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The International

THE WORLD'S CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

IN AID OF THE INTERNATIONAL DELEGATE FUND
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THE ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (S.A. Section of the Communist International).
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Sheep's Clothing.

The "Star," as often, takes up the cudgels apparently on behalf of the natives against the Government. "We are becoming heartily tired," it says, "of this so-called 'sacred trusteeship of the government.' . . . What sort of trusteeship, sacred or secular, can the native expect from any government which is dependent for its existence on the votes of the European?" And it quotes General Hertzog: "Once on the road of Civilisation nothing can stop them. Let us encourage the kaffirs to proceed along this road."

We have continually pointed out that the "Star" in such effusions merely represents the attitude of the mine owners who do not want unduly to alienate the sources of their labour supply, and who in fact feel kindly disposed towards their labourers because they are so cheap and so tame as compared with the white rebels. At the best, it is the attitude of the Russian Tsar who emancipated the serfs lest worse befal him and his gang if he waited for them to emancipate themselves. They too wanted land, but his "emancipation" gave them no land. It only gave them the right to leave their masters, that is, it just threw more labourers on the market for the benefit of the rising industrial capitalists of Russia.

"Umteteli wa Bantu" is another false prophet for the native. "Repression or oppression," it says, "either is productive of unrest, and NATIVE UNREST IS EXACTLY WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD AVOID."

We have already pointed out the connection between this organ and THE NATIVE RECRUITING CORPORATION. Let the natives "fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts."

Again, we have an organiser of a so-called "Griqualand West Native Voters' Association" blurting out what, in spite of brave words, his real job is, and who's his master:

"When the Unionist Party merged itself into the South African Party our last hope seemed shattered, and yet we found consolation in the fact that old members of the former party would jealously regard our interests. But other parties are now turning the tables against us. WE ARE FACED WITH THE NEED OF HELPING THE PARTY NOW IN POWER, AND THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION SHOULD THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT BE THROWN OUT." . . .

"Umteteli" is similarly indiscreet. "Neither Labourites nor Nationalists can or will help the natives, and THERE IS NO BENEFIT TO BE HOPED FOR FROM A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT. BUT THERE IS THE BOLSHEVIK. Bolshevism had its birth in oppression . . ." And therefore, vote for the Man and the Hour once more.

Proletarian voters, white or black, your first duty is to defeat the existing incarnation of imperialism, the present Government, as a stepping stone to real "democracy," to real "civilisation," to real "emancipation," in a word, to Bolshevism: and learn to recognise in all this cunning advice or suggestion to the contrary, under all this sheep's clothing, the savage and bloodthirsty wolf. And the masters must see that the "savagery" will not for ever necessarily remain on one side. The other day we read in an article by Lloyd-George: "There is no savagery like that of a trustful people which finds its trust imposed upon"—also said in the course of a plea for peace with a persecuted people "lest 'Bolshevism' befal us."

"T.B.B." writes asking whether the paragraph in the "Pravda" of March 16th, stating that "religion must be fought against as much as any other activity of the capitalists," or words to that effect and that "war must be carried on against the denizens of heaven," does not show that the Soviet Government interferes with religion, and whether Bolshevik speakers in South Africa as well as elsewhere are not constantly saying that religion and the Bible are contrary to the interests of the workers, and must therefore be suppressed. The answer is that "attacking religion" in speeches or articles is one thing, prosecuting it, suppressing it, or actively interfering with it is another. Communists may do the former on occasion, but are too wise to do the latter; just as "T.B.B." "attacks" Communists in letters to the "Star," but if he is wise he will not try anything more violent against them. By the way, can he oblige us with his copy of the "Pravda"? Ours is seized every mail day by the G.P.O.

* * *

Our Cape comrades have knocked 'em again in the courts, where a prosecution for selling this paper on Sundays has been thrown out because the "International" is not "goods or merchandise"—it only delivers them.

* * *

The Literature Secretary, 6 Trades Hall, Johannesburg, has a complete copy of Fraser's "Golden Bough" for sale, 12 vols., price £10.

The Best of Both Worlds.

The other day we referred to the connection of Sir Robert Horne, then reported about to be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain, with Baldwin's steel trust. Sir Robert Horne was not appointed after all, and stuck to the counting house. But now the "S.A. Review" asks why Reuter is so shy about letting us know that McKENNA leaves the Chairmanship of Baldwin's Steel Trust, in order to become the same Baldwin's Chancellor of the Exchequer? Quite a family tea-party.

They Have Their Day and Cease To Be.

The other day Admiral Sims, of the U.S. Navy, declared that no single story of atrocity by German submarine commanders was true. In particular, says the "Catholic Magazine" (Capetown), "on the appeal of the heirs of Alfred Vanderbilt, who was drowned in the "Lusitania" tragedy, the final Court of Appeal in New York decided at the end of January that the sinking of this vessel was a LEGITIMATE ACT OF WAR. The falsehood has served its evil purpose, and now the mob is allowed to know the truth. Nothing contributed more to bring America into the war than the publicity given to this falsehood by the leading politicians of America and of the Allies and their ever subservient press. Even to-day this false statement forms one of the chief spurs of that savage hatred of Germany, which is doing so much harm to the nations that cherish it. Truth is notoriously slow in overtaking calumny, and that is why we need to harp upon the truth, so as to give it a fair chance against its too successful competitors."

The Out-of-Works.

The activities of the Unemployed Committee of the Witwatersrand become increasingly numerous, and the result of these is evidenced by the ever-growing stream of industry's derelicts which fills the Trades Hall daily.

The mass of unemployed are more and more realising the futility of seeking work and the necessity of organising to either CREATE jobs for themselves or FORCE maintenance from the powers that be. The realisation of this position is constantly borne in on those whose doubtful privilege it is to go on deputations to the employers. For instance, a deputation waited on the General Manager of the South African Breweries, Ltd., last Friday, to request that endeavours be made to absorb as many as possible of the European unemployed. The discussion, naturally, from the boss's side resolved itself into a question of "ell, ess, dee" "DOES IT PAY?" and, estimating that, on the average, 60 white men could do the work of 100 natives, Mr. Fitzgerald showed that for every 60 white men employed in place of natives his brewery would be involved in an extra expenditure of £400 monthly—and this on the assumption that the princely wage of £3 10s. per week is paid to the whites.

OF COURSE IT DOES NOT PAY. WE COULD HAVE TOLD MR. FITZGERALD THAT A LONG TIME AGO! As far as the bosses are concerned, apparently, the poor devils who are workless must simply be left to perish. Will we—hell! Unemployed, get organised! Prepare to fight and keep on fighting—till you win!

The Secretary of the Committee can be seen at No. 8, Trades Hall, every day except Sundays. Roll up and join the UNEMPLOYED FIGHTING CORPS!

The Pasteur Celebration.

The local medical and scientific authorities have been busy this week celebrating the centenary of the birth of Pasteur. They are rather late in the day, because this event was celebrated some months ago in Europe.

We do not wish to contest the value of Pasteur's contributions to modern chemical and biological knowledge. He began as a chemist with the study of crystals. He found in the course of his investigations of tartaric acid (a bi-product in the wine industry) the important part played by micro-organisms in chemical reactions. He was the first to bring forward a satisfactory explanation of fermentation, and thus laid the bio-chemical basis of the wine, vinegar, beer, yeast, leather and other industries, where the fermentive action of microscopic plants plays such an important part. He is well known for his work on hydrophobia and cholera, and in his capacity of parasitologist saved the French silkworm industry from extinction.

Pasteur lived and died an orthodox Catholic. It is interesting in this regard to recall the words of Gustave Herve in his address to the Jury of the Seine:

"You know how a Catholic is made.

"They begin with the infant in the cradle. The mother, while fondling it, teaches it prayers which it learns to repeat like a parrot; she informs it that there is a God, a paradise, a hell. Its brain, soft as wax, receives all these impressions without resistance.

"When it reaches the age of seven, the mother . . . turns it over to the priest, who sows in the young head, with no niggard hand, the naive Biblical legends which were current in Israel 2,000 or 3,000 years ago, at a period when the Hebrew people had about as much intellectual culture as the Negroes of Behanzin.

"At the same time the theatrical pomp of the religious ceremonials," etc., etc. "From that time on the child may become a scientist as great as Pasteur, yet his mind will refuse to work or to act in the matter of religion."

So much for Pasteur. He has taught us much. He has also provided an excuse for a whole host of superstitions, to-day the common property of the medical profession.

There was a custom in China (whether it still exists we do not know) which made the doctor of use to society, and not a parasite with a fortune varying in a direct ratio to the misfortunes of others. The function of a Chinese doctor was to keep people well; when his patients got ill they gave him the sack. We cannot do that with our doctors because we live under capitalism. If we could we should certainly discharge the lot of them, because, in spite of sanitary inspectors and sewerage systems (which are necessary) and vaccination and pasteurised milk (which are not), the general health of the people, both the exploited and the exploiting classes, goes steadily from bad to worse. Cancer is on the increase; consumption shows no sign of decreasing; headaches are the order of the day. Every other man has a set of false teeth (if he is a bourgeois) or no teeth at all (if he is a proletarian and cannot afford luxuries).

The nineteenth century went raving mad on bacteria (microbes is the popular name), and the medical profession, being anywhere between twenty and thirty years behind the times, is still trying to explain every disease as the result of "infection."

Since the beginning of the present century the foremost scientists (who, by the way, are NOT medical doctors) have found out what any intelligent man might have guessed, namely, that if you are half-starved on rotten food you will get ill, and that the way to get well is to eat good food and enough of it.

As short a time ago as 1914 the learned medical authorities were quarantining poor unfortunate sailors who had got Beriberi through living for months on practically nothing but polished rice. It might be said that the medicos ought to be excused because they did not know anything about "Vitamin B." But there was the thing staring them in the face all the time. The reason that they failed to see it was that they had not learnt or tried to learn, because it was not profitable to learn, a thing since Pasteur had defined disease in terms of bacterial infection.

Since Pasteur lived and died many things have been discovered. The doctors have not moved with the times. The reason that they do not come up to date is that they are "doing very well, thank you," and changes are not desired.

Capitalism has produced some strange anomalies, and not the least of these is the so-called "Medical Profession."

E. R. R.

* * *

A communist society means—everything held in common; land, factories, COMMON TOIL—that is what communism means.

—N. Lenin.

International Delegate Fund.

COMRADES! SUPPORTERS!! SYMPATHISERS!!!

Money is urgently wanted NOW to enable our Delegate Com. W. H. Andrews to proceed to take his seat on the Executive of the Communist International.

SEND CHEQUES TO TREASURER, 4, TRADES HALL, JOH'BURG.

The Conquest of Bread.

The debate upon unemployment in Parliament throws the bankruptcy of capitalism upon the screen in a glare of light. The "greatest living statesman" (vide press), Smuts, and his gang of defenders, have only one remedy for unemployment, viz., shoot the unemployed if they become a nuisance; in the meantime, please God! thousands will solve their own problem by dying of starvation.

In every country in the world the complete break up of capitalism is manifested by the total inability of the various governments to feed the starving surplus of labourers. Not only can they NOT feed them but they admit openly in every debate upon the matter that, UNDER CAPITALISM, NOTHING CAN BE DONE. Senile old idiots, like our own John X, are still to be found bleating "get to work," which adds to the gaiety of nations no doubt, but only exasperates still further the already desperate bread-winner whose family looks to him for the bread which he cannot obtain.

And all the governments of the world have dropped pretence and openly expose the brutal moral cowardice inherent in the capitalist himself as in the capitalist system. Thus that crass failure, Bonar Law, hides behind the guns of the bribed section of the working class when requested to meet the unemployed face to face. Smuts and his gang refuse to hear the unemployed for the same reason. They KNOW they have no answer even as they also know that the "representatives of the people" who discussed unemployment the other day nearly all represented no one but the "big business" of the country. The unemployed have no representatives in Parliament (although Major Hunt and Walter Madeley made the best they could of the job), because Parliament as constituted is merely a smoke-screen put up by capitalism to hide its operations from the common people. The army of unemployed—and it is a growing army—therefore has only itself to depend upon, and having now "explored every avenue of constitutional redress," must organise and act to the end that the necessities of life are obtained in abundance for all the men, women and children in the country.

To this end the Unemployed Committees of the Witwatersrand and Cape are considering the right tactics to bring the matter to a head. It is hoped to link up the whole of the Unemployed Committees in the Union—and establish new ones where required—so that a united advance can be made upon the citadels of privilege. It is going to be a long and bitter struggle, but, given solidarity, AND THE CO-OPERATION—TO WHICH WE ARE ENTITLED—OF THOSE WORKERS WHO ARE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO BE EMPLOYED, the Committee feels assured that pressure can be brought to bear in such a way that eventually the whole population of this country will unite in the demand to abolish the slow starvation of the useful people in this so-called Christian country.

The Norfolk Farm Strike was supposed to have been settled by Ramsay Macdonald, but the "Workers' Weekly" reports that not only was it a surrender, but wholesale victimisation is preventing half the men from getting work on "settlement" or any other terms, so much so that men who had gone back are coming out again in sympathy, and this although "no victimisation" was one of the terms.

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The Daily Class Struggle.

"BROTHERHOOD."

The papers report the passing of the N.U.R.A.H.S. (which for internal reasons was probably inevitable) in favour of a "Brotherhood of Railway and Harbour Servants" with a "group system" according to grade in the service. Difficulty of arranging meetings of men scattered at long distances from each other has always militated against a strong Railway Union in South Africa, but what is possible in America and particularly in Russia should not be impracticable here. The new Brotherhood, born of internal dissension, starts badly with a retention of the 'umble word "servants," and may only conceal a designing movement to split the workers. The meagre information as to its personnel suggests a career conformable to Mr. Jagger's views, as in the past. Mr. A. L. Clark, for his part, seems fated to be connected with moribund bodies like the Social Democratic Federation in Durban. It is for the class-conscious Railway and Harbour men, especially the younger ones, to get busy "all along the line": in particular, let them get new ideas and hints from the Red International of Labour Unions, the union of all militant organisations, and show whether South Africa cannot after all emulate the fighting railway unions of some other countries, and even set an example to other unions here. The ruling class may attempt to divide them according to grade; it is for the workers to unite in a "servico" pre-eminently adapted to real industrial class organisation. If you want a real brotherhood you have got to fight for it, all the world over.

* * *

SQUIRMING SENATORS.

The utter bankruptcy of logic or justice in "our" treatment of natives is aptly illustrated in the Senate's debate on the Urban Areas Bill in the hearing of native delegates in the gallery. "We" can talk very big when they are not there, but to a coloured and native audience the same stuff rings very hollow. And so Senators are found wriggling about with such arguments as that "education is no benefit to those who have it," "white men are not happy with their motor cars," "many white men would be glad to enjoy such privileges as the Bill confers on natives, etc.," like the old stunt of the seducer consoling his victim with tales of the pride of motherhood. The Cape natives, deprived of the right to own land, are urged (unlike the ex-Service unemployed) to share the disabilities of their Free State brethren like good comrades, it would be unfair to claim special privileges, indeed for the same convincing reason even a Free State "privilege" is now withdrawn; while Smuts, always keen to divide his enemies, says the "benefits" in question were in any case only intended for educated natives, not for the common herd. By the way, Labour has shown some fight in the "Lower House"; what is Whiteside doing in "another place"?

* * *

HOITY-TOITY.

Our mining house press is quite in a flutter because the Industrial Conciliation Bill as now drafted gives the same sauce to goose and gander by requiring both employer and employee to notify changes in terms. The workmen must do it of course, but "we"—why, where is our control, our management, our "discipline" if we are subjected to such a restriction? Surely this outcry should convince the workers concerned of the rottenness of the measure altogether and of the insincerity of the bosses' cry for "conciliation," and make them determine by every means to resist it both before and after it becomes law. It is not enough to say it will be a dead letter; united effort must be devoted to scotch it while it is still a Bill, and if passed to scotch it every time it is applied. The capitalist class will not hesitate to make striking illegal—so long as organised labour hesitates to enforce its right to strike, law or no law. Mr. Brown (Boilermakers) says "the day is past when either employers or trade unions should have all the say in setting up conditions of working." No, the day is coming when trade unions WILL have all the say, but it will never be given them by Conciliation Bills, they will have to take it themselves.

* * *

REMOVING MOUNTAINS.

Unemployment is proving not only "the vital rallying point of the whole working class movement," but also the most insuperable snag facing the capitalist class. As with the "native question" in this country, the bourgeoisie, confronted with unemployment, is speechless; indeed it dare not even, as it can if the native question becomes acute, stir up race prejudice and call out the troops to shoot the d——d rascals down. Poincare was compelled to offer his resignation on account of the Communists On account of the unemployed, the S.A.P., for the first time in this Parliament on such an issue, has lost the vote and support of one of its members, Major Hunt, member for Turffontein. Let the same solvent work, and be worked, until Smuts' majority crumbles away altogether. It can be done if the unemployed agitate long enough, and IF THE EMPLOYED BACK THEM UP. It is for the Labour Party, whose M.L.A. [illegible] has done creditably in the 'Ouse, [illegible] membership [illegible] this [illegible] Gov-

How Lies are Concocted.

Mr. Isaac Ochberg and the newspapers between them are responsible for some clumsier propaganda work than usual, partly owing to "non-co-operation." The lecturer, speaking at Capetown about the Ukraine, told of people being without noses thanks to "hooligans," according to Reuter, readers being of course intended to blame the Bolsheviks from whom all atrocities flow. Unfortunately the "Star" report says it was the work of the armies of Denikin and Koltchak, and everyone who knows the facts will confirm that the unspeakable horrors in Odessa and the Ukraine in those days were perpetrated by them, while the Bolsheviks were hailed as deliverers. Again, Mr. Ochberg is reported as saying that "the Soviet order of nationalisation had terrible effects" because, if you please, when famine broke out no one was allowed to own more than a certain quantity of anything, and thousands died of hunger. Evidently he is against rationing, and prefers, like Li Phi, a system of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Finally he says, "the policy of the Government is having disastrous effects." But also "the government is not recognised." How then is it responsible?

Parsons and Bombs.

The Johannesburg Diocesan Synod seems to have been all over the place on War and Peace. All of them were deeply implicated in the great war, and yet we find them now backing up conscientious objectors, admitting lying propaganda on both sides, condemning the League of Nations as a fraud; or saying, with Mr. C. F. Stallard, K.C., "as long as evil has to be overcome the issue must be decided by force"—the inference being of course either that rebels against evil properly use force or else that governments, controlling armed force, are always in the right. We know perfectly well that the moment General Smuts calls out the bombs against strikers, white or black, or "recalcitrant" tribes, or Curzon cables for aid against Russia, these "oily men of God" will be braying their loudest in support of war. The experience of the last fifteen months proves it to the hilt.

"Divide and Rule" Yet Again.

Sir Wm. Campbell, of the British Empire Service League, is trying to split the unemployed by putting up ex-Service men to petition humbly, as such, for preferential treatment over other workless victims. "You must not be lumped with the ordinary unemployed," he tells them. That this is not done out of sympathy for them appears from his qualifying proviso: "ex-Service men must not make exorbitant demands; they will bear their fair share of present depression." The real motive is obvious. Recently we were cheering those members of the Unemployed Committee who refused to be bought off with jobs. Likewise to the ex-Service unemployed we say: "Refuse to be bribed into deserting your comrades: refuse to scab on your fellows. Solidarity is your only hope!"

The Rand Aid.

A WORKER'S VIEWS.

It is a crying scandal, with so many semi-starving men, women and children, that £17,000 should be put on fixed deposit. In my opinion, the Administrator's Distress Fund should never have been placed in the hands of the Rand Aid Association, which has never complied with the conditions upon which people were induced to subscribe to the Fund. The Administrator said in his appeal "that the Fund would be administered by a committee representing all sections of the people, and that relief would be granted in such form as the necessities of the individual case may dictate without regard to the direct cause of the distress." That has never been done. By no stretch of imagination can it be said that the Rand Aid Association or their committee are representative of all sections of the people.

It is the opinion of many that it is time the officials should be sympathetic people who would be impartial and who wouldn't expect a person who is down to grovel to them for the sake of getting a little mealie meal and coffee and a few pounds of bread. Many a hungry man has applied for a meal there and been turned down. The inmates of the Home cannot call their soul their own; it is very little short of being a prison.

WORKERS ALL.

Why should the employed espouse the cause of the unemployed? The reasons are familiar. Their own turn may come. Meanwhile the workless are potential scabs, and while wilful scabs have to be dealt with in another way, the only policy with such involuntary scabs is to organise them. And after all, they are workers all, and part of the united army we are building up. "Unemployment," says the "Workers' Weekly," "is the vital rallying point of the whole working class movement. The unemployed are the hardest hit of all the workers who have suffered from the capitalist offensive of the last two years. The organisation of UNITED ACTION BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED, the working out of a fighting campaign and its steady execution, has got to be faced by the workers." Another point in South Africa. Attention is being given to the unemployed as such, and masters are urged to sack natives to make room for them. So far as this amounts to a demand for standard wages to be paid this may be right enough. But the "d——d nigger" is in many respects, and particularly as an "involuntary scab," in the same relation to the white worker as the unemployed is to the employed—and remember there are many native unemployed. For the same reason therefore that the unemployed, instead of being dismissed as "d——d unemployed," have to be agitated and organised, so the native workers, instead of being dismissed and sacked as "d——d niggers," have to be agitated and organised to throw all their weight, not, as now, against the white workers, but into the common struggle against

Fascism in Kenya.

By Dr. NORMAN LEYS, in the "Socialist Review."

The political conflict in Kenya Colony is due to the demand by the Indian community of 25,000 souls to share the privileges of the European community of 10,000 souls, in a country where these privileges give political and economic CONTROL OVER 3,000,000 AFRICANS.

The dominant group in the local European community is composed of the land concessionaires. By the 1921 census there are eleven hundred of these people, a number that includes several hundred absentee landlords. They hold over seven million acres, most of it on 999 years' leases. These estates are being developed by African labourers paid less than a penny an hour, whom the Government has persuaded (some would say compelled) to leave home to earn wages rather than develop the land not yet sold to Europeans. By various means, but chiefly by very heavy direct taxation, the growth of native industries such as have prospered so amazingly in West Africa has been prevented. Europeans and Indians, however rich, pay, on the other hand, neither income tax nor land tax.

The attitude of the Europeans is easy to understand. Their leaders are Lord Delamere and Mr. E. S. Grogan. Lord Delamere twenty years ago received from Government 100,000 acres of the best wheat and maize land in the country at the nominal rent of one halfpenny per acre. Mr. Grogan's share is a forest concession of over 300 square miles, on terms more favourable than those granted to any other concessionaire. He and his family also own much land in Nairobi and its suburbs, some of it rented for large sums to Indians and Africans. By a strange coincidence the Government is building, by contract, a two million pound railway that passes through both these estates. The official estimate is that for ten years the railway will show a working loss. In paying that loss, and interest on capital as well, the native taxpayers will no doubt be proud to realise that they are carrying the white man's burden.

In recent months the Europeans have organised rebellion in opposition to any surrender by the Government to the Indian claims. The whole country is divided into commandos with a central executive, which each member is pledged blindly to obey. . . . It is believed that the plans of these, the latest followers of Carson and Mussolini, are fully known. Fear of organised rebellion by Europeans, followed by unorganised rebellion by Africans, is the reason the Governor is on his way home. . . . The threats are meant for the Indians as well as the Government. The rumour runs that Indians in lonely trading posts are to be murdered when the signal is given. Numbers have already fled to the coast. Be it remembered that the whole European community is armed, while rifles are forbidden to Africans and Indians.

Marshal Foch Explains Why Wars Are Made.

Remember the war slogans used by the jingoes to urge the men and boys to enlist for the world war away back in 1914? "Crush German Militarism!" "The War to End War!" "Make the World Safe for Democracy!" "Poor Little Belgium!" "Save Fair France from the Huns!"

Now that the war is over, perhaps you won't mind hearing the truth about the business—why and wherefore our men and boys were "kidded" into the trenches to make a butcher's holiday. And, of course, since this precious bit of news comes from no less than authority than Marshal Foch, it must be taken as the "dinkum oil." Here is what the Marshal says in the United Service Magazine, 1913:

"What do we all seek? New outlets for an ever-increasing commerce and for industries which are producing far more than they can consume or sell, but which are constantly hampered by an increasing competition.

"And then? Why! New areas for trade are opened by cannon shots. Even the Bourse, for reasons of interest, can cause armies to enter into campaigns. What caused the Boer War? Not the Queen of England, but the merchants of the City."

No wonder the Big Business profiteers of the City grin to themselves every time they see a mutilated ex-soldier rattling a collection box on the street corner.

—The Common Cause.

Wheat for Locomotives: An Aid to Famine Relief.

Foreign relief work in the Russian famine areas has been much retarded and to a degree confused by the recent publication of the news that Soviet authorities are exporting certain amounts of grain while their own countrymen are starving for need of this very food, according to a recent report received from abroad by the American Friends' Service Committee, which maintains a New York branch office.

This report, in a measure, justifies the exporting of grain by pointing out that locomotives purchased in Sweden by the Soviets with the proceeds from the grain exports are now moving grain sent to Russia by foreign agencies much more rapidly and satisfactorily than was the case last year.

"Last year we were greatly handicapped because the Soviets did not have enough locomotives to move our food," the report goes on to say. "This year they have purchased locomotives in Sweden, and are transporting food as rapidly as possible. LOCOMOTIVES, AS WELL AS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, HORSES, ETC., ARE JUST AS NECESSARY TO COMBAT FAMINE AS WHEAT. Grain is one of the very few things Russia has to export. We believe more lives will be saved by buying a few locomotives than by keeping the grain."

What about renewing your subscription to the

International Capital & the Condemnation of Catholic Priests.

"We shall have peace upon this earth when the last king is strung up by the guts of the last priest."—Diderot, Editor of the "Dictionnaire Encyclopedique" and ideologist of bourgeois revolutionary France.

Budkievicz was an agent of the Polish Government, and carried on his counter-revolutionary activity not out of religious conviction, or of religious fanaticism, like Ziepliak, but in the interests of a foreign bourgeois power. The monk's cowl is not to be used as a cloak for spying, or for counter-revolutionary activity in the interests of powers which are hostile to us; still less is it to be used to serve the interests of powers preparing to attack us.

The whole "civilised" world takes it upon itself to defend a Catholic archbishop whose sacred duty it is to protect ill-gotten gains against the starving population.

Roman Catholic Spain howls with the others, and how could this be otherwise? In this magnificent country the Catholic priests, for many centuries, burnt every opponent of feudal order, even if he had merely sinned in thought against the Catholic church.

BOURGEOIS PIETY IN FRANCE.

And Mr. Herriot, the "friend" of Soviet Russia, the representative of the radical free-thinking French bourgeoisie, adds his shrieks to the rest. The bourgeoisie whom he represents acted differently at the time of its revolution; then it guillotined the Catholic priests, expropriated church property—and not merely to feed the starving, but to found a revolutionary army to fight against that feudal order which was supported by the priesthood. Such priests as ventured to act against the decisions of the Convention or of the Committee for Public Safety were rapidly despatched to that kingdom with which they had consoled the starving and the suffering. But over a century has passed since that time. The French large and petty bourgeoisies are no longer in conflict with the landowners. They are themselves an exploiting and oppressing class. They have passed through the battle of 1848 and the massacre of French workers in 1871. And thus it is a matter of course that the radical French bourgeoisie, now being in conflict with the workers here upon earth, has felt itself obliged to conclude peace with heaven and its representatives—with those deceivers of the people, the priests.

THE RABBIS TOO!

The reformed Jewish Rabbis of New York are also protesting. They were persecuted for centuries by the Catholic church. The Jewish people were slaves among slaves; but the venerable rabbis have forgotten the old enemity, to-day Jewish bankers rule the world. Why should the rabbis not protest against the punishment of counter-revolutionists in monks' cowls? To-day it is your turn, to-morrow mine. Soviet Russia will not be ashamed of hanging the spiritual representatives of the banking house of Rothschild Bros., should the revolution demand it.

LABOUR JOINS IN THE CHASE.

The whole world bourgeoisie rises as one man TO PROTECT ONE OF THE INSTRUMENTS OF ITS DOMINATION. The Catholic church is not the main weapon of capitalist rule—the latter is supported by other churches, by the press of all bourgeois parties, and even by free-thinking science. But world capital cries out—lay no finger on one of my servants! And when the Protestant clergyman and the Jewish Rabbi rise to protect capital, to protect its servant the Catholic church, when the corrupt press and no less corrupt science undertake the defence of capital, how can then the flunkies and Simple Simons of capital, the opportunist party leaders, remain silent? The leaders of England's reformist workers go to church in Sunday clothes and silk hats, in order to be like other "respectable" people. That which is deception on the part of scoundrels is conviction in the case of the honest but stupid representatives of the English working class. The veteran Lansbury wants to forge a weapon out of the church and out of religion, for the emancipation of the working class, and the veteran Ben Turner sends us a telegram: "Human life is precious. Do not execute the archbishop." THE ENGLISH LABOUR PARTY WOULD NOT EXPEND A TENTH PART OF THE MONEY FOR A PROTEST TELEGRAM AGAINST THE EXECUTION OF STRIKING WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA. But as soon as it is a question of parsons, then the Labour Party remembers that human life is sacred, and Lansbury appeals to our magnanimity. This is the best possible object lesson to the revolutionary worker, showing plainly that world capital relies not only on the bayonet, on priestly deceptions, and on the bourgeois press and science, but that its last and perhaps strongest support is the mental slavery of the reformist labour leaders.

