resolutions published by us last week.

The first, expressing the solidarity of the toiling masses in all lands, was moved by Comrade Tinker, seconded by Conrade Colin Wade. The second re--olution contained a demand for the A withdrawal of those Allied troops who are being used to crush the Revolution the different countries. This was moved by Comrade S. P. Bunting and seconded by Ivon Jones. The third resolution urged as a means to the Revolution the industrial solidarity of the workers irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, moved by Comrade C. B. Tyler and seconded by Comrade Rodger, with Comrade Banks supporting.

The speeches were of necessity short, but terse and splendidly received by a huge crowd. The resolutions were carried with but two or three dissentients. The Federation platform was sur-

The Federation platform was surrounded by a big crowd and the following resolution was passed:—

That this meeting expresses its satisfaction that after many years of effort by the strength of trade union organisation, May Day has now become a recognised Labour holiday, and pledges itself to maintain the 1st of May as a holiday in future wears. Further, this meeting extends fraternal greetings to fellow-workers in all lands, and expresses the hope that a co-operative system of society, guaranteeing to all workers the full product of their labour, will be brought about in the near future by the development of industrial organ. isation.

The speeches concluded in a spirit of unanimous enthusiasm and the Federation and I.S.L. marshalls mobilised the

Trades Unionists and I.S.L. members for the procession headed by the B.W.I.U. with the Masons' banner and the Federation Band and followed by a large concourse of Trade Unionists under their respective banners, including the time-honoured banner of the S.A. Mine Workers' 1.U. Then under the head of "Labour Organisations" came the International Socialist League with the "Socialist League" band, and carrying red banners representing Johannesburg, Benoni, Pretoria and the Jewish-Speaking Branches. Another beautifully designed banner with the crest of the Soviet Republic (a sickle and hammer crossed with a sheaf of wheat) and the words in bold relief, "Follow the Lead of Free Russia," was carried. "Down with Capitalism," Long Live the Workers' International Revolution, "Workears of the World Unite, were the motfoes on the remainder.

"The International" was for sale, with the May Day Souvenir, and a special publication for the day of Connolly's "Socialism made easy." We also had a leaflet for distribution, "May Day Appeal to Trade Unionists," reproduced in this issue under "The Rabble."

There was a most inspiring rally of Internationals, as if all were determined to give the answer to the hooliganism of the previous Sunday. An old Labour man who has watched the movement for many years said the procession was the finest in his 25 years' experience of the Rand, and the Internationals formed nearly the half of the long line. Our band played at frequent intervals the old revolution song, "The Marseillaise." and as the procession; wended through Phickly packed crowds in the central streets, the Revolutionary Hymn and our own brave turn-out moved the comrades to frequent cheers. At the end followed the banner of the Industrial Socialist League and a trolley bearing Little children of the Socialist Sunday School, also with their banner and singing their Socialist songs. The closed shops along the route testified to the awakening of Labour to the signi-Reance of May Day. The Trade Union procession went along Harrison Street towards the Zoo, and the I.S.L. section wheeled down to the Palmerston Hall. There the band played the Red Flag to a huge concourse all wearing red badges with a sprinkling of coloured and native listeners. Further speeches were delivered from the balcony by Comrades Kessler, T. P., Tinker, Rodgers and Dunbar, then Comrade Andrews wound up with a speech on the constructive aspect, delineating the industrial organintion necessary for the purposes of the revolutionary movement. Comrade Andrews made especial reference to the regrettable absence of native and coloured workers from the procession, and assured them that he had found that; the Federation Executive were not unfavourable to their participating, but that it had been mutually deganisations to refrain at this juncture, meanwhile making every effort to batter down the prejudice among the white rank and file.

The morning's proceedings closed up joyfully with the singing of the Red

The Women's Industrial Unon picnic at the Zoo lake and grounds in the afternoon was attended by huge crowds who in perfect weather thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

I).I.J.

#### THE SOCIAL AT THE TOWN HALL.

The gathering of comrades in the evening was a fitting wind up to the day's proceedings. The large handsome Selborne Hall was packed to its limit, in fact was too small for the occasion. The comfades were in such high good humour, however, that little inconveniences, such as sitting on the edge of the platform and waiting for the much sought refreshments, etc., were overlooked. Eventually all were served by the Entertainment. Committee. Mrs. Rabb and the women comrades were no doubt amply rewarded; for the strenuous work they have done during the past few weeks by the phenomenal success of the gathering. Old friends returned from the war and munition work oversea were welcomed by their comrades of years ago, and expressed their joy at the issue being once more clear as a struggle for liberty by the workers. against the dominance of property and privilege.

The proceedings opened with the singing of the "International," and in his opening remarks the chairman, Com. W. H. Andrews read telegrams of greeting and goodwill from the Industrial Socialist League Cape Town, Comrades S. M. Petterson, Durban, I. Sosnovik and De Velmont, Weinbrenn and

Berman, Cape Town.
Short addresses were given by Comrades D. I. Jones, R. Rodger and T. P.

Tinker. The artists whose valuable services were much appreciated included Com. Miss R. Alper, Messrs. O. Armstrong, Butow, T. Murchie, songs: Gowrie, Schatz and Thomas, instrumental trio; Hudson, Longmore and Ingham and W. Walker instrumentalists. Comrade Bunting was invaluable in arranging the different items and at the piano.

The hearty singing of the Red Flag brought a highly successful evening and a memorable day to a close.

# THE NATIVE WORKERS' PURCATORY.

While the white workers were demonstrating in peace in Johannesburg squares and streets, a meeting of about four thousand native workers was dispersed by the police an eloquent testimony to the equality before the law so much boosted by British patriots.

# The "White Mind" in Natal.

The Maritzburg papers give intense prominence to the reports of the prosecution of Comrade D. I. Jones and L. H. Greene in connection with the leaflet, the first day's procedings on which we reported last week. The case was continued on Thursday and Friday of last wek, after which it was adjourned until next Monday—Marx's birthday.

T. N. Hughes, a tannery manager, describing himself as a Labour supporter, said he was not a Socialist, but his name had, been associated with the Bolshevists, and his main object in coming to Court was to disabuse the public mind on the point. The difference between a Bolshevist and a Socialist was that one would cut a throat, the other would stop at plain robbery. The pamphlet was dangerous because many who were suffering because unable to earn enough to keep their wives and families in comfort, if they thought anything could give them a better chance of getting a grip on the good things of life, would be inclined to take.

Head Constable Webb, Bloemfontein C.I.D., said he saw no "massacre" at Bloemfontein in February. i.e., no one

killed. J. S. Marwick, manager of the Durban Municipal Native Affairs Department, gave evidence as an "expert in natives." Since 1903 his work among the natives had largely been "of a political nature." The effect of the pamphlet on "the native mind" would be to cause excitement and create alarm, though less on educated natives. Every native would realise that in this country working-class rule meant barbarian rule, because every native knew that the working class was preponderatingly native, mostly barbarian. The pamphlei offered the native the enticing possibility of taking over the country. The reference to "massacres" would certainly create alarm among the natives who were acquainted with the happenings at Johannesburg in 1943. To the native mind Down with British militarism?' would constitute an incitement to rebel against British rule, and "Down with the capitalist class in all countries" would mean that this class could only be put down by violence: The advice "Get ready for the worldwide Republic of Labour 'to a large section would prove an incitement to insurrection. "The victory of the workers" would mean an inversion of the existing order of government. He had read the pamphlet behind closed doors to several uneducated barbarians, and to natives with whom he had been acquainted for 25 years, and gathered the impression that it opened up to them a range of ideas that was distinctly exciting. Personally he knew of no excitement caused by the pamphlet. Quoting alleged "definitions" of Bolshevism by Lenin, Zinovieff, Liebknecht and "The Round Table," his general impression was that it was an attempt to establish by armed revolt the international dictatorship of the working classes. The native leastet of which the English version was published in the "International" of 15th February, 1918, was not quite so pernicious. The native had the same right as the white man to ameliorate his genu-

