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THE INTERNATIONAL

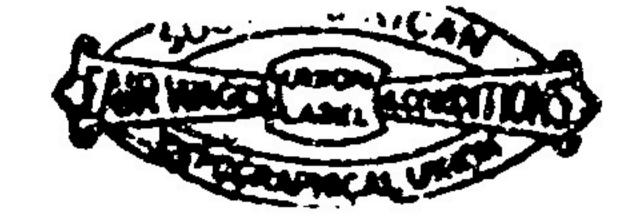
THE ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE

P.O. BOX 4179.

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

'Phone 6035.

No. 148



FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1918.

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League Conference.

SPECIAL SESSION.

The Special Session of Conference, held last Sunday, August 18, in the Palmerston Hall, Johannesburg, though not so well attended as previous Annual Conference, was representative of six branches. The number of delegates attending being 29, with between 20 and 30 subscribers. The Conference pened at 10.45, and some discussion centred round an alleged omission in the minutes of the last Conference. Opinions differed on the subject, but the minutes

were adopted us read.

The report of the Management Committee was adopted, several delegates congratulating the committee on the manner in which they had carried on the work. Discussion followed the reading of a private report by Comrade C. B. Tyler. Une delegate objected to the members wilfully blinding theniselves to the fact that we were not the happy family circle some would have us believe, to which another delegate pointed out that the fault was not entirely ours. During recent years we have been driven within ourselves and have not been. permitted to carry on our function as a League. Our work for the present lies mainly amongst ourselves, and the various irritations will speedily disappear when we are enabled to come to grips with the forces outside.

Under the Press Report, some dissatisfaction was expressed at the policy of the paper, but the consensus of opinion was that the "International" represented the views as expressed in the constitution of the League. Under the heading of "Relief for Acting Editor," Comrade S. P. Bunting expressed his willingness to carry on the work of editing, for which the Conference expressed its appreciation. There was also a suggestion that the matters connected with the Press should be made a separate activity, but this was deemed inadvisable. The main discussion arose in connection with the deficit in the fund, but the proposal to increase the annual subscription to 10s., with the price for separate copies at 3d. was turned down, as was a proposal to abolish the Free List.

The Finance Report showed that the League was never in a better position, having a sound balance on the right side. It says much for the comrades who have so willingly sent in their mites, and those who have so indefatigably canvassed for funds—particular reference being made to the Women's Entertainment Committee, with Comrade A. Rabb as Secretary—that close on £800 has been handled this year. To relieve the Hon. Treasurer. Comrade J. S. Ward—whose proposed resignation was rejected, and his reasons for suggesting such a course flatly contradicted by an amused Conference—the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer

was sanctioned.

The Management Committee Placed themselves in the hands of the Conference by resigning, and this also was not accepted, nor was the resignation of Comrade Tinker as Acting Secretary. The Conference also considered there was no reason why the latter should not be labelled Secretary during the absence of Comrade Jones. The letter from Comrade E. H. Becker, containing his reasons for resigning the Treasurership in April last was read, and received

with slight discussion.

The M.C. recommendation that an organiser be appointed was strongly upported by Benoni and Durban branches with many delegates from anger branches who had evidently not been instructed. With the exception of details which it was considered could easily be overcome, the support to the recommendation was almost unationous, this general opinion being that the time was never so opportune as now when we have Comrade W. H. Andrews with us. "We have managed to keep him in England, we can manage to keep him here, where his activity will be a source of income as well as oxpenditure," being the prevailing thre of the speeches, while promises of guarantees were made, and Committee Andrews accepted the offer made at the Conference. A special appeal is being made for 'The Socialists' Offensive." and comrades are being asked to select their fund and donate monthly.

Many suggestions were placed being the M.C. for future consideration, and with the singing of the "Red Flag" at 9.30 p.m. a conclusion was put to a Conference where mutual relations had been clearly established, though opinions might differ as to the nature of the tactics adopted; and this, apart from the nature of the business tranacted, re-echoed "Success" from the

previous conferences.

THE RED FLAC.

