Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.

THE INTERNATIONAL

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

P.O. BOX 4179.

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

Phone 6035.

No. 144



FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

PRICE 1d. WEEKLY.

No Socialism for Natives

The Case of "Luke Massina his Mark"

Having been "Liberated then On bail on his own recognisances' the Editor has been asked by the Press Committee to give an account to date of the case in question for the benefit of our far flung circle of readers who may not have seen, or been satisfied with, the Rand daily newspaper reports. Space, however, forbids anything like a full minute, and legal tradition debars comment or correction of witnesses' misstatements, as "contempt of court" until after it is all over—which quite a number of people assume it is already. So we must be content with a record of one or two of the most important portions extracted from notes taken in Court with difficulty, as the evidence was given rapidly and taken down by an official stenographer, whose transcript is not yet available.

. Comrades of the last four years' standing will recall that, except in one case involving a £5 fine which was not then thought worth appealing against, the only political conviction against I.S.L. men during that time in Lohannesburg-it has been different in the Cape — was obtained under Martial Law: and that eight subsequent arrests have proved abortive. When Comrades Bunting, Tinker and Hanscomb were spectacularly arrested on the 6th inst., bail was, for the first time in the series. refused, not only by the Magistrate. but by a Supreme Court Judge, the accused being described as "dangerous" and the charge "very serious," almost amounting to one of "treasonable conspiracy," or "sedition": it seemed they had been busily and secretly inciting 250,000 natives on the Rand to strike, a "tampering with Kaffirs" "which disentitled them to bail. Your editor was allowed a couple of times to attend at his office to firgent clients' business; otherwise the three white accused spent twelve days in custody. Their books and papers, pockets, bedrooms, cellars, ceilings and rafters. (where "secret meetings" were supposed to have been held) were industriously searched by the police, and practically everything of importance from the I.S.L. Head Office was taken; so that it is to the credit of the Press Committee that they have continued to circulate the official organ as if nothing had happened.

The actual charge was "that the accused did act or conduct themselves in such a manner or did speak or publish such words that it might reasonably be expected that the natural and probable consequences of their acts, conduct, speech or publication would, under the circumstances, be the commission of public violence by members of the public generally or by persons in whose

presence the act or conduct took place or to whom the speech or publication was addressed."

In the course of the proceedings five natives, Ngojo, Kraai and Cetyiwe (connected with the "Industrial Workers of Africa"), and Letanka Mvabasa (managers of the native paper "Abantu Batho") were also similarly charged, arrested and, being natives, marched in handcuffs, bail being refused to them also. The white accused were defended by Adv. F. A. W. Lucas, and the natives by Attorney L. W. Ritch.

The preliminary examination began before Mr. Hogge, a South African born Magistrate, on the 15th inst., for contrary to the expectation implied in our issue of the 5th inst., it was decided to face a trial, though nothing has yet been heard about the "German Gold."

(Simultaneously with the trial a Mr. Moffat from the Cape Province has been sitting as a Government Commissioner to enquire into, among other things, the causes of the native strike of July 1, and the "means of preventing any recurrence" of such a thing; and has succeeded quite well in carrying on this enquiry without poaching on Mr. Hogge's preserves, and moreover in doing what every commission is expected to do-" and doing it very well." The natives tell General Botha they want more wages. General Botha says: "Well, bring it before Mr. Moffat.". They do so, and Mr. Moffat replies: "The mines say they cannot pay more wages.")

R. Moorosi, the first witness, a native detective corporal in the S.A. Police, read his reports of weekly meetings of the "Industrial Workers of Africa at Neppe's Buildings from 30th August to 20th December last year, which meetings have frequently been referred to the S.A. The police of the accused mentioned by the witnesses as having attended these meetings.

At the first such meeting a member said "Some are here only to report to the police, and Bunting said "there is nothing to fear from the police." Later on a member, H. Phooko, said to witness: "The people are afraid of you. but I have assured them it is all right." Later again, Bunting said: "This meeting is all right; as long as vou keep within the law the police will not do anything to us." Later on, a leastlet in Sesuto and Zulu (being the leastet published in English in "The International" of 15th February last) was drafted by two native and two white Socialists; 10,000 copies were printed and given out to members of the I.W.A. to be distributed by them along the reef.

The witness next reported meetings during June, 1918, at many of which Tinker and Hanscomb were present. The first meeting, on June 10, protested against the sentence on the sanitary boys, and agreed that a committee be

On June 19, at the Ebenezer Hall speeches were made (partly as reported in our issue of June 21 last).

. Cross-examined, the witness said he took notes in longhand at each meeting, and wrote his reports a day or two later; but as he was often interpreting at meetings he sometimes had hardly any time to take notes. Where the notes were silent, he filled in from memory. At some meetings, he said, "I was accompanied by Phooko, Philemon and Clement Njali." Neppe's Building almost faces the Police Station, it is not a place for secret meetings. The witness himself was elected a member of the Committee of the I.W.A. and a delegate on its behalf to meet the A.P.O., but led the members to believe he was a perfectly honest Industrial Worker. Some of his notes were missing.

The next witness was native Luke Massina, and in view of his admissions under cross-examination it is unnecessary to report his evidence in chief at length. In effect it stated that the accused or some of them after much vacillation had actively conducted the strike from Neppe's Buildings on July 1, beginning at 8 a.m.—even independently of the Congress, by sending emissaries to 'pull out' the boys on the Ferreira. Village Main, Village Deep, Langlaagte, Robinson Deep and Crown Mines, to which latter the witness went. The whole of the evidence in chief was read by the witness from written typed statements (in English) handed to him by the Prosecutor.

Cross-examined, Luke said: I am not a police boy, but a messenger in the Native Affairs Department, under Inspector L. E. Dawe. I left the Consolidated West Rand Mines on 22nd May, when I went to Detective King. of Maraisburg whom I had known when a police boy in 1914-15. King advised me to go to Winchester House. There I saw Col. Whitehead, who sent me to the Pass Office to be examined. L was good at languages. I was sent back to Whitehead. Fahlwasser at Winchester House sent me at once to Dawe who engaged me at £4 10s. a month, and said some European Socialists were misleading natives, and he wanted me to join them and report to him all they did. I took no notes. I reported to Dawe that the talk was about organisation. He said, you mustn't report like that, I want you to listen to certain matters. He was not satisfied with the reports. I didn't type or sign that first report. I saw that report (re June 3 at Marshall Square on Friday for the first time. I didn't make it. That is not my evidence. The reports say I was at the African Club on Tuesday, 11th, and Thursday, 13th. But on Tuesdays I used to go to Neppe's Buildings, and on Thursdays to St. Mary's. I didn't go to that meeting on the 11th, that is not my eridence. On 12th June I went to

Ebenezer Hall, and reported to Dawe, who didn't write what I told him. He used to say, that's not the right way to report, he used to make additions. He didn't often read to me what he wrote. He said my report was disqualified. He never asked me to sign and I never did sign any report. He said he knew the object of these meetings. As for the other statements put in by me, I first saw No. 2 at Dawe's office this month I think. He brought the statement to me and it was read to me after the arrest of these three men. I easily found out where the meetings were, anyone who knew would tell me. All this about the Crown Mines on July 1'I know nothing of, I wasn't there.. I never went to Neppe's Buildings in the morning at 8 a.m. I know nothing about that statement. It was given to me today and I read it; I know nothing of what is written in it. I can write my name (the witness did so). Where this paper says "Massina his mark" with a cross before Whitehead's signature, I never made that mark. The paper says "sworn, 6th July, 1918," and is signed by Mr. Whitehead as Commissioner of Oaths, "witnessed and interpreted by L. E. Dawe." Whitehead came to Dawe's office and brought these papers. I had been told to be there. Whitehead asked Dawe to interpret the bundle of papers to me in Zulu, which Dawe did. I can read English. I don't know if they knew that. When I wanted to say something to Dawe that it's not my statement, he said, "never mind." I told Dawe "on July 1st I wasn't there." He said, "Oh, that does no harm." He wanted me to sign this statement although I protested. I didn't sign. He didn't ask me to sign it. Dawe didn't ask that day if I could write, but I had previously told him I could write; he has seen me writing. This "Massina his mark" was not written in my presence. The statements to-day, not all, but some of them, have been put in my mouth, e.g., about the Crown Mines. I told Dawe that was not my statement. Dawe didn't say pass this on to Whitehead. We were talking Zulu. Mr. Cramer (the Prosecutor) hasn't put these words in my mouth. King had mentioned the Socialists. I said. I knew them. I got my registration certificate on 18th June, after being engaged by Dawe to spy on the socialist meetings. The whole time I was acting as spy for Dawe. Until this document was read to me by Dawe in Zulu. I had seen or read hone of these statements. During the meetings I attended I never heard any of the accused inciting to violence. Organisation is all I heard discussed, at Neppe's and St. Mary's, at other places that was not discussed. The meetings at Ebenezer Hall were public. I reported that it was only organisation. Dawe told me, after three weeks of my attending meetings, he knew the subjects always talked of at meetings and said "Why don't you tell me anything about these people who are inciting the strike?" I had never told him of such people: because I never heard anyone do so. I did not understand that Dawe wanted me to manufacture evidence, but, that I was to keep my eyes open and know the names of those inciting to strike. 1 didn't tell him I knew of no one doing this. I never saw Dawe at these meetings; I don't know how he knew of such inciting; he seemed anxious to

get evidence like that. I became a member of the International Socialist League. I reported to Dawe that at a meeting all the natives had raised their hands in favour of a shilling rise. He said, "If they don't get it what will they do?" I said they said they would do the usual thing, strike. I didn't say they threatened violence, murder, etc. (The Magistrate here said all this was unfair to Dawe in his absence. Whitehead was in Court.) Once, after I gave a report, Dawe said he wanted a report showing that the natives intended to strike, "I want to know what the boys want to do to the whites." Once he said he wanted evidence against certain white persons whose names he wrote on a paper which he handed to me. The names were-Tinker, Barlin, Gibson, Hanscomb, and Bunting—those are all I can remember, I can't remember them oall. I can't remember if Dunbar was mentioned. I did not then and do not now know Bunting or Barlin. I never saw Bunting at any of these meetings. No one told me to go to the Crown. Mines; all that report is untrue. When the story of my going there was read. to me I was surprised. I first saw the statement on Friday last. Dawe told me not to be afraid of anything. He told me this on Eriday, 12th July, on the way to Marshall Square, a week after I saw the paper. I said I don't understand this, it is untrue; he said "that doesn't matter." At Marshall Square I saw Detective Hoffman, who said: "Ngojo says you are a d---d liar, he never went to the Crown Mines with you." I said, "What do you expect him to say when arrested? He's defending himself." I was kept in safe custody from Friday to Monday. I don't know what for. They read to me one statement, that about going to the Crown Mines, and only that, on Monday. I said to Hoffman I knew nothing about it. No one ever told me l was to say I had been to the Crown Mines. The Prosecutor-said that Bunting

had been arrested on this affidavit.

Re-examined, the witness said: I did not put my mark on this document.

Hoffman did not say he didn't believe to I was at the Crown Mines, but I said,

in Zulu, I wasn't there. Only the last page was open. I never swore to that document. All my evidence in chief is false. No police chief or C.I.D. suggested that I should live false evidence, not even Dawe. Dawe never told me to come here. I was never kept out of the way of the police at the "Abantu Batho" office. I never said I was. I did not tell Whitehead "this is not my report." Dawe was

interpreting, and said in Zulu, "no matter." I don't know if Whitehead (knows Zulu. None of the accused have hidden me or kept me out of the way, no one has asked me to keep out of the way. The police shut me up and then

Mr. Whitehead, Acting Assistant Director of Native Labour and a Commissioner of Oaths, said: On 6th July, 1918, I went to the Wemmer Compound and saw Luke there. I had a copy of this affidavit. I read it, Dawe interpreted. I don't understand Zulu, and could not follow it. It was sworn to before me. Massina touched the pen and I placed the mark in Dawe's presence, he signed as witness. The affidavit had been completed on the after-

noon of Thursday, the 4th, but we could not find the boy.

Cross-examined: I asked Luke if the statement read over was the truth. He said "Yes." I said, then touch the pen. He did so once. He did no writing, I put the mark. I am not sure if I knew he could write. I knew he had been making reports. He touched the pen once only. There are several marks. I read the statement as altered, and I made the marks at the same time. I can't say which mark I made first. There were no interjections; no conversation; when Dawe interpreted what I read, he said "Yebo." The typed statements were brought to me by Dawe "as he got them from the native." I sent them to Col. Vachell (C.I.D.) as I received them. They were typed in my office from statement's in Dawe's handwriting which I have.

On the following day all the witnesses were released from custody, Bunting and the five natives on their own recognisances. Tinker and Hanscombe on £50 bail each (which was eventually found by I.S.L. comrades)—this distinction being explained by the fact that the others belonged to South Africa. No evidence had been given as to where Tinker and Hanscomb belonged.

The next witness was native Wilfrid Njali, who covered much the same ground as Moorosi. He mentioned that he had become secretary of the I.W.A. to whom he gave a false name, address and occupation. He was sent by King and reported to him. He did not take notes at the meetings (except for the minute book, and these notes are lost), but wrote reports on getting

home. He was in the pay of the police.
The next witness, native Philemon, was still reporting divers meetings when the Court adjourned until this morning.

No one has yet had the pluck to tell the Native Strike Commissioner that the gentlemen who are to blame for this unrest among the natives are the unco' good and needlessly Christian people called Missionaries. At Lovedale in the Cape, at Zonnebloem College in Capetown, and elsewhere, they have been educating and civilising the natives.

In that one word, "civilising," is the crux. You cannot civilise a man and expect him to live on two bob a day. Of course the natives are in unrest! They are trying to live as the missionaries would have them.

So, Botha and Co., Unlimited, we humbly suggest that you go to the root of the matter and gaol all the missionaries. They are the true causes of unrest among natives. They want the natives to live like white folks. The natives take the hint and want white men's wages.

Differences of age and sex have no longer any distinctive social validity for the working class.—Marx and Engels

The proletariat of each country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie.—Marx and Engels.

Few men think, but all will have opinions.—Berkeley.

On the Verge of a Precipice.

Whether we like it or not, society is on the verge of a precipice, and the frantic efforts of the capitalist class to continue the system will create the force that will send it to destruction. "Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." And the mad efforts to keep it going in opposition to the evolutionary process will result in creating the forces that will bring about its downfall.

The compromising tactics of buying one section of the community with concessions and sops and ignoring the vast majority will have no lasting effect, as it reveals to the workers the weakness of the capitalists and their want of control over the economic forces at the basis of society.

This want of control of the driving forces at the back of the evolutionary process is clearly demonstrated by the position created on the Rand, and shows the capitalist class to be mere puppets at the mercy of those forces, without any power to stay the rising cost of so many of the essentials necessary for the production of the gold, nor yet able to prevent demands by the workers for increased wages to meet that rising cost. Agitators are accused as the primary cause of these demands. It is convenient on certain occasions to blame the agitators; but though the workers may be dense on many things, and not very articulate on most things, yet in the mass they know the spending power of the wage they receive, and it does not require a brain wave to discover they have to spend thirty shillings to purchase the. same amount of commodities twenty shillings bought before the war.

"Business as usual" was the catch phrase at the beginning of the war. It is not ofter heard now. If we now gave articulation to a motto, it should be "profits as usual," or "more than usual" which would be most appropriate owing to the enormous leap in price

of some commodities.

The rising cost of living caused by the so-called patriots taking advantage of the economic conditions created by the war cannot be controlled. The Governments in the interest of their economic masters, are duping the masses by scheming food controllers who are playing a game of bluff by pretending to control commodities. They are but acting in the interests of the capitalist class who must have their profits all the time.

The basis of our system of society is production for profit, and if it were possible to insert the thin edge of controll, it would be easy to drive the wedge home and down falls the whole structure. The capitalist knows this, and what are called controls are but cunning schemes to hoodwink the masses and enable exploitation for profit to go on as usual. This is clearly demonstrated in Britain. What is called food control by the lying apologists of the profit system is not control, but a subsidy, as in the case of bread, of seventy million pounds sterling to enable the four pound loaf to be sold for ninepence.

We see the same dodgery in South Africa. The millers are allowed to adulterate the flour to the extent of 20 per cent. in the interests of profits, with the 2lb. loaf being sold at nine-pence.

"Business is business" is the god of the system, "no sentiment in business' controls all sections of the capitalist class. To them human lives have always been pawns in the game, in the race for wealth. We see it in the fields of Europe where blood is running like water. We see this sentiment operating in every sphere of commercial and industrial activity. We have it operating in the Johannesburg Municipality which all but retrenched 600 white unskilled workers and substituted coloured workers at less wages. These dusky workers, having a lower standard of living, are more acceptable to the municipal exploiters than the white. workers with a higher one. Greed and grab animate all sections of exploiters, and always will whilst the system

"Profits as usual" is the dominating factor with the shareholders of the gold mines. The desire to preserve profits far transcends their patriotism, "keep the gold mines going to pay for the war" has been their catch phrase to dope the masses. "Gold is essential for the saving of the Empire" is another of these misleading phrases. Yet the fact is these so-called patriots look upon the Empire as of secondary importance compared to profits.

The subsidised Press has been and is being used by the controlling financial interests of the gold mines to create a feeling of mutual interest between shareholders and workers, but rising cost of living is creating a psychology that will not be satisfied by platitudes.

The Press has ben teeming with articles and letters of suggestions of how to continue gold production. All sorts of fantastic schemes are being put forward. The great fault most of them have is that they won't work, as they do not fit into the robber system of production and distribution, and are out of joint with the strangle-hold financial sharks have upon the system.

""Sacrifice" is glibly voiced by the possessing class to the workers as a virtue to be practised, but, like many other maxims, this one of self sacrifice is to be put in practice by the workers to whom it is preached, and not by the preachers. If gold is the essential these people say, why not put in practice the maxim of sacrifice and save the Empire by pooling the profits of une mines? Some are paying 55 per cent. and many of them good dividends; the pooling of these dividends would give a good average dividend. But no: like good devotees of the god profit, they would rather accept a subsidy from the S.A. or Imperial Government than make any sacrifice to save the Empire they praise as the only one worth fighting for—(the fighting being done not by these sharks, but by those they prev upon.)

It has been truly said that the present is the child of the past and the parent of the future. To those who care to study the economic conditions operating in all countries, the only conclusion come to is that the system is on the verge of a precipice and tottering to its downfall. The push that will give the impetus to bring about its downfall will come from the capitalist class. All past phases of society have been their own grave diggers, and the present is no exception in that respect.

The very schemes to continue the system will but hasten its end. These schemes, contradictory and out of joint with the evolutionary process, will but intensify the antagonisms. They will be as worthless to save the system as a mustard plaster in a wooden, leg—or a volcano.

J.M.G.

A Voyage to Balnibari.

In the Kingdom of Tribina by the natives called Longden, where I sojourned some time in my travels, the bulk of the people consist, in a manner, wholly of discoverers, witnesses, informers, accusers, prosecutors, evidences, swearers, together with their subservient and subaltern instruments, all under the colours, the conduct, and pay of Ministers of State and their deputies. The plots in the Kingdom are usually the workmanship of those persons, who desire to raise their own characters of profound politicians; to restore new vigour to a crazy administration; to stiffe or divert general discontents; to fill their pockets with forfeitures; and raise or sink the opinion of the public credit, as either shall best answer their private advantage.

It is first agreed and settled among them, what suspected persons shall be accused of a plot; then effectual care is taken to secure all their letters and papers and put the criminals in chains. These papers are delivered to a set of artists, very dexterous in finding out the mysterious meanings of words, syllables and letters; for instance, they can discover a flock of geese to signify a senate; a lame dog, an invader; the plague, a standing army; a buzzard, a prime mininster; the gout, a high priest; a gibbet, a secretary of state; a sieve, a court lady; a broom, a revolution; a inouse trap, an employment; a bottomless pit, a treasury; a sink, a court; a cap and bells, a favourite; a broken reed, a court of justice; an empty tun, a general; a running sore, the administration.

When this method fails, they have two others more effectual, which the learned among them call acrostics and anagrams. First, they can decipher all initial letters into political meanings. Thus N shall signify a plot, B a reginient of horse, La fleet at sea; or secondly, by transposing the letters of the alphabet in any suspected paper, they can lay open the deepest designs of a discontented party. So, for example, if I should say in a letter to a firiend, our brother Iom has just got the jaundice, a skilful decipherer would discover that the same lettera which compose that sentence, may be analysed in the following words: Resist — a plot is brought home, the tour. And this is the anagrammatic method.—(From "Gulliver's Travels.")

In the earlier form of social life when men lived in tribes, a rude equality and democracy existed. Civilisation destroyed this and introduced groups pursuing their own selfish interests counter to each other to the nation.

According to Kropotkin, out of a population in Europe of 350 millions, 200 millions live in forms of com-

munes.

Cape Socialists Greet Comrads Andrews.

Mr. W. H. Andrews, who has returned to South Africa, described his experiences in Britain at a social gathoring, held in the Savoy Cafe last night, which was very well attended.

Mr. J. Wrafter presided.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, on behalf of the Social Democratic Rederationn, said that they would be able to utilise the knowledge, directly obtