# THE INTERNATIONAL

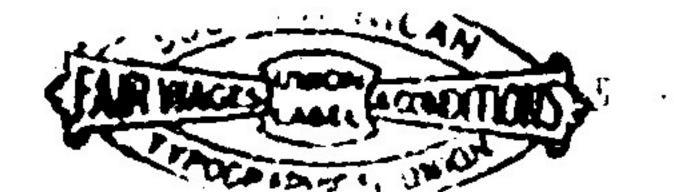
THE ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST LEAGUE (S.A.)

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# The Powers versus the Workers.

Gunpowder Treason and Plot in Russia.

The recent mails bring us the following detailed confirmation of the revelations which we recently published under the heading of "The Arch-Frame-up." We quote first from the Russian official press, and may remark that we can find no British denial of its allegations.

## 66 ISVESTIA" (SEPT. 2).

by the Russian Government announcing the discovery of the alleged conspiracy, which was printed in "The International" of October 27. The paper then proceeds:—

"The prest of the People's Commissaries was to take place at a full session of Council, at which some specially important question would be up for disoussion. It was also considered necessary that the troops who would be on guard duty in the Kremlin on the day should be bribed to carry out a Isham arrest of themselves. All the arrested, members of the Council of the People's Commissaries were to be taken at once to Archangel. This was orlginally planned. But Rayly (?Reilly) soon expressed doubts about the advisability of cending Lenin to Archangel, as Lenin, with his wonderful capacity for appreaching the common people, might succeed during his journey to Archangel in gaining the guards over to his side and thus effecting his oscape. Therefore Rayly (?Reilly) declared that it would be safer to shoot Lenin and Trotsky immediately lafter their arrest. But in the night of August 31-Sept. 1; the envoys of the Extraordinary Commission called at the headquarters of the conspirators, where the leaders of the conspiracy used to gather. A meeting was in fact taking place in the house. Among those arrested was a British subject who would: not give his name. All the arrested persons were brought before the Extraordinary Commission. There the unknown Englishman stated that he was the English diplomatic representative. Lockhart. After Peters had assured himself that this was strue, he told Mr. Lockhart that he would be released at once, and asked him if he had no statement to make regarding the allompt to corrupt the commander of a detachment of Soviet troops. Lockhart categorically denied the fact of any intercourse with the said commander. But when the exact dates of the meetings were given and some documents were quoted to him, he declared

representative protected him from any interrogation. It was thereupon pointed out to Lockhart that the question was only put to him in order to give him an opportunity of proving that a certain Lockhart—the originator of the conspiracy—and the British diplomatic representative Lockhart were

two different persons.

"Among the arrested were a Major Friede and his brother, a captain, who were in the service of the Soviet army, and have been carrying on a systematic robbers of secret documents and reports regarding the position at the front and the location of the troops. The principal object of the conspiracy of the Anglo-French was a new declaration of war on Germany. The Allied diplomats realised, however, that some special reasons would have to be brought forward in order to justify the coup and a new declaration of war in the eyes of the people. Therefore a special, effort was to be made to get possession of the private rooms of Lenin, Trotsky, Aralov, and other responsible: Soviet leaders, in order to find the original texts of the agreement with Germany, and, if these agreements should turn out to be identical with those published in the press, to fabricate forged, agreements which should convince the people of the treachery of the Bolsheviks. The question of fabricating these treaties was raised in a number of sittings arranged by the British Mission, which fact was elucidated by the first data obtained by the provisional enquiry. It was also intended to fabricate a forged correspondence between the Russian and German Governments."

## " (SEPT 3).

"In the hands of the Extraordinary Commission are about 40 persons, mostly British, who were at the British Embassy on the French-Quai at Petrograd on August 31. According to information received from a reliable quarter, these agrests and domiciliary searches were effected for the following reasons: In Moscow the President of the Extraordinary Commission, Dzerzhinski, had received very important information about the relations between various counter-revolutionary organisations in the territary of the Russian Republic and representatives of the British Government and the British Embassy.