The International Federation of Transport Unions, an "Amsterdam" concern, has decided to confer with the Russian Transport Unions on action against war and Fascism. And Edo Fimmen, the Secretary of the Amsterdam International, confesses: "Those leaders have not fully done their duty, far from it. They must summon the workers to the struggle by all methods, even the most extreme, both national and international, against the capitalist system, which is preparing a new holocaust of humanity." This direct vindication of the methods of the Red International of Labour Unions by the Amsterdam Secretary has, says "All Power," caused a commotion in that body.

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The National Conference of the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement of Great Britain has decided to affiliate to the Red International of Labour Unions. What organisation will be the first in Africa to affiliate?

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The London shopkeepers, not satisfied with the Duke of York's wedding, celebrated the Empire and Empire Day by—an Empire shopping week. Does

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The Daily Class Struggle.

"BROTHERHOOD."

The papers report the passing of the N.U.R.A.H.S. (which for internal reasons was probably inevitable) in favour of a "Brotherhood of Railway and Harbour Servants" with a "group system" according to grade in the service. Difficulty of arranging meetings of men scattered at long distances from each other has always militated against a strong Railway Union in South Africa, but what is possible in America and particularly in Russia should not be impracticable here. The new Brotherhood, born of internal dissension, starts badly with a retention of the 'umble word "servants," and may only conceal a designing movement to split the workers. The meagre information as to its personnel suggests a career conformable to Mr. Jagger's views, as in the past. Mr. A. H. Clark, for his part, seems fated to be connected with moribund bodies like the Social Democratic Federation in Durban. It is for the class-conscious Railway and Harbour men, especially the younger ones, to get busy "all along the line": in particular, let them get new ideas and hints from the Red International of Labour Unions, the union of all militant organisations, and show whether South Africa cannot after all emulate the fighting railway unions of some other countries, and even set an example to other unions here. The ruling class may attempt to divide them according to grade; it is for the workers to unite in a "service" pre-eminently adapted to real industrial class organisation. If you want a real brotherhood you have got to fight for it, all the world over.

* * *

SQUIRMING SENATORS.

The utter bankruptcy of logic or justice in "our" treatment of natives is aptly illustrated in the Senate's debate on the Urban Areas Bill in the hearing of native delegates in the gallery. "We" can talk very big when they are not there, but to a coloured and native audience the same stuff rings very hollow. And so Senators are found wriggling about with such arguments as that "education is no benefit to those who have it," "white men are not happy with their motor cars," "many white men would be glad to enjoy such privileges as the Bill confers on natives, etc.," like the old stunt of the seducer consoling his victim with tales of the pride of motherhood. The Cape natives, deprived of the right to own land, are urged (unlike the ex-Service unemployed) to share the disabilities of their Free State brethren like good comrades, it would be unfair to claim special privileges, indeed for the same convincing reason even a Free State "privilege" is now withdrawn; while Smuts, always keen to divide his enemies, says the "benefits" in question were in any case only intended for educated natives, not for the common herd. By the way, Labour has shown some fight in the "Lower House"; what is Whiteside doing in "another place"?

* * *

HOITY-TOITY.

Our mining house press is quite in a flutter because the Industrial Conciliation Bill as now drafted gives the same sauce to goose and gander by requiring both employer and employee to notify changes in terms. The workmen must do it of course, but "we"—why, where is our control, our management, our "discipline" if we are subjected to such a restriction? Surely this outcry should convince the workers concerned of the rottenness of the measure altogether and of the insincerity of the bosses' cry for "conciliation," and make them determine by every means to resist it both before and after it becomes law. It is not enough to say it will be a dead letter; united effort must be devoted to scotch it while it is still a Bill, and if passed to scotch it every time it is applied. The capitalist class will not hesitate to make striking illegal—so long as organised labour hesitates to enforce its right to strike, law or no law. Mr. Brown (Boilermakers) says "the day is past when either employers or trade unions should have all the say in setting up conditions of working." No, the day is coming when trade unions WILL have all the say, but it will never be given them by Conciliation Bills, they will have to take it themselves.

* * *

REMOVING MOUNTAINS.

Unemployment is proving not only "the vital rallying point of the whole working class movement," but also the most insuperable snag facing the capitalist class. As with the "native question" in this country, the bourgeoisie, confronted with unemployment, is speechless; indeed it dare not even, as it can if the native question becomes acute, stir up race prejudice, and call out the troops to shoot the d——d rascals down. Poincare was compelled to offer his resignation on account of the Communists On account of the unemployed, the S.A.P., for the first time in this Parliament on such an issue, has lost the vote and support of one of its members, Major Hunt, member for Turffontein. Let the same solvent work, and be worked, until Smuts' majority crumbles away altogether. It can be done if the unemployed agitate long enough, and IF THE EMPLOYED BACK THEM UP. It is for the Labour Party, whose M.L.A. for Benoni has done creditably in the 'Ouse, to get their trade union membership busy to this end. Pull together for a Workers' Government!

(Continued on next column.)

How Lies are Concocted.

Mr. Isaac Ochberg and the newspapers between them are responsible for some clumsier propaganda work than usual, partly owing to "non-co-operation." The lecturer, speaking at Capetown about the Ukraine, told of people being without noses thanks to "hooligans," according to Reuter, readers being of course intended to blame the Bolsheviks from whom all atrocities flow. Unfortunately the "Star" report says it was the work of the armies of Denikin and Koltchak, and everyone who knows the facts will confirm that the unspeakable horrors in Odessa and the Ukraine in those days were perpetrated by them, while the Bolsheviks were hailed as deliverers. Again, Mr. Ochberg is reported as saying that "the Soviet order of nationalisation had terrible effects" because, if you please, when famine broke out no one was allowed to own more than a certain quantity of anything, and thousands died of hunger. Evidently he is against rationing, and prefers, like Li Phi, a system of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Finally he says, "the policy of the Government is having disastrous effects." But also "the government is not recognised." How then is it responsible?

Parsons and Bombs.

The Johannesburg Diocesan Synod seems to have been all over the place on War and Peace. All of them were deeply implicated in the great war, and yet we find them now backing up conscientious objectors, admitting lying propaganda on both sides, condemning the League of Nations as a fraud; or saying, with Mr. C. F. Stallard, K.C., "as long as evil has to be overcome the issue must be decided by force"—the inference being of course either that rebels against evil properly use force or else that governments, controlling armed force, are always in the right. We know perfectly well that the moment General Smuts calls out the bombs against strikers, white or black, or "recalcitrant" tribes, or Curzon cables for aid against Russia, these "oily men of God" will be braying their loudest in support of war. The experience of the last fifteen months proves it to the hilt.

"Divide and Rule" Yet Again.

Sir Wm. Campbell, of the British Empire Service League, is trying to split the unemployed by putting up ex-Service men to petition humbly, as such, for preferential treatment over other workless victims. "You must not be lumped with the ordinary unemployed," he tells them. That this is not done out of sympathy for them appears from his qualifying proviso: "ex-Service men must not make exorbitant demands: they will bear their fair share of present depression." The real motive is obvious. Recently we were cheering those members of the Unemployed Committee who refused to be bought off with jobs. Likewise to the ex-Service unemployed we say: "Refuse to be bribed into deserting your comrades: refuse to scab on your fellows. Solidarity is your only hope!"

The Rand Aid.

A WORKER'S VIEWS.

It is a crying scandal, with so many semi-starving men, women and children, that £17,000 should be put on fixed deposit. In my opinion, the Administrator's Distress Fund should never have been placed in the hands of the Rand Aid Association, which has never complied with the conditions upon which people were induced to subscribe to the Fund. The Administrator said in his appeal "that the Fund would be administered by a committee representing all sections of the people, and that relief would be granted in such form as the necessities of the individual case may dictate without regard to the direct cause of the distress." That has never been done. By no stretch of imagination can it be said that the Rand Aid Association or their committee are representative of all sections of the people.

It is the opinion of many that it is time the officials should be sympathetic people who would be impartial and who wouldn't expect a person who is down to grovel to them for the sake of getting a little mealie meal and coffee and a few pounds of bread. Many a hungry man has applied for a meal there and been turned down. The inmates of the Home cannot call their soul their own; it is very little short of being a prison.

WORKERS ALL.

Why should the employed espouse the cause of the unemployed? The reasons are familiar. Their own turn may come. Meanwhile the workless are potential scabs, and while wilful scabs have to be dealt with in another way, the only policy with such involuntary scabs is to organise them. And after all, they are workers all, and part of the united army we are building up. "Unemployment," says the "Workers' Weekly," "is the vital rallying point of the whole working class movement. The unemployed are the hardest hit of all the workers who have suffered from the capitalist offensive of the last two years. The organisation of UNITED ACTION BETWEEN EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED, the working out of a fighting campaign and its steady execution, has got to be faced by the workers." Another point in South Africa. Attention is being given to the unemployed as such, and masters are urged to sack natives to make room for them. So far as this amounts to a demand for standard wages to be paid this may be right enough. But the "d——d nigger" is in many respects, and particularly as an "involuntary scab," in the same relation to the white worker as the unemployed is to the employed—and remember there are many native unemployed. For the same reason therefore that the unemployed, instead of being dismissed as "d——d unemployed," have to be agitated and organised, so the native workers, instead of being dismissed and sacked as "d——d niggers," have to be agitated and organised to throw all their weight, not, as now, against the white workers, but into the common struggle against the exploiting class.

Fascism in Kenya.

