IN ENNATIONAL

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The Bolsheviks are Coming" Scare.

The most degrading of all passions is The most hideous crimes and greatest injustices have been committed ander its demoralising influence. Panics on the battlefield, in crowded theatres, or during a strike bring out the vilest, most ignoble and bestial instincts of nen and women. They are things not to be mentioned without a shudder. Fear is the dominant note of capitalist society to-day. It is terrified at the Frankenstein it has raised in the form of a disillusioned, desperate and determined revolutionary working class. After four years of unprecedented and atrocious agony endured by millions of human creatures goaded by a vague tear of they knew not what to blast and prod the life out of each other whilst other millions were starving or being worked to death behind the lines, the Allied capitalist groups, gorged with war profits, found themselves unchallenged masters of the earth! But like Napoeon at Moscow their triumph was short lived, their fate like his overtook them in Russia. The plunder when ilmost within their grasp melted away. Indemnities, spheres or exploitation, unchallenged markets became dreams. No government able or, if able, willing to squeeze surplus values out of the workers could be found in the late enemy countries. Plots, assassination, counter-revolution, direct intervention and economic boycott, or in plain English starvation of women and dren in order to force the men to put their necks under the capitalists' voke all have failed to crush the Russian workers' revolution. Further, it has failed to prevent the spread of what is called the poison. Armies designed as barriers to the propaganda of communism have acted as conductors of the movement. The revolution jumps all frontiers and crosses oceans, hence the brutality born of craven fear shown in countries like South Africa where capitalism still sits insecurely, white-faced and gibbering with fright on its bloodstained throne. The clubbing of the natives wherever they dare to protest, however mildly, against their atrocious treatment. The dishonest cry of "black peril," the mobbing of the editor of this paper by cowardly white hooligans of the auctioneer and agent and other parasitic types, the ridiculous censorship through the cables and post office, the arrest of men, who dare to speak the truth, on trumped-up charges of inciting the natives to violence. All these are not signs of firmness but of terror. Now comes the latest example of the fruits of the war for freedom. Gallant little Netel awoke one morning to find a on its Soorstop a little pamphlet entitled the Edulativike are coming."

The gallant'? Natalians were why the British Fleet left frightened out of their small wits. They saw visions of hairy Russians landing at the Point and marching on the "City" and taking possesion of its palatial town hall and government buildings. The Maritzburg paper refers to the circular being placed "surreptitiously" under the doors of many city residences. Quite a Guy Fawkes touch here. Fancy our comrades with darkened lantern and masked faces crawling from door to door distributing their pamphlet armed to the teeth like pirates on the Spanish Main. Funk again, blue funk on the part of the Natal heroes is behind it all. To emphasise their British love of freedom and fair play the employers of Comrade Greene have sacked him, his wife has been turned out of the cafe sho has been keeping and Jones has been ordered to leave the Health Institute, Longmarket Street. Two visitors from Russia are gently shepherded out of the country by the Transvaal police. Their crime is telling the truth about the workers' government in Russia in the Johannesburg Town Hall.

It is too late, however; neither savage repression nor cumning conciliation can long delay the inevitable change. The conditions are ripening for a proletarian revolution in every land. There is no need nor any desire for a Russian or any other red army to invade other countries in order to establish commumist Socialism. Their example and propaganda plus the local conditions will bring about a similar result here as elsewhere. The hesitating and abortive attempt at workers' control in the Municipality of Johannesburg is not without its lessons. These are being taken to heart all over Africa and will result. in larger and more determined attempts from time to time, The news from Brisbane, confused as it is, proves that Australian labour is moving ahead of labour governments and wages boards towards taking and holding industry. Seattle and Chicago in U.S.A., Mexico and the countries of the mysterious East. are feeling the impulse of the revolution as nature does the first kiss of spring. Some buds open later than others, but early spring will soon give place to summer when the snows and darkness and barrenness of the capitalist winter will disappear before the warmith, light and fruitfulness of the workers co-operative commonwealth.

