THE INTERNATIONAL

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The Melting Pot.

"Withdrawal of British Troops from Russia." Making friends with the Triple Alliance quickly, no doubt, whiles thou art in the way with him; lest haply he deliver thee over 'o the judgment. But we are justified in treating this news with the same caution as we did the repeated statements, made even after the actual facts had made them ridiculous, that no expedition against the Bolsheviks was contemplated. It is one thing for the British Government to promise, and quite another for it to perform. Let the embryo "States General" keep its powder dry, for its function from now on is to enforce: yes, so far from standing at ease because its first demand is conceded, to strike all the more, and ever for more, on that account. Meanwhile the mere lip surrender to the popular outery against the Russian campaign is a notable victory for the advancing forces of Labour.

In all this age of infamies, few things are more infamous than the fact, reported in the "Labour Leader," that the British Government ships with Russian "deportees" from England set sail, not for any part of Soviet Russia to which no doubt all the prisoners (for such they are, but untried and treated worse than criminals) desire to reunin but to the regions held under Koltchak's cruel dictatorship, where it is clear enough they will simply be murdered, for all Communists caught are "treated like assassins." Now we see why there was such a hurry to recognise this so-called "Russian Government." Takk of trying the Kaiser: it is time the British Cabinet were sentenced. and the world looks to the "Triple Alliance" ro do it.

· Self determination is one of those ridiculons expressions which were coined by the Bolshoviks in the early days of the attack upon the prosperity and freedom of the Russian people," said Winston Churchill at Dundee. It is certainly not Britain's idea; the new "self government" of India provides for no representation of the "depressed classes" --as the "Times" calls the workers-except-"by nomination, and then only "where the industrial conditions seem likely to give rise to-labour problems' i.e. labour nurest grave enough to be dangerous. And in any case, these representatives may only discuss subjects which the British authorities think fit; and they have no power to enforce their decisions. Note that even the provisions of held from countrie, like India and Japan chere they would be an advance.

then to the uttermost. Large agricultural trusts are contemplated, and Allied capitalists have their eyes on the rich copper mines of the country, e.g., that of Bor, one of the richest in the world. Gallant little Serbia! The Allies must have some reward for championing her cause, hang it!

The Soviet troops have just been compelled to evacuate Kharkoff. The "Isvestia" of 15th February says: "Social and political life on the Don is quite extinct. The reign of terror" (under Denikin and Krasnov) "has reached appalling proportions. Merciless treatment is meted out to workers and members of Socialist parties. Domiciliary visits and arrests on a large scale are proceeding in working class districts. Even legally recognised unions and the Plakhanov Workers' Club have suffered persecution. The

masses of the population are awaiting the advent of the Soviet troops to liberate them from Krasnov's reaction. In his proclamation to the population Krasnov states that the Allies and the Don Cossacks intend to convene a' Moscow Congress of elected representatives of the Russian people' (something like our Union Parliament, probably, in which the great mass of the workers are unrepresented) "which will decide if Russia should be governed by a Czar or by an elected president" (a la Paderewski no doubt: just as bad).

It is of course well known that Workmen's and Soldiers' Committees have been suppressed wherever the Allies have had the chance, and clauses in the Peace Treaty specially provide for their suppression by the German Government. By the way, the 'Times' reports that Koltchak's Russian soldiers wear British uniforms.

. The restoration of war damage was expected to bring a boom in jobs for Englishmen. But according to the Peace Treaty it is the German workers who are to repair that damage. For instance they are to build 200,000 tons of shipping for the Allies every year for five years. These ships will, we suppose (says the "Dreadmonight"), be sold cheap to Allied shipping firms, who will be able to dismiss large numbers of British workers in consequence. Similarly in annexed Lorraine. where there has been a strike, the Allied military authorities not only prohibited strike meetings, but in order to break the strike more completely they placed military labour a; the disposal of the employers.

The French bank clerks on strike have invented a new weapon. Their demands not being granted, they published details of the profits made by the banks resisting their demands, beginning with the Credit Lyonnais!

The transports taking the first contingents of British troops for Russia were significantly named "The Tsar", and "The Tsaritza."

The British expenditure per day for the last twelve weeks of the war was £6,970,000: for the four 'peace' weeks ending April 5, it was £7.067,468.

to labour problems i.e. labour tunrest grave enough to be dangerous. And in any case, these representatives may only discuss subjects which the British authorities think fit; and they have no power to enforce their decisions. Note that even the provisions of the "Labour Charter" are specially withheld from countries like India and Japan where they would be an advance.