Dzerzhinski then decided to go to Petrograd to investigate the matter. The principal threads of the conspiracy were traced by him to the British Embassy in Petrograd. On August 31 the detective officers of the Extraordinary Commission were already at Petrograd and got into touch with the Petrograd Commissions. A member of the Commission, Hiller, was charged with carrying out a search and effecting necessary arrests at the British Embassy, where. according to information available, conferences, were to take place between counter-revolutionaries and English officials. According to other information Savinkoff and Filonenko were also hiding in the Embassy. At 5 p.m. Hiller, with Commissary Polisenko and his assistants as well as a number of scouts, went to the Embassy. After the premises had been surrounded they proreeded unhindered into the ground floors. But when the members of the Special Commission and the Moscow detective officers went up to the first floor and the Assistant Commissary Shenkman entered the room, several shots suddenly resounded from within. Shenkman was wounded in the chest and fell. The scout Lissen (?) was killed on the spot. Hiller, taking no notice of the shots, broke into the aidjoining room with a number of other scouts and arrested the unknown persons he found there, who held up their hands. The fight in the corridor, however, continued. The scouts had to open fire and one of those who had been shooting was killed. It proved to be the Naval Attache Cromie. As it turned out later, he had been the first to open fire. During the shooting that followed after. Dortnovski was wounded. The police who entered the Embassy arrested about 40 persons. Among these was Prince Shakhovskoy. In the course of the search some correspondence implicating the British Embassy was found, as well as a large quantity of arms.

"The coup in Moscow was to take place on September 10. The British were anxious that the People's Commissaries Lenin and Trotsky should be present at the full session of the Council of that day. It was intended to seize simultaneously the State Bank, tho central telephone exchange, and the telegraphs, and to introduce a military dictatorship, accompanied by an order prohibiting, on pain of death, the holding of any meetings whatever until the arrival of the British military force... At one of the meetings of the conspirators 700,000 roubles were paid over (in accordance with Lockhart's promise) to the military commander mentioned before for the organisation of the coup. On August 22 another meeting took place, when a further sum of 200,000 roubles was handed over for the same object, and on August 23 a sum of 300,000 roubles was again paid to the

said conspirators,"

"PRAVDA" (SEPT. 3.)

The Petrograd negotiations took place on August 29. At the meeting the question of establishing a contact with Nizhni-Novgorod and Tamboff was discussed. At the same time the various means were discussed with the representatives of various Allied Powers for intensifying the internal difficulties of Russia, more especially the food difficulties in Petrograd and Moscow. Plans were drawn up for the blowing up of bridges and railway lines, for setting on fire or blowing up

"The material now in the hands of the Soviet Government confirms with absolute certainty the existence of a conspiracy on the part of the diplomatic and military representatives of foreign Powers. In the hands of the Extraordinary Commission are certificates signed by Lockhart himself, thanks to which the conspirators were

Extraordinary Commission are certificates signed by Lockhart himself, thanks to which the conspirators were sure of the protection of the British military mission in Moscow. One of these certificates runs as follows: 'To all British Authorities in Russia, Aug. 17, 1918. The bearer of this holds an important appointment in connection with the British military mission in Russia. It is requested he may be materially assisted and allowed to travel unmolested, and helped in every way. (Signed) Robert Lockhart.' The paper bears officially the coat of arms

(An Exchange telegram from Amsterdam, not a very trustworthy source, says that among others Prince Kropotkin, the Anarchist turned Jingo, was arrested for participating in

and stamp of the British mission and

the conspiracy.)

#### GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL.

The following is an extract from an appeal from the Soviet "to the whole civilised world":

". . . Agents of French and English expitalism, including official representatives of the French and English Governnents, have concluded a close union with Tsarist generals, . . . (etc.). These gentlemen have not only hired Czecho-Slovak hordes and sent them to plunder our granaries, to destroy our towns and kill our brothers. They have not only destroyed Archangel and Onega by artillery fire, but now... they have organised a series of terrorisfic attentats' against the representatives of the Workers' Government... The whole world knows that we did not seek war against England and France, and that we do not desire it even now. We want the peace of Socialism. We want to leave it to the Russian workers and peasants to arrange their lives themselves, according to the will of the people. We would never have interfered with the freedom of an Englishman or a Frenchman, we would never have searched the building of the Embassy.\ But we cannot remain silent and take no notice when the Embassy is being turned into a den of conspirators and murderers, while official persons living in our territory weave a web of bloody intriques and savage crimes against our country."

## THE CZECHO-SLOVAK STUNT.

Last June the Russian Government, in a note to the Allies, who had stated that the disarming of the Czecho-Siovaks would be regarded as an "un-friendly act," replied:

"The measure is necessitated firstly, because, as a neutral country, Russia cannot tolerate in her territory armed bands which do not belong to the army of the Soviet Republic. The Czecho-Slovaks have disorganised the whole economic and social life in Siberia, they have become the rallying point for all the reactionary forces who with their help are now fighting against the Soviet Authority. in view of all this the Soviet Government is taking all steps to disarm the Czecho-Slovaks. There was no other alternative. It is hoped that the four Allied Powers will recognise the . . . behaviour of the Czecho-Slovaks as an open and definite interference in the internal affairs of Russia.

This did not deter the French Ambassador from notifying this trespassing army that the Allies would support it with body and soul, and no longer had relations with the Russian Soviets.

Pravda' on July 7 announced that the support of France came to 11 million roubles, that of England to 3,600,000: a fact discovered on the dissolution of the Czecho-Slovak Nation-

al Council at Moscow.

Counter-Revolutionary action the soldiers of the Czecho-Slovak Legion received a monthly wage of five roubles. From the first day of the Counter-Revolution onwards this wage was increased to 200 roubles. Larger sums were paid to officers. This bribery on a large scale gravely compromises Porfessor Masaryk. . . It is now proved that Masaryk's departure for France coincides with the first large dishursement to the Czech National Council. Two eminent-French officers are with the Czecho-Slovaks."

And mind you, if you can pay people to fight, you can pay them to lie about "horrors"—or to commit them.

An article by Karl Radek in "Is-vestia" of June 16 says:

"Only a small part of the Czoch soldiers, some ten thousand, went over whole-heartedly to the support of the Revolution and the Bolsheviks. . . . The Czecho-Slovak corps consist not of the proletariat, but of peasants who are very well off, of the sons of the 'petitbourgeois," deeply steeped in nationalism... They were all the time worked upon by their officers... The Czecho-Slovaks affirmed their neutrality and said they only wished to go to France. When it was evident that the Japanese imperialists, and behind them the French imperialists, had decided to take active steps in Russia to support the counter-revolutionary organisation in the East, it appeared that good use could be made of the Czechs in seizing the Siberian railway. Under the pretext of the insufficiency of tonnage they were retained in Siberia, where they would be extremely useful, instead of being taken to the Western front where they would make no difference. Knowing the tragic situation of Russia, the position of her transport, they have raised their hand against the Russian Révolution. It is no wonder, then, that the Revolution is taking the necessary measures of defence against them."

Having heard no more lately of these Czecho-Slovaks in Russia we may infer that they have been satisfactorily disposed of by the Government. Curious.

isn't it, that the counter-revolutionaries of Russia, being, as we are told, the bulk of the people, tyrannised over by a small clique, always have to get outsiders to do their fighting for them

#### EVERYBODY DOING IT.

Meanwhile Arthur Ransomo, the valued special correspondent of the "Daily News" on Russian affairs, re-

ported thus on October 8:

"M. Joffe, the Soviet representative in Berlin, has addressed a note of protest to the German Government concerning the formation of a so-called Southern Army, presently to number 20,000 men. with staffs in Odessa, Pskof, Minsk, Rharkoff, Gomel. Zhitomir, Rovno and Kamenetz-Podolsk. Five armoured trains are being prepared for this army in Odessa. The organisers are said to he connected with General Krasnoff and the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolayevitch, who are reported to be behind the formation of this force, which has for its avowed object the destruction of the Soviet Government and the restoration of the Monarchy, whose character is to be determined after the victory. A Protest at Berlin.