Melbourne Trades Hall Council argoing to fly the Red Flag on its tower It passed the following resolution:--

That this Conneil decides that the labour movement is (and must be international some non-national emilem ought to be recognised and exhit. ited as a symbol of that spirit. As the Red Flag hanner is generally accepted in all parts of the world as that symbol this Council decides to fall into line by authorising the purchase of such an emblem which will be exhibited on all days and at labour events."

When will Johannesburg Trades Hall follow suit?—Ed.

The S.D.P.—writes Comrade Harrison—meets every Sunday at the Adderlev Street end as usual. Vast crowde attend and most of them are favourable to our point of view.

Our "Great Push."

At the special conference held at the Palmerston Hall, on Sunday last, it was decided to take advantage of the presence amongst us once more of Comrade, W. H. Andrews; and to inaugurate forthwith a renewed attack upon the forces of capitalism in this country. With Comrade Andrews' experience and personality, and the intimate knowledge he has gained of the very latest phases of the industrial movements in Europe, his appointment as organiser for the League was a foregone conclusion. Powerful industrial forces are manifesting themselves in South Africa: and it was recognised that upon our organisation rests the responsibility of making every effort to expose side-tracking manoeuvres and to illumine the only road to the economic emancipation of the workers. The intention is to keep Comrade Andrews permanently in the fighting line, lecturing and organising throughout the country.

The projected arrangements involve considerable expense at a time when money is needed and has been asked for other purpoles, but the opportunities are so promising at the present time that we have little doubt that every comrade who has the interests of. the movement at heart will cheerfully respond to the appeal we are making for a guaranteed monthly contribution to the Organiser's Fund.

The Press Fund, we regret to say, is also embarrassed at the present time, and comrades are urged to do their very best for the "International." What is wanted in this connection also is regular weekly or monthly contributions, no matter how small. Every shilling helps.

After all, what is a matter of a few shillings or even a sovereign or two a month compared with the sacrifices many of our comrades here an in other countries are making for the only cause which has a future. The dunes of capitalism come back from the war—if they come, back at all --- broken in liealty. maimed, and beggared. Car we not therefore also sacrifice something---we who know what they do not -that the capitalist system is rushing to a speedy dissolution, and there can be no possibility for us of a penurious old age.

Forms are being sent out for completion by every known socialist sympathiser in this country, with a view to ascertaining to what extent he is prepared to participate in what we hope will be the most successful campaign against capitalism that has been set on foot in the sub-continent. Our success will be a direct measure of the spirit of our comrades.

If you wish the Organiser to call upon you personally, send your address to the General Secretary, I.S.L., P.O. Box 4179, Johannesburg.

luc class struggle.

Many socialists, so-called, have been at great pains to deny "the class.struggle." These superficial searchers after truth, mentally too lazy to dig into the Well of Truth, keep on plating of coordinating antagonistic interests. They believe and try to make others believe that mulual interests exist between the employing class and the workfing class. Marx and Engels in the "Communis" Manifesto," gave us the key to the solution of the history of the past when they stated "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of. class struggles. Freeman and slave, putrician and plobian, lord and serf, guald master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed stood/in constant opposition to one abother, fearried on a an unintermpled, now histon, now open light, a fight that each time, ended, either in a pevolutionary reconstruction of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes.

The break-up of communal tribal society and the abolition of social equality based upon tribal ownership in the essentials of life, laid the foundation of the class struggle. The inception of private ownership has led to one long sequence of continuous strife. In every phase of society throughout the civilisation period these antagonisms have been the root cause of internal warfare within the national boundaries and aggressive international wars.

In the slave economy of Greece and Rome the class struggle operated with amremitting severity. The freementin. in possession of the land gradually diminishing in number, until in Greece mortgage pillars dotted the land from one end to another, "as a sign of the indebtedness of the 'owners' to usurious members of the master class." The position so created was so critical that Solon, the "wise man," was called in, to prevent a revolt, and his amelioratory scheme of cancelling all mortgages and forbidding enslavement for debt gave a new lease to society. But the germ of decay was, inherent in the system and the old antagonisms asserted themselves and brought about its down-

So with Rome the conflict of interests between a slave owning class and an enslaved class resulted in the passing away of what was vainly styled "Eternal Rome." It fell when it appeared to be at the pinnacle of its greatness.

The feudal system that took its place at the close of the transition period, called "the dark ages," with its economy of serfdom is the history of strife betwen lord and serf. A class struggle as intense as existed under the slave economy of Greece and Rome.

The apologists for capitalistic cociety appear oblivious to the brutality of our present society. They are full of indignation for the slave owning class of Greece and Rome and thank God there are no slaves in our economy.

Each social system creates its own type of ruling class. The systems that have existed in the past were more directly brutal. The slave knew his status, or want of status in society, and knew his interests were diametrically opposed to the master class. The baronial lords of the feudal system with their cruelty made no pretence but by sheer force held their peasants in subjection, and crushed all their

protests against the robbers of the system with the strong arm of the sword.

modern capitalism is no less based upon robbery than those systems that have come and gone during the civilisation period of private ownership, but the modern wage slave duped by a false education, a prostitute Press, venal intellectuals, a servile Church and au environment of hypocrisy, snowbery and cant, is no more free than his protectives of past phases of society.

The working class in all ages whether slave, serf or wage slave, produced the wealth of the world, but the modern wage slave, whilst uncensciously having a feeling that econolic conditions are not as they should be, is ignorant of the methods of the sapitalist class, owing to the insidious and con-

ning mode adopted.

The capitalist system has produced a ruting class ununitehed, in history. They have been forced by conomic necessity to extend political freedom to the masses. Their system requiring a mobile army of workers, they is a mass have many concessions denied under other systems. Yet this boasted freedom and these concessions has never stilled the class struggle. The workers under capitalism are still and godistic to the possessing class, notwithstanding the cumping devices of the most conscious possessing class of lestory.

Whilst the superstructure of cantand hypocrise has been a powerful factor in creating the mental kinks, that obscures to a great extent the class struggle. Yet as the geonomic system develops, the autagonism forces the workers to realise the want of must tual interests between the pos-ossing

and non-possessing class.

This antagonism is strongly marked on the reef as in other industrial centres. Rising cost of living countered by demands for increased wages. Profits at the vanishing point (so we are told) compelling the mine owners in the interest of profits to refuse the full demand of their employees.

The class struggle has dominated all phases of society. It is the sum total of the jarring interests that must necessarily exist in any society based upon private ownership in the tools necessary for the production of the essentials of life. It may be glossed over and stifled by reforms and sons, but can never be climinated, but will become more pronounced as the system gradually but surely draws towards its

downfall.

A NEW ZEALAND LIEBKNECHT.

J. M. F.

The Australian Socialist' reports that Mr. Patrick Webb, who represents the miners of Grev in the New Zooland Parliament, was called up for military service, refused to on, resigned his sent and challenged the Prime Minister to put up a candidate against him. The challenge was not accepted and Mr. Webb returned to Parliament. Ho was afterwards arrested, taken to comp. and sentenced to two years' had labour for refusing to obey military orders. He will probably lose his seat, as under the Legislature Act no one convicted of an offence punishable by two 'years' hard labour is eligible for military service.

A statesman is an elderly gentleman who is willing to sacrifice your life for his country.

League Notes.

BIRTH.—Congratulations to Comrades Mr. and Mrs. J. Treunicht on the birth of a son on August 17th.

Lecture in Palmerston Hall, Commissioner Street, on August 25th, at S.p.m., by Andrew B. Dunbar. Subject "As to Politics."

Economic Class, Central Branch, at the Palmerston Hall, on Friday, 30th inst., at Sp.m. Lecture by H. C. Hanscomb on "Industrial Unionism."

Open Air Meeting, Fordsburg Markes Square, on September 1st, 8 p.m. Speaker, W. H. Andrews; chairman, H. C. Hanseniah, Comrades to assemble

at 7.30 at facagne Office.

Beience Fund Donations, List 57. M.A., 2s. 6d.; M.M., 1s.; T.M.C., 1s. 61. S.M. 2a. 6d.: M.K., Ja.; A.G. 1s.: H.K., 1s.: A.F., 1s.: H.G., 2s. (id.: R.J., 2-61.: W.S., 10a.: 1.0., 2s.; S.B., 2s. 6d.; S.W., 2s. 6d.; A.F., 23 Gd: M.S.R. 25 Gd.; M.S., 19.; A.S., Is.: Dat. 2s. 6d. List 62.—N.G., 10s (id.: S.S., 10s. 6d.; A.S., 2s. 6d.; Hard Fr. 10s. 6d.: A.N., 2s. 6d., S.R., 2s.; F.K. (Miss), 2s. fid.; H.T., 2s. 6d.; A.S., 2s. 6d.; E.D., 5s.; H.R., 2s. Gd.: L.K., 2s. Gd.: J.S., 2s. 6d.; O.E., 2s.: H.K., 5s.; J.W., 2s. 6d.; D.L., 18.; H.K., 28. 6d.; T.L., 28. 6d.; J., 1s.: 1.K., 2s. 6d.; L., 2s. 6d.; R.O., 2s. 6d.; Mrs. F., 2s. 6d.; J.J., 5s.; A.P., 2s. 6d.; J.D., 5s.; H.S., 2s. 6d.; G.N., 5s.; J.F., 2s. 6d.; Z.H., 2s. 6d.; L.L., 24. 6d.; L., £3 16s. 10d.; Anon, 25. List 20.- F.W., 59. 6d.; S.H., 2s.; H.W., 2s. 6d.

ANNIVERSARY. On Tuesday week, September 3, a social will be held to celebrate the third anniversary of the League's activities. Arrangements are in the hands of the Entertainment Committee, and details will be published next week. Admission will be by invitation, but should any subscribers inadvertently be missed they are requested to accept this intimation in

In this connection every effort has been made to secure a suitable hall which would permit all League members and subscribers to participate in the anniversary social, but the colourbar is laid down so drastically by the landlord class and its satellites that native and coloured comrades are asked to excuse the apparent sectionalism of the function on this occasion. As we gather strength so we shall be enabled to break down the prejudices of ignorance. For the present we are restricted in the application of our principles.

ASSIST. TREASURER.—Comrade S. Barlin has been appointed Assist. Treasurer in terms of the Conference resolution, and is getting busy as a collector

lector.

CHILD LABOUR.

No fledgling feeds the father bird!
No chicken feeds the hen.
No kitten mouses for the cat—
This glory is for men.

We are the wisest, strongest race—
Loud may our praise be sung,
The only animal alive
That lives upon its young.
—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The socialist movement does not need martyrs but workers.

Wisdom Let Loose.

"Blimey," said the trainmer, who isciled from Shoreditch, "these 'ere Socialists fair make me sick, they do, not arf, they don't, specially them International blokes. Why they're actually bringing the niggers in, want 'em in the unions, want to see em treated like white men; want to see 'em all tucked up in feather beds o' nights; want to see em smokin' their segars and living in ouses. Lumme, don't talk to me about socialism, if that's wo: it menus. Give us a match, willcertifind Biner Bil miled the half of a Plaor from behind his ear and expresed his disgust in clouds of stinking, didicike.

The machine man swiled in superior but good-humoured fashion. He recalled his younger days when father was working 15 hours a day for a pound a week, and Sunday was the only day that counted because of the hot dinner it brought. The machine man remembered he had often waxed eloquent in favour of better conditions, and had called his father's bas some pretty hard names from under cover of his mother's apron. Yes, he had even attended socialist meetings, and until he had sailed for South Africa he called himself (occasionally) a socialist.

So be was a hit of an authority, was the machine man. "Of course," he said. "I don't hold with these fellows what go to extremes, but there's something in socialism for all that, but I reckon the world ain't ready for it yet, especially South Africa---you can't turn a nigger into a white man; he's black and he's only fit for what he is; give 'om, plenty-of work—that's what I say -somewhere to sleep and let 'em have. enough skoff; but I don't hold with educating 'em; and as for bringing them into the union along with us, I'll see 'em in hell first,' and the machineman looked across at the trammer, as though the last word had been said on the subject. The trammer looked duly grateful for such expert elucidation of a dark subject and scratched his ear for further scrappy editions of South Africa's substitute for "Woodbines."

"Seems to me," chimed in the waste packer, quietly, "that them fellers would stand a poor chance of ever being very much in this world if it's lett to socialists like you," and the waste packer jerked an indignant look at the machine-man. "I don't pretend to know all about it," he went on, "but what I want to know is what they're here for. The Almighty must have had, some good reason for making them—and it's up to us to try to find what

that reason is: "I reckon myself," continued the waste-packer, "that since they're here, they've got a right to live decently," He added further, "that since they're here first, it seems to me they've got first right to live, see; and if we don't A altogether take to them like we do to our own folks, that ain't their fault; it ain't our business to jump on 'em, and as for socialism, you chaps don't know anything about it—either of fou. Socialism stands for the white man, that he may be given the opportunity to be what he was meant to be, and it stands for just the same thing with Snuffy over there and all his pals—and, neither of us will ever be what we are meant to be unless we do our best to

help each other. That's my opinion,'

said the waste packer, "and if you don't like it you can lump it."

"S'truth," said the trammer, "I didn't think you was such a fool. Blimy, wait till you've been in the country as long as I have, and you'll talk different. Look out! Ere's the shift boss coming."

SCATERBRAINS.

More Self Determination

Mexico has long been the cockpit of contending oil trusts, and now that she has formed a stable Government the following statement appears in the Star':--

"It is understood that the Allies need this year 430 million barrels of a adeoil, or which the United States can produce 315 millions and the Mexican fields can supply 130 millions.

Under its latest decree Mexico attempts to make the oil nationally owned. Mexican petroleum would there become contraband of war, and unadeable by a neutral government to a beliligerent under international law.

Britain and the United States have joined in diplomatic representations to Mexico against the decrees relating to land and oil, which they contend are practically confiscation.

Meanwhile the Amerian and British oil companies refuse to meet the terms

of these decrees." Just so. International capitalism is class conscious and adopts the same tacties. In the case of the Central Powers in Finland, Ukraine, Poland, Belgium. In the case of the Entente in Persia, Ireland, Greece, Morocco, Russia and now in Mexico: Self-determination is all right if it happens to play into the hands of capitalist exploiters, but if the workers demand as in Russia freedom to work out their salvation, all the forces of the robber class are put in motion against them in support of the master class they are trying to rid themselves of.

Cape Notes.

On Sunday, August 4 the Empire Bioscope Hall, in Hanover Street, was filled with workers listening to the speakers of the Industrial Socialist League urging them to see their own war through—the class war. The speakers, Comrades Davidoff, Dryburgh, Berman, Pick, Lundt and Lopes were well received by an enthusiastic audience which was far larger than that of previous meetings. The League is now holding three propaganda meetings weekly, and is also conducting a series of lectures for the benefit of strangers and young comrades. The lectures are well attended, the last (a lecture delivered by Comrade Wrafter on The development of Socialist thought'') being a great success. At our last Sunday's meeting twelve names were handed in. Although the League is still in its infancy, the time is not far distant when it can claim it has made more converts to the cause in its short evistence than any other organisation. In its clear and unequivocal message, its uncompromising teaching of the class war and anti-militarism, the League stands in the Cape Peninsula as à revolutionary socialist organisation.

M. LOPES.

The S.A.I.F. and Women.

The latest agreement -between the workers.?) and their exploiters shows how far a craft organisation can go in particularism. Not content with dividing the workers into classes according to colour, into crafts according to the tools used, the sex division is now stereatyped in the Shop Assistants' and Chamber of Commerce agreemeni. Clause 7 says, "As far as women shop assistants are concerned, the consideration of a minimum standard be postponed until Government wages hoards are established." Women here should take a leaf out of the book of the bus and tram women in London. They also were left out of the agreement which gave a rise of 5s, to the men, but they struck and the whole train and 'hus system of London is held up until their claims are attended to. The secretary of the Federation says the Chamber was ouite sympathetic. Quite so. The workers have had sympathy for centuries. What they want is justice to obtain which they must organise on the job without regard to sex, craft or colour. It will be interesting to see which is the next section of workers the Federation will endeavour to tie up for an indefinite period to their masters by plausible but onesided agreements. W.H.A.

Barbarous Mexico

(From Australian "Worker.")

Dr. Alfredo Caturigli, a representative of President Carranza, in an interview, save:—

The peone wanted the land. That was all there was to it. And they followed whoever promised it to them. Madero promised and they overthrew Diaz and put Madero in the President's chair, but he could not keep his promise. Zapala rebelled against Madero because the poor Morelos Indians whom he controlled had believed that the triumph of the Madero revolution meant the restoration of their lands inside a dozen days. Finding this was. not done they took the lands, dispossessed the dozen or so people who had monopolised the entire State and have cultivated those lands since and kept out all interlopers.

Since the finaloccupation of Mexico City in the summer of 1915 by Carranza and the establisment of a permanent government there the Mexico City papers have published volumes of official reports regarding the restoration and allotment of land to the peons. It is going on all the time. The land is going back to the people and the main cause of dissension is out of the way. Prosperity and peace are developing with remarkable rapidity."

(Is this why Britain and the U.S.A. capitalist governments are bullying the Mexican Government over alleged "confiscation" of oil wells and land.—Ed.)

Chairman of Tribunal to elderly gent, appealing for his last man: "Could you not carry on with a girl?" Elderly Gent.: "I am not a man of that kind sir."

War and the Workers

The war is now in its fifth year. Millions of lives have been lost, the flower of Europe's manhood is crippled or dead. The nations are being confinually lashed into a war fury by an unscrupulous Press who resort to the most degrading means of sustaining the people's "morale," that is, to keep the minds of the people in such a state that they will continue to sanction this war. "Liberty, security for small nations," etc., is the cry of Press, pulpit and politician, all destined to convey the idea that freedom can only be secured for one nation by taking it away from another. The belligerent nations believe of each other that each is out for world conquest, for great annexations and indemnities. They believe that the other is conducting the war with a ruthless ferocity, a brutal disregard for the so-called laws of war never seen before in history. One side reads the speeches of Lloyd George, the other those of the German Chancellor. In these circumstances is it not time for the working class to make up its mind to secure peace itself? Within the capitalist system there are two ways by which the war can be ended. The first is a complete military victory for one side or the other. Will this secure peace? As socialists we maintain that as long as the capialist system remains wars will continue. But we are now discussing the methods of obtaining peace within the system, and what do we find? If we study history we see that wars of conquest have never secured lastic peace, but have nearly always been followed by another war in which the defeated nation has sought to gain revenge. Has not France since 1879 cherished the idea of "Revanche." The Dutch in our own country have since their defeat risen in revolt, and are not appeased. What guarantee can be given that the defeated nations in this war will not arm for revenge immediately peace is declared? The direct result of this would be universal armament, existence of huge standing armies and the perpetual fear of impending war.

There is a second means of ending the war within the system. We can certainly take it for granted that when the war has lasted so long that a revolt of the people is proprobable, attempts will be made by the various govern: ments to come to an agreement. It is then possible that the capitalist diplomatists may establish a patched-up peace—that is a peace based upon the policy of give-an-take in which the problems of territory and nationality which lead up to the present war will be settled for a time. The race for foreign markets will, however, continue. The great development in industry makes it more imperative for the countries of Europe to secure new markets. This will in the end brush aside all agreements made by the belligerents, and the world will be again plunged in darkness.

The time has come for the people to realise that there can be no peace as long as capitalism endures. The only guarantee for peace the workers can accept is the social revolution. The freedom the workers are fighting for is freedom from the wages sys-

tem. They are fighting for democracy, and there can be no democracy while the wealth of a nation is in the possession of a small exclusive class.

The peoples are waking up. The steady growth of the revolutionary socialist movement in all parts of the world, and the frantic efforts of the governments to suppress it is proof of this. In the deepening gloom the light of socialism burns ever brighter. In the dark days ahead it will serve as a rallying point for all those who have the cause of the people at heart. It will serve as a symbol of the workers' earnest desire for a new and better world.

The capitalist system is hastening to its end in the midst of universal chaos and slaughter. The reign of capitalism, the era of wars and slavery—the dark chapters of man's history is closing. This war is not only the death travail of capitalism, it is also the hirth deliverer of socialism. It is the historic mission of the workers to give the death-blow to capitalism, and upon the education and organisation of the workers depends the duration of tho chaos that will ensue as the system collapses. Organise now to overthrow the wages system of slavery and usher in the era of industrial freedom and everlasting peace. Truer to-day than ever before ring the words of Lasalle: "The social revoluntion is bound to come. It will come either in full panoply of law, and surrounded with all the blessings of peace, provided the people have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it betimes, or it may break in upon us unexpectedly, amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild, dishevelled locks, and shod in iron sandals. Come it must, in one way or the other. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history I hear distinctly its approaching tread."

M. LOPES.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

On the 27th June the registration of the newly-elected members of the Petrograd Soviet took place at the Smolny. Of the 600 members who appeared fourfifths declared thomsolves Communists (Bolsheviks), seventy-five social-revolutionaries of the left and about thirty. Mensheviks and social-revolutionaries of the right. Amidst ovations Zinovieff made an enthusiastic speech. The presidium was formed of four Bolshieviks and two social-revolutionaries of the left. The sitting, attended by four thousand people, proceeded in an atmosphere of immense revolutionary enthusiasm.

The Ukrainian section of the People's Commissariat for Nation lities learns from a reliable source the in the province of Ekaterinaslav, a sanguinary combat has taken plac between White Guards (Germano-Fraipians) and the peasants who are carrying on a guerilla warfare in this province. It is an organised "Red" army of peasants two hundred thousand strong, with artillery and machineguns. The factories are closing as the majority of workmen are leaving to eulist in the guerilla war. In the province of Chernigoff famine is on the increase and the indignation of the populace is rising.—"Call," July 7th.

The Sydney I.W.W. Casc.

MORE COVERNMENT BRIBERY.

On July 10, Mr. Brookfield, in the Legislative Assembly, N.S.W., urged the appointment of a Royal Commission in connection with the I.W.W. eases.

He said a written sectioner thad been made by Scully, a witness for the Crown, that he had been promised £2,000 by the Government to obtain evidence to convict the L.W.W. men. He also said he had been asked by two constables to place cotton waste in the pockets of the L.W.W. men. Mr. Brookfield said he had in his hand a writ issued by Scully suing the Government for £2,000 "for work done in supplying the Government and the police with information that would lead to a conviction."

The Attorney-General: We do not recognise the claim.

Mr. Brookfield: There was a Government receipt for £300 paid to this man.

The Attorney-General: He was paid that amount and was not satisfied.

The closure was here put and carried.

Next day it was announced that Scully had been smuggled out of the country by the police.

THE BOLSHEVIKS AND THE ENTENTE.

A recent number of the "Isvestia" had the following in an interesting article:--

"The attitude of official circles in. the Entente powers concerning revolutionary Russia continues, in general, to be one of political abstention. Whilst the anthority of the Soviets is recognised by the great majority of the Russian people, it has so far not been recognised by the Allied Governments. Instead of the desired return to a saner policy, they simply continue their boycotting tactics. Recently, the relations between Russia and the Allies have become worse. The menace of the occupation of Siberia, is becoming greater and greater, and is in fact taking on a concrete form most regrettable in the interests of both parties. Considering the situation from the purely practical point of view, we have frequently shown that, the interests of both parties, properly understood, demand conciliation and not rupture. As a matter of fact, all projects for the occupation of any portion of Russian territory by armed forces of the Allied Powers, or by any one of them with the approval of the others, and against the will of the Russian Government, cannot be regarded other than as a hostile act. And the hostile character of such an act will not be in the least diminished by attempts to persuade acthat such an act will be accomplished in our own interests, with the sole aim of helping us against a more formidable foe."---"Call," June 20th.

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