ine grievances, in which he would be more successful if he discussed them more freely. In the case of the strike at the Point the distribution of a leaflet containing false representations caused disaffection among natives. Recent manifestations of unrest on the Rand were due to a demand for increased pay and the abolition of the pass laws. Neither agitation would be illegal of performed constitutionally or without violence. The natives had a right to organise, though so far they had not exercised that right. It would be dangerous for them to exercise that right unless it were possible to keep them under very strict control. If any white man urged the natives to organise on the lines laid down in the pamphlet he would say it would be very wrong. In the absence of visible signs of order natives readily relapsed into lawlessness. If the Matives Land Act were interpreted to natives it would cause curiosity, disquiet and uneasiness. There was nothing illegal in natives combining or organising, but they were not fitted for the responsibilities which would arise from their combination as workers. Even in Engla? was not until 1824 that the right of combination was allowed, when the doctrine of owning property in common, the basis of Socialism, was advocated. Socialism is a political and economic dictrine, of late years largely revolutionary. Being political all subjects the State had a right to discuss it as long as they did not indulge in anything aiming at the overthrow of Government (as distinct from change of government): The Durban leaflet suggested that the natives were underpaid through the premeditated injustice of Europeans: one such leastet emanated from a meeting presided over by the Rev. John Dube. A Zulu pamphlet would be worse because better understood. Strictly speaking the native is not oppressed. The adjustment of his position with that of the white man in the labouring world is becoming one of acute difficulty. His gradual impoverishment and his thriftlessness are making him discontented. He is not entirely to blame for his impoverishment.

The printer of the pamphlet said the heading might have been a catch advertisement.

Lieut.-Col. Foxon. Chief Magistrate, Press-Censor, and "native expert." said that all pamphlets should be submitted to him before publication, though Mr. Stuart for the defence pointed out that the law said "transmitted after publication." He did not think he had actually seen the pamphlet when he instructed the public prosecutor to take up the matter immediately with the C.I.D. with a view to having "the criminal" arrested and dealt with. The pamphlet would encourage people to seize the mines and take them from the shareholders, and if they did that with the mines, they would do the same thing with sugar and wattle plantations, and every industry! Its object was to cause sedition and revolution: it was an incitement to public violence: it would have a disastrous effect on the natives. Il would have been injudicious for him to discuss it with any native. Government by the working classes, black and white, was most inadvisable. Bolshevisia meant revolution, i.e., robbery. No rioting ensued on the pamphlet.

C. A. Wheelwright, Chief Native Commissioner, said that if the pamplilet were generally circulated among the natives of Natal, portions of it would have an unsettling effect on "the native mind." His impression was that Bolshevism meant the nationalisation of ali affairs, to be gained by any means, not necessarily constitutional. He knewof one native only, the Secretary of the National Congress in Natal, who had read the pamphlet, and the impression made was "we, as natives, don't like this circular, it frightens us." It would be difficult to translate it in such a way that the natives would understand it without causing harm: not all of it was capable of harmless translation. The illiterate native would probably get a garbled version which would be worse than the original. The heading alone would have a disturbing effect on the minds of the natives. Any reference to the land question was bad because the Native Affairs Bill was not favoured by natives. The doctrine of the complete equality of the races, and the allusion to the rule of the working class, would be equally dangerous. The paragra: about Russia and Germany would cause mystery. The above native connected "Republic" with the Nationalist movement. The native deputation to the King was as a counterblast to that movement, and to speak against the Land Act. He was not aware of any alarm or excitement produced by the pamphlet, but in the last few days there had been two strikes in the Natal coal mines on account of pay and treatment and stopping of illicit beer. The native is not oppressed, but says he is. The latter part of the pamphlet neutralised the former.