The other day we reported the machines gun motor episode at a Delhi demonstration. Of course they were only Indians. But in Dublin, too, at the opening of the Dail Eireann trish Parliaments soldiers and constability were drawn upcoutside and "between the two lines of soldiers a machine gun mounted on a motor with two young officers on top paraded slowly up and down."

In the Ukraine the bourgeois Government there has discovered that the new Polish army is intent on seizing Ukrainian territory for the New Poland, and is neglecting to fight the Bolshaviks!

If any of the S.A.M.W.U. are still talking about 'Laking over' derelier mines, let Liem learn wisdom from the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding trades in England. The British Gevernment offered to sell to the Federation the Chepston and Beachley shipyards. The Rederation refused, not only because the conditions of sale included working conditions to be the same as-instead of an improvement on --existing conditions on the North-east Coast, and Government joint control—the financial responsibility being that of the Federation only, however -- for three years; but also, no doubt, from a feeling that hostile capitalist rings could and would have killed the enterprise. When the workers take Control of industry (says the "Workers' Dreadnought") they must wontrol the whole

industry, under conditions of their own making.

On May Day, 1918, says the New York "Communist," it was announced by the Soviet Government that May Day, so far as it represented the revolutionary ambitions of the Russian workers and peasants, would thenceforth cease to be celebrated as a holiday. If it was celebrated this year, it was celebrated for us, the countries still under the heel of capitalism.

Abreast with the Times.

Eden and Cedar Paul, well-known Socialist propagandists in England, have resigned from the Independent Labour Party and British Socialist Party. They consider that "life purely political type of socialist organisation has outlived its usefulness": its functions will in future " be branches of the activity of the new type of industrial organisation." Further, they consider that "the Second International is not merely dead but danned. and that "the overthrow of expitalism is inseparably connected high the success of the new Red or Moscow. International." But "the absolutely vital question is that of affiation to the Labour Party. There is a hopeless divergence between those who expect to realise socialism through parliamentary democrace and these who expect to addise it Dibrough . . the administration of the workfors by the workers low the workers, with (as a preliminary stages the dictatorship of the revolutionary proletariat exercised through corkers committees. . . Neigher the L.L.P. nor the B.S.P. has adequately realised that the world stands at the threshold of a year era. Not merely do they fail to grasp the necessity of new tactics for the social revulittion but they even fail to perceive that the revolution for which we have so long been working is accually in progress. . The only practicable 'socialist unity' is the un; fied activity of the revolutionary left wing."

According to the "N.Y. Communist," the Italian Socialist Party during March and April was divided into two factions—for and against the Dictatorship of the Prolotaria. Turationed other Parliamentary leaders avers against it methe ground that revolution and bloodshied were unnecessary: Lazzori was for arguing that the Social Revolution is not a code d'état, but that the maturity of eertain conditions calls into action the revolution which is accessary for changing the social relation - but veen men. It the heurgeoisie, he siss, chooses violence as the last desente of its privileges, so will use violence to consolidute the rising power of the proletariat. A intigh controversy arose as to whether or and the party should take part in the national elections. The result has a Party Convention-at Rome, at which it was decided that the Party should call mass meticage to preplagate the general strike for the release of all political prisingers, the withdrawal of the troops from Russin, the ending of the Tripoiliun war and the immediate demobilisation. of the army. The general strike started in Milan, Rome, Turin, Bologna and many other log industrial contros, resulting in many placed in civil war. The Government is us ing the question of Pingue to stampede the revolution. but the faces which create revolution are active and the state is in complete bankruptev.

The left wing of the American Socialist.

Party has constituted itself asseparate group within the party, with its own organ. The New York Communist, edited by John Reed and declaring for the Moscov International

The July Martyrs.

1.S.L. members constituted perhaps half of the attenuated procession convoked by the S.A. Industrial Federation last Sunday to visit the graves of the Commissioner Street victims of 1913. The absent multitude were doubtless too busy preparing to welcome some the authors of the massacre, or to cele-

brate the, ahem, world peace.

