

VOL IX. No. 420.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1924.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

It Grows.

many was 440,000. In 1924 it 3,500,000. This completely eclipses in Party Caucus, the Guardian' accuses dramatic silence, asked the following rapidity the growth of any previous poli-them of vaulting personal ambition and questions:ticel party. The Social Democrate, who are equivalent to our Labour Imperialiste lost 50 per cent. of their votes.

Roos on insults.

the strength of Communism in South sacrificed so many principles in order to be . Africa that he has been questioning the loyal as the Labour Party," we have seen chief of the C.I.D. on the subject.

Major Trigger gave him some reassur- tical morality of the Labour Caucus. ing figures, and the bold Tielman decided that it was safe to say that it was an insult to the National and Labour Parties! to say that they, "the Communists," belong to either of these Parties.

The day may not be long in coming when the Communiste may consider it in gentleman who is Lahour's champing at justice, then damn it." He immediatethe interest of the South African workers Kimberley, is a K.C., has been Crown by left the hall, with wild applause as a to go AGAINET instead of FOR the Pact Prosecutor for Griqualand West, and is 300d send-off. as in this election.

if and when this change of tactics takes erty, Cobden and Bright . . . of whose place.

Compromise.

gates of the British coal miners have accepted, by 473 to 311 votes, the compremise in regard to wages in accordance with kind of men who are masquerading as Government "lacked nothing of the the Court of Inquiry.

This is another triumph for the peaceat-any-price men, although the number who voted against accepting the starvation proposals indicate that the fight Industries & Communism. will be resumed for something more than a mere existence wage. The atrocious nature of the 'agreement' is indicated by the provision that adult coal miners may receive wages 40 per cent. below the lowest-paid class of day wage workers in the austrict.

The cynical brutality of this makes one wonder what kind of leaders the miners of l Britain are cursed with.

D. IVON JONES.

Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Made them what they are

Commenting on the action of Messra. other pleasant traits. and theh proceeds "Does the candidate think that the them what they are."

Boydell's own paper, too.

Since Mr. Chas. Pearce asserted in the Mr. Tielman Rocs is so anxious about heat of the war fever that 'no party has ing done so with the Hanskoms; and no more frank confession as to the poli-

A "Labour" Candidate.

Advocate S. B. Kitchen, K.C., the stated to be a great reader and admirer of We predict some surprises for Mr. Roos those 'great democratic champions of libworks he is a keen student." When it is faction, can the workers expect it from cemembered that John Bright, in par- the Bosses? ticular, was a great employer of child lahour and ferociously opposed the early l English Factory Acts, which sought to The news is cabled out that the dele- limit the abominably long hours of women and children in the textile mills of the "Labour" candidates to-day in South splendour of its predecessors." Africa.

Mr. W. E. Bleloch, the Independent candidate for Troyeville, makes the extension of gold mining and the fostering of new industries the main feature of his election appeal, but is careful to say that Socialist Prime Minister, according to it tends to diminish the energy of the the same authority, was easily the best individual.

office knows as little about mining and in- work and self-sacrifice of the thousands dustries as his remarks would indicate he of humble workers who made it possible A Memorial Meeting will be held on knows about Communism, then his for the immaculate Mac to understudy the Town Hall Steps, Johannesburg, on opinion on the former subject need not be the first gentleman of Europe, the taken seriously.

Not in the Capitalist Press

At a meeting of the S.A.P. candidate was Kemp and Scott in declining to obey the for Hospital, a returned soldier, amidst

to aesert that "the Labour Party made | S.A.P. is a credit to the British flag after it has ruthlessly trampled on three This is most unkind, and from Mr. great British principles—Trial by jury, having been ontirely abolished in 1923; Shooting of surrendered prisoners, hav-Not giving accused the benefit of the doubt, having ordered a re-trial of Long after one judge dissented?"

The candidate rose and mumbled comething about the Roman-Dutch Law, but did not reply to the soldier's question.

The soldier, indignant, rose again and demanded an answer, but—dead silence from platform and pulpit. Thereupon he rose and exclaimed, "If this is E.A.P.

Not a line of this (in spite of plenty of reporters being present) in the Capitalist Press. If a soldier does not get satis-

Old Time Splendour.

The Capitalist Press gleefully reports north of England, we get a glimpse of the that the first Royal Court under a Labour

The wives of the Labour Ministers, says a Dominion Minister, 'had evidently sedulously practised the intricate duties demanded by the occasion. They all came with big white feather fans, and all courtseyed correctly."

How perfectly lovely and gratifying to the millions of badly housed and underfed workers who voted Labour.

drossed man there; 'he was a perfect specimen of good tailoring."

this aspirant for Parliamentary This should be ample reward for the Blackguard George IV.

Open Letter.

FROM THE C.P. OF INDIA TO THE DELEGATES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE (BRITISH) I.L.P.

Fellow-workers,—

One year ago, in the London Conference of the Independent Labour Party, a Resolution on Internationalism and Imperialism was adopted, which defined the attitude of your Party as follows: ---

The I.L.P., as an integral part of the International Movement for the worldwide spreading of Socialism, recognises:

- throughout the world are one.
- 2. That the International Socialist Commonwealth can only be secured by co-operating in the production and distribution of the world's goods.
- 3. That towards this end, the I.L.P. works for the most effective action of the International Socialist Movement militarism, and to liberate Subject Peoples.
- 4. That the I.L.P. opposes the exploitation of economically backward peoples by the more advanced, and declares for a relationship with the lessdeveloped races to prepare them as speedily as possible for Self-Government.
- 5. That as a method to attain these tation. ends, the I.L.P. takes its part in the struggle of the workers to win freedom from the economic tyranny imposed by State. It holds that the best way of effecting a peaceful change to Socialism & Capitalist slavery. is by the organisation of the workers, politically, to capture the State Power, I and, industrially to take over the control and management of the Industrial Machine.
- ment or reactionary class might atthe national will, and it holds that to lions. defeat such attempts, Democracy must use to the utmost extent its political and industrial power.

a reactionary government and class is the basis of the present trial now proceed. attempting to suppress the liberty and ling at Cawnpore, lagainst some of its l thwart the national will of the people as members, and we call upon the Indepenexpressed through peaceful constitutional dent Labour Party and the Labour Gov- 1. That the Government ban on 80action, by certifying measures rejected by ernment, as well as upon the British pro- cialist, Communist and Working-class the elected representatives to the so-called letariat, to vindicate the full Constitu- organisations and propaganca in India be National Legislatures; by shooting down I tional Right of Communist, Socialist and I lifted, and unarmed men and women who assemble | Working-Class Parties to exist and to together to demonstrate peacefully function in India, maintaining their ap- ernmental prosecution and persecution for against social, economic and political sup- | propriate international affiliations, to the pression; and by wholesale arrests and same measure and the same degree, as imprisonment without charge, trial or evi- this right exists in all other parts of the freedom of action to organise a political dence, of respectable citizens arbitrarily British Empire and throughout the civil- Party of the Indian Workers and Peasaccused of conspiring against the author-lised world. ity of the State, the Communist Party of To this end, the Communist Party of cal emancipation. India calls upon this Annual Conference India calls upon the delegates to the of the Independent Labour Party to uphold and give force to its Resolution of the Conference of 1923, by taking energetic action against these deeds on the part of irresponsible authority. In view of your position as the supreme governing power in Great Britain to-day, we call upon you to use to the uimost extent!

your political and industrial power to put fau end'to these intolerable conditions prevailing in British India.

The Communiste Party of India calls the attention of the assembled delegates to the Annual Conference of the I.L.P. in particular, to the flagrant attempt now Russian Revolution meant not only the being made on the part of the Indian Gov- establishment of a new economic order ernment to suppress the right of political but the beginning of a new renaissance organisation for economic and occial ends, 1. That the interests of the workers on the part of the Indian working-class, Lunacharski was born in the Province by seeking to damin it in the eyes of the of Poltava in 1876. His father was a law as "conspiracy to overthrow the landowner, the Lunacharski family being sovereignty of His Majesty the King- of semi-aristocratic squire stock, from a World Organisation of Free Peoples, Emperor," and to make such action on which so many of the revolutionaries have the part of the Indian working-class pun- sprung. He received a public school ishable under Section 121 and 121a of the education at Kiev, and then passed on to Indian Penal Code with death or life- the University at Zurich. It was there imprisonnent!

to prevent war, abolish conscription and to emphasise the fact that the real object | contributor to the first Marxian papers, behind this attempt to crush the legitimate right of Indian labour to organize volutionary Socialism. itself for political and economic ends, is For a time he was a member of the threefold:

- 1. To prevent the emancipation of the and industrial action aimed to secure improvement in flieir present miserable condition, and to bind them perpetually
- 2. To maintain the present isolation of possible in 1917. the Indian people from all contact or co. operation with the World International the Capitalist class and the Capitalist | Movement of Labour towards full social, economic and political emancipation from
- 3. To prejudice the organisation of a working-class party in India, by damning | It in the eyes of the law as "Bolshevik Conspiracy and Propaganda, 'thereby deliberately and at the same time seeking to I 6. The I.L.P. recognises that cir-prejudice the negotiations now proceed. He has written on music of the Western comstances may arise when a govern-ling between the British Labour Government and the Union of Socialist Soviet tempt to suppress the liberty or thwart | Republics to re-establish friendly rela-

We sieze this occasion to repudiate once more and emphatically the unfounded Service of Mankind. allegations of "conspiracy" brought In view of the fact that in India to-day | against the Communist Party of India as |

York Conference of the I.L.P. to protest against the present attempt being made by a reactionary Government and class to suppress the liberty of Indian citizens, and in consonance with the resolution on Internationalism and Imperialism passed

(Coutinued at foot of next column)

Lunacharski.

The Russian Minister of Education, M. Lunacharski, is a poet and a philosopher as well as an educationalist, and writes poems and dramas in his spare time. Three of his plays—"Faust and the City," "The Magi," "Vasilisa the Wise'-have recently been translated into English and are published by Routledge at 7s. 6d., and should be read by all Socialists who have realised that the in Russian literature and art.

that his future lot was decided. From The Communist Party of India desires | the first he was a Bolshevik and was a doing the journalistic spade-work of re-

Moscow Committee of Socialists and was exiled to Vologda, whence he contrived to Indian masses through their own political escape to Italy. In Switzerland he became associated with Lenin, and was one of the original editors of "Iskra" ("The 10 Spark") up to its capture by the Menthe chains of Imperial and Native Exploi. sheviks in 1906. He only returned to Russia when the Revolution made it

> His literary career may be roughly dated from 1900, when he first publiehed a collection of philosophic narratives. Since then he has been a voluminous writer, and his 36 books would fill 15 full volumes.

Lunacharski is also a great authority on music and the theatre, and all through his plays, especially those in verse, one feels the unwritten score resonant in it. European composers and on the Russian: among his writings on the theatre may be mentioned "The Problem of the Revolutionary Repertory." All his criticisms, his postry and philosophy, are hased on the Marxist Positivism, the

in your London Conserence in 1923, to recommend:

- 2. That those now suffering from govtheir activities on behalf of the Indian working-class be permitted henceforth full ants for their social, economic and politi-

On behalf of the Communist Party of India

(Signed) Manabendra Nath Roy. April 20, 1924

(Since this was written, Comrade Roy lias been sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment, and the Labour Government has made no protest.--Ed.).

"LABOUR" APPLAUSE.

Leading Industrialists against Strikes.

The constitutional attitude adopted by whole case of the militant workers. the Rand engine drivers is, we are fold by could not have stated the case against sothe Chamber of Mines Press, "applauded called conciliation boards better ourin Labour circles."

union leaders" who are made to talk in the most approval capitaliet style never by any chance disclose their identity.

- This naturally gives rise to the suspicion that either these interviews are an editorial fiction or if the statements are made by officials of unions or Labour politicians, these gentry are afraid to have their names published.

Sometimes these Sir Oracles say too much and give the whole show away, e.g., a "leading industrialist" in the "Rand Daily Mail" last Friday, referring to the opinion entertained by many of the drivers that conciliation methods are no good and that the workers get no results from them, gives expression to the following pearl of wisdom: "That statement is It all depends on what the demands are and the circumstances of the time." Of course it does. It depends entirely on whether the men are in a position and in a mood to enforce their demands. But the gem has yet to come.

The 'leading industrialist' continues: "If any section of the workers puts up demands, and the employers are not prepared to meet them, conciliation from the men's point of view must of necessity be a 1

to judgment," etc., etc. This is the demand to enforce its due consideration.

selves. Who ever heard of a demand of Chamber of Mines, De Beers, the ship-It is interesting to note that the "lead- | the men which the employers were preing industrialists' and "responsible trade | pared to meet unless there was some pressure brought to bear?

wages.

improve their conditions. Never are the of the Capitalist thug Smuts will remove employers willing to concede the smallest all fear that those who take his place will demand.

Therefore, conciliation must, as "leading industrialist" says, be a failure from the workers' point of view.

The latest award by a Conciliation Board is that concerning the contractors on the Crown Mines. The board was unable to agree, being representative of two divergent points of view. A referee was called in as provided by law, in the person of a magistrate. He being a member of the governing class naturally view- illusionment. When the workers thoroughed the question from the capitalist point of view, and decided against the men.

So it always has and always will be, unless behind the men's demands is organised might equal to that of the bosses, and that can never be the case while the whole control of the given industry is in the hands of private owners and the men are more wage slaves.

The immediate task is so to organise the Africa. workers that when a claim is made the "Oh, wise young judge, a Daniel come requisite power shall stand behind the

The Bullies of S. Africa.

"The people of this country would refuse to be ruled by the Red Flag. South Africa would not submit to the bullies of We South Africa."—Smuts at Ladysmith.

We entirely agree. The bullies of South Africa, as represented by the ping ring, and the rest of the financial, mining and commercial gang, have had a long innings. It is, however, toc much Men do not as a rule ask for decreases in to hope that a mere change from S.A.P. to Pact will introduce an era of Their demands usually are directed to reason instead of force, or that the defeat imitate his methods and tactics Nevertheless, the sentiment of disapproval which is being so emphatically expressed at S.A.P. meetings is significant.

> The workers and 'small traders are aroused against the methods of big business. They are not yet prepared to go the whole hog. The illusion that a change of Government, will put things right still has a strong hold on the majority.

> But we move by stages, and this election is one more step to the complete disly understand, when they have tried every other way and failed, they will bring about not merely a change of Government but a change of system.

> Then Smuts' words will have taken a meaning that he did not intend them to convey.

> South Africa will then have learned not to submit to the bullies of South

HIS OWN CONDEMNATION.

"A Party that refused the right of free | sauce for the goose is surely sauce for the speech has no right to exist."—General gander. Smuts at Ladysmith.

S.A.P. should itself dissolve, for its whole the "International," it was sought to record particularly from 1914 to the reach the minds of the South African present day, is one long persecution of those workers, prosecutions were made under who differ fundamentally from it.

The Communist Party is a legal Party, but every mean and tyrannical method has | means of espionage, and literature which | been adopted during that period to stifle its propaganda. The S.A.P. Press has refused to report the incetings, many of stroyed by the postal authorities. which were bigger than any held by General Smuts, but has on the contrary published the most provocative and dastardly , insinuations as to its aims and methods, which were clearly intended, and on many occasions, particularly during the War fever, had the effect of inciting the Johannesburg Fascisti and white guards to use the most cowardly violence on men and women who were peacefully addressing their fellow-citizens.

Not once did the S.A.P. Press make any protest against these orgies of violence, neither did those guardians of law and order, the police. On the contrary, the arrest of the speakers often followed as inciters to disorder.

If that was justice, then the logical, conclusion is that Smute and the S.A.P. orators should be arrested because effect of their meetings is to excite 19 What people and cause disorder.

Further, when by means of the distri-Therefore on Smuts' own showing the bution of literature, including the sale of antiquated Sunday observance laws, etc.

The postal service has been used as a we know has been sent regularly every mail is constantly tampered with and de-

The events of March, 1922, were made the pretext to imprison the Editor of the "International," to suppress the paper and to wantonly destroy the party press. The office of the Party was raided and all the literature, letters, and papers seized and taken to Marshall Square by the police. Much of what was taken was never returned, and from the papers seized the S.A.P. Government hirelings concocted a weird story of "treason tratagems and spoils" worthy of the most upto-date American cinema story. Our late comrade, J. D. Ivon Jones, with Lourie Green, were thrown into prison at Maritzburg and were charged with the crime of inciting the natives because they distributed a leastlet dealing with the evils of our social system. They were convicted by a prejudiced and partisan magistrate.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A Distinguished Name.

"The South African Air Force has won such a distinguished name for itself, and has rendered such signal service, Thus the "Rand Daily Mail" in an editerial on the bombing tragedy at Kuruman.

Distinguished indeed. Bombing defenceless Bondelzwartz nien, women and children. Hurling death and destruction on the inhabitants of the Rand in 1922, and now exercising so little elementary care as to hurl a bomb into a crowd of holiday-makers, killing five and wounding a score or two. This is the recerd we are asked to applaud.

This precious Force has only one reason for existence. To terrorise the worker of South Africa, black and white alike. It has never met, and is not likely to meet, an enemy similarly armed. It simply plays the part of capitalism's bully. If this is distinction, there are few decent men and women who envy the Force its prominence.

but on such flimsy evidence that the verdict was upset on appeal.

With this record in mind, which only faintly indicates the mcreasing and unthless attacks which Smute and his Government have made on those who disagree with him and his policy, the irony of the pronouncement by which is quoted above becomes apparent.

We take him at his own word and claim that judged by his own standard he and his Party should make as rapid and graceful an exit from the stage of history as can conveniently be accomplished.

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D. Ivon Jones.

On Monday morning a cable was received from Moscow announcing the death of our late secretary and editor, David Ivon Jones.

The news was not unexpected, as our for the last two years, with a brief interval in Moscow, has been in the tuberthe Black Sea:

His career in the Labour and Socialist gress of the Communist International. movement was a brief but brilliant one.

Born in Aberystwith, Wales, in 1883, disease which carried him off in what they came to hand. should have been the prime of his manhood.

spoke with affection.

during the Georgetown by-election. There | Court the conviction was quashed. he met the writer, and notwithstanding personal friendship sprang up.

strike from the V.F.P. station there, considerable international figure. nrembers were expelled for refusing to sign of the revolutionary working-class.

ed the International Socialist League, and the one he would wish, is to carry on I to compel immediate attention of the pubwith Comrade Jones as secretary and edi- the work which, splendidly equipped as lic or the instant co-operation of other tor of its paper, "The International." he was for it, he so reluctantly and tragic-I workers. . . And even if they should, the His clear vision and rapid grasp of new ally had to lay down.

situations, his facile pen and ardent and poetic temperament had full play in the new revolutionary movement. Epeaking, writing, studying and engaging in the uncoasing debates and discussions which were a feature of those stirring times l when old ideas had to be discarded and new points of view acquired, relentless in against any form of industrial struggle is his revolutionary enthusiasm, yet genial a phenomenon not peculiar to South and lovable to all his comrades and even to his political opponents, Comrade Jönes! was the incarnation of all that was best in the new movement.

The pace, however, was too hot for his enfeebled frame, and he was forced to retire, but being under the necessity, like all proletarians, of earning his living, he accepted a position in Comrade spent some months in the Mozambique coastal belt. Returning to Johannesburg, he resumed the editorship of "The International" for a few months, but had to desist, and at the invitation of a friend comrade has long been seriously ill, and proceeded in 1920 to Nice in the vain quest of health. Keenly interested in the through Italy, Germany and Sweden to culosis institute in Yaita, on the shores of Moscow, where he represented the International Socialist League at the 3rd Con-

ages; besides his native Welsh and Comrade Jones had few pleasant recol- English, he read and spoke Dutch, Gerlections of his childhood and youth, and man and Russian, and would read Spanhis early hardships sowed the seeds of the ish. Italian and Portuguese papers when

Comrade Jones was recognised by the strong temperamental differences, a strong Russian comrades as a sound propagandist of proletarian revolutionary tactics. When the 1913 strike spread to and were it not for the tragedy of his Vereeniging, our comrade came out on health would undoubtedly have become a

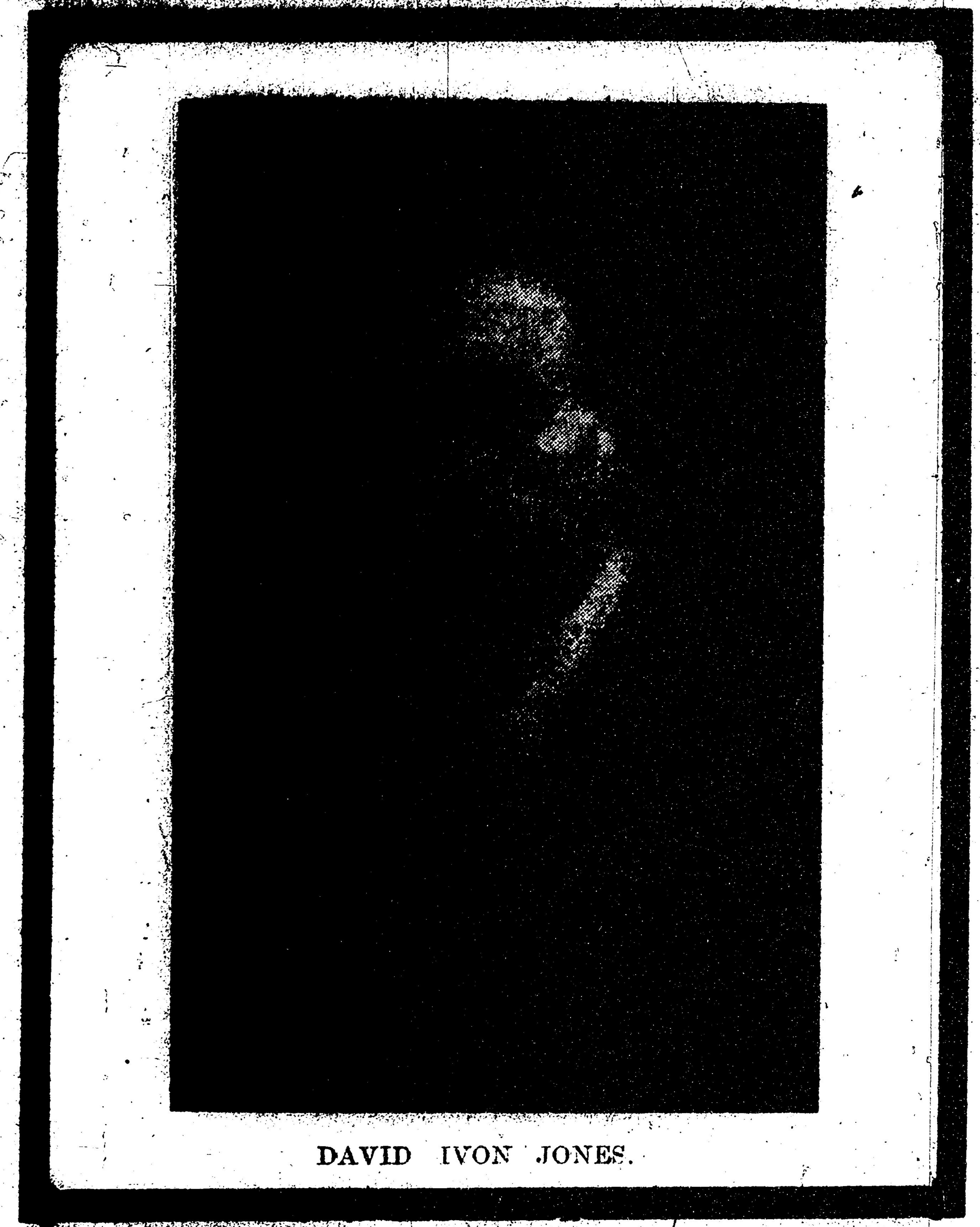
being the only office worker to range him- His courage, both moral and physical, self alongside the men. This decided were undoubted. In the 1913 siege of the his future activities, for of course he was Trades Hall, again when the mob broke victimised by his late employers. He | up the May Day demonstration in 1917, was then engaged in the office of the and on many other occasions, this was Mine Workers' Union for a few months | put to the severest test, and he never to assist the secretary, Tom Matthews, Hinched. In his small body he carried a in reorganising the office, and throwing lion's heart, is a frequent comment by arbitration now before the House of Lords. himself with ardour into a study of and those who knew him. But that which It does not want to depart from tradiactive participation in the Labour move- gives him a prominent place in the roll of ment, he was soon after appointed general proletarian fighters is his whole-hearted secretary to the South African Labour devotion to the cause of the workers. Party. This position he filled with con- From the time that he saw his path clearspicuous ability until the division on the ly he never wavered and never looked War reached its climax at the special back. Whatever doubts and backslidings conference of the Party held in Johannes- others may have expressed or shown, burg in August, 1915, when he with a Comrade Ivon remained firm in his faith majority of the Executive and many in the certainty of the ultimate triumph

Union Leaders as Strike Breskers.

interested The cowardly Drope Madeen Labour ganda by some local Africa. Comrade Murphy, writing in "Inprecorr," says:-

The backing organ of the I.L.P. follows sharply in the wake of the Capitalist Prese in its denunciation of strikes. Since the tram and 'bus strike of a couple of weeks ago the Press has let locse a stiff anti-Communist campaign. From the "Times" down to the cheapest rag on the Pettersen's office in Durban, and later market we have come in for considerable advertisement as the "sinister" figures behind the strikes that are raging. We were the bold bad villains responsible for "insulting the Empire" at Wembley. We are the bad, bad scoundrels responsible for the Southampton shipyard workers refusing to go back to work in spite of all the Russian Revolution, he made his way forces of the Press and reformist trades unionism being turned on to get them back to work. The Trade Union leaders have simply gone crazy in their strike-kreaking methods. Threats, mass meetings, ballots, sectional meetings, dangers of the Comrade Jones had a gift for langu- National Lock-out. Not one of these has proved of any avail up to date. Instead of taking the fact of the strike as a clear indication of the feeling of the men (and not one of them dare stand for the conditions which obtain) and giving the lead for He continued to contribute valuable united national action, they have simply articles on tactics to "The International" | permitted themselves to be the veritable For health reasons he emigrated to and to the English and Russian Com- hand rags of the employers. The employ-New Zealand, of which country he always munist Press and periodicals. His bro- ers threaten the lock-out at the very mochure, "Communism in South Africa," is ment they have all got a demand before His health improved as a result of his | well known, and he was the author of a | them for an all-round increase of ten open-air life in that fine climate, but number of pamphlets, one of which, "The shillings to £1 per week in wages. Chalhaving a désire to travel he left for South Bolsheviks are Coming," was the cause lenged in this way their only retort is to-Africa about fourteen years ago, and of his arrest, imprisonment and trial for crawl down to Southampton, representafirst came in touch with the Labour move- sedition in Maritzburg, in company with tives of some fifty unions, and howl for ment in Germiston, where he was em- | Comrade Laurie Greene. He was con- | the men to go back to work as the "strike ployed as a clerk in the V.F.P. office victed, but on appeal to the Supreme is prejudicing the negotiations." When the men refuse, then the union leaders join in the campaign of accusing the Communiets of responsibility for the present situation with a view to discrediting the union leaders.

Then comes in the 'New Leader,' the organ of the Party of the Government -to moralise on the tram strike and tell so that we are all going to the devil. It wants to substitute this method by some well organised systematically arranged plan whereby the whole lot can be dealt. with at once by negotiation, and these wasteful strikes eliminated. This is the alternative to the scheme for compulsory tional methods of procedure but to coordinate them, etc. If not the prospects are terrible, it says. It goes on: "Consider the position. The London traffic men, like the locomotive men, number a few thousand only. But they occupy an immensely powerful strategic position. They can in a senso compel the co-operation of a large number of other workers. It is a general action involving the forces the infamous pledge to assist the Botha- Many will mourn his loss in Russia and of many industries. But it does not ob-Britain as well as in South Africa, but the Lain a general result. . Yet when the The anti-war section immediately form- best tribute we can pay to his memory, textile workers strike they will not be able (Continued on page 8.)



TEN CROWDED YEARS OF GLORIOUS

locker" at last, a "Crimean hero," yes reformism (or was it rather a desperate of our task; and right up to his last letveteran,, for though "dead ere his prime" clinging to unity?) which kept him from ters from Russia he had very near his from the scourge that "slit the thin-spun similating with astonishing rapidity the workers" and, as equally essential, of inlife," his last and best ten years, even to the end in far-away Yalta, were one con daily application, Courage Ivon, then with them on the part of the white workcentrated fight for the cause of the work- secretary of the Labour Party, had all ers' organisations, to the advancement of ing-class and particularly the workers of ready by the time of Creswell's notorious both white and black and the strengthen-South Africa. Travelled as he had over See-it-through Conference made up his ing of the whole international proletarian three continents in search of health, South mind on the proper duty of a working- movement. Africa became to him far more of a home class party in the War crisis. Knowing His last activity among us was the than even his native Wales, and to the by Lenin and his associates at the Stutt- Day celebrations of 1920—a change from last his thoughts and aspirations and suggestions converged on the land where ist International of those days, he grasped Labour leaders, at whose incitement the the greatest work of his life had been at once the necessity for the class- crowds threatened Jones' life in the darkdone.

Association, where he had been book carried on only so long as workers willed from our midst, his activities continued in keeper, Jones was stimulated into political it, but to do their utmost to give this the Commintern, and gained for him an life by the tragic "collapse of the Second opposition in every land the revolutionary international reputation as one of the International" as it took shape in this turn which in Lenin's own country at most brilliant of Communist publicists country. It was the War, and the vacil- least resulted in so brilliant a victory for and one very highly thought of by the lation and final surrender of the bulk of all time over the capital power. foremost of the Commintern leaders organised labour, taking service in the As secretary of the International So- Without offence it may be said that his cause of its own and only oppressors, that | cialist League and Editor of the "Inter- | departure meant to us a loss of generous brought home to him, as to many others national" from August, 1915, on and off, enthusiasm and inspiration which we of us, the reality of the Labour move- until he left us for Europe in May, 1920, perhaps have never quite made good since ment as contrasted with the Social-Ivon was the heart and soul of our activi- However, to all of us who knew Patriot counterfeit that swept the majority | ties and propaganda, amazing us all by | him and worked with him, his memory by the million off their feet and into the his vitality, courage and power, when all will itself serve as an abiding inspiration Imperialist slanghter-pit -- a massacre in- | the while his frail body was fighting a | to put forward our hest, better efforts finitely more serious and outrageous, and rearguard action with death. Who could I than ever before. 's bring about the vicinvolving its abettors, in an infinitely help acknowledging and saluting both his tory in the hope and sight of which he greater blood-guilt, than any mere affairs faith and energy and his penetrating lived and died. of July, 1913, cr even March, 1922. I vision into the future of the movement

point of Marxism as well as its immediate ducing recognition of and co-operation little then of the preparatory work done organisation of the most successful May gart and other conferences of the Social-I those of 1917, which were broken up by conscious workers not only to oppose and ness of the Town Hall steps. But From the office of the Transvaal Miners' try to stop the War, which could be though increasing ill-health drove him

even while it was being spat upon and mobbed by the then infatuated workers themselves? Who could fail to recognise the flashes of real genius in his buoyant, spirited, and often poetic writings? And from the time when the "Red Light in Russia" first broke through a world of gloom, it was Jones in this country who first seized ite full import and was least bewildered by the staggering events of 1917. At once he caught the scope of the Revolution which had been brewing in the Councils of the Zimmerwaldians (with whom he, too, had been maintaining contact), and when the Bolsheviks came to power he had already helped us to realise that this was no miracle but a great milestone on the march to human freedom in which the workers of South Africa, too, had been and were taking part. He it was, accordingly, who, at our I.S.L. Conference next after that event, carried through a motion to apply for affiliation to the new-formed . Communist International. While some of us still thought it only a pious if not premature gesture in favour of the unknown, to him it was a very solid and realist accession of strength and outlook, if not to the International, at any rate to the

In those days of impatience and agitation, Jones, who since 1915 had well understood and emphasised on every occasion the part the native worker was to play in the South African revolution, carried his understanding into deeds, being prosecuted in 1918-19 for handing out his leastet, "The Bolsheviks are Coming," to natives at Maritzburg-but eventually acquitted on appeal, as he had also been acquitted on appeal in 1916 for his famous satire on the barbaric religious celebration of the outbreak of war anniversary, "Let Saints on Earth in Consert Sing." His report to the second C.I. Congress, "Communism in South Africa," deals fully, if still somewhat prophetically, with this most difficult but So David Ivon Jones has gone to "his! Quickly passing through the stage of ultimately, perhaps, most important part

S. P. BUNTING.

EXIT THE MAGNATE.

peared from our midst," says one of the even if it was not of a financial character. Rand "magnate" journals, and proceeds | The Rand mining industry to-day, how-

constantly and rightly levelled at the soulless policy of those who control the mining industry, which the readers of the journal are told ought to be a genuine source of pride to all South Africaus.

It is true that old age and death has removed the majority of the old type of mine magnate. Lionel Phillips has retired, George Farrar and others have ceased from troubling themselves and others; J B. Robinson, Albu, and many others, are no longer seen in the streets and clubs l of Johannesburg. Abe Bailey is almost the last of the breed. But to claim that on that account the mining industry is no longer controlled by millionaires and magnates is the most childish nonsense.

It may be said, in fact, that when Farrar, J. B. Robinson, Barney Barnato and others were not only making their own fortunes but actively engaged in the rough and tumble of Transvaal and South African politics, and were daily in contact with the mines and mine workers, there was a more human element in the relationship between employer and employee.

When miner and magnat rubbed shoulders on the racecourse, between the chains, in the bars of Johannesburg, and in Kimberley, there was a certain rough camaradie and at least an appearance of equality of opportunity which has totally and New York, an influence none the less disappeared to-day.

ney at first hand at election times or dur- agents.

"The magnate has completely disap- ing a strike, and got some satisfaction

that "the industry is now conducted upon | ever, in common with all modern big propurely business lines by a hard-working | duction, is managed and the workers are set of capable and non-political officials." | squeezed in a coldly impersonal way by This statement is made in the course of | hirelings of the great finance magnates, a long wail against the criticism which is | who have probably never seen or at most | have paid but flying visits to the great enterprises over which they exercise des-

potic control.

The magnate no longer takes a direct part in the politics of the country, and therefore it is claimed that the lawyers. doctors and professional politicians who govern South Africa are no longer influenced by the mining and other big industries. The exact reverse is the case. Just as managers, consulting engineers, and the whole staff of the mines are appointed. scried and sacked by the head offices of the corporations, so the politicians are by various methods brought completely under the dominance of the 'big housess.'

They carry out their orders or 'git' Even Jan Smuts, who has faithfully served his masters for the last fourteen years or more, is on the point of being thrown over like an old glove when it is seen that he will no longer be able to deceive the people and deliver them bound hand and foot to the exploiters of the Rand and South Africa generally.

Yes, the magnate has disappeared from our midst, but through his paid agents, political and industrial, including some leaders of labour organisations, he is over the lives and happiness of the workers from the safe seclusion of Loudon, Paris baleful because of the fact that it is care-In the old days the miner could "have I fully concealed and exerted through the a go" at George, Lionel, J. B., or Bar- medium of anonymous and unscrupulous

Criminals of That Sort. | Hush, the Bogie Man.

that sort."

pardon had been granted, it seems highly improper to taunt men with being criminals after they have paid the penalty imposed by the authorities.

The Setting Sun.

of Mines.

rising sun of the National Farty"

firmed by such an eminent authority.

Ancient Wisdom.

while money is the standard of all things, I cannot think that a nation can be gov- | the crowd on the station began dispersing. erned either justly or happily; not justly | Smuts slept the night in town, and left Mr. Roos was good enough to confirm because the best things will fall to the the following morning. from inside knowledge the opinion ex-I worst men; not happily because all pressed in the "International" a week or things will be divided among a few (and two ago as to the meaning of the passage even these not happy), the rest being left | at arms between Smuts and the Chamber to be absolutely miserable. . For when every man draws to himself all that he Mr. Roos said at Bethal: "The Cham-I can compass, by one title or another, it ber of Mines was deserting the sinking our must needs follow that however plentiful It contains members of every section of of the S.A. Party and worshipping the a nation may be, yet a few dividing the the community. It represents no one wealth of it among themselves, the rest class only, but stands solid for the work-We are glad to have our opinion con-i must fall into indigence."—Sir Thomas ers."—"(Luardian." More.

Smuts at Bloemfontein.

CROWD PROVOKED BY S.A.P. SLIM TACTICS.

We have received a letter from a Bloomfontein correspondent which contains some information which shows up the happenings at Smuts' meeting in that town in a rather different light to the Capitalist Press reports. He says:—The meeting was announced to be held at 8 p.m.without tickets. Our "independent" "Friend," however, the same morning hinted that, as the hall is small, the 8.A.P. Branch made a mistake in withholding tickets. Our 'independent' editor, it might be mentioned, attended an S.A.P. ball the previous night, and on the evening in question he could be seen sitting on the platform with other S.A.P. satellites. However, the crowd started to gather round the Town Hall steps at about 6 p.m., among the first arrivals being the 300 railwaymen, who took "French leave" at 5.15 and marched through the streets singing the 'Red Flag." Whilst the crowd stood patiently for hours in great density before the doors, it became known that people were going in WITH TICKETS by a back door. This angered the crowd, and at 7.30 the doors were rushed, broken through, and an entrance thus made. But over a half capacity of the hall was aiready filled with ticket-holders—30 all the crowd could not get in. A few windows were then damaged, and the tail of the crowd extended into the street. As the result of this deception, the temper of wielding a sinister and secret influence the crowd was naturally high. Resenting the hypocricies and deception of the Government, it was confronted even at this time, when Jannie was going to smooth it all over with his S.A.P. soap, with further hype ritical meanness. The tumult was great, and the Mayor, from the E.A.P. platform, was heard announcing that he will propose to the Chairman (a "progressive" lawyer, by the way) that he will hold the meeting on the Market Square, but the crowd was cautious. "Had they ever seen such a disgraceful Referring to the hostile recention given "You are going to cheat us!" "Going to exhibition as that of Mr. Tielman to Smute at Bloemfoutein, the "Star" ccr- | bluff us again, eh?" "We won't go, we'll Roce . . appearing on the same platform respondent states that "there is a grow- | stop where we are!" Nobody moved: as Garnsworthy and other criminals of ing conviction that the organised rowdy- they understood it to be a manoeuvre on ism here and elsewhere is being directed the part of the S.A.P to get rid of a part These are the words used by General from Johannesburg. Of course! And of the audience, and then, perhaps, close Smuts at his rather lively meeting in Johannesburg is directed from Moscow. | the doors (what was left of them) behind Ladysmith. The term "disgraceful" So there you have it. Trotsky and the them. The attempts to bluff the audimight with more propriety be applied to Bolshies at work again. It had to come. | ence did not succeed, and at 9.10 the language such as that being used by the Next we shall have dark hints that audience rushed the stage, one man waved Prime Minister in reference to men who Bolshies had a hand in the bombing | the scarlet tablecloth for the Red Flag, have received a free pardon. Even if no tragedy at Kuruman and cheering became deafening. One shouted, Boys, let's go and see Emuts off"; and accordingly they went to the station, but were bluffed again. The train bearing Speechless Smuts was "As long as there is any property, and scheduled to leave at 10.30 p.m., but no gion of wily 8muts was seen. At 11 p.m.

All Classes.

"Labour's team is a well-balanced one.

Some reasoning this.

Who Are the Hooligans?

The Record of Rand Capitalism.

The Capitalist Press alternately whines to and secids the workers who express rather vigorously at election meetings their disapproval of the crowd of sharks and parasites who have had and still have l this country in their grip and are again asking to be returned to political power. Of course in a civilized state of societywhich ours in the true sense certainly is not—such practices as interrupting speaker who has hired a hall for the purpose of placing his views before his fellows, i would be unthinkable, still less would the practice of preventing him from speaking by sustained noise or more violent methods be possible.

But we repeat ours is not a civilised state of society, and the people who just now most loudly protest against what they are pleased to call organised hooliganism are just that section who consistently and persistently foster the mob psychology by the bullies of the Corner House and Who were the hooligans then? It was which results in scenes such as took place | the Chamber of Mines? at General Smute' meeting in Bloemfontein and elsewhere during the last few Weeks.

THIRTY YEARS.

Let us take the political history of South Africa, and particularly the Transvaal during the past thirty years.

What is the record of that section which is now ranged roughly under the S.A.P. banner? How have they conformed to the rules of decent behaviour and respected what they are pleased to call law and come the allies of the Rand magnates, order? The older hands on the Rand will and under Union the same tactics were remember how, in Oom Paul's time, the continued and even improved upon. mob was inflamed by the Corner House | peaceful meeting of Johannesburg trainorators of the day, by liberal supplies of way men was brutally dispersed by drink, by the Press and open bribery, to | mounted police armed with pick-handles defy the then Government and moh its [General Hertzog being, by the by, the President.

the occasion of what is known as' the and clubbed and rode down a mass meet-"flag incident" in Johannesburg that he ing of mine workers on the Market Square wowed he would never revisit the Rand. without the slightest provocation, He did come, however, to visit and show improving on their previous performance his sympathy for the victims of the by shooting indiscriminately among the Braamfontein dynamite-explosion.

This same gang of financial sharks wounding many more. which invites us to be proud of the Rand | In 1914 these lovers of law and order gold mining industry engineered the when a peaceful railway strike broke cut Lameson Raid, but were too cowardly to as a protest against Burton's decision to carry out their part of the adventure, and sack railwaymen wholesale, proclaimed by paying heavy fines kept their precious | Martial Law, and nine strike leaders skins whole. They succeeded, however, were illegally kidnapped and sent to Enga few years later in inducing the British | land by the Government. All the capital-Government to pull the chestnuts out of ist Press applauded this violation of the the fire for them, and in the process | elementary rights of citizenship. The War plunged South Africa into a long and broke out and saved Smute from just rebloody war, with all the attendant horrors | tribution. He and Botha, now thoroughof ruined homes and murdered women and ly in the pockets of Imperial Capitalism, children in the concentration camps.

CHINESE LABOUR.

dustrial control of the two Republics, they showed their gratitude to their dupes who had done the fighting by demanding the introduction of Chinese workers in the gold mines. The sentiment of the Rand workers and other sections of the people was almost unanimous against such | wards citizens of German origin was per- | is likely to happen shortly, they are placed an outrage, and huge meetings were held | mitted unchecked. The writer himself | in responsibility and power, avoid repeatto protest against further complication of went to interview Smuts on the subject ing the mistakes of the soon to be dethronthe racial problems of South Africa by the | after the orgie of destruction and terror- | ed Government by suppressing with armed introduction of hordes of cheap indentured ism had raged for twenty four hours, and force, whether legal or illegal the rightful Asiatic labourers.

plain of what is after all only the usual was sitting in the Defence Force head- and in the interest of humanity, even if spontaneous effervescence of election time? | quarters in Pretoria, of which he was those views run contrary to the opinion Every voice that was raised against the Minister, with telephone and telegraph of the majority.

monstrous proposal was silenced either by connection with Johannesburg, and within intimidation or bribery. The then an hour and a half by motor from the Editor of the 'Star' was sacked instantly because he refused to do the dirty work | cannot deny that he deliberately counived of the Corner House. Other papers were bought up and switched on to the pro- that went on all over South Africa, and Chinese track.

forcibly broken up by the simple expedient of hooliganism. of running special trains in from the mines filled with men who were paid and organ- workers who dared in spite of all to proised by the mine magnates to howl every | test openly against the world slaughter. speaker down and make public discussion impossible.

when the late John Quinn (afterwards Government. bought over by the money-bags), with the The only action taken by the authorities members of the Johannesburg Trades | was to arrest the anti-warites, throw them Council and other public bodies, were not | into jail, and charge them with breaking only howled down but brutally assaulted the public peace.

were imported.

Transvaal largely on the anti-Chinese cry, reason. and as the experiment was not as financially successful as it was hoped, the Ohinese were allowed to be repatriated.

PICK-HANDLES.

By this time Smuts and Botha had be-Minister of Justice at the time). In 1913 Paul Kruger was so grossly insulted on the same crowd repeated the performance, pepole killing twenty or thirty and

ruthlessly suppressed any protest against South Africa being dragged into the inter-Having secured political as well as in- national blood bath. A perfect orgie of terrorism was organised against young men who hesitated to hurl themselves into the bloody shambles to fight the battles of l their oppressors.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS.

the General blandly disclaimed any know- heritage of all men to freely express views What did these men do who now com- ledge of what was happening, although he and opinions which they hold to be true

scene of the outrages. General Smuts at the hurnings, beatings, and destruction that the police were instructed to take no Mass protest meetings of citizens were steps to prevent this most detestable form

Next he dealt with that section of the

Meetings of protest were broken up, the speakers and their supporters beaten Who in Johannesburg has not heard of and maltreated, the crowd being egged on the historic meetingwat the Wanderers and organised by the creatures of the

argued that as public sentiment was so These brutal and lawless methods, overwhelmingly against the anti-war seccoupled with lying threats to close down tion that they were themselves to blame the mines, succeeded, and the Chinese for running counter to it. If that argument is sound, then the S.A.P. should Botha and Smuts came into office in the cease having meetings now for the same

LOYALTY.

Certainly the Labour politicians were not guiltless, and in the fervour of their lowalty" some encouraged the mab and took part in attacts of violence Smuts, however, with one word could have maintained the right of free speech which his partisans are so solicitous about now that they are getting a little of the medicine they then administered so liberally.

He did not speak that word, and by silence gave consent.

He and his masters, the Chamber of Mines, surpaesed themselves in March, 1922, the history of which period is too recent to need recounting. And for that and previous crimes the tool of the Chamber of Mines is about to be hurled from the position of power and responsibility which he exercised so ruthlesely and abused so shamefully.

The answer, then, to the shrieks of the Capitalist Press about hooliganism, Bolshevism, etc., is that they have put the workers of South Africa through a long course of training in such tactics in order to stiffe any expression of opinion contrary to that of the ruling class. They have sown the wind and are reaping, not the whirlwind, for a few noisy election meetings are but a mild retribution for the bloodthirsty tactics which the rulers of South Africa have adopted towards the workers. We ueprecate hooliganism, governmental or otherwise. We have suffered and still suffer too much from the intolerence which meets with force the arguments which cannot be refuted by reason to advocate the tactics of mob violence.

The Labourites and Nationalists will be well advised if they who are now in the The bestial brutality of the mob to lascendant learn the lesson, and when, as

A Pink Book on the Strike.

"THE STORY OF A CRIME: BEING THE VINDICATION OF THE TRANSVAAL STRIKE LEGAL DEFENCE COM-MITTEE." 11, TRADES HALL, JOHANNESBURG.

The above Committee is not the same says, was against an extension of the sale should easily recoup the outlay.

ance of a strike history so late as two decide what our attitude shall be towards to say that the Communist Party is takyears after the event, for the issues then it." What is going to make it free? ing no active part in the elections with involved are still burning issues; indeed, | Will anything do it except the same fight | the exception of issuing its manifesto it may be said that the battle of the 1922 for freedom on its part as is rightly and asking its members and supporters to Strike is being fought over again in the extolled in the report on the part of vote for the Pact candidates, and that the present elections, leading to the same de- | white labour? But the Report evidently | insinuations and statements to the confeat of the Government side, we hope, as discountenances such a light, and Mr trary are entirely without foundation. was administered in the Transvaal Pro- McFie's almost gratuitous maintenance vincial elections two months after the of the slave labour system in his notori-1914 deportations.

an abundance of biting, carcastic comment | Smuts treated the white strikers. Martial Law Commission's report, de-Report itself. graphical blemish and a misuse of the lible. 1913-14 was a Britishers' strike, that to which we are accustomed on the 1922 was a Britishers' and Dutchmen's capitalist side.

a too parochial view of the labour prob- workers, of all races, and that strike will lems involved. The strike, it correctly be won.

as the Strike Prisoners' Release Com-Islave labour system such as was involved mittee (with which, by the way, the re-] in the abolition of the status quo, as well] puted author of the report now reviewed as against the growing South African cuswould have nothing to do because he tom of "government by military despotheard it was influenced by Communists!) ism at the discretion of the Executive." I but was a Committee of Trade Union | With a cheap slave native labour system, representatives, with the addition of says the report, "the European cannot Messrs R. B. Hattingh and T. G. McFie, compete and would not if he could, since which collected funds for and organised it must in the end degrade all labour to the defence of the strike prisoners and that level unless a clear line of demarcarelief of their dependents—not all of tion can be drawn and maintained." But them, of course; there were many other surely it is not the competition but the similar funds, and by the way a Com- system itself that degrades, and the munist was among the founders of this cheapness as well as the slavery, and Defence Committee too!—but the Com- sooner than pin all our faith on a Colour mittee did yeoman work for the strike Bar already abolished in the Courts, it is victims. Anyway, the Defence Commit | surely better to attack the slave systemtee has thought fit to finance the print-I not only its extension but its existence ing of this report, and if anyone might which cannot be done by a mere conhave cavilled at such a use of its funds, tempt and hatred for the slaves, nor by the answer is that the report is so well continuing them in their slavery, as the worth the shilling charged for it that the report seems to suggest. Hence it is that Communists are instigating disturbabsurd to say, "When mine negro labour Little apology is made for the appear- is free labour it will be time enough to ances at election meetings. Permit me ous sentences on sanitary boys and anta-The story from the strikers' side is re-gonism to black labour organisation or told with a wealth of illustration both strikes shows that differing from Jas. R. from the past careers of the capitalist Lowell, he hopes to maintain white freeleaders and from the history of don by making slaves of niggers, and in libertarian struggles in general, and with fact would treat the latter exactly as which makes the book, although issued! Well, well. The Report has so much

in something like Bluebook form, ex- that is good in it that its weaknesses are ceedingly readable in comparison even compensated; indeed, some of them can

As propaganda, the book can on the (largely involuntarily) on the other side.

Union Leaders as Strike Breakers.—continued.

If the railways struck, first on behalf of the textiles, then of the engineers, and so on, the country would be dead of starvapublic that had forgotten most else in the Every strike finds them compromising and of several years on their meetings. urgent clamour for food."

with fright you must be an old cam- that only the Communist Party is left as paigner. Listen again: "It (the tram I the consistent ally and fighter with the strike) has achieved the objective of seven- workers in their struggles.s That is the teen thousand men, but weakened the poli- | beginning of the price which the Labour | tical power and influence, and diminish- Party and its government is having to pay million.

partial issues would result in exhaustion. the "Daily Mail." The reformists of all informed me he was totally unaware. countries are true to type. They were On returning to Johannesburg, I with striving to break the spirit of the workers. If that doesn't make your hair stand up And every strike is also witness to the fact | ed the political prospects of four or five for its efforts to stabilise capitalism in Britoin.

Another Lie Nailed.

The following letter was sent to the Editor of the Johannesburg "Etar" on June 2nd, and appeared last night:—

Sir,—In your issue of 2nd inst., your Durban correspondent, in his description and comments on the S.A.P. meeting in Durban Town Hall, makes the following statement:-

"Of course it is impossible to believe, after Bloemfontein and Ladysmith, and above all after Durban, that there is not a directing mind behind these notous happenings. LIKE THE ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS, I BELIEVE THE IMPULSE TO HAVE COME FROM THE BOISHRVIK ELEMENTS ON THE RICEF, those elements whose dangerous nature General Smute has been emphasising during the past few weeks."

In the same and previous issues there are frequent incinuations to the effect

That included in the audiences at public meetings are Communists as well as Hertzogites and Creewellites is, of course, true, but that there is any organised plan or encouragement to violently break up S.A.P. or any other meetings, emanating from the Communist Headquarters, is emphatically not true.

The degree of accuracy of your Durban correspondent may be judged by the accusation above quoted that the antiwith so romantic a Bluebook as the be refuted by other passages from the German riots were the work of Bolsheviks. by which he no doubt means Communspite an excess of repetition and of typo- There is at any rate a progress discern. ists. It is common knowledge on the Rand at anyrate that at that time of word "Bolshevism" quite as wilful as with Dutchmen brought in against them. | jingo hysteria when the test of patriotism was to smash up offending tradesmen's strike, with the native workers ranged shops and burn down warehousee, that the anti-war section of the Labour movewhole be commended, but it suffers from The next one should be a strike of all the ment made every effort to prevent or minimise the cowardly activities of the citizens' alliance. I personally interviewed General Smuta at the Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria on the first day of the riots, and pointed out the repeated application of general forces to | That from the "New Leader" and not seriousness of the position, of which he

counter-revolutionists in Russia, instru- the late J. T. Bain, was asked to coments of the vilest reaction throughout operate with the police to organise a mass Europe, and in Britain they are following | meeting on the Union ground to draw the tion long before we got to the end of the in the footsteps of their colleagues and rioters off the streets, which we willingly list. And (as a mere incident) the La- functioning as the true lackeys of the did. For taking up this attitude the bour Government would have been swept | bourgeoisie. Every strike begins with | International Socialists were vilified as from power, and one prepared, if needs these people being in sympathy with the pro-Germans and anti-patriots, and viobe ruthlessly, to blackleg, substituted by a wrongs and grievances of the workers. | lent assaults were made during a period

> In view of those facts, which I think none will dispute, I am confident that you, Eir, will give the space in your columns necessary to refuto the unfain aspersions cast on the Communist Party, -Yours faithfully.

> > W. H. ANDREWS.

Gen. Seev., Communist Party S.A.