FAREWELL TO THE RUSSIAN. VISTORS.

During the week the visitors from Russia left the Rand for the coast (by request). Mr. I. Sosnovik is in Durban, and Mr. and Mrs. Lapitsky left for Cape Town on route for Europe. good send off was riven them by local comrades and friends, "The Red Flag" sung, and best wishes expressed, with which we associate ourselves, for their safe arrival in the country where labour is king.

the Baltic.

The following special cable to the "Christian Science Monitor," one of the sources of information favoured by the "Star" is illuminating:—

The true story of the fighting, which is now going on at Riga and the Baltic ports, is extremely simple, but it does not seem to have become generally known. At the time when the Bolshevits forces were advancing against the young republics, a request was conveyed to the Allies to provide them with guns and ammunition to successfully defend themselves. With this end in view, a British squadron was sent to the Baltic, laden with arms and ammunition for the threatened republics. A portion of the arms and anmunition was duly landed and handed over to the republican forces. It was then that there occurred an incident worthy of comic opera, if it were not in a measure serious. As soon as the Bolshevist forces approached the towns, the republican forces, furnished by the British Government with arms to resist them, proceeded to join them and utilised the arms to fire on the British ships, which were still in the harbour.

The captains of these ships, subjected to fire from the arms they had landed and also threatened with being frozen in where they lay at anchor, immediately put to sea and left the Bolsheviki to fraternise or fight with the republican forces of the young republics, who, having been armed at their own request to resist them, had used these arms to attack the Power they had themselves requested to come to their assistance.

The Silverton Tannery and Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated to the South African Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have some of their members locked out by the employer, Mr. C. Maggs. There is ground for the belief that victimisation is the motive and the M.C. has decided to open a fund for the relief of these fellow workers. The Union has been depleted of its small funds owing to the strike. The pay of those who are working is so miserable that they cannot afford much help, therefore individual comrades and branches are surged to help keep these unfortunates workers (white and coloured) from starvation. Donations will be acknowledged weekly in these columns. Management Committee vote £5 0 0 Jewish - Speaking Branch,

If any our our readers have a copy of "The International," dated September 27th, 1918, we would be very much ob-

liged if they would send it to the office

as we are short of that issue for filing purposes.-W.H.A.

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The Last Phase

In all phases of civilised societies, we have had three successive lines of aspirations in that class whose mission it has been to take control of political power in the succeeding form of

society.

The aspirations of the subject class in the first period of their bondage have always been directed to reverting back to "the good old times" of their fathers. The second is an acceptance of present conditions as inevitable and as always having existed, with aspirations confined to reforms and ameliorations. The third period is revolution. ary. Ceasing to look back to the past. ior inspiration, no longer content to accept society as it is, they form an ideology inspired by their economic k power and importance as an indispensable class to society.

Such is the lesson received from a study of past forms of society: lessons that are just as marked in the history of our present industrial capitalism.

The introduction of machine production to supplant hand labour produced miseries that gave expression to an ideology of reverting back to hand production. The workers rioted and rebelled against the new method, smashed and burned machinery in their insame efforts to stay the economic evolution of industry. Their leaders and orators led them by picturing in vivid colours" the good old times" of the past, without any knowledge of those economic forces that grind slow but sure, and against which any section of society are powerless and to which they must submit.

The efforth to reconstruct the past gave place, as the system developed, for an ideology of acceptance of the social order as a permanent institution that has always existed and always will exist, an ideology that inspired the craft union form of organisation Ito accept the fallacy of mutual interests, despite strikes, lock-outs and antagonisms that have been peculiar to the wage system. A veiled civil war. This ideology has been ably assisted by the paid hirelings of the capitalist class who in the insidious' manner peculiar to them state half truths or distortions of those things that would enlighten the workers to their status as wage slaves.