And yet I.S.L. members realised probably hotter than most the obsoleteness of the occasion. They could sense the tacit self-congratulation, which indeed you may hear Trade Union leaders avow, that that 1913 tragedy is now, thanks to the success of Mr. Crawford in promoting "improved relations hotween employer and employed," an ancient history that will not repeat itself. But what is going on to-day if not a July 4 and Lön a world-wide scale, in Russia, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Glasgow, Ireland, Canada, the United States, Egypt and India, and who knows where else? Six years ago indeed the Rand strikers were mere sentimental bullatea-gate rebels with neither objective nor täctics: whereas now it is on scientific Socialist revolutionaries that the guns and bombs and gas are turned, men who, conscious of the class struggle, that revealed key to the present as it was the hidden key to the past, know what they want and have at least plans of how to get it, sindeed some are already working out their salvation under

How many of Sunday's celebrants are willing to associate themselves with these heroes and martyrs, counted not by the score but by the million; nay, how many would refuse to march against them? They can strain at the 1913 gnat, but they swallow the 1914-1919 egmel with avidity, just as Illoyd George shied at the Boer annexations, but now himself annexes the world. Trade Unions and their like nowadays are Government organs. In America even the "Nation" is suppressed. for attacking Compers. At Brixton we see "returned-soldier" and Labour Party breakers of Socialist meetings closely associated with the organisers of the procession. How many of our white workers to-day will not readily turn Bothas and Smutses themselves and join with alacrity a Market Square charge or serve the machine guns with the same malignity that gleamed in the eyes of the blue-blooded officer outside the Rand (11th, provided only that the strikers this the are black, members of the main body of Sindustry, parials excluded from the proenssion; conveniently forgetting those classloyal boys who came out with them in 1913 and have never since got so much as a sixponny rise for it? Remember that Fourth of July the other day outside the Court-house, which sufficed to kill Bain's Soviet in a twinkling by stampeding its supporters to rally against the "native menace." Mark too, fellow-worker Pohl's boast that Afrikander miners are aristocrats, like the officer, and adepts at getting work out of niggers; champions of that cheap coloured labour policy miscalled the White Labour Policy, and making st present of their case to the opponents of the colour bar; Bolsheviks perhaps ten thousand miles away, but Tsars and Koltchaks and Denikins at home!

So lamentably exiguous still is the patch of common ground on which the various sections of the Labour movement in Johannesburg can come together even in these moving days!

A mass meeting of Indians employed in hotels, restaurants, and tea rooms was held recently in Rawat's Bio, Durban, for the purpose of ferning a union. Mr. B. Sigamoney was elected to the chair. All the hotels and restaurants were represented. The members keenly debated the question of forming a nnion immediately, and eventually this was anuanimously decided upon. Various officials mere elected. It is the desire of the union to affiliate with the Natal Shop Assistants' and Commercial Workers' Union as soon as possible. The membership of the union is mereasing, and we are given to understand that every Indian waiter in Durhan intends to join the organisation.

Pelf Determination.

Capitalism aids the principle of self-determination in divers ways: in Russia by a Russian name and Allied armaments, in Germany by starvation and ruthless suppression, in India by Rowlatt Acts and "'plane' speaking, in Egypt by incarcerations and premature despatches to Heaven or Hell, in Ireland by militarised police; showing its inventive genius as well developed as its love of offspring.

In the "Rand Daily Mail" of the 3rd instant the following appears under the characteristic bourgeois-journalist heading--

"The Allied Governments have warned the Hungarian Government not to carry out extreme measures against the Counter-Revolutionaries on the ground that they merely fought for ideals and principles which deviate from those of the Hungarian Government."

Just above this paragraph which breathes of heroic and noble impulses we are informed that General von Lettow Vorbeck has been training machine guns on insurgents and giving instructions not to negotiate with same "except on the basis of unconditional submission and surrender of all arms."

Here are some more "ideals and principles" that deviate from those of the government, but what protest is offered by our

super-idéal Allies?

Yet capital is quite consistent. Like the Devil, it takes care of its own. Its tenderness is for its reactionaries. It is adapting political tacties to its economic disputes. Self-determination, in the light of capitalist interpretation, means splitting up your opponents, just the the Allies have split up the German, Hungarian and Russian Empires in their "Peace Treaty," while Britain, for instance, retains its dominion over its own dissatisfied and and rebellious Empire. Similarly capital is endeavouring to split up the labour movement wherever it can. One section of capital has certainly gained dominion over another section of capital, but this is only an incorporation of forces, and does not prevent a united capital joining hands to ward off its own Nemesis, the coming "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." Capital may have its family squabbles, but still wherever it is distributed, or whatever it disputes over, capital recognises its kinship to capital. British and German capital are of the same species, and both find the source of their life in their opposite wage labour, which is threatening in quite articulate fashion to upset that old man of the sea, Capital, into the uttermost depths from which like Lucifer u shall never rise again.

Nationality makes no appeal to the bourgeoisie, except for their own repressive ends. It is capital that claims their allegiance. That is why we find them opposing the aspirations of their "own people" in all countries for the sake of surplus values. It is now, in the days in which we are living, that the class struggle stands out prominently, and a united capital opposes a struggling proletariat performing the mission of abolishing all classes. The bourgeoisie and the wage labourers are now showing their antagonism to be as wide as fire and water, for although the hourgeoisie and the wage labourer are built up of the same chemical elements, so are water and the oxy-hydrogen flame, a flame that can cut iron as easily as a knife can cheese, and fuse platinum as easily as capital can be dispossessed by the united

action of labour.

And this is the aim. Moratorium Bills may define aliens, but the aliens to our aspirations and hopes are not the migrating workers of this or that nationality, but those whose only function in life has been that of parasites, namely the bourgeoisie. This is to be the great self-determination—the determination to overthrow for ever capitalism and all its evils.

The hypocrisy of "deploring violence" in the struggles of people seeking political freedom, just after a colossal war "to free the world," is too evident to need emphasis.— N.Y. "Communist."

A Free Speech Fight.

Eugene V. Debs was billed to deliver a farewell address at Memorial Hall, Toledo, Ohio, Sunday, March 30. Toledo's mayor issued orders to the owners of the hall that no meeting would be permitted. Orders were also given to his police to break up every attempt of the Socialists to hold a meeting.

Debs was unable to go to Toledo, suffering from an attack of lumbago. Charles Baker, State Organiser, left for Toledo to fill Comrado Debs' engagement. At the depot four hundred people assembled to greet their champion; a parade was held, from the depot to the headquarters, which was broken

up by the police.

At 2.30 p.m. over ten thousand people had assembled in front of Memorial Hall, which was locked by order of the mayor. Comrade Toohey, local secretary, opened the meeting, speaking from the monument of President McKinley on the court house grounds. "We will hold a meeting here this afternoon, and enjoy Democracy, if we must wade through blood to do it!" After these remarks Toohey was arrested by one of three hundred policemen detailed to see that Democracy was successfully crushed in Toledo, and rushed to gaol in a waiting patrol wagon, of which four were held in readiness.

Wm. Harris was the next to go over the top. After saying "Ladies and gentlemen," he was rushed to a waiting patrol wagon. Then a soldier in uniform mounted the platform saying, "I went over the top over there for Democracy, and am ready to go over the top here for Democracy." He said no more; two burly policemen pulled him down and rushed him off to police station.

State Organiser Baker then called a meeting in Socialist headquarters, three squares away, and after a short talk to the three hundred present, in which he outlined the battle that was taking place, secured the pledge of over two hundred that they would fill the gaol with soldiers fighting for real

Democracy.

These two hundred, all ready to go to gaol in behalf of free speech, hastened back to the square to continue the fight for Liberty. In ten minutes sixty-four were arrested for attempting to speak, and the patrols were kept busy rushing them off to gaol. During the entire performance the people hooted the police, and at each arrest became furious and more angry. Chas. Baker then went over the top, and when arrested, called upon the vast crowd that gathered around to "All go to gaol!"

The ponce chief called upon Devine, Toohey and Baker, all of whom were in gaol, to go

out and quiet the people.

A meeting was held in front of police headquarters, Devine, Toohey and Baker speaking. The speakers spoke from the machine of the chief of police to the vast, angry assembly of Toledo workers, who remained until the gaol doors had been thrown open and every one of the prisoners released.—From the "Melting Pot."

Fiume and the Italian Socialists.

The Labour Party of Great Britain sent the following telegram to Turati:—

"The British workers offer their most sincere sympathy and support to any effort their Italian comrades may make to ensure a peace based on President Wilson's fourteen points."

Turati replied: "We thank you for your telegram, but we note that the Wilsonian ideologues are every day being upset by the policy of the capitalist Governments, including those of America and England, who will be Wilsonian among other countries, but imperialist in their own. We shall be with you when it is a question of condemning the policy of capitalist Governments and organising action for an understanding between all the proletariats in conformity with the principles of Zimmerwald."

Opportunism.