By Dr. NORMAN LEYS, in the "Socialist Review."

The political conflict in Kenya Colony is due to the demand by the Indian community of 25,000 souls to share the privileges of the European community of 10,000 souls, in a country where these privileges give political and economic CONTROL OVER 3,000,000 AFRICANS.

The dominant group in the local European community is composed of the land concessionaires. By the 1921 census there are eleven hundred of these people, a number that includes several hundred absentee landlords. They hold over seven million acres, most of it on 999 years' leases. These estates are being developed by African labourers paid less than a penny an hour, whom the Government has persuaded (some would say compelled) to leave home to earn wages rather than develop the land not yet sold to Europeans. By various means, but chiefly by very heavy direct taxation, the growth of native industries such as have prospered so amazingly in West Africa has been prevented. Europeans and Indians, however rich, pay, on the other hand, neither income tax nor land tax.

The attitude of the Europeans is easy to understand. Their leaders are Lord Delamere and Mr. E. S. Grogan. Lord Delamere twenty years ago received from Government 100,000 acres of the best wheat and maize land in the country at the nominal rent of one halfpenny per acre. Mr. Grogan's share is a forest concession of over 300 square miles, on terms more favourable than those granted to any other concessionaire. He and his family also own much land in Nairobi and its suburbs, some of it rented for large sums to Indians and Africans. By a strange coincidence the Government is building, by contract, a two million pound railway that passes through both these estates. The official estimate is that for ten years the railway will show a working loss. In paying that loss, and interest on capital as well, the native taxpayers will no doubt be proud to realise that they are carrying the white man's burden.

In recent months the Europeans have organised rebellion in opposition to any surrender by the Government to the Indian claims. The whole country is divided into commandos with a central executive, which each member is pledged blindly to obey. . . . It is believed that the plans of these, the latest followers of Carson and Mussolini, are fully known. Fear of organised rebellion by Europeans, followed by unorganised rebellion by Africans, is the reason the Governor is on his way home. . . . The threats are meant for the Indians as well as the Government. The rumour runs that Indians in lonely trading posts are to be murdered when the signal is given. Numbers have already fled to the coast. Be it remembered that the whole European community is armed, while rifles are forbidden to Africans and Indians.

Marshal Foch Explains Why Wars Are Made.

Remember the war slogans used by the jingoes to urge the men and boys to enlist for the world war away back in 1914: "Crush German Militarism!" "The War to End War!" "Make the World Safe for Democracy!" "Poor Little Belgium!" "Save Fair France from the Huns!"

Now that the war is over, perhaps you won't mind hearing the truth about the business—why and wherefore our men and boys were "kidded" into the trenches to make a butcher's holiday. And, of course, since this precious bit of news comes from no less than authority than Marshal Foch, it must be taken as the "dinkum oil." Here is what the Marshal says in the United Service Magazine, 1918:

"What do we all seek? New outlets for an ever-increasing commerce and for industries which are producing far more than they can consume or sell, but which are constantly hampered by an increasing competition.

"And then? Why! New areas for trade are opened by cannon shots. Even the Bourse, for reasons of interest, can cause armies to enter into campaigns. What caused the Boer War? Not the Queen of England, but the merchants of the City."

No wonder the Big Business profiteers of the City grin to themselves every time they see a mutilated ex-soldier rattling a collection box on the street corner.

The Common Cause.

Wheat for Locomotives: An Aid to Famine Relief.

Foreign relief work in the Russian famine areas has been much retarded and to a degree confused by the recent publication of the news that Soviet authorities are exporting certain amounts of grain while their own countrymen are starving for need of this very food, according to a recent report received from abroad by the American Friends' Service Committee, which maintains a New York branch office.

This report, in a measure, justifies the exporting of grain by pointing out that locomotives purchased in Sweden by the Soviets with the proceeds from the grain exports are now moving grain sent to Russia by foreign agencies much more rapidly and satisfactorily than was the case last year.

"Last year we were greatly handicapped because the Soviets did not have enough locomotives to move our food," the report goes on to say. "This year they have purchased locomotives in Sweden, and are transporting food as rapidly as possible. LOCOMOTIVES, AS WELL AS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, HORSES, ETC., ARE JUST AS NECESSARY TO COMBAT FAMINE AS WHEAT. Grain is one of the very few things Russia has to export. We believe more lives will be saved by buying a few locomotives than by keeping the grain."

What about renewing your subscription to the "International"?

International Capital & the Condemnation of Catholic Priests.

"We shall have peace upon this earth when the last king is strung up by the guts of the last priest."—Diderot, Editor of the "Dictionnaire Encyclopedique" and ideologist of bourgeois revolutionary France.

Budkieviez was an agent of the Polish Government, and carried on his counter-revolutionary activity not out of religious conviction, or of religious fanaticism, like Ziepliak, but in the interests of a foreign bourgeois power. The monk's cowl is not to be used as a cloak for spying, or for counter-revolutionary activity in the interests of powers which are hostile to us; still less is it to be used to serve the interests of powers preparing to attack us.

The whole "civilised" world takes it upon itself to defend a Catholic archbishop whose sacred duty it is to protect ill-gotten gains against the starving population.

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The London shopkeepers, not satisfied with the Duke of York's wedding, celebrated the Empire and Empire Day by—an Empire shopping week. Does patriotism pay? What ho!

A HISTORY LESSON.

FOR THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY—AND A HISTORY LESSON ON THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

By KARL RADEK (Abridged).

The clergy of England, headed by Randall T. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, have issued a protest "against the religious persecution in Russia." The present Archbishop of Canterbury is the same prelate who, a few years ago, supported the introduction of Chinese abour in the South African mines, pleading that it was "A REGRETTABLE NECESSITY." The reason which impelled the Soviet Government to bring Archbishop Zepliak and other clerical dignitaries to trial was the necessity of preserving the first Workers' Republic from those who would withhold bread from its perishing population. The "regrettable necessity" which prompted His Grace to sanction the introduction of Chinese coolies working under slave conditions into the South African Rand was that of FILLING THE COFFERS OF COSMOPOLITAN FINANCIERS CONTROLLING THE RAND MINES.

SPIRITUOUS LIBERTY.

When the production of brandy was prohibited in America, the schnaps manufacturers inaugurated a campaign compared with which even the action of the Archbishop of Canterbury is mere child's play. Hurt in their finest feelings AND IN THEIR POCKETS, the schnaps manufacturers marched up with the great cannon of "liberty of the American citizen," which liberty they were convinced was being trampled underfoot by the prohibition of the manufacture of spirituous liquors. The manufacture of religious spiritual drinks is no less profitable. And therefore we fully comprehend the CLASS SOLIDARITY of the English parsons with the Russian.

HOW THE ENGLISH KINGS INDUCED THE ENGLISH CHURCH TO SUBMIT TO THE STATE.

Thomas A'Beckett, having ascended his archbishop's throne, wanted to shear his sheep without royal interference. He came into conflict with Henry II., he called upon the clergy and the people to fight against the royal power, and adorned this struggle for clerical domination with the catchword: LIBERTY OF RELIGION. Henry II., although a good Catholic, was naturally not able to look calmly on at these priestly machinations. Thomas A'Beckett had to fly to France. . . . He returned to England, but was murdered through royal instigation.

SHARING THE SWAG.

But Thomas A'Beckett did not rest after his death, but began working miracles from his tomb in Canterbury, miracles not yet prohibited at that time. Thousands made pilgrimages to Beckett's tomb, and the monks of Canterbury earned HUGE PROFITS. And as the church was thoroughly capable of making a business calculation, it resolved to increase its revenues from the martyrdom and the miracles of the resurrected saint. "The Pope demanded one-half of the gross takings. But as the monks declared that they could not undertake the business on these terms, the Pope contented himself with half of the clear profits." (Thorold Rogers.)

Henry VIII. had better luck than Henry II. Not only did he subordinate the whole church to himself by having himself proclaimed head of the church in the year 1531, but he began to fleece the church according to all the laws of a PROFITABLE BUSINESS CONCERN. The yearly revenues of the church were estimated at that time at £320,000, and of this sum the king laid claim to one-half. He plundered the monasteries, he deprived them of their treasures. He closed the small monasteries and drove out the monks. He was clever enough, however, not to interfere with the princes of the church, but rather to SHARE HIS GAINS WITH THEM.

ARCHBISHOPS WERE GLOZERS EVER.

One of the first amongst those dignitaries of the church who, in this case, forgot to rail about the liberty of religion, but on the contrary prostrated themselves before the English despots, was the forerunner of our present defender of "religious liberty," the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cranmer. This holy man was so accommodating in the service of kings that he consented to divorce Henry VIII. from Catherine of Arragon, although this marriage had been blessed by the Pope of Rome himself. The pretty girl Anne Boleyn had captivated the king, and the Archbishop of Canterbury decided that all the dogmas of the church and all the decisions of its head, the Pope, could serve as a comfortable cushion for the epicurean king. And when Henry had tired of Anne Boleyn and decided to have her beheaded, in order to be free to take another wife, again the Archbishop of Canterbury RAISED NO DIFFICULTY.

"FEAR GOD"="HONOUR THE KING."

James I., in the year 1604, expressed himself as follows, to a deputation of Puritans: "I, the king, will be lord in this country. The hierarchy of the church must be maintained. It is the best support of the throne. I shall teach these Puritans to submit to the church, and if they do not submit, I shall banish them from the country or do worse to them: I shall have them hanged and be done with them."