M. Joffe says this could only be done with the connivance of the Germans, and he further protests against their attitude in allowing the Ukrainians to issue appeals to the "civilised world" against outrages which have not taken place, while being silent on the real massacres in the Ukraine, where workmen are stopped in the street and shot on no other evidence than the callosities on their hands."

For the then rulers of Germany, too, felt with Herr Erzberger before the peace that "There is something else which Europe must bring about, and that is the suppression of Bolshevism. The middle classes disappear in war and become proletarianised and thus re-

volutionised.'.

## CONSPIRACY CAPITALISM'S WEAPON.

In a speech at the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference in September last, Kerensky said he belonged to an (anti-Bolshevik) "Union for the reconstruction of Russia" which, when he left Russia four months before, was "in a conspiratorial stage"—so much so that he could not then speak of it openly, though he told the Allied Governments all about it—and busied itself with trying to set up various (illegal and rebel) "governments" to conspire and fight against the Soviets.

So much was reported in the kept press: but then, add's the "Labour Leader," "Unexpectedly he turned with flashing thrusts on the Allied Governments. Ho denounced their action in overthrowing Tshaikovsky's Government in Archangel, and in interfering rashly and unjustifiably in Russian political affairs. He accused the Allied Governments of using as their agents privalte individuals and political factions which were notoriously working in the interests of reaction and capitalism. and warned the Allies that their policy was exciting grave suspicion among the Russian people and rallying them to the side of the Bolsheviks." It is not difficult to see why Kerensky has for some time past been quietly drop ped by the Allied Governments.

## SIDELICHTS.

Capt. Jacques Sadoul, of the French Military Mission in Moscow, writing on July 14 last to Romain Rolland, the great French author, protested against the Allied intervention, which, he declared, was only "desired by certain cliques who have lost all political influence in Russia." He said such intervention would leave a harvest of great betternoss against the Allies; that Lenin and Trotsky had again and again appealed for Allied co-operation in re-establishing the economic life of Russia; and that the separatist intrigues of the Allied Governments with Ukraine, Lithuania, the Caucasus, etc., had undermined Russia at

this mail, English and American, confirm the news of the peaceful death from advanced age of Mme. Breshkovsky among her friends in Moscow, and of her public funeral provided by the Soviet Government. So much for the "Star's" miserable attempt to persist in the truth of Reuter's story of her murder by that Government.

The other day the cable press stated that the famous Russian novelist Maxim Gorky (several times press-murdered) was still tooth and nail against the Russian Government. Well, last

May he wrote:—

"Under the monarchy we dreamt of freedom without seeing any signs of its vitalising power. Now the whole nation feels this power. It is true we are still enjoying it in an egoistic, brutal, animal manner (like a bull in a china shop), but it is time to appreciate the grandeur of the fact that a people which has so far lived in the most fearful slavery has at last become free from its chains. Now the whole Russian people are taking part in the making of Russian history. Those who fight against the revolutionary democracy so frantically in order to snatch power from its hand and even for a short time to subject it to the selfish interests of the possessing classes, forget this simple truth: the greater the number of people who work freely and with conscious aim, the more valuable is the work produced, and the more quickly are higher and more perfect forms of social life developed. The Bolsheviks are surrounded by the suffocating atmosphere of the hatred of enemies and, what is perhaps even more dangerous for them, by the foul and treacherous friendship of those who cling round them like foxes in order at the first apportunity to turn round and rend Meir erstwhile friends like wolves. I fight against them. But they have called forth in the masses of the Russian people an interest and a desire to take part in present day events without which our country would have goue under."

And now it is announced by Ransome that Gorky has taken service in the Soviet Government Literary Publication Department (which is issuing Russian classics at cost price!) and that he has done so as a protest against the attempted assassination of Lenin.

In contrast to the usually sober despatches of the "Manchester Guardian"

and "Daily News," the Exchange Copenhagen correspondent publishes ludi-

crous reports like this:

"On Sunday last (Sept. 14) a number of great meetings were held in Petrograd which had evidently been arranged by German agents. After the meetings there was," not an adjournment to the Empire, but "a slaughter of the Allied residents, particularly of Americans. . . The population are living on rats and mice." Rats indeed! But why on earth don't the population, being savages, live on the flesh of the slaughtered residents?

But the situation is evidently improving. In October it was rats and mice. According to to-day's cables it is horses and dogs. That is more than the Hunprisoners in England get. While their British counterparts arrived from captivity positively with "unkempt hair," not having had a bath or a shave for several days, these captives have been writing to Lloyd George pleading for the restoration of their horseflesh rations, the only meat they had ever got, which had latterly been withdrawn.

Gustave Herve has at last been expelled from the French Socialist Party, the report against him attacking interalia his disgraceful onslaughts on the Bolsheviks.

## "Preparing for Action."

As foreshadowed in last week's issue, a number of social revolutionaries (I.S.L. members and others) met list Sunday, despite the downpour and the usual "Sunday Times" scream of "Anarchy" and "Police!", for a preliminary talk on the means to be taken for creceiving the coming wave from Europe. The gathering was "convinced that the time has come for action in the direction of securing working. class control in South Africa," and with this object in view favoured "the organisation of workers' committees or councils in the various centres or districts throughout South Africa for the ultimate purpose of exercising such control." An ever widening circle of workers is coming to share this outlook and the meeting recognised that its task lay in bringing more and more of them together for common action in the cause, irrespective of previous associations. As a result, arrangements are being made to call a further meeting of all workers "who recognise the necessity and inevitability of the overthrow of the capitalist wage and profit system of production and who are willing to cooperate with a view to facilitating that end." This applies in the first instance to Johannesburg and the Reef, but comrades in all other centres are urged to initiate similar steps designed to gather up the new forces now getting ready to take their part by the side of the old in the rally for the "final conflict."

The six Italian Socialists accused of having inspired murders at Turin in 1917 were condemned to from three to six years each. They include Servati, Editor of "Avanti," who got three and a half years. Socialists of the world, agitate for the release of these men, and also of John Maclean, of Glasgow.

## The Ethic of the Problem.

The problem confronting the capitalist class is one that is insoluble by them. In their efforts to continue the system they are forced to adopt tactics that will hasten the dissolution. The new humanitarian ethic of social welfare for all, adopted by them, being out of joint with the material basis of individual exploitation, won't work, and will be but another factor in creating the psychology of consciousness of the brutality of our system of exploitation of the many in the interests of the few.

The ethics of all phases of civilisation have had as their basis the economy of the system. As the economic basis changed the ethics changed in conformity, giving sanction to the economy, these ethics being enforced by laws made by those in possession of

the economic power.

The ethic of our present system of society is based upon individual ownership of the economic forces. The ethical code sanctions the exploitation of the dispossessed masses by the possessing few. Its morality justifies the individual in using all the cunning at his disposal, all unscrupulous tactics, within certain legal restrictions, to get the better of his business rival, feeling no remorse, suffering no social contumely if his tactics drive his rival to bankruptcy and his family to starvation. To think of imposing a higher ethic of humanitarianism, and social welfare as the right of every unit in society, on such an economic basis, is an abortion, and will create aspiration's by the working class that will but hasten the downfall of the system.

Every system of society has been its own gravedigger, and the present form of society is no exception to that fundamental maxim. The antagonism of class ownership of the tools of production has given rise to what has been styled "the working class morality." This higher morality makes immoral the ethic of to-day and is a germ of destruction to the present society.

The frantic efforts of the possessing class to retain the position of ownership of the economic forces are forcing them to grasp at any straw, no matter how weak. They have seized the new ethic of humanitarianism, and are in their desperation promising the working class; the masses, that in future they will be recognised as human beings, not cogs in the wheels of industry as in the past. Such promises, even if we give them credit for sincerity, which I do not as a class, cannot be fulfilled on the basis of an economy of production of commodities for profit.

Just as every phase of society breeds the germ of its own destruction, so it likewise forms the nucleus upon which the future society will have its basis, and an ideology that can only find expression in the new society. To attempt to apply such ideology or the higher ethic in the present society is but a means of educating many to the cause of the poverty, crime, bestiality, etc., that is inherent in the system and will never be eradicated from it notwith standing the strenuous efforts of the capitalist class and their service apologists.

J.M.G.

## Capitalism: the Last Phase.

The Allied victory is the last word in capitalist development. Just as in the name of free trade and the competitive system the Trusts have swallowed up private enterprise, so in the name of self-determination and freedom of small nations the Entente-cum-U.S.A. has in effect politically and economically trustified and swallowed up the whole world. It holds today absolute power of life and death over the two hemispheres. It controls the food supplies, and can starve any country it pleases into submission to its will. It controls the world's shipping, and can make or mar an oversea traffic with a stroke of the pen. When Germany's locomotives have been surrendered it will virtually control the railways of the world. It controls directly or indirectly all the money markets, unexploited continents, cheap labour supplies, and sources of raw material. It can manipulate the entire Press and "public opinion," in the last resort even of enemy countries. Finally it commands all the armies and navies, armaments and strategic points, worth mentioning, of the globe, and can enforce its dictated terms, exactly as the Karser aspired to do, by the mere rattle of the sword in the scabbard, the mere threat of the mailed fist. Whatever world domination the Central Powers were reputed to aim at, the Entente has achieved, and more. The mantle of Prussian militarism and "will to power" now rests on its shoulders. The Roman Empire never wielded a hundredth part of the universal might enjoyed by the amalgamated Capitalist ring (into which German capitalists too will sooner or later be readmitted)

that has "won the war." And at its feet, at its mercy, in the conquering countries at least singing Hosannas to the lords and masters, vowing slavish homage and fealty to the glory of their robber flag, and wearing itself to a bone for their profit, still crawls and cringes—the working class? Ah, does it? Are we "all one" or all at sixes and sevens to-day? There's the rub. There is the flaw in the chain. There is the supreme clash of modern history. Why does Lloyd George rant, and Sir Evelyn smoodge? In the flush of their victory the god's of the earth descry their approaching twilight. As the chapter of their mutual rivalries draws to a close with this vast world Trust, "the crust-of civilisation breaks," and there opens the struggle, now no longer concealable under patriotio disguises, with "their own grave diggers'--with the very working class movement to which they owe both their victory and their coming defeat. For this world struggle alone—to keep under the under-dogs such as Spartacus led—are these mighty forces and armaments to be maintained and—avowedly in America, which sneers at disarmament—extended; there is no other use for them. And yet for them too it will be "hard to kick against the pricks" that are sharper than all their bayonets. We do not fear the outcome.

C'est la lutte finale:
Groupon's-nous, et demain
L'Internationale
Sera le genre humain.