These two stages have in most industrial countries, almost run their course. The ideology of economic power and strength, is with rapid strides permeating the working class and giving expression in revolts against the obsolete craft union organisation, revolting against fossilised officialdom and the red tape that has always hampered any action on the part of the worker against those in possession of the economic tools of production.

This rising consciousness is opening the mental vision of the workers to their historic mission of taking control of society. They are gradually through their growing knowledge of their economic power, realising the folly of asking for reforms and are slowly marshalling their forces for the mastery of society as a whole.

The fight for control of the industries is the gauge of the strength of the workers' movement. As the struggle proceeds the necessity for unity of action on the part of all workers irrespective of skill or want of skill, race or colour, will be forced upon them and the final rallying cry will be the Marxian clarion call: "Workers of the world unite you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to win."

The economic struggle will bring the workers as a class into direct conflict with the State, the government of which is the executive of those in possession of the economic forces. This struggle is but the reflex of the economic and will be fought out at the ballotbox or by armed resistance. And the political struggle will be long or short in proportion to the degree that class consciousness has broken down the prejudices that have been implanted by capitalist environment.

The last phase is upon us to-day. Capitalistic society has run its course. The capitalists have admitted, it in all industrial countries by telling the workers the economic limit has been reached. Nothing remains to be done but for the workers to take control and perform the last rites and ceremonies to a decrepit form of society and inaugurate the Socialist Commonwealth.

J.M.G.

What is the State?

Mr. Lloyd George, a few weeks ago. in the course of a cooing speech to miners' delegations, dropped his dovelike attitude for a moment and threatened to fight the miners with the whole force of the State if they persisted in their strike policy. The Premier said that the State looked upon the strike as more than a quarrel between the colliers and colliery owners. It was a conflict between the miners and the State.

We will leave that point for a moment and go back to a similar statement, which was made several years

In the year 1911, the railway men of Great Britain threatened to come out on strike. The then nominal head of the State was that well-poised, straightforwardly brutal gentleman, Mr. Asquith, of Featherstone fame. He calmly informed the railway delegates that:

His Majesty's Government will place the whole civil and military forces of the Crown at the disposal of the railway dompanies.

We have here the blunt Asquithwhose career was brought to a humiliating end because he lacked the chameleon-like virtue of Lloyd George-deliberately stating what his astute successor only dared to subtly insinuate. The capitalist class is much more clever than it was in 1911. In Great Britain, and in Germany, America, etc., it is easy to observe how the ruling class replaces the filibustering Robsevelt and Taft types with the more ingenious, more subtly hypocritical Mr. Wilson. In Germany, the imperialists have replaced the swaggering, sword clanking, statesmen with such "democrats" as Scheidemann and Ebert. In Russia the ruling class replaced the brutal heavy-handed politicians of the old regime with the "Socialist' Kerensky and the radical intellectual Miliukoff. The reason for this replacing of the brutal type with the "democratic" type, an Asquith for Islavid George, is an attempt to

cover up the class nature and historic function of the State. These changes are generally heralded by superficial Socialists and sentimental Labourists. as great steps forward. Nothing of the kind! The present ruling class is faced with a well-balanced revolutionary movement all over the world. A move ment which refuses to be misled in garding the historic role and class nature of the State. A movement which wages a revolutionary war against capitalism and its Parliamentary institutions. That movement is gathering revolutionary strength every day. Before it the vested interests are recoiling, terror-stricken at their impending doom. And in one great, final, attempt to safeguard their class interests, political and industrial, they are forced to use more subtle politicians than formerly. The modern statesman must always appear as the friend of democraev. He must adopt this pose in order to divert the demands of the ever-increasing restlessness of Labour and in order to side-step the criticism of revolutionary Socialism.

But now and then these gentlemen drop the mask in a thoughtless moment. Just as Asquith candidly said he would assist the railroad directors by using the armed force of the nation to smash the railway strike, so in the same measure he clearly proved the relation of the vested interests to the State. And when Lloyd George, with greater caution, and with a smirking smile, said he viewed the miners' strike, not as an attack upon mine owners, but as an onslaught against the State, he in that moment demonstrated the identity between the State and the

mane owners.