The old proverb about not looking a gift horse in the mouth rightly applies to a gift. rom a friend, but when the workers receive anything from the capitalist class they should be very wary and analyse it in every detail, when it will be found wanting in any real ervice, only a palliative thrown like a hone o a hungry dog.

Unfortunately the organisations of the workers have been hased upon "opportunism," giving an ideology of mutual interests between capital and labour, a shadow of the past when it was possible for the small capitalist or privileged worker to attain greater social influence by the few sops thrown to

hem by the big capitalists.

That organisations whether Socialist or 'Labour'' based upon opportunism are reactionary has been fully proved by the action of these organisations during the war. We have seen how the leaders of these parties in all countries have betrayed the working class. As parliamentary mountebanks they have been decorated with the O.B.E., knighthoods and other remnants of feudalism. As Labour misleaders they have been given commissions in the army and Cabinet rank admitting them into the holy of holies of the capitalist state. The whole bunch of them has gone over and the capitalist class are making good use of them to do their dirty work.

We see how the servile capitalist press are tauding these renegades. They are held up as patterns of everything that is good. Their sayings are printed and quoted as worth their weight in gold, to hoodwink the workers still

inrther.

These renegades have been found out by many of the workers. A growing number are reginning to realise that they have been misled by the claptrap of "mutual interests." An increasing number are questioning the utility of the crast form of organisation and tooking towards a closer union based upon class. The industrial upheavals in all induscrial centres are gradually educating the workers, as is evidenced by the unofficial strikes, in which the "rank and file" ignore

heir leaders and act en masse.

There have been three distinct periods in all past phases of societies. First there has been in the earlier stages an ideology based upon reverting back to the past. Secondly we had an acceptance of things as they are; a making the best of what it was considered could not be helpied, an opportunism asking for sops and palliatives. Lastly, a revolucionary spirit that refused to be satisfied with anything less than control of the system for the purpose of changing it to the requirements of the class whose mission, according to the evolutionary process, it was to take control. Our present phase of society has gone through the first period and has almost completed the second. It is on the verge of the revolutionary period in all countries, except Russia and Hungary where it is accomolished.

The opportunism of to-day is useless to the working class. The workers may send men to Parliament for the soft job and moneeary value, and to be decorated with obsolete titles; and yet they remain wage slaves without any assurance of life. They may continue to hug the delusion of craft organisation and right over lines of demarcation with other organisations, and yet find no material beneüt in the end. They may sit at round table conferences with their economic masters and liscuss so-called mutual interests, only to be rudely rominded by the lock out or loss of the jobs that the class that own the jobs recoguise no mutual interest in practice, no matter how they and their hirelings may glibly prate about it from Labour platforms

or write of it in the servile press. The revolutionary ideology is gradually per-

meating the workers. This is gradually finding expression in political action. As the struggle continues the "no politics" of the old form of organisation will give place to revolutionary political action based upon revolutionary industrial organisation. germ has been formed in Britain and may find expression by organised labour striking against the Government to compel the withdrewel of the troops from Russia.

As the struggle continues it will clear the mental vision of the workers. It will educate them to adopt the more scientific form of class organisation, thereby becoming conscious of their power to act as a mass upon the political field, capture the political state and inaugurate the Industrial Republic.

How the Poison works.

J.M.G.

The Russian army, it is reported, has driven back the Finnish White army from its advanced position. It is stated that one reason for the Finnish ineffectiveness is that Koltchak, hoping to become an All-Russia dictator, refused to recognise the independence of Finland. Another is that "Bolshevism" is making itself felt among the Finnish troops; Finnish women are stated to have joined the Red Army.

In Bulgaria, too, it is reported by the "Times" that the soldiers have refused to fire on the Bolshevik workers; indeed, at Odessa, two French regiments are said to have done the same thing; while in Poland, the German Government states, in reply to

Foch's demand that it should make peace with the Poles against Bolshevism, that the Polish power of resistance against the Bolsheviks is very insignificant in view of the spread of Bolshevist ideas in the Polish army. The Orenburg Lossacks, and large masses in the Rostov district, have gone over to the Soviet Government. Similarly the Ukrainian Soviet has promised Bela Kun aid against the

Allies.

Public Welfare.

In Canada, the Order-in-Council, declaring certain organisations to be unlawful in character, still continues in force. Among these, organisations the following may be mentioned: The I.W.W., the Social Democratic Party, the Socialist Labour Party, the Workers' International Industrial Union, various Russian Socialist and workers' groups, the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party, and two Chinese associations of workers.