Another fact. A considerable portion of the property of the present English aristocracy originated in the church properip robbed under Henry VIII., who DIVIDED IT AMONG THE SPIRITUAL and secular oligarchs. When the descendants of these robbers of church property protest in the name of religion against our "robbery" of the treasures of the church, every thinking English workman must laugh in their faces.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

That which the Soviet power is now doing has nothing whatever in common with that which was done by the feudal kings to the church, with that to which your church submitted when it saw the royal arm was powerful. The Council of People's Commissaries has not proclaimed itself head of the church; it has no desire to appoint bishops, and makes no attempt to lay down 31 points for the church, as Henry VIII. did. The Soviet Government permits every citizen to believe what he will, and to carry on religious propaganda, just as it permits unbelieving citizens to carry on anti-religious propaganda. It does not interfere with the internal affairs of the church, it only demands that the clergy, like all other citizens, respect the laws of the Republic. Henry VIII. plundered the church in order to make presents to his toadies, archbishops, and courtiers, and the English church was mute when its princes received gifts from the king, derived from the property robbed from the church. But the Soviet power commanded the treasures of the church to be gathered in TO SAVE THE STARVING FROM DEATH.

HOW THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY DEFENDED RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AGAINST THE REBELLIOUS WORKERS AND PEASANTS.

In the 14th century, Wyclif demanded that the English church should separate itself from the Pope of Rome, and preached that the priests should live simply, as Jesus Christ lived. These sermons of Wyclif met with the approval of the textile workers, who at that time lived wretched lives, and were not pleased at being shorn by the priests. Wyclif also found many followers among the peasants, who were being crushed by the priests and the landowners. The movement known as the Lollard movement began, and was joined even by a section of the poorer clergy, headed by John Ball. John Ball's agitation expressed the STRUGGLE AGAINST THE EXPLOITATION BY THE PRIESTS and landowners. We take the following speech of this monk from a contemporary chronicle:

"Good people, things will never go well in England so long as goods be not in common, and so long as there be villains and gentlemen. By what right are they whom we call lords greater folk than we? ON WHAT GROUNDS HAVE THEY DESERVED IT? Why do they hold us in serfage? If we all came of the same father and mother, of Adam and Eve, how can they say or prove that they are better than we, if it be not that they MAKE US GAIN FOR THEM BY OUR TOIL WHAT THEY SPEND IN THEIR PRIDE? They are clothed in velvet, and warm in their furs and their ermines, while we are covered with rags. They have wine and spices and fair bread; and we oat-cake and straw and water to drink. They have leisure and fine houses; we have pain and labour, the rain and wind in the fields. And yet IT IS OF US AND OF OUR TOIL that these men hold their state."

This speech contains nothing against religion; on the contrary, John Ball appeals to the holy scriptures. But the Archbishop of Canterbury held this speech to be blasphemy, had John Ball imprisoned and excommunicated. John Ball got off pretty lightly, but thousands of Lollards were burnt, and in this persecution THE LEADING ROLE WAS PLAYED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, Arundell.

"FREEDOM" OR "BLASPHEMY."

When the king proclaims himself head of the church, when he determines its doctrines, and even when he plunders it a trifle, all this is "freedom of religion" SO LONG AS HE DIVIDES THE SPOIL WITH THE ARCHBISHOP. But when the pious workers and peasants, basing their demands on the holy scriptures, ask that the priests renounce their luxury, their gormandising and drinking, that they live with the people—then this is a blasphemy for which the Archbishop of Canterbury has thousands of working people executed.

It is now clear that the Archbishop of Canterbury, Randall Davidson, is fighting, in the so-called year of our Lord 1923, for the same aims as his predecessors fought in the 14th and 16th centuries. The priest John Ball, who preached the truths of communism in the crude phraseology of the 14th century, was as heartily hated by the then Archbishop of Canterbury as the "agents of Moscow" are hated by the Archbishop of Canterbury of the 20th century.

THE INCORRUPTIBLE RELICS OF SAINT URQUHARDT.

Once upon a time there lived a follower of the true faith, an Englishman by the name of Leslie Urquhart. The Russian savages insulted this holy man. They offered resistance to the Tsar, to the landowners, and to the gods of capital, and even drove Urquhardt out of his factories. He placed himself at the head of the crusade against Soviet Russia. His spirit inspired all the knights of the pen in capitalist England, and many were the appeals which these published for the annihilation of this nest of ROBBERY AND BLASPHEMY. But when Soviet Russia was victorious, then the holy Urquhart decided that it was consistent with his holiness to pardon. He made up his mind to strike a bargain with us. He shared the gains with the devil, and promised to serve him faithfully and honourably. When the uproar began with the trial of Ziepliak and the shooting of Budkievich, however, he assembled the offended creditors of Russia, and proposed to them that they demand that relations with Soviet Russia be broken off, not only on account of the persecution of the church, but in consideration of the fact that TRADE WITH RUSSIA BRINGS BUT LITTLE PROFIT. He is not inclined to carry on business with the Bolshevist devil for such small gains.

As we have already said, Leslie Urquhart is a holy man, and knows how to work miracles. When he feels sad, the leader of the Labour Party (Clynes) sends us telegrams and begs the Soviet Government not to grieve this ambassador of the god of capital. When Urquhart is of the opinion that pressure would be useful to expedite the concessions of the Soviet Government, THEN THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY WEEPS over the suppressed rights of the Catholic, Jewish, and orthodox churches.

A PIECE OF ADVICE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Most reverend Dr. Randall T. Davidson! It is much better that you sit quietly at home, eat your pudding, drink your porter, read English novels if that is not too tedious for you, and leave Soviet Russia alone!

The League of Robbers.

In reply to an appeal from the representatives of the Mesopotamian people (now refugees from the English usurpation), asking for the sympathy of the Communist International for their country's cause, Zinoviev writes:

The tragic history of the subjugation of Mesopotamia is the clearest possible expression of the hypocritical and treacherous policy pursued by the English Government. And where has English IMPERIALISM ever acted otherwise? In India, Egypt, South Africa—everywhere we find the same policy of lies, treachery, and ruthless cruelty.

There are already rumours that the English in Mesopotamia contemplate the proclamation of a general amnesty for the arrested and banished leaders of the freedom movement, and that they are even prepared to admit national ministers into the government of the traitor Emir Feisal.

I am confident that your past experience will induce you to reject these hypocritical concessions on the part of Sir Percy Cox. All that he is aiming at is favourable elections for the confirmation of the treaty between England and Irak—and for the security of his bloody rule in Mesopotamia.

In your letter you refer to the fact that the regime introduced by English imperialism into your native country is a violation of the principles of the League of Nations. Here there seems to be a grave misunderstanding. The League of Nations was called into existence after the war, by the imperialist victors—England, France, etc.—in order that the vanquished might be the better robbed. It is precisely England who now heads this institution.

Thus the "principles" of the League of Nations differ in no way from those "high principles" now being put into practice in Mesopotamia by England, and imposed by a bombardment of the defenceless population from aeroplanes.

The emancipation of Mesopotamia will never be attained with the aid or support of this or that imperialist state or League of Nations, but by the organised struggle of the broad masses of the town and country population of Irak against the occupation. These masses are to be convinced that their material position will be alleviated and improved when the English are driven out; all traitorous Mesopotamians, with Emir Feisal at their head, who are seeking for personal enrichment from the oppression of the people, are to be exposed to the contempt they deserve; the confidence of the neighbouring countries is to be won; and when all this is realised, then the victorious end of your heroic struggle against English imperialism is secured.

The Communist International, which unites the millions of revolutionary workers and peasants of England, France, Germany, Russia, etc., assures you of its sympathy and support in your fight for liberty.

The Second Exodus.

"HENRY DUBB" ON CAPITAL.

(To the Editor of "The Natal Advertiser.")

Sir,—After reading your leader, "That when the last investor clears out of South Africa, the last Labourite will follow by the next boat," and seeing that illustration of Anstey's new building, I am sorry I was born too early. Fancy seeing all the investors clearing out of Sun, Sand and Sorrow WITH THEIR INVESTMENTS. What a sight for the doppers, Indians and natives—what a treat! I can imagine Anstey's successors carrying their investment out of Durban. What an exodus! Anstey carrying that huge block on his back and bumping into Greenacre, Parker Wood and other large building owners! It would be worth while suffering starvation and poverty for a lifetime to see that enlarged Windsor Castle being loaded. Then the Home Investors will be carrying off our Town Hall, Post Office and graving dock, and all the little investors of thrift certificates carrying off a few rails, locomotive, carriage or truck from the S.A.R. What a crush! Jimmy Jones pushing a rail through Anstey's plateglass front; Tom Adams tripping over the mug's locomotive! The bios will boom for years screening the "Investors' Last Walk."

The Johannesburg exodus will "beat the band." Solly and Hoggenheimer struggling down to the Cape with a mine headgear or cyanide plant on his back, or with a 10,000 horse-power Babcox and Wilcox boiler under each arm. It will be the greatest sight of all times. My boy wants a tramcar and a bogie for dad's little lot in the Corporation funds. Then to see the plot-holders rolling up their plots like lino, and carry it away to—where?

I hope, Mr. Editor, you were not being humorous when you wrote that leader. The Labourites will be the last to leave. They will want to see how "big business" likes a little hard work removing their investments. You can take it from a "Henry Dubb" that the investors or their investments will never leave South Africa. The only ones that will leave are those who have never been here—like that £22,000,000 that was going to come when "The Man of the Hour" arrived. That money was blind, and it is still looking for South Africa on the map.

J.A.D.

(Our mirthful correspondent fails to tell us what Labour will be engaged on when capital is driven away. That, after all, is the point at issue.—Ed., N.A.)

[Our humourless "Ed., N.A.," fails to see his correspondent's point, that the "constant capital," i.e., the means of production, at any rate, is here for good, and nothing can drive it away, except of course a capitalist campaign of wanton destruction like that of Denikin, Koltchak and Wrangel. What is more, as "J.A.D." asks in a rejoinder, "what would the investors do if Labour left South Africa, as some of it is already doing?"—Ed., "International."]

"In my opinion," said Tom Mann at the London United Front Conference recently, "the only salvation for the white workers in South Africa lies in their recognition of the black and coloured population, and in assisting these workers in becoming organised."

"More Production."