Thus we contend that the State is the Executive Committee of the ruling class. Asquith offered to prove it by armed force. Smuts proved it in 1913-14, And now comes along Lloyd George and proves that an attack upon the capitalist class is an attack upon the State. Let our Labour friends reflect on this.—"Socialist," Glasgow.

A Greek comrade takes exception to the statement by D.I.J. in our last issue that Greek mercenaries were fighting the Bolsheviks in the Ukraine. Characteristically he offers to fight a duel with the writer if he does not apologise. Surely as an International Socialist he will recognise that capitalism in Greece as elsewhere will help to crush the revolutionary proletariat wherever it appears to be threatening the present system of capitalist exploitation, and therefore that it is necessary to denounce it whatever glories the past history of a nation may re-'veal.

We understand that the case of Comrades D. Ivon Jones and L. H. Greene, Hof Maritzburg, has been remanded till Athe 23rd inst.

Comrade Lopes writes from Cape Town:-

A social, the first of a series which it is intended to hold through the winter to popularise the Ayres Street Hall, was recently held and attracted a crowded house. A very attractive programme was given and refreshments were given out. At this social in fact at most of our ineetings we are attracting the class that counts, the working class.

The White Workers' Burden."

A REVIEW OF HIS POSITION.

There is a danger of allowing assumptions to crystallise. How much harder is it to unlearn than to learn! It has been often repeated by us that the revolution is more backward here in South Africa than elsewhere because of the "backward" races. That may be so with regard to the consolidation of the revolution. But its effect may be the reverse upon the conquest political dictatorship.

Here are two distinct phases in the revolution. Long after the November 7th Revolution, that is, after the conquest of political dictatorship by the Russian proletariat. Itenin warned the Russian people that they were yet a long way from being revolutionary.

the proletariat, and our propaganda is ever towards the idea of solidarity irrespective of colour. (But the fact is, that as a result of the colour line, there is a sharp division of function between the white and black worker.

Contrary to common assumption. killed labour in South Africa can as a rule paralyse industry more effectively than in white countries because of the native proletariat. We will see how.

Industry to-day requires a high averge standard of intelligence. In South Africa the skilled trades are in fairly good demand compared to the supply. In white countries the gradation from he highly skilled down to the lowest unskilled descends by imperceptible -tages. Even among the unskilled there are large numbers of workers of high intelligence. In the ranks of these the employing class have a weatton against the skilled trades. There is no clear cut line as in South Africa. Hence the skilled trades in white counries are economically far weaker than n a country like ours.

We are too apt to think of the white worker in terms of mining. In the mines the white worker is generally a ganger. But follow him to the other rades, carpenters, fitters, bricklayers—here the native labourer does about the same work as a fitter's or carpenter's labourer or hodman in Europe. But go further to tramwaymen and railwaymen. Instead of the proportion of ten to one as on the mines, here the native workers are about equal to whites, while on the running staffs there are hardly any natives.

The presence of this big gap in function (not in interest) between the bulk of the white and the native workers tenders the white proletariat master of the political situation, using "politial" in the broad Marxian sense. This is the only section of the proletariat yet politically articulate.

workers can themselves win political dictatorship for the proletariat. But, as has been well said, unless within twenty-four hours after the revolution the whole proletariat experiences the joyousness of freedom (even though hungry), the revolution fails. And the munediate work of the revolution must be to bring out in freedom the latent possibilities of the native workers, arousing their co-operation in the work of construction, and making them part-

ners through education and emulation in the great work of consolidating the revolution and forming their very own Commonwealth of Labour.

To get the economic machine to run again the white workers are wholly dedependent upon a their native fellow workers. In the hour of collapse they will pretty soon realise that fact. And

will pretty soon realise that fact. And here our fact will fall in line with our theory—the working class becomes one, knowing no demarcation of colour.

It is only on this view that we can account for the other fact, that Reform Socialism and Mugwump Labour, so strong yet, in white countries, are so bankrupt in South Africa. We often say that the white worker is himself an exploiter. If this were essentially true, we should expect a strong middle party of Labour on the political field. But such a movement has only transient success simply because the white worker is only superficially an exploiter, only transiently conservative. The difference in industrial function makes him appear to be an exploiter only to hasty observers. An exploiter renders no service. Skilled wage labour that requires the aid of unskilled wage labour is exploited labour none the less for its supervisory duties.

There may be many accidents accounting for an economic interest being almost unreflected or badly reflected in the political field. But what is to account for the fact that no propaganda, no line of action except the revolutionary one seems to fit the bill in industrial South Africa? Where is the Single Tax, where Liberal Labourism? It has a town club provided by capitalist friends.

The only way to account for this is by the assumption that the white proletariat is a revolutionary factor, it is the engine of revolution in South Africa, just as the comparatively small industrial proletariat of Russia steered the big mass of the Russian people into the Soviet Republic.

It may also be said that the native workers are ultimately the true revolutionists, with potentialities undeveloped, and that the clarity of the class struggle here is really due to their mass psychology. Be it so. The working class is interdependent. And we have only put the matter in other words.

The moral therefore is: while not abating our cry for unity of the proletariat, white and black, let us not slide into that false idea of Unity which ignores or sneers at either section of the proletariat. For that is to be antiproletarian again. In the below-zero direction.

1).I.J.

In the South of Russia, now that the German troops are withdrawn, the Ukrainian Bolsheviks are once more coming into their own, and are everywhere setting up Soviets, the resistance of the capitalist and semi-capitalist classes being easily overcome. In two of the biggest towns—Poltava and Ekaterinoslav (the latter an important industrial centre)—Soviets are already working. Odessa was being "protected" from Bolshevism by French negro regiments and Greek troops — Greeks who compulsorily enlisted to fight against the Germans and Bulgarians now, poor devils, find themselves transported hundreds of miles away to a foreign land!

League Notes.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The general May Day Committee will meet on Sunday 13th inst., in the Palmerston Hall, Commissioner Street West, at 10 a.m. Business very important. All members of the League are requested to attend.

BENONI BRANCH.

On Saturday, 12th inst., at 8 p.m.:
Open air meeting at Perry's corner.
Sunday 13th inst: In the Balcony Tea
Rooms, a public meeting will be held.
Speakers (in Dutch). H. Barendregt, J.
den Bakker; chairman, W. C. den Bakker.

An adult study class has been started and meets every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. in the Balcony Tea Rooms. Comrade E. Thomas is the convener.

CERMISTON BRANCH.

A general meeting of members will be held in Comrade C. Wade's Surgery, 110, Victoria Street, on Tuesday, April 15th, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

JOHANNESBURG BRANCH.

Open air meetings, all at 7.30 p.m.
Saturday, April 12th: Fordsburg
Market Square. Speakers: J. Black, L.
A. Shoul, T. P. Tinker.

Saturday, April 12th: Jeppestown. Speakers: H. Barendregt, W. J. Gibson, R. Rodger.

Sunday, April 13th: Town Hall (West End). Speakers: C. Dones, E. J. Stewart, T. P. Tinker.

Saturday, April 19th: Fordsburg Market Square. Speakers: H. Barendregt, W. Reid, S. Ward.

Saturday, April 19th: Corner Maddison and Marshall Streets, Jeppestown. Speakers: W. J. Gibson, I. Kessler, T. P. Tinker.

Sunday, April 20th: Town Hall (West End). Speakers: W. H. Andrews. C. B. Tyler, T. P. Tinker.

Study Class on Friday, April 18th, at 8 p.m. Comrade J. M. Gibson will lecture

Branch meeting at the Palmerston Hall, on Tuesday. April 15th at 8 p.m.

JEWISH-SPEAKING BRANCH.

On Sunday, 13th inst., an open-air meeting will be held at the corner of Ferreira and Commissioner Streets. Speakers (in Yiddish): Comrades S. Dathowsky, I. Kessler, C. H. Troub.

The Study Class will meet at the Palmerston Hall, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 8 p.m. A lecture will be given by Com. A. Adler on "Nationalism and Internationalism." Comrades and friends invited.

Number 531 may obtain two books from the Secretary, J.S.B., who also asks that money and tickets unsold for the social be returned to him as soon as possible; further that comrades who change their addresses will notify him of the fact, giving new addresses. No further books will be issued from the library, and comrades are requested to return books borrowed to the Secretary as soon as possible.

"THE INTERNATIONAL."

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The Cause of Famine.

Although written ten months ago, the following extracts from a letter by Lenin to the workers in Petrograd is interesting:—

Comrades,—The other day I was visited by a delegate from you; a comrade belonging to our party, a workman from the Putiloff Works, who gave me a very detailed and painful description of the famine in Petersburg. We know that the conditions he described prevail in many industrial districts, where hunger is knocking at the doors of the workers and all who are poor.

At the same time we see an organistic gambling in bread and other foodstuffs. The famine in Russia is not due to scarcity, it is caused by the attempt of the bourgeoisie and the rich to strike a last decisive blow at the power of the workers, the Soviet Power, by attacking it in the most vital point, the supply of bread.

"Who does not work shall not eat."

This maxim is understood by every worker. From the very poorest labourer to the well-to-do peasants, all who have experienced want and know what it is to work for a living are in agreement with it. Nine-tenths of the people of Russia are at one with this simple and obvious principle; which is the basis of Socialism, the inexhaustible source of its strength and the indestructible guarantee of its final victory. But to agree with this principle, to do lip service to it is one thing; to apply it is quite another.

44 Who does not work shall not eat."

How can this maxim be put into practice? It is clear as daylight that in order to accomplish it, one must establish:—

Firstly, a Government monopoly of bread, entailing unconditional prohibition of private trading in cereals; compulsory delivery of all surplus cereals to the State at fixed prices; and unconditional prohibition of hoarding and concealment of surplus cereals by any person whatsoever.

Secondly, a strict accounting of all surplus stocks; a regular transport system between districts where there is plenty and those where a shortage exists; the storage of cereals both for consumption and for sowing.

Thirdly, it is essential to maintain under the control of the workers' Government a systematic and just distribution of bread to all the citizens of the State, without favouritism towards the well-to-do.

The legacy to the working class of Romanoff and Kerensky is a country made bankrupt by their rapacious and criminal, and devastating war; a country thoroughly despoiled by both Russian and foreign imperialists.

There will be enough bread for everyone, if every pood be accounted for, and every pound evenly and justly distributed.

The State monopoly of bread is established by law, but a practice, it is being continually visible by the bourgeoisie. The village is afiteer who has been robbing the whole district for years, prefers to fill his pockets by private speculation. That is so very profitable for his pocket, and the Soviet Government can be blamed for the famine.

The Profiteer versus the Proletariat.

No one who cares to use his brains can help seeing on what lines this struggle is being conducted: either the class-conscious workers will win, rallying together the proletarian masses, establishing strict order, a mercilessly severe Government, a real dictatorship of the proletariat, forcing the profiteer to surrender, and establishing a regular distribution of bread and fuel on a hational scale.

Or the bourgeoisie, with the help of the profiteers of all classes, and the indirect support of weak and empty people, anarchists and Socialist revolutionaries of the Left, will overthrow the Soviet Government.

It is time for all class-conscious workers to make up their minds. It is time for them to wake up and to realise that the least hesitation threatens ruin to the country and to the revolution.

Comrades, that is why I am writing to you, the Petersburg workers. Petersburg is not Russia; the workers of Petersburg are only a small part of the working class of Russia; but they are amongst the best and the most class-conscious workers in the country; they are amongst the most revolutionary and firm, the least prone to empty phrases and weak despair, the least likely to be overawed by the bourgeoisie.

Petrograd Workers the Vanguard.

At times of crisis in the lives of nations it has happened more than once that even small bands of advanced thinkers carried with them the masses, inspiring them with revolutionary enthusiasm, and accomplishing the greatest historical achievements. "We were forty thousand workmen in the Putiloff works," said the delegate of the Petersburg workers, "but the majority of them were temporary workers, not proletarians, but unrelable and weak-kneed individuals. At present there are only fifteen thousand, but they are tried and experienced fighters."

Such a vanguard of the revolution in Petersburg and in the whole country must give the watchword; must rise en masse. A crusade on a large scale must be inaugurated against the food speculators, the profiteers, the wreckers, the bribe-takers; a crusade against all those who interfere with the strict Government regulations for the collection, transport and distribution of food and fuel

The Heroism of Steady Organisation.

It is more difficult to achieve this than to exhibit heroism for a few days without sacrificing one's position in life, without joining the campaign, limiting oneself to one outburst—the revolt against the criminal idiot Romanoff, or the foolish braggart Kerensky. The heroism of steady hard organisation work on a national scale is immeasmably more difficult, and, therefore, more sublime than the heroism of rethelions. The strength of labour organisations and of the working class itself has always lain in recognising the danger and facing it with unflinching courage; in soberly weighing its own forces and those of the opposing, the exploiting camp. The revolution marches on, develops and grows, and the tasks before us also grow in importance and magnitude. The systematic distribution of food and fuel, increased transport facilities, the strictest account and control over these matters by the workers on a national scale, these are the real and chief precureors of Socialism.

Wanted—a mass crusade of all the foremost workers to all the grain and fuel areas, to all the most important transport junctions, in order to stimulate increased production, and render help to the local Soviets in the establishment of a system of accounting and control; and in order to destroy, if necessary by force of arms, all speculation, bribery and corruption.

Petersburg, and other industrial centres, have given thousands of their best workers for the propaganda in the villages. They have sent divisions to fight against Kaledin and Dutoff, divisions to commandeer supplies, but the imminence of the catastrophe and the difficulties of our position make it incumbent on us to increase our efforts tenfold

The Worker not a Saint.

The worker having assumed leader-ship of the masses has not for all that become a saint. He has led the people, but he has been contaminated by the disintegration of the small bourgeoisie. The smaller the proportion of the better organised, class-conscious self disciplined workers in a division of labour, the sooner has that division become demoralised, and the more frequently has the bourgeois capitalism of the past triumphed over the class-conscious proletarian communism of the future.

Having inaugurated a communist revolution, the working class is not able immediately to shake off the vices and foibles inherited from the landowners. capitalists and exploiters with their maxim: profits and well-being for the few at the expense of the many.

This is the position of affairs in Russia. Individual and unco-ordinated etfort cannot cope successfully with famine and unemployment. There must be a mass crusade of all the foremost workers in every part of our vast country. There must be ten times as many strong divisions of class-conscious proletarians devoted to the principles of Communism. Then we shall conque famine and unemployment, and bring Socialism within the reach of the revolution. Then we shall be able to carry on a victorious defensive war agains the greedy imperialists.—"The Isvestia," May 24th, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that a copy of the administration and distribution account in the Estate of the late BENNY GREEN No. 36721/221 will be open for the inspection of all persons interested therein for a period of Twenty-one days from 11th April, 1919, at the Office of the Master of the Supreme Court, Pretoria, and of the Magistrate, Johannesburg. Should no objection thereto be lodged with the Master during the period of inspection, the Executor will proceed to make payments in accordance therewith.

S. P. BUNTING, Attorney for the Executor. 104, Commissioner St., Johannesburg.

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

To ensure receipt of paper thereafter Postal Order for be, being one year's subscription post free, must be that during the four monte to the later national, Box 4178, Johannesburg