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THE INTERNATIONAL

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

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No. 177



FRIDAY; MAR. 28, 1919.

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Bolshevik Johannesburg. wonderful demonstration at the town hall.

In two matters our editorial foresight last week was at fault; first in contemplating a Building Strike Settlement, secondly, in anticipating that Wednesday's lecture by Messis. Lapitzky and Sonnovik on the "Russian Revolution" would contain "something to please and displease everybody." It did indeed only please everybody who got into the densely packed great hail, and so displeased the capitalist class that next morning the "Mail" quite mum and the "Star" sulkily brief-completely hewraving the partiality, servility and mendacity of the Yellow Press—in reporting the most remarkable and up-to-date meeting and the greatest Revolutionary Socialist demonstration ever held in Johannesburg: so much so that bleats are now heard for the deportation of these. "Bolshovik' lecturers. The occasion was taken at the end to pass with acclama-

That this meeting of citizens of Johannesburg expresses its emphatic disapproval of the action of the British and Allied Capitalist governments in their attempt to crush by
military intervention and economic strangulation the working
class revolution in Russia, Germany, Austria and elsewhere.

tion the following resolution:

after which the "Red Flag was sung for the first time, we believe, in that building. Altogether the spontaneous enthusiasm of the vast throng of all classes of hearers—for the audience was in no way gerrymandered or organised, and there had been nothing to indicate whether or not it was to be a pro-Revolution lecture—was an eye-opener to those who talk of an "obscure clique of faddists"; it taught the British workmen present something of what the working-class movement really means, and warned the townspeople at large that the cynosure of Johannesburg to-day is not the Capitalist League of Nations but the Socialist Commonwealth.

Of the lecture itself, which held the audience till near midnight, space forbids a detailed report. It gave the impression that the lecturers too had been constrained by the force of events to abandon an earlier aloofness and acknowledge the grandeur of the task undertaken by the Soviet Government. The ground covered was more or less familiar to many. The horrors of Tsarism, the 1905 Revolution, the war period, the March 1917 revolution, the later Bolsbevik revolution which would not be denied, were graphically described: and how Kerensky, having ordered Trotsky's arrest, was himself found, by the officers sent for the job, in Trotzky's company; how, when the "German gold "stories went round, even the Bri-

tish military "Bagdad Times" de-scribed Lenin and Co: as "fanatical idealists who even if they took German gold would only use it to supply the German revolutionaries"; how the Allies had refused Russia's appeal even for naval and military instructors to help repudiate Brest-Litovsk—as also Japan's demand for Hamburg as the price of sending troops to Europe—and even Litvinoff's bribe of war debts to be paid and concessions to be granted if they would make peace—thus rallying all parties except the monarchists to the defence of an insulted Fatherland; how one of the secret treaties, between Russia and Japan, bound those two countries to make war in this year 1919 against Great Britain; and so on. The land and housing decrees, published in the "International" of 31st January last: Lenin's ""Communist exploitation," published a week carlier; some outlines of the Constitution, as detailed in the recent I.S.L. pamphlet: and many other items known to readers of this paper, were all taken in review; and once the facts had thus been recited, everyone knew that the finale of the lecture must be, as it was, an eloquent henediction of Soviet rule, representing, as even the capitalist press now admits, the aspirations of the masses of Russia's people — even if some "anarchists" and others call it reactionary and bourgeois! "The Revolution is the only salvation of the world from physical, intellectual and moral hankruptev, it is creating a new world and giving to human life a nobler interpretation, it is the dawn of a new era for all humnity."

Almost every industrial dispute brings with it an attempt on the part of some Union officials to divide the

A "striking" example of this is seen in the Belfast dispute, where the General Secretary of the Municipal Employees' Association proceeded to Belfast to "order" his members back to work. Under the heading, "The Mission that Failed," the "Daily News" of January 29th reports that a number of the strikers, hearing of his mission, met him, locked him up in the Engineers' Hall, and packed him off to England by that night's boat.

Never during Kerensky's regime did the Government feel strong enough to deal firmly with the supporters of the black flag—the "Anarchists." It required the revolutionary self-discipline methods of the Soviet Government to do that. And it required latter day capitalism to regret it, as Mr. Bruce Lockhart, ex-British Consul at Moscow, did in a recent lecture in London. when he complained that the Bolshevists had suppressed the Anarchists evidently the latter are Britain's fancy! (Mr. Lockhart is stated to have made a hurried exit at question time after his lecture.)

The new International.

The Congress of the Russian Communist (Bolshevik) Party has decided to call a first congress of the New International. It is suggested that its underlying principles shall be:—

(1) The present epoch is one of dissolution and of the break-up of the whole capitalist system of the world.

(2) The task of the working-class today is immediately to gain government power for the purpose of replacing it by the apparatus of the power of the workers.

(3) This new government, apparatus must embody the dictatorship of the working class and in some parts also that of the small peasants and agricultural workers; that is, it must be the instrument for the systematic overthrow of the exploiting classes.

(4) The dictatorship of the proletariat should apply itself to the immediate expropriation of capitalism and the suppression of all private property in the means of production . . . these being transferred to the proletarian State under the Socialist administration of the working class. It should also abolish capitalist agricultural production and assume control over the great commercial establishments.

(5) For the purpose of safeguarding the Socialist revolution it is necessary to proceed with the disarmament of the capitalist class and its agents and with the general arming of the workers.

(6) The fundamental conditions of the struggle are mass action by the workers, including, when necessary, open armed battle against the governmental powers of capitalism.

(8) Against the Socialist patriots who in the most critical moments took sides against the revolution we must carry on a merciless struckle. From the "Centre" we must try to win the revolutionary elements and divide its supporters by a vigorous criticism of its leaders. At a certain phase of development such a policy is absolutely essential.

(9) On the other hand, it is necessary to proceed with a movement en bloc with those elements of the revolutionary proletariat who, though previously not belonging to the Party, now and on the whole adopt the point of view of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the form of the Soviet power.

(10) It is necessary to rally all those proletarian groups and organisations which, whilst they have not actually joined the revolutionary current of the Left, have yet manifested a tendency in that direction.

be a permanent organ for the direction of the world revolution.

IThe "Journal du Peuple," from which the above is taken, states that the context as received is imperfect, containing many blank spaces. We are therefore, not responsible for any deficiencies in the text.—Ed.)

Karl Liebknecht.

In August, 1871, Karl Liebknecht was born at Leipzig, the scene of Bebel's activity as a Liberal working-class leader, the place of his conversion by W. Liebknecht, and the cradle of Marxian Socialism in Germany.

Leaving the University of Berlin with the degree of doctor of laws, Karl Liebknecht combined the practice of law with the propaganda of Socialism. International prominence hecame his when, in October, 1907, he was prosecuted by the Imperial Government for the publication of his now famous "Militarism and Anti-Militarism." He was convicted of treason and sentenced to three years' military imprisonment. In his address to the court he avowed that the aim of his life was the overthrow of the monarchy and the emancipation of the working class from political and economic bondage. "As my father," said he, "who appeared before this court exactly 35 years ago to defend'himself against the charge of treason, was ultimately pronounced victor, so I believe the day not far distant when the principles which I represent will be recognised as patriotic, as honourable, and as true.'
In justifying the heaviness of the sen-

tence, the court pointed out that Lieb-knecht advocated the abolition of the standing army. This, said the court, is an integral part of the German Constitution. An attack upon the institution of the army, said the Court, is treason. Furthermore, Liebknecht had declared that he hoped that the troops would aid the workers in the coming revolution. This, said the court, is an attack upon the morale of the army.

"The New Voice of Freedom."

"The new voice of freedom will now be heard in the Reichstag," cried a young worker amid the rejoicing crowd as "Vorwaerts" placarded Karl's return for Potsdam-Spandau in 1912. This prophecy was verified. Invested with the member's immunity from legal proceedings, Liebknecht proceeded to attack armament profiteers, military bribe-eaters, and even the sacrosanct monarchy.

In December, 1914, Liebknecht declared that the war was a war of Imperialist aggression. He voted against the war credits—and was censured by his party. He at once became the hero of the capitalist press in Allied countries. who little knew that he carried his opposition to Imperialism so far as to demand that all waterways should be neutralised, and that Gibraltar, in particular, should be abandoned by England. A military attempt was made to arrest Liebknecht; but, as a member of the Reichstag, he was held to be immune from military arrest. In May, 1916, however, he was arrested at a peace demonstration in Berlin.

We Prussians," he said there.

"have three rights—the right to be soldiers, the right to pay taxes, the right to keep our tongues still.

civilisation of Europe, is falling in ruins amid the anarchy caused by the world war. Consider well this fact: as long as the Germans do not rise and enforce their will, this murder will ro on. Let thousands of voices shout. Down with the shameless extermination of the peoples! Down with the authors of these crimes!

Trial and Conviction.

The Reichstag, by a two-to-one majority, deprived him of his immunity, all Socialists voting in the minority.

Liebknecht was put on trial. While awaiting it, he had written to the court a letter, a quotation from which will make clear his attitude. "I also oppose the war in the belief that it is the duty of every representative of the working class to take part in the international class struggle for the purpose of putting an end to it."

He was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment. An appeal against the sentence resulted only in an increase of the term to four years. The sentence deprived him of his seat and of his licence to practise law. In good he remained (making shoes, "in which," his friends said, "the Prussian Government may learn to stand"), until his release on October, 23, 1918.

The Liberation of Liebknecht.

On that day a vast crowd received him with cheers for the International and the singing of the "Workers" Marseillaise"—an old Socialist song full of memories of the Bismarckist persecution. Un October 28 he addressed a meeting of Minority Socialists, declaring that: "The slogan is now World revolution or world destruction.' The reply to the appeal for national defence must be a dictatorship of the proletariat, the overthrow of capitalist rule and the establishment of a Socialist republic."—From an article by Maurice Blackburn in the Melbourne "Labour Call."

"Indians and the Red Flag."

"The reaction against authority which manifested itself in many parts of the civilised world was not likely to leave India entirely untouched."

These were the wordsauttered by the Viceroy at the opening of the Legislative Council at Delhi. There is no doubt, from the capitalistic point of view, the industrial upheaval in all parts of the world is wantonly interpreted by the capitalists as reaction against authority. It suits them to so designate it, but, to speak the truth, it is war to the knife against the tyranny of capitalism which is a thousand times worse than the atrocities of war. The workers no longer will tolerate conditions that existed during pre-war days, and hence it is the desire to sweep away all that stands in their way to attain that Socialistic State. Call it Bolshevism, call it Anarchism, call it sedition, call it whatever you like; the name, after all, does not count: but what counts is that it is a movement of workers to break loose the fetters of capitalism. Let the workers remember the words of Karl Marx:—"The workers have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." What is this significant warning of the Viceroy? Does he see the creat movement flowing out to India? Does he see the millions of oppressed workers marching under the Red Flag on to victory? Yes! he sees signs in India; he can see the servile Indian workers joining hands with the Russian comrades, German comrades. Irish comrades. English comrades. Native comrades and Dutch

comrades, marching joyfully to their goal. That is the fear, the pange of which are greater than the losses in war, goading him on to suppress this movement in India. Can he stop it? No! he may shoot a few, gaol them, but can he confine their ideas to the dungeons? Once the flame is set in India, then the seething masses will have the scales removed from their eves and the Red Flag will be planted. Why did Japan withdraw her army in feverish haste from Russia? Were they afraid of the Russians as warriors? No! That was not the reason; it was because Bolshevism was making headway by leaps and bounds amongst her troops. Can India stand out of the great drama? No; she has her role to play, and she will play it when her time comes. Whether it is a warning from the Vicerov or a Rajah, they can never stop the tide from coming in.

Indian workers in South Africa, will you join the Great World Movement? That is the question which, though is may be delayed in answering, must, sooner or later, be answered in the affirmative.—"Indian Worker" in "Indian Opinion" (Durban), 7th March, 1919.

All Roads lead to Revo'ution.

Capitalism has come to the cross where all roads lead to revolution.

Allied capitalism continued the war as long as it could because war had become the world market, and it kept out an important competitor from the world's unexploited areas.

The war however ended by an accident unforeseen by the Allies—the "accident" of the German revolution; and the double danger meneced "us" of losing our chief market, war, as well as of allowing Germany to enter the already attenuated world market.

Nothing for it then but to keep up the blockade of Germany and throttle her industries by famine and a ring fence against raw materials.

Result: The rise of Bolshevism, menacing the very next door of the Allies. All appeals by the German bourgeoisie to dish the Soviet movement by allowing in food and encouraging employment were met by their Allied brothers with a knowing wink. Being sharpers themselves they weren't going to be taken in by any confidence tricks. It was the cry of "wolf" heard many times before.

But now the "wolf" of Bolshevism has really come, and the Allies are hastening to lift the blockade to give German bourgeoisdom a chance to restore industry and combat Bolshevism.

That means allowing the hated competitor into the market again, with a wry face. We have talked a lot about capital being international, but the revolution is hastened by the fact that the various national bourgeoisies are not conscious of their identity of interest until it is too late. Their internecine wrangle is socialism's opportunity, and now the only alternatives left to them are to hang together or hang separately.

DIJ

New World Terror.

The National Civil Liberties Bureau of New York has had reports of some 753 cases under federal, state and local laws (anti-sedition, etc.), and estimates that more than 1,500 people are now in gaol, or under sentence, or awaiting trial under these laws.

One case, characteristic of many, is that of a school teacher, Mrs. Flora I. Foreman, of Amarillo, Texas. A soldier was interested in a girl who failed to return his interest, saying that she was 'no militarist.' He wanted to know who had given her such ideas, and when he found that Mrs. Foreman had talked with her about militarism he had the teacher arrested. She was charged with refusing to contribute to the Red Cross, and with referring to President Wilson as "the school teacher in the White House." She was sentenced to five years in prison.

Another case which illustrates the uses to which the war-time legislation easily lends itself is the arrest, ten days before the election, of Frank B. Hamilton, the Socialist mayor of Piqua, O., together with a city official, a councilman and three others, all Socialists. The charge, "obstructing the Liberty Loan," was based on statements made by spies in the pay of the "old gang" in the city council. The defendants are held under 10,000 dollars bond, awaiting trial.

The armistice has not served to soften the execution of the Espionage Act. Within the last few weeks, in Auburn, N.Y., John Summerfield Randolph, a lineal descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was sentenced to ten years in prison for "cursin— the government," and being a member of the I.W.W.

The Chicago I.W.W. trial has been only one of a number of persecutions in which the Espionage Act is being used in the attempt to stamp out this organisation. In Wichita, Kan., thirty-four I.W.W. men who tried to organise the workers in the Kansas oil-fields were gaoled at instigation of Oil Trust officials in November, 1917, not indicted until last March, reindicted in September, and were not to be tried until this. March. In the meantime, one has died as a result of conditions in the gaol, another has become insane, and two more are dving. The cells are unheated, unventilated-in total darkness except for a few seconds twice a day when food is shoved in.

In Sacramento, four out of sixtyseven imprisoned I.W.W. men have
lied in gaol. They stand accused of
conspiring against all the war measures
passed by Congress from the declaration of war on. Among the overt acts
charged are included telegrams to public officials protesting against gaol
conditions, and the receipt of letters
from I.W.W. prisoners in the Cook
County gaol; also circulating an
article reprinted from the 'Public' In
other parts of the country some
hundred and fifty I.W.W. members are being held awaiting trial.

But, even if it were true that the I.W.W. ideal of society constituted a hindrance to war-operations; even if it were true that the hundred I.W.W.'s who were tried in Chicago had opposed the draft; now that the war is over must they remain in prison until 1928?

And Kate Richards O'Hare, who said that militarism turned women into breeding animals—is she to go to prison for five years? Is Rose Pastor Stokes to serve ten years for criticising the government in a letter to a newspaper? And Krafft in New Jersey and Bentall in Wisconsin, Socialists who made speeches on conscription — are they to serve out their five years? And what of all those others of whom we have barely heard — the Vermont preacher who got fifteen years for saying that a Christian ought not to fight; the man in Iowa who pot twenty years for calling this a capitalist war, and the other man in the same state who got the same sentence for circulating a petition opposing the re-election of a congressman because he had voted for the draft; the girl in Seattle who got ten vears for a letter criticising the draft; the man in |Vermont who not fifteen years for "disloyal remarks" made in private conversation; all those hundreds whose sentences total some 120,000 years, and those other hundreds still to be sentenced?

In the United States a capitalistic government is making the working-class behave and we call that "Maintaining Law and Order." In Russia a workingclass government is making the capitalists behave and we call that a "Reign of Terror." That is the truth for those who have the will to know it. In America Tom Mooney has been sent to gaol for life after a commission of impartial investigators appointed by the President declared that he was unjustly condemned. And on almost the same day the murderers and kidnappers of the copper trust, who shot up and die ported 1,500 working men from Bisbee, Arizona, and dumped them into the desert, have been set free for life, after an impartial commission appointed by the President practically declared that they were guilty.

In Russia the agents of the Con Trust who are guilty but capitalists would be punished, and Tom Mooney who is innocent but a working man would go free.—The "Liberator."

Revolution and Evolution.

The apologists for the present system of society are more active at present than at any previous period. All the machinery at the disposal of the possessing class is working at full pressure in order still further to dope the workers with the many good things in store for them if they will only be reasonable and not listen to agitators, more especially of the International Socalist type.

These apologists, ably assisted by Labour leaders, are telling the workers in all industrial centres, South Africa included, to "play the game"—"to be sports ''—that "the employers have placed all their cards on the table"—the war "has developed a new type of employer'—"we have entered upon a new phase of evolution," etc. By way of joint boards, we are to infer, the workers will become partners in the industries and eventually control them when the capitalists become incapable owing to dotage. A step by step process, based upon either ignorance of the fundamentals at the basis of society, or deliberate distortion on the nart of these apologists and their henchmen, the labour leaders.

These weird schemes for making a better world for the workers take no stock of the basis of economic evolution, the ever-changing and improved tools of production to meet the material needs. The tools and methods of production were at the beginning of given phase of social life in harmony, but as the tools evolved the social life, the superstructure became obsolete, out of harmony with the new economic basis, the new method of production, further progress thus becoming impossible. The old social order had to be overthrown and a new social order more in accordance with the new method of production had to be installed. A revolution was necessary, a revolution took place and harmonised the social superstructure with the economic

Such is the lesson we get from the past; one social system overthrown by revolution and giving place to another. Tribal communism gave place to the slave state, which again gave place to feudalism and serfdom, to be followed by our present capitalism and wage slavery.

The historic mission of capitalism has been accomplished. It has perfected ed machine production, herded the workers into large centres, opened the world's markets, and created the contradiction of social production versus private ownership.

To prate of harmonising the interests of capital and labour by such claptrap as is used by these reformers is to ignore all the lessons of the past. It is to ignore the economic basis of society, and to be blind to the futility of such misleading tactics: as is evidenced by the upheavals in all industrial centres, where the workers' demands are met with the retort "thus far and no further. We cannot grant any wage concession. We have reached the economic limit."

This economic limit being admitted there is nothing for the worker to do but to organise to take control. Both politically and industrially the capitalist class is the ruling class. The working class have reached he cross roads. Either they must be content to allow their status to be still further reduced to allow the present system to continue, or they must organise industrially with the avowed object of taking over the industries, capturing the political State and harmonising the contradiction of social production for private ownership by inaugurating the Socialist Commonwealth. J.M.G.

BILVERTON.

The interview with Mr. C. Maggs, the owner of Silverton tannery and boot works, resulted in an absolute refusal by him to consider the advance of wages asked by the employees. He at once locked out the boot workers in order to intimidate the other workers and smasu the infant union. Unfortunately the local Federation officials decline to support a strike on the ground we understand that they have enough to do to keep the men in the building trade strike going; also they have more than even the Johannesburg white workers' horror of associating with coloured people. The nity of it all! Whilst the workers quibble over questions of colour and craft the capitalist laughs and waxes fat.

An Appeal to the World.

By MAXIM GORKY. The war is finished, German imperialism is vanquished, and is forced to submit to the heavy punishment of its policy of brigandage. The German proletariat, tortured by war, exhausted by hunger, is obliged to pay dear for having submitted to the policy of its governing class. The victors, who but yesterday declared to the world that they caused the ruin of millions of human beings to gain a victory for universal right and happiness, now force the German people to submit to an armistice ten times more harsh than the treaty of Brest-Litovsk—an armistice which menaces Germany with inevitable famine. Each day that passes the cynicism of the Imperialists' inhuman policy becomes more evident, and increasingly threatens the people of Europe with new wars and new massacres. President Wilson, but yesterday the eloquent defender of the liberty of peoples and the rights of democracy, equips a powerful army "tor the restoration of order" in revolutionary Russia, where the people already enjoy sovereign rights, where they have taken power into their own hands, and where they are endeavouring, as tar as they can, to lay the foundation of a new State edifice. I have no wish to deny that this constructive work has often been accompanied by useless destruction. But the creative cultural work of the popular Russian Government, working under most difficult conditions, and at the price of heroic effort, is assuming a scope and form hitherto unknown in the history of humanity. Lately I was an adversary of the Government, and I still disagree with it regarding its methods of work. But I know that future historians, when estimating the value of the work accomplished by the Russian workers in the course of one year, will not fail to admire the magnificence of their creative work in the do-

main of culture... Yes, it is true that side by side with this work, which is of world importance, great faults were committed, some unnécessary hardships were caused, but of what importance are these mistakes and hardships when compared with the frightful crime of the war, provoked by the clash of German and English Imperalism? Was it not just this war which aroused "the animal" in all European countries and in the hearts of nations? Was it not this war which killed the conscience of men -as yet so feebly developed—and the slowly growing knowledge of the worth of life and true respect for work?

Is it in the name of a deficiency of culture in revolutionary Russia, is it in the name of the offences committed by the Russian revolution against humanity, is it in the name of a want of generosity by the Russian workers towards their class enemies—is it in the name of all this that the Imperalists of Europe and America are going to attack Revolutionary Russia? No, the position is not so complex, it is not as idealistic as the writers of the Imperialist journals of England, France, America and Japan would have us believe. It is much more simple. The Imperialists of the three continents are trying to create and to consolidate conditions and political institutions that will assure to them power over the will of the peoples. Thanks to the conditions whereby an insignificant minority can decide, without control, on the life and death of the majority, it is the minority which has

led this insensate and bloody butchery. It would seem that all feeling and honest men throughout the world should now comprehend with perfect clarity the depth of gloom, the cruelties, the egoisms, hypocrisy and stupidity which rivet the foundations of the capitalist structure of the world. would seem time that all thinking and honest men should take cognisance of the fact that capitalism has lost its creative faculty, is an ugly relic of the past and an obstacle to the development. of the world's culture, that it incites enmity and hatred between individuals. families, classes; and nations, and that the noble dream of fraternity amongst peoples cannot achieve reality. I do not deny the services rendered by capital to the labouring part of humanity, or that within the skin and blood of this social system it has created the preliminary conditions for a transition to new forms, a more complete, more just life of the community—for the transition to Socialism. But now sentence of death on capitalism is pronounced because this war has thrown the light of day on the incapacity, the want of humanity, the cruelties of the old system, the

stupidity and rottenness of which has

been demonstrated to all. We Russians are a people quite justly. considered as backward; a people without traditions, and on that account more daring and rebellious, not chained to the past; we are the first resolutely to clear for ourselves the path leading to the destruction of the capitalist State. We are convinced that in this memorable work we can appeal for the sympathy and active support of the labouring classes of the world, and to all who before the war severely and justly criticised the social conditions under which the peoples lived. If these criticisms had a real meaning, then all honest men in Europe and America must recognise our right to direct our lives in our own way. If any part of the intellectual working class is really interested in the solution of the great social question, they must set themselves boldly against those who try to re-establish the old order of things, against those who wish to drown the Russian Revolution in streams of Russian blood, and who hope to subjugate and pillage Russia just as, before the war, they pillaged Turkey and China, and as they now prepare to pillage Germany. This is the real desire of Imperialism—this, its sacred mission. The leader of the campaign against Russia is Woodrow Wilson. Vladimir Lenin holds the torch of the Russian Revolution firmly in his hands, and it sheds its light over all the world. The proletariat and the intellectual warkers must choose and decide between the defenders of the old order, the representatives of the system of government by the minority over the majority, the old system without a future and the destrover of all culture, and the foremost initiator of the new ideals and social sentiments who personifies for all workers the ideas of happiness, of free work, and the fraternity of peoples.

Come and march forward with us towards a new life for the birth of which we work without a thought for ourselves, sparing neither men nor things. In our wanderings and our sufferings, in the great joy of our labour, and in the passionate hope of our progress, we leave all our acts to the honest judgment of history. Come with us in our fight against the old order, in our work for the creation of a new order. For-

ward for liberty and the splendour of hife!

League Notes.

The May Day General Committee will meet this Sunday, the 30th, at the Palmerston Hall, at 10.30 a.m. Business: Reports of sub-committees and other important matters. All comrades are invited to attend and lend a hand.

BENONI BRANCH.

Comrade I. Russler will speak in Yid. dish at the Balcony Tea-rooms on Sunday next.

JOHANNESBURG BRANCH.

Open air meetings, all at 7.30 p.m. To-morrow: Fordsburg Market Sq.-Speakers: L. A. Shoul, E. J. Stewart

To-morrow: Cr. Maddison and Marshall Sts., Jeppes.—Speakers: H. Bar endregt, C. Dones and I. Kessler.

This Sunday, March 30th: Town Hall (West End).— E. H. Becker, R Rodger, W. H. Andrews.

Saturday, April 5: Fordsburg: W. J C. Gibson, H. Barendregt, I. Kessler. Saturday, April 5: Jeppes: W Reid, T. P. Tinker, S. Ward.

Sunday, April 6: Town Hall: T. F Tinker, C. Dones, C. B. Tyler.

Study Class: Friday evenings at Pai merston Hall.

JEWISH-SPEAKING BRANCH.

Open air meeting this Sunday, the 30th, at 9.30 a.m., corner Commissioner and Ferreira Sts. Speakers (in Yid. dish): I. Kessler, I. Jaffe, I. Israelstan. and J. J. Hornstein.

A lecture will be given by Mr. Pincus on April 7, at 8 p.m., at the Palm erston Hall on "Socialism as a curfor human ambition." All comrades and friends invited.

On April 9th, a Social will be held in Professor West's Hall, Pritchard St. (not at Palmerston Hall as advertised last week). Tickets can be obtained at the hall, of Comrade I. Kessler and at Neppe's Buildings, 54, Fox St.

PRETORIA BRANCH.

March 30th, open air meeting at 8 p.m. on Church Square.

"Liberty will not condescend to s people; a people must raise themselveto liberty."--Colton.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern, that the undersigned, having disposed of his interest in the firm of SKINNER and WRIGHT, Cycle and Motor Engineers. is no longer connected with that firm as from the 13th March.

(Signed) R. SKINNER.

This paper will be posted for four weeks only (a) to subscribers whose subscriptions have expired, from date of expiry; (b) to persons recommended as likely subscribers.

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