The first annual dinner of the Rubber Growers' Association was held in the Hotel Cecil, when Sir Frank Athelstone Swettenham presided over a large company. The occasion was availed of to make a presentation of plate to Sir Edward Rosling, Sir Stanley Bois, and Mr. Eric Miller to mark their recent successful work as negotiators with the Government on the question of the restriction of the output of rubber.

Sir Frank Swettenham, in making the presentation, said those gentlemen had worked on Sir James Stevenson's Committee for the restriction of the output of rubber, and had framed a scheme which had rescued the industry from a very serious position and put it on its legs for a long time to come.

* * *

British and American financiers, says "Forward," deliberately engineered the trade slump, witness Lord Leverhulme at the recent annual meeting of Lever Bros., Ltd.:

"As for the slump, it was deliberately brought about by the authorities in America and Great Britain, who apparently began to feel, early in 1920, that 'something must be done' to stop the rise of prices. They decided to adopt the old pre-war method of restricting credit. The result is now history—namely, a terrible forced liquidation and deliberate deflation tending to cripple capital through losses, and beggar labour through unemployment. The authors of it are now discredited."

FAT'S ARMOUR DENTED.

TAMING THE TERROR IN THE U.S.A.

The strike of shopmen, miners and textile workers was in progress at the time of Foster's arrest. Attempts were made to terrorise the strikers and their families. The Government of the United States outdid itself in the utilisation of force. Spies, provocateurs, Government agents, private guards, the press, the church, militia, constabulary and federal troops were prepared and used against the workers by the capitalists. The latter had launched a campaign to destroy the labour organisations, employing the euphonious slogan of "open shop," which in reality aimed at putting an end to unionism in the United States.

On September 1st, Attorney-General Daugherty issued his infamous injunction, which prohibited all strike activities, sympathy with the strikers, and any manifestation of support of the strike by anybody and everybody. This was a most sweeping injunction, such as the working class of America had never experienced in the many years of governmental terrorisation. Daugherty blandly stated that he would use the "whole power of the Government in defence of the open shop."

The effect of the injunction on the working class, however, was electric. Protest after protest was made by labour organisations. Even Gompers was compelled officially to demand the impeachment of Attorney-General Daugherty. It looked as if the workers of America at last were being aroused to militancy against the capitalist class and to an understanding of the role of the State in capitalist society.

The trial of the Communists (Foster and others) thus became an affair of the WHOLE working class.

In December, 1922, the Conference for amalgamating the 19 existent craft unions of the railway industry took place in Chicago. This conference was a tremendous success. Before and since that time, the Trade Union Educational League has succeeded in launching broad amalgamation campaigns in the mining, needle, printing, textile and other industries—campaigns that promise to revolutionise the trade union movement of the United States.

As a consequence, no man is more hated and feared by the capitalists and the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labour than William Z. Foster. And no man in the American labour movement enjoys a higher reputation for skill, militancy and honesty than Foster.

Gompers has gone up and down the country denouncing Foster. The capitalists have endeavoured to arouse sentiment against him by charging him with being an "agent of Moscow."

The greatest feature of the disagreement of the jury and the subsequent freeing of Foster is that the Communists can once more carry on their work in the open in the United States.

The Frame-Up Against Russia.

(Extracts from the Russian Government's reply to Lord Curzon's peremptory ultimatum.)

During recent months reaction has considerably increased in Europe, and (being directed against the working class and accompanied, as usual, by signs of more intense hostility to the Soviet Republics) gave rise to apprehensions that action would be taken against the Workers' and Peasants' Republics.

The Memorandum of the British Government speaks of numerous challenges thrown down by Soviet Russia to Great Britain. The Soviet Government must place on record the absolute lack of foundation for such an assertion, and regrets that the British Government did not find it possible to mention at least one case of such a challenge.

CHALLENGE TO RUSSIA.

For its part, the Soviet Government is ready to quote not a few cases during the last two years of real challenges by the British Government, not only to the Soviet Government, but to the whole Russian people, its sympathies for whom the British Government has thought fit to mention in its ultimatum. It is sufficient to recall the well-known lack of consideration for the interests of the Soviet Republics shown by the British Government in connection with the settlement of a series of international problems, such as, for example, the questions of the Straits, of Eastern Galicia, of Memel, of Bessarabia, etc.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ALSO POSSESSES A LARGE NUMBER OF REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS DEMONSTRATING THE EXTREMELY ENERGETIC ACTIVITY OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGENTS, TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE INTERESTS OF THE SOVIET REPUBLICS, IN THE CAUCASUS AND PARTICULARLY IN DISTRICTS ADJACENT TO THOSE PARTS OF THE SOVIET REPUBLICS WHICH LIE IN CENTRAL ASIA. THESE DOCUMENTS DEMONSTRATE THE SUPPORT GIVEN TO THE BANDIT "BASMATCH" MOVEMENT IN TURKESTAN AND EASTERN BOKHARA, AND THE ASSISTANCE AFFORDED BY BRITISH CONSULS COMPARATIVELY RECENTLY TO WHITE GENERALS FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF OFFICERS AND THEIR DESPATCH TO VLADIVOSTOK DURING THE OCCUPATION OF THAT CITY BY THE WHITES.

FORGERIES.

On the other hand, the Russian Government considers it necessary to declare THAT THE EXTRACTS AND QUOTATIONS CITED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARE A COMBINATION OF INVENTED, FALSIFIED, ALTERED, AND ARBITRARILY SUPPLEMENTED EXTRACTS FROM DECIPHERED TELEGRAMS. THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARES THAT THE QUOTATION REFERRING TO PERSIA IS AN ABSOLUTE INVENTION, AND HAS NO CONNECTION WHATSOEVER WITH ANY OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS KNOWN TO THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. A characteristic specimen of the tendencious distortion of communications is the reference to Raskolnikov's telegram concerning 3,000 roubles and 10 boxes of cartridges sent to Waziristan. If the British Government really has at its disposal the telegram mentioned, and if it has not been distorted by mischievous agents, the British Government may convince itself that reference is made to help granted, not by Raskolnikov, but by another quarter, entirely unconnected with the Russian Government, the exact identity of which the generally accepted rules of international decency do not permit the Soviet Government to reveal. This instance throws a flood of light on the other information of a similar character.

RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

Passing on to even less important statements in the Memorandum, the Soviet Government does not deem it necessary to deny that it did send money to its representative in Persia—or that it did so quite openly through London banks. The suspicion of the British Government must be indeed excessive if it considers that a Soviet representative in the East can find no other use for funds than to employ them in anti-British intrigue. The British Government knows better than anyone, if it is correctly informed, that the Soviet Government is striving for and achieving friendly relations with the peoples of the East, not by intrigues and by gold, but by a really unselfish and benevolent attitude towards them.

The Soviet Government cannot admit that the maintenance and the development of amicable connection with the peoples of the East, founded on a genuine respect for their interests, is a breach of the Russo-British Trade Agreement.

PROPAGANDA.

As regards the reference in the Memorandum to the participation of M. Sokolnikov, People's Commissary for Finance, in a certain financial commission of the Third International, which it is alleged voted funds to Communist Parties, the Soviet Government declares that the assertion is absolutely untrue from beginning to end, and that the British Government in this case also has been misled by mischievous agents.

INJURIES TO BRITISHERS.

The execution of Mr. Davison in connection with the activity in Russia of the espionage organisation of the well-known Paul Dukes, took place in January, 1920, that is, sixteen months before the signing of the Trade Agreement, and before the end of the period of British intervention and blockade. Within the same period falls the arrest of Mrs. Stan. Harding, accused of espionage by, amongst others, the American journalist, Mrs. Harrison. During this period an infinitely greater number of Russian citizens suffered bodily harm and material loss from the actions of the British authorities. The execution of the 26 Baku Commissaries, mentioned in the correspondence on this matter, constitutes one of the numerous cases of the kind. If the principles of compensation be adopted, in fairness it should be applied to all the cases of that period, including those of the Kolomietzev family, Babushkin, Karakhanian, and other citizens detained for several years without any accusation in British or Indian prisons.

RUSSIA AN EQUAL.

The Russian Government considers that one of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Russian Communist Congress.

"SOLIDARITY GREATER THAN EVER."

"The Party is more united with the working class than at any time since the October Revolution." This is the reply of the Congress of the Russian Communist Party to the enemies of the revolution.

Lenin's ill-health had aroused hopes in the international counter-revolution that in his absence the great Party which he has led for 25 years would show signs of discord and disintegration. How little they know Lenin; and how little they know the Party; and how little they know the working class!

On the contrary, the twelfth Congress of the Russian Communist Party will mark the beginning of a new phase in the Russian Revolution. It marks the end of one stage of the New Economic Policy, and the beginning of a newer Economic Policy. It marks the end of that phase when the prime necessity of the revolution was to increase the productive forces of the country even at the sacrifice of certain Communist canons. The new stage means the directing of those forces away from capitalist accumulation towards Socialist accumulation.

It is Lenin's great gift to see possible dangers from afar. His proposal consisted in effect of the following: "What did we do in the civil war? Did we leave things to the State apparatus? No! The Party directly mobilised its members to the front. The Party directly intervened. We must make that a formal guiding principle. Its task shall be to proletarianise the whole State apparatus, simplify it, bring it near to the working class, abolish all traces of bureaucracy, ruthlessly punish all those State officials guilty of barbarous behaviour towards workers, make the State apparatus so that any illiterate peasant may enter and feel among friends."

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat can only be exercised through its Party. The Party now becomes officially a part of the State machine at a strategic point. The Congress elaborated the details of Lenin's proposal. There were a couple of voices raised against the idea from among the Commissariats. But the rank and file of the Party and the big non-party mass (though there is no non-party mass in Russia now, the workers are all for the Party)—these were so overwhelmingly in favour of the proposal that the objectors quietly submitted to the will of the majority. The Dictatorship of the Proletariat has thus been strengthened. The enemies of Soviet Russia know this; and all their fury over the execution of a catholic priest is only a smoke-screen to hide the real cause of their chagrin, which was the Lenin proposal for the proletarianisation of the Soviet State apparatus. The new Central Control Committee has already met and proposed its chairman, Koobusheva, to be the new Commissary of Workers and Peasants Inspection.

TROTSKY AS MANAGER.

Trotsky's speech on "Soviet Industries" was a masterpiece of penetrating analysis. He showed the importance of the State industries to the revolution—the pillars upon which rests the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. So far the State industries, taken on the whole, had worked at a loss, although wages and labour conditions had improved enormously. But this loss on the total working of the industries in the first period of the New Economic Policy represented the extra effort required to get the industries moving. Their task in the future will be to reduce the cost of manufactured goods to the peasants. This can only be done by getting the large plants fully loaded up and abandoning the small plants. This might mean a temporary increase of unemployment. But it is better to support the unemployed through the State than by the wasteful working of unproductive plants. We must save every kopeck, and start the era of Socialist accumulation.

THE MAN AND THE MASS.

The Congress was visited by hundreds of delegates from the non-party masses bearing presentation flags—a great spontaneous outburst of gratitude from the very depths of the working class to the Party that has brought them through the wilderness; and to the great leader towards whom, in his sick bed, a vast feeling of love and affection wells up in the whole labouring population. Hardly anyone now within the proletarian family calls Lenin other than as "Vladimir Ilyitch." His name has become a living symbol for all time of the unity of the proletariat. Never was this unity more faithfully reflected than in the Party Congress.

D. IVON JONES.

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the principal reasons for the misunderstandings constantly arising between it and the British Government is the circumstance that, in connection with the world situation following the Peace of Versailles, certain circles of the Entente will not consent to deal with other countries on the basis of effective equality of both sides.

While not denying the fact that a very considerable number of countries have in reality of recent years fallen into a dependent or semi-dependent position in respect of the countries of the former Entente, the Russian Government considers it necessary to say that the position of the Soviet Republics has not, cannot have, and will not have anything in common with a condition of dependence on the will of a foreign government. If those who are at the head of affairs in Great Britain would take cognisance of this fact, the most important obstacle to the establishment of normal and tranquil relations, equally beneficial for both countries, would be eliminated.

THE THREAT TO PEACE.

Particularly taking into account the present international situation and the events in Central Europe, the information from countries bordering on the Soviet Republics as to the growing activity of the militarists, the tours of these countries made by Allied Generals—in particular the recent inspection of the Roumanian frontier by the British Military Mission—the Russian Government fully realises that a rupture of relations would be pregnant with new dangers and complications involving a threat to peace, and that the British Government, in the event of a break, would be assuming a heavy responsibility before history.

The Sun and the Wind.

The "S.A. Review" points out the difference between the wind and sun methods of depriving the native of his coat, either in S.W. Africa, Kenya, or anywhere else.

"The real mistake made by 'Colonel' Hoermeyr (and by the Germans who preceded him as rulers of South-West Africa) was that he tried to get the Bondelzwarts to work for a little rice by means of depriving them of their existing means of livelihood, instead of relying on the time-honoured method of sending missionaries among them as a preliminary. Pointing out to savages that it is God's will that they should work for the civilised white man has always been found most effective, and perhaps after this Bondelzwart experience this means of securing cheap native labour will not again be dropped in favour of such a crude device as taxing natives' hunting dogs. Mr. Merriman only the other day in the Assembly warmly commended missionaries for their services in this respect. . . . If this mass of cheap labour is to be secured, missionaries must be first sent out to hammer it into docile shape. Such new methods as making natives pay impossible dog taxes, and destroying their cattle, in order to starve them on to the farms and plantations in search of work, are to be deprecated. The old way may cost a little more and take longer, but it is MORE CHRISTIANLIKE. . . . And next to getting their labour it is really our duty to bring these hordes of savages into the Christian fold and patiently endeavour to make them holy and righteous like ourselves, although of course they can never hope to become quite so highly civilised as the Great War, and the Greater War, now being worked up, prove us to be."

The "Review" was perhaps thinking of the noble words of Smuts (who made the world safe for democracy) on the matter: "Do not let us be led away by VAGUE FORMULÆ OF DEMOCRACY, which do not work in regard to native affairs. Let us try and apply A CHRISTIAN STANDARD in our dealings with our native people, and discharge in AN ETHICAL WAY the trust which has been imposed on us"—in other words, the gun and the bomb with which we preserve our position as the slave-drivers of South Africa. No wonder the Bishop of Johannesburg (who by the way agrees with segregation in church and "swamping" the natives in Synod) sounds the alarm, "is it Islam or Christ for the natives?"

Polish Government Dislikes Workers' Emblem.

Kharkov.—The Ukrainian Mission in Warsaw recently received a note from the Polish Foreign Office protesting against the words, "WORKERS OF ALL LANDS UNITE," appearing in red type on Soviet Ukraine's official communications, observing that "no doubt an irresponsible employee had inserted these words for agitational purposes, as they had no connection with the business in hand." The Polish note requested that future communications should not bear these words.

The Ukrainian Mission replied that the words, "WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE," were not only agitational, but constituted the emblem of the Ukraine and also of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which fact must be within the cognisance of the Polish Foreign Office. The note of the Ukraine Mission concludes with the observation that the Polish note must be the work of an irresponsible employee, as it insults the emblem of the Soviet Government. The Ukrainian Mission therefore declares itself unable to take note of the objection or to forward it to the Soviet Government, and therefore returns the note to the Polish Foreign Office!

D. I. J.

A Workers' Victory in Russia.

BUILDING A CANAL.

Moscow.—Ten thousand workers were engaged in digging the Daghestan canal, which they have named "October Revolution Canal." The canal extends for fifty miles, and was completed for the first of May.

The canal was constructed to irrigate Daghestan lands held by poor peasantry continually suffering from droughts. The railway which hitherto had to carry water for its locomotives will now be assured of a perennial supply. The first inflow of water filled the dams of the town of Petrovsk with a reserve for two years, and tens of thousands of acres of dry wastes will be brought under irrigation.

"The dream of dreams remained a dream under the Czarist autocracy; but the Workers' Republic made the dream come true"; so says the President of the Council of People's Commissaries of Daghestan. "The labouring people of Daghestan greet the great leaders of the Russian proletariat and thank them for their aid in the work."

D. I. J.

To the Socialist who is earnest in wishing to stimulate the genuine and practical desire of the workers towards freedom, and who knows that no mere good nature of individuals can make a system tolerable which is designed for the benefit of the privileged classes only—to the Socialist the aim is not the improvement of condition, but the CHANGE IN POSITION of the working classes.

—William Morris.

* * *

£2 a week instead of £1; eight hours' work instead of nine, ten, twelve; out-of-door relief galore to supplement the out-of-work periods: comfortable (Lord help us!) lodgings found by municipality—all these are fine things indeed. But we will not even think of them unless we can use them for getting all the benefits which we KNOW will follow on the abolition of privilege and the realisation of equality.

—William Morris.

Release the 38!

A strike prisoner's wife asks why we speak of "ONLY 38 strike prisoners left." As long as one is still in gaol, she says, it is one too many. She appeals to all labour bodies, unions, parties, branches and meetings to agitate for the release of the last one of the victims of capitalist revenge.

In our speeches and articles to-day, we do not merely repeat what was formerly said about communism, because our speeches and articles are bound up with our everyday work. Learning of communism from communist books and pamphlets without work and without struggle is worth absolutely nothing, for it would maintain further lack of cohesion between theory and practice, which was the most repulsive feature of bourgeois society.

—N. Lenin.

* * *

Branches—and individuals hurry along with those guineas and shillings for the International Delegate Fund. Our delegate has already nearly arrived, and we have not yet raised his passage money. Don't keep it once collected, but forward as soon as received to the Treasurer, International Delegate Fund, 4, Trades Hall (Box 4179), Johannesburg.

* * *

Readers and sympathisers, when you have any printing to be done—commercial, industrial, political or what not—send it to the I.S.L. Press, cor. Fox and Maclaren Streets, 'phone 3561, Johannesburg. Don't forget and give it to another printer: support the Party's own press, the Proletarian Printing Office.

* * *

The Russian lottery is supposed to be un-Bolshevik. No, it is a typically "Bolshevik" way of taxing N.E.P.men.

* * *

The Italian delegation has left Moscow. Perhaps the best thing it could do after the Fascist murder of Vorowsky.

* * *

The House of Lords has rejected by 68 to 8 a Bill to abolish criminal proceedings for schism, heresy, blasphemy and atheism. This was evidently done to scare the Soviet Government.

* * *

The class war is upon us. It has always existed since private property first induced one man to usurp power over another by preying upon his necessities.

* * *

"The Worker," Queensland, Australia, says, "Never yet has oppression formed a great man; 'tis liberty that breeds giants and heroes."

* * *

Our "ideal" worker: the man who knows everything about football history and nothing about industrial history.

* * *

Wages are a little thing the workers receive at the end of a week's work—so that they may do "it" again the following week.

Comrade SAM BARLIN

Wishes to inform all Comrades and his Customers that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment to

Room 18 Morley House,
(SECOND FLOOR)
Corner JOUBERT and KERK STREETS.

Comrade Barlin invites you all to give him your orders for Costumes and Suits, and he will give you satisfaction.

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PURE WOOL INDIGO SERGE

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COMMUNIST PARTY NOTES.

JOHANNESBURG BRANCH.

Dates of meetings: June 21st; July 5th and 19th.

MAY DAY SOCIAL.—Ticket sellers are earnestly requested to settle up IMMEDIATELY with the Treasurer, Com. Rabb, No. 4 or 6, Trades Hall.

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 10/-, being one year's subscription post free, must be sent DURING THE FOUR WEEKS to "The International," Box 4179, Johannesburg.

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