R. W. Ballantyne said he saw one Bronstein trying to collar a native distributing the pamphlets, and, with one Meek, joined in. They went for the native and did away with the pamphlets. He was in the British Army and did not crush the workers. He regarded himself as a worker. He was very much against the doctrine that all workers should combine "irrespective of craft, colour or creed." That would be a sort of native rebellion. It was bound to lead to fighting, bloodshed and murder of everyone with money. He would have thrown the pamphlet in its distributor's tace.

Bronstein (no relation to Trotsky) and Meek said the same, the former also stating that it was the Bolsheviks who were crushing the worker. He was a worker: he was against putting the control of the country into the hands of the workers, white and black. Labour could never be solid: the working class and the middle class, all who work for a living, would never form one organisatoin irrespective of race, colour or creed. He would like to have dropped the author of the pamphlet from the gods into the stalls. The pamphlet caused no disaster barring the scuffle with the native. "and I don't care a hang whether that was illegal or not." He had nothing against Greene, only he differed on politics.

The Rev. Peter Umganga, native Congregational minister, said he thought if the Bolsheviks came from Russia the same things would happen as over there. Bolshevists are those wo want no king and spill the blood of their opponents. Other natives said if the pamphlet were true it would mean

the end of the country. It would not he nice to distribute it to natives withoùt explaining the contents. Those who were too ignorant would say it was nice, they would get grievances redressed and be placed on an equality with whites. The more educated would not take it seriously or believe it.

A kitchen boy said he gave the pamphlet to his mistress, and also got someone to read it for him.

Mr. J. F. E. Banes said his chief feelings at the pamphlet were surprise and regret. Socialism of the highest class certainly did not mean black as well as white. The natives form part of the population, but not of "our community." His religion was against Socialism; he was devout, he volunteered to give evidence.

During the proceedings, Mr. Stuart, called attention to an announcement by the 'Natal Witness' during the trial that it would publish the text of the Bolshevik regulations on Nationalisation of Women. The Court said it could do no more than request the "Witness" not to do it; but the request was ignored, and the old lie, long since exposed at Cape Town and Johannesburg, was trotted out next day.

# The Workers Gain their

### MAY DAY WRESTED FROM THE MASTER CLASS.

Who would have thought a couple of years ago that in this year of grace we should witness the workers of the Rand defying their masters and downing tools on May Day? The "Star" delivered its bulls of excommunication, and the Chamber of Mines spread out the inmost secrets of its profit and loss accounts in front of the Miners, but to no purpose. The mine workers declared all those who worked to be scabs. The town workshops and the stores closed. The bakers ceased to chuck the dough, and the Women Workers Industrial Union asserted working class dictatorship by arranging which tea rooms were needed open for the day.

The Chamber of Mines pleaded fear of uative unrest if the white mine workers knocked off, suggesting thereby that the white workers are their garrison police. But on Tuesday a conference of all shop and shaft stewards with representatives of various unions on the Witwatersrand was held to arrange details of stoppage, which in itself was an actual outline of a department of mining industry embracing all white WOIKers.

There was considerable discussion as to whether the coloured and native workers should join up, and May Day proved that this has become the one live issue. The Federation Executive is cordial towards the idea, and the coming year, with a little effort, should see a general break down of the anti-native prejudice among the white rank and file. Next May Day with a huge black and white demonstration, that is our job for the year! Meanwhile the awakening of the white workers to the significance of International May Day is a big step in that direction. 

# The Building Trades Strike.

The fight put up by the building trades workers is one that, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, reflects to the credit of the rank and file of the several unions. They displayed a solidarity that one could. scardely expect owing to the obsolete craft organisation, showing that the time is ripe for scraping such organisation and forming in the first instance a Federation of Building Trades as the nucleus of a department of building industries of one big union for all workers.

In view of the economic conditions. not only in South Africa, but in all industrial countries, and the bankrupt conditions in these countries. Owing to the huge war debts that have compelled the capitalist class, in order to preserve their surplus values extracted from the workers, to declare the limit has been reached of granting any more concessions to them the time has come when the workers will have to cease striking for reforms or ameliorating conditions as futile, and organise with the definite object of taking control of the economic tools of production.

Organised capital is all powerful as opposed to the craft organisation of today. We who know the financial status of 90 per cent. of the members of the Master Builders' Association know these petty employers of labour could a not have held out for twelve weeks without financial assistance from some source. That source in all probability was the Chamber of Mines, they being more interested in keping down costs owing to the gold problem.

To combat this powerful capitalistic organisation the workers will be compelled to organise industrially. With one big union composed of industrial departments such as Department of Building Industry, Department of Mining Industry, Department of Steel and Iron Workers, Department of Railways and Transport, and the other departments to cover the industrial activities of the community, such an organisation would be a 1-powerful to wring concessions if necessary from the capitalist class and would be the nucleus from which would spring the new form of society that must replace the present.

The workers organised on such lines would be all powerful to oppose the most powerful capitalistic organisation. It may be said by surface skimmers such an organisation is Utopian, yet we have the nucleus of such an organisation in the as yet imperfect Building Workers Industrial Union and in the Mine Workers' Industrial Union and the National Union of Railway and Harbour Servants. These so-called industrial unions can very easily be transformed into the more effective industrial organisation based upon the class consciousness of the worker.

This class consciousness is growing rapidly, an impetus was given to it during the building strike. The still rising cost of living will force the workers to demand increase in wages, demands that will be resisted by all the power of organised capital, thus forcing upon the workers a consciousness of their historic mission, they being the only class that can dissolve the old society and usher in the new.

# The Black Hun dreds at Work

A most disgraceful example of hooliganism was witnessed outside the Town Hall last Sunday. It was evident that after the Jeppestown meeting was broken up on Saturday night and an attempt made at Benoni on the same evening that trouble was brewing. The meeting opened at the advertised time and place and the usual large and quiet crowd surrounded the platform. Com. C. B. Tyler opened the meeting and Com. W. H. Andrews was called upon to speak. He had been going about a quarter of an hour when a column of men and boys wheeled round the north-west corner of the Town Hall and advanced through the crowd unopposed right up to the platform. Some of them laid hands on the speaker to pull him down, but a well-directed charge of the stewards and comrades drove the disturbers clean out of the meeting. They retired, reformed and contented themselves for about an hour with long range practice with various missiles, stones among them. Nearly everyone was struck—the speakers—Tyler, Andrews, Dones and Rodger bearing the brunt of it. A vast crowd assembled, some expressing satisfaction at the persecution of the Internationalists, but the majority disgusted at this the latest example of "British" fair play and love of free speech.

Many of our comrades had been badly mauled by this time, and those who attempted to defend themselves were arrested by the police who were conspicuous by their absence as guardians of "law and order," but bobbed up to defend the hooligans. One comrade states that he was brutally kicked, jumped upon and ill-treated whilst in Marshall Square police station and turned out at 10.30 more dead than alive. He was robbed of £24 during the time that he was more or less insensible, an indication of the type of "patriots" who man-handled him.

Most cowardly assaults were made on women comrades and bystanders, but the most disgraceful conduct was exhibited after the meeting had closed with the Red Flag. Individuals who were walking away were set upon and bashed about, kicked and brutally ill-treated, some of them are still laid up.

Our propaganda is getting so formidable that hooliganism has to be organised as the last resort to crush us. But we are not out for faction fighting. Our principles are winning, and the best answer we can give is to adopt another arm of the service for a while, that is: substitute literary for platform propaganda. Our reply will be the leastet.

### CAPE NOTES.

A social was held on Sunday evening to welcome Com. Lapitsky. The hall was crowded and he was accorded a wonderfully enthusiastic welcome. He also addressed a meeting on Wednesday even in the I.S.L. hall, in Ayres Street. The hall was crowded to the doors, in fact many were turned away. After his opening remarks his lecture was read out by Comrade Berman. It was the same lecture as that delivered in Johannesburg.

A resolution was passed protesting against the attempts of the Allies to strangle the workers' revolution in Russia, Germany, Austria and elsewhere.

# The Rabble.

# A WORD TO TRADE UNIONISTS.

This is the International May Day of. Labour. We workers in a British Dominion on this day link up the past and its champions of British Liberty with the present and its champion of World Liberty: The International Proletariat.

Who were these champions of British Liberty? They were men who were hounded outside the pale of the law.

Look back! John Wiclif, one of the grandest figures in European history, who, with Wat Tyler and John Ball, led and inspired the serfs of England to shatter their bonds and annul the Statute of Labourers in 1382. We read very little of them in our school books, but. they were the men who broke the feudal yoke. They were "The Rabble," just as, a hundred years ago, the men of England who met in Manchester to demand civil rights (and no pass laws) were ridden down by cavalry in the famous massacre of "Peterloo"—they also were "The Rabble" in the eves of the master class. Since then in every age "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" has meant for the workers no more than "Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery."

On this day, whilst cherishing the memory of the true, let us, as British Trade Unionists, hand down the heritage unsullied, and say that the noblest way to fight for liberty is to fight for

the liberty of others.

As of old the serfs of Eungland were "The Rabble," and the Trade Union men of a hundred years ago who suffered transportation for Labour were "The Rabble (vet broke their chains), so today "The Rabble" who have no rights are the native workers of this country. No civil liberty, no May Day for them. They are the 'labour force' of mining reports. But "The Rabble" of to-day may be to-morrow the saviours of all. that is best in human society.

Shall we be true to the old. Trade Union martyrs and back up "The Rabble"—the native working men—who are striving to shatter their bonds, or shall we Trade Union men be content to see them ridden down, and even lend our Unions to the capitalist class for

that purpose?
To those who celebrate May Day there can be only one reply.

# Desend Your Comrades!

Arising from the distribution of leatlets in Maritzburg and the attempted break-up of our Benoni meeting lasi Saturday, Comrades L. H. Green and L. Ivon Jones in Maritzburg and W. den Bakker in Benoui, and Msimang in Bloemfontein have to answer charges in the courts. They are being defended at considerable expense by the League. The case for the prosecution in Maritzburg will occupy another two or three days, and our Defence and Leaflet Fund is being depleted. Comrades are therefore urged to rally with unstinted financial support so that no lack of money may injure our chances of winning. All remittances for "Defence Fund" to Treasurer, Box 4179, Johannesburg. All together, comrades, our comrades are not afraid of gaol, but we must win if we possibly can. That is your part.

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# France and Intervention in Russia.

### PROTEST OF FRENCH PEASANTS.

"L'Humanite," of March 18, in reporting the French peasants' protest against sending their sons to fight the Bolsheviki, quotes from their manifesto as follows:

"We have been solemnly assured that France was making war on autocracies. We have fought courageously against militarism, which is the very negation of our ideal. To-day, our Government hypocritically carries on a war against the Soviet Republic. Why this intervention? Why this war without it consent of Parliament and which the country does not accept? Has not enough blood been shed already?"

#### "THE SUPREME CRIME."

In "L'Humanite" of March 22nd, o Frenchman who has spent several weeks in Stockholm, writes his impressions on the effects of the blockade. Assuming that the Bolsheviki have been guilty o' all the murders the capitalist press as cribes to them, he says the victims it the blockade would still vastly outnumber them. Hundreds of thousands of human beings, mostly unconnected with Bolsheviki, have died or are being done to death by lack of food. The mother being without bread, the child gets no milk."

Transport in Russia, too, he adds, is in a very bady state, and all efforts of the Soviets to counteract the results of the war and the effects of intervention are thwarted by the Allies. The Allied fleet stopped the ships bearing see Is from Denmark (for which 40,000 roubles had been paid) to Russia; also supplies of agricultural implements from

Sweden.

He concludes with the following

Warning:---

"Pending the day of reckoning we are asking our rulers by what right they are committing such crives against humanity... If a state of war existed. Still this callous extermination of a great people which has repeatedly asked for peace, cannot be justified.... In what way are Turkish and Bulgarian atrocities, which have been so vehemently denounced, more horrible than this refinement of barbarism?... Protests musi be made again against this cowardly, hypocritical and eriminal's policy of the blockade. The honour of France is at stake."

#### BRIANSK.

An anarchist friend points out, that the absolute absurdity of the alleged requisition of women in Briansk is proved by the fact that no anarchist group would issue either a decree or an order. This shows the whole story to be mere fabrication to malign both the Bolsheviki and the Anarchists in Russia. — The Peoples' Russian Information Bureau, London, March 28th.

#### MAY DAY SOUVENIR BROCHURE.

A considerable number of these artistic and interesting records of the day are left over. Comrades who wish to obtain one can do so by applying to their branch secretaries or the Head Office. As portraits of Lenin, Trotsky, Liebknecht, John Maclean and Rosa Luxemburg with one of Walter Crane's famous Socialist cartoons are included, the brochure is well worth 6d. as a memento of the day.

# League Notes.

The General May Day Commissee meets Sunday, May 11th in Palmerston Hall, Commissioner Street, at 10 a.m. sharp to hear reports of sub-committees and wind up the affairs of the May Day demonstrations.

#### BENONI BRANCH.

Adult Study Class at the Balcony torooms, every Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

As a consequence of the interruptions caused by one or two individuals at the open air meeting last week, Comrade W. den Bakker was arrested on a charge of assault, etc. Will anyone who saw what occurred and are willing to give evidence, kindly communicate with Mr. I. Kuper, solicitor, Benoni. The case will he heard on May 7th.

We desire to express our sincere sympathy with our comrades Mr. and Mrs. Chapman in the death of their daughter Winnie.

JOHANNESBURG BRANCH.

The Branch meets on Tuesday, 6th May in the Palmerston Hall. Business: Election of officers and other important matters.

Owing to the strenuous week's work and also to the fact that making ourselves a target for hooliganism which is winked at by the authorities is not helpful to our propaganda, the Sunday evening meeting at the Town Hall will not be held this week.

Study Class.—Friday, May 9th, at 8 p.m. Com. A. Goldman will lecture on "The Great Illusion in Society."

#### GERMISTON BRANCH.

Meets on May 6th, at 7.30 p.m. in Colin Wade's Surgery. 119. Victoria Street.

#### JEWISH-SPEAKING BRANCH.

Meeting on Sunday, 4th inst., in the Palmerston Hall. Business important. Sindy Class every Wednesday, 8 P.m. in Tiddish, at Palmerston Hall.

#### PRETORIA BRANCH.

Meeting in the Ederation Hall at 8 p.m. Speakers: C. Dones and H. Barendregat.

#### "WEDDING BELLS."

The marriage was solemnised on Wednesday of Comrade William Reid. the well-known member for three years of the League's Management Committee, to Miss Kathleen Mary Andrews, daughter of Comrade W. H. Andrews. Comrades Willie and Kathleen decided on an extremely quiet wedding ceremony, but that does not reflect the measure of respect and love in which they are held by the League Comrades. They left Johannesburg on May Day to spend their honeymoon in Durban.

Those who were on the balcony of the Palmerston Hall on May Day might have seen a troop of mounted police wheeling down the street a few hundred vards away. An aeroplane hovered over the town during the May Day procession, and a Tank has arrived on the Reef. "just for display purposes!"

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 subscribers.

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