The ban on publications has been extended to papers and magazines issued in the United States. It includes "The World To-morrow," organ of the religious Fellowship of Reconciliation, numerous publications issued by the house of Charles H. Kerr and Co., Chicago, and anything and everything writt-

ten in defence of the Bolsheviki.

More than that. According to an order of the Postmaster-General, "no person in Canada is now permitted to be in possession of these publications or of any issue thereof already published or hereafter to be published, and any person in possession of such publications is liable to a fine not exceeding 5,000 dols., or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment."-International Labour News Sorvice.

Henri Bricoux, of "L'Humanite," given the following picturesque truths in regard to French matters:-

When the French warships arrived before Odessa the Bolsheviks ashore wirelessed, "Do not fire on your comrades." (The ships had been cleared for this sport.) At once all the Marconi operators spread the word—the gun-

ners went on strike, followed by the rest of the crews, and not a shot was fired by the

French fleet!

The May Day affair in Paris was shockingly mishandled by Clemenceau and his crowd; and it has led to the strike now and much other trouble. On May Day Anatole France stood beside the statue to Jaures and made a passionate speech. The first comrade in the procession of mourners took off his Croix de Guerre and gave it to Anatole France, who did a supremely dramatic and artistic and thoroughly French thing. Lifting up the medal, he pinned it to a wreath hung over the statue (or bust) of Jaures! Fifty-seven French heroes from the long procession stepped out and pinned each one his Croix de Ggerre upon the dead Socialist leader's memory, and four gave their Crosses of the Legiou of Honour!

League Notes.

DO YOU WANT AN I.S.L. PRESS?

The Building and Printing Plant Committee have made arrangements for the purchase of the necessary plant and premises to print our paper and undertake general work. In order that chances now offering may not be missed comrades and sympathisers are urged to send their donations and loans along now. A pound now is better than £100 promised at an indefinite date.

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are being produced in colours which will be issued with the name of all donors of £1 and upwards, and will be permanent mementoes of what you did in the great class war.

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Holders of subscription lists are earnestly requested by the Management Committee to return them at the earliest possible moment with the money subscribed, as the calls on the fund are very considerable and

urgent.

LITERATURE.

Comrades are urged to take parcels of the "International" C.O.D. to sell at any convenient place and time. Having temporarily stopped our open air public meetings it is all the more essential that the literature should be distributed and the workers reached by that means.

The following pamphlets can now be obtain-

ed at the head office, C.W.O .:-

Evolution of Industry, 6d., by McLaine. Trades Unionism at the Cross Roads, 3d., by McLaine.

Socialism and the Survival of the Fittest, 3d., by J. Connell.

The Retort Crushing, 1d. being the reply of the Soviet Government to the Neutral Ambassadors.

"The Bolshevist," 1d., I.S.L., Cape Town. The Collapse of the Second International. 1s. 6d., by Uhanov Lenin.

Hands off Russia, 6d., by W. Paul.

Scientific Socialism, Study Course, 9d., by Socialist Party, Washington.

Scientific Socialism, 6d., by Wm. Paul. The War after the War, 4d., by J. McLean. Wage-Labour and Capital, 6d., by Marx. Burning Question of Trades Unionism, 4d., by

De Leon. Reform or Revolution, 4d., by De Leon. Socialism Made Easy, 6d., by Connolly. The Workers' Revolution in Russia, Dutch

and English, 6d. Industrial Unionism and the Mining Industry, 1s. 9d., by Geo. Harvey.

The People's Calendar, 1s. 6d., by Dore Mon-

Industrial Unionism, 6d., by E. L. Pratt. Socialist Song Book, with music, 1s. 6d. Socialism and Evolution, 3d., by Aley, M.D. Condemned from the Dock, 6d., by J. Mc-

Lean. Postage, 1d. extra.

JOHANNESBURG BRANCH.

A public meeting will be held in the Selborne Hall, on Wednesday, July 23rd, at 8 p.m. J. M. Gibson in the chair. Speakers: T. P. Tinker, Colin Wade, W. H. Andrews

KIMBERLEY BRANCH.

This branch holds meetings every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

Capitalist Atrocities.

THE WHITE TERROR

Promptly at 8 p.m. on March 3 the transportation facilities of Greater Berlin came to a standstill, when surface cars and elevated and anbway trains ceased operations. Telephone service also stopped early in the evening. The strike embraced all means of transport, with few exceptions, also the electricians, post and telegraph, officials, restaurant and hotel employes, and the newspaper workers. At a meeting of the Workers' Councils it was decided that the food supply system, the fire brigade, hospitals and similar functions should not be included in the strike.

Throughout the day the report was current of the possibility of the proclamation of a Soviet Republic, with Hugo Haase at the head. The National Spartacus League and the Greater Berlin Communist organisations issued an appeal for an immediate general strike and the overthrow of the National Assembly and the present government. The following includes the aims of the strike: --

"The introduction of factory councils in all plants to regulate factory affairs and ultimately the taking over of the factories; the dismissal of the Government troops, the disarmament of all non-socialists, the withdrawal of all troops from Westphalia, Bremen, sand other regions designated; the formation of a Red Guard under the control of the Soviets, which would take over all military and police powers; the liberation of all political prisoners and the establishment of a revolutionary tribunal to try the chief culprits of the war, the Hohenzollerns. Field Marshal von Hindenhurg, General Ludendorff. Admiral Tirpitz, and the traitors to the revolutions' President Ehert. Chancellor Scheidemann, and Gustav Noske, the Minister of Desence; the immediate conclusion of peace with Russia and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Russian Sovie: Republic."

On Tuesday, March 1, the contest between Government, troops and the Spartacans hegan. A Spartacan marine division seized the police headquarters. It was reported also that they were planning to attack Moabit Prison and liberate George Ledebour, and the Russian, Karl Radek. From various parts of the city came reports of miner conflicts where there were several killed and wounded on eigher side. "Energetic measurés" were decided upon. Three divisions were gashed immediately to Berlin, while reinforcements continued to pour in. However, the Government was uncertain of the attitude of the troops. One paval division and also a portion of the republican militia went over to the Spariacans at once.,

By March 5 troops to the number of 28,000 had arrived in Berlin; Gustav Noske, Minister ef Defence, had been put in charge of the 3

sibnation. The next day Government troops reported The groups began the attack on all sides from the centre of the city. The Government troops had taken the initiative and took the Spartacans by surprise. The easualties for that day were between 200 and 300 persons killed or wounded.

The next day, March 7, the Government troops reported complete possession of police beadquarters and having cleared the adjoining Alexanderplatz completely of stril.ers. The troops had turned heavy artillery against the adjoining houses; three shells hit one house used as the headquarters of the insurgents; the occupants were scattered in all directions. Government troops reported that "gas had been used effectively upon the strikers."

The fighting ended at noon. A great munber of Spartacans were taken prisoners and sentenced to death. Ben Hecht in the New York, "Globe" gives the following account of the despatching of 220 of these prisoners:

"The noisy crowd became silent. The sol-". diers marching toward the prison gate began. firing their rifles into the air, closing up their ranks and watching carefully for any movement in the crowd. Machine guns began to perp over the tops of motor lorries loaded with soldiers. Handcuffed two by two these creatures moved with the soldiers.

were the men who had been captured in the clean-up of the working-men's sectors of the city where the government is still fighting the mob army of Spartacans, workers, marines, and red guards. They were being led now to be executed under a law made by General Noske that citizens found armed or suspected of fighting the government should be summarily killed.

"The white terror approached the prison walls. A sound resembling men's voices came from inside the soldiers' ranks. For a moment the crowd was unable to make our the cause of the noise. Then it realised that the 'creatures' were pleading for mercy. caught a glimpse of the handeuffed men being led inside the prison gates. I saw a handful of disarmed, handcuffed men in faded soldier uniforms. Yesterday these had been soldiers of the Kaiser, and fought shoulder to shoulder with their comrades now leading them to death inside the walls of Meabit. Most of the prisoners, however, were working men, partly dressed and heavy featured. Few looked like criminals, but most of them resembled any group of workers to be seen leaving a factory in New York at six o'clock on any spring day.

"I heard the sputter of machine guns. They were shooting behind the walls of Moabit. The shooting continued. Above the sound of the guns came the cries of men. I could not distinguish the words. The cries changed to howling. The machine guns confinned. I waited until the howling and the

sputtering were over.

was setting. Through the gate of Moahit Prison came a lieutenam whom I recognised as one of the men in charge of the guards at the Hotel Adlon.

" "What has happened?" I asked. "White-faced, he turned to me and whispered: 'Two hundred and twenty men all men and all Germans. We smood them up and we made them pass in front of the machine guns. Did you hear them howling? They fell like dominoes, two, by two, The lieutenant, shaking all over, hurried ou." -" Weekly People."

May Day in Ireland.

A general ender appears to have been sent out by the micherities (says Norah Connolly in the "Workers' Dreadmonght") to the police all over dreland that they were to warn the people not to earry Red Flags. under pain of prosecution.

At Monaghan, Ulster, it was market day: hat a week before militiers had been posted up in the surrounding districts announcing "The world resis on May 1st, 1919 - no work on that day." The local police premised protection to shopkeepers who would keep open, but only one did so, and his eight assistants were pulled out. This in a district scarcely two months organised.

At Maryborough all businesses were closed, and the display of red flags and banners was an innevation: no other colour but red

could be seen.

At Kilmackthoon. 2399 marched in procession headed by a r.d framer inscribed "A Workers' Republic.

At Mount Mollick the police tried to seize the red flag. "but the workers weren't having any.

At Siree' is was "every norker doing the gent," and the lamber, were "wondering

what the world is coming to."

A: Drogheda the Trades Conneil complical with the police order, and held no celebration, but the I.T. and G.W. Union held a most successful demonstration at which the Red Flag was prominently displayed.

Our London correspondent writes:--

am not going to write you a long screed about social conditions here, which you will gather from between the lines of every paper. will only say that the dishonest pandering to people's passions for the purposes of war has made the English race dishonest. I used to think the English honest above all races: they have been corrupted every one, rich and poor alike, by war and war-profiteers; and to-day there is no more greedy, cruel and indecent commercialism anywhere on earth than here, among the people I used to love above all for their straightforwardness.

Lest we Forget.

In August of 1906 the "Daily News" print ed a letter from a British officer to his mother, recording the progress of events in the campaign against the Zulu chief Bambaata:---

"About 9 o'clock a.m. Mudhlogozulu, the paramount chief, approached carrying a white flag. Some two or three hundred accompanied him. He arrived a few yards in front of a sergeant and explained that he wanted to give in. The reply, of course, was a bullet that must have sent his brains some fifty vards off. His followers, who were now far too terrorised to use their weapone, stood back and shricked for mercy. Mercy came quicker than expected-in the shape of a maxim. Several women were among the slain as well as a lot of young boys. . . .

"We carried the head with us for about a week, when it was dissected, and the skull will probably be made into a nice tobacco iar for some one. I think it is the finest

pienie I have ever been at.

"The general way of dispatching prisoners is to take them out of camp and tell them to run away into the bush. They only get about twenty yards or so when a bullet waches them, and, of course, it is 'Good-bye, John,' for them."

Calculated to "excite disaffection." that.

"It had grown dark in the street. The sun The London journal "South Africa" rereals the fact that the British expeditionary force to Russia is a typical White Guard; the number of ex-officers serving in the ranks is almormal. Reasons are two-fold: number of unemployed officers; and searcity of proletarians in the ranks, hence not enough officers' jobs for all the officers. Under the Revolucionary Bourgeoisie. Nameleon's privates carried a field marshal's baton in their knapsucks. Under the decadent bourgeoisie, the field marshall carry the stripes of a corporall "South Africa" remarks: An ex-South Miricon officer, now a company sergeantmajor in the new force, writes that at the depor the corporal who directs you from the gare to the inquiry office is an ex-brigade major. The orderly-room corporal is an excaptain (D.S.O.); a mess corporal is an exlieureman (M.C.). Of the lately formed company, impethirds of the total number were exofficers, most of them decerated.

> One thousand four hundred and fixty-six arrests, 271 raids on private houses, 99 baton and bayofier charges by police and military. 34 proclamations suppressing the right of meeting and other civil liberties, 15 newspapers suppressed and 25 decied foreign circulation, 98 courts-marrial: and 1,242 sentences by courts-martial and other special . courts, 115 deportations, including 88 men and 3 women who were deperted in 1918 and imprisoned for ten months without trial or soutence, and 13 deaths due to shooting or bayonetting by police or military in public places or to hardships endured in prison. That is the record of the British Government in Ireland in the two years, 1917 and 1918. The figures are exclusive of all ordinary crimes. -"Labour Leader."

"No sincere democrat will even ne able to support the metatorship of Admiral Kolt-Chile. Rivelligorahus

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