## Cape Nits.

Under the joint auspices of the Social Democratic Federation, the Industrial Socialist League and Jewish Socialist Society a meeting was held at the foot of Adderley Street, on Monday evening, 11th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Russian Socialist Republic. The meeting had been arranged some time previously, but nevertheless when the armistice was declared on the same day there was no suggestion of postponing it, although it was generally considered daring to hold a Socialist meeting for such a purpose in the heart of the city, which was crowded with a shouting, rowdy, jingo populace. But it was felt we had a greater event to celebrate than the mere ending of a capitalist war, and so the meeting took place: It was a great success and one of the most enthusiastic meetings held for a very long time. The crowd was very large and though noisy at times, listened attentively to the speakers, continually interrupted as they were by fireworks, cheers, hooters, etc. The speakers under the chairmanship of Com. Harrison were Dryburgh, Turok, Rietzen, Pick, Lopes, Davidoff and Berman. The following resolution was carried with great enthusiasm:--

That this meeting of the workers of the Cape Peninsula called by the Socialist societies to celebrate the first anniversary of the Russian Socialist Republic, resolves:

1. To congratulate our Russian comrades heartily on the great work performed by them in the interest of the international proletariat.

2. To pledge ourselves to carry on the Socialist propaganda here, and not to desist or slacken in our efforts until Socialism is established in South Africa.

3. To protest vigorously against the hypocritical Allied intervention in Russia with the sole object of defeating the revolution and re-stablishing capitalism.

The musicians on strike recently traversed the streets with a huge banner bearing the words "Support the musicians' fight for right!" I was under the impression that that was what our "boys" had been fighting for and had gained by a crushing victory over the "Huns." The band marching behind the banner played "Britons never shall be slaves," "Tipperary," and other classical tunes. The spectacles of "patriotism" are apt to make people shortsighted as to the obviously ridiculous.

Everybody in Cape Town has been wearing colours in honour of our victory. Everybody (except the Socialists) from the Mayor down to the prostitutes in the streets. In solitary and defiant splendour the glorious Red Flag has flown from the hall of the Industrial Socialist League for over a week. The sight of it serves as an inspiration to renewed energy for the only cause worth living, fighting and dying for. Speed the day when it shall fly over the City Hall of the "Mother City" of the Union.

M. LOPES.

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## League Nuies.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY

—Comrade T. P. Tinker has resigned his position as League Secretary, having returned to his trade. Com. W. H. Andrews is acting Secretary till the vacancy can be fitled. The League is indebted to Com. Tinker for stepping into the breach some months ago and carrying on through the arduous months of the current year.

The Dutch Version of the Bolshevik pamphlet will soon be available. Those requiring same are advised to send or-

ders to Box 4179 at once.

## O JOHANNESBURG BRANCH.

Sunday: Open-air meeting in Rerreirastown. Assemble at Head Office, 7.30 p.m.: meeting 8 o'clock. Chairman: E. Stewart. Speakers, T. P. Tinker and C. Dones.

Meeting Sunday night at Palmerston Hall. The public invited. D. Smith on "Will Socialism Succeed?"

Next Tuesday the Branch holds its monthly meeting at the Palmerston Hall, 39, Commissioner St., at eight o'clock sharp.

Study Class, Friday, 6th, at 8 p.m., Palmerston Hall: Speaker, J. M. (3ib-

The open-air meeting at Jeppes last Sunday evening passed off well. There was a good crowd to listen to Comrades W. Gibson, S. P. Bunting and W. H. Andrews. Thirty pamphlets sold.

### GERMISTON BRANCH.

The Branch meets on Tuesday, the 3rd December, at the usual time and place.

#### DURBAN BRANCH.

This Branch is getting under weigh again after a period of quiescence. The last meeting was well attended.

## PRETORIA BRANCH.

The public meeting on Sunday last was a great success. Colin Wade was well received and the hall was full. Sales of pamphlets and literature good.

Com. Andrews will speak at the Irish Club, Jeppe Street, this Sunday evening, December 1st, on "Bolshiev ism." Admission free to members and friends.

#### ALL PARKTOWN

has read and understood the I.S.L.'s pamphlet on "Bolshevism," or the Workers' Revolution in Russia, the pioneer Socialist movement of to-day.

## WORKERS

have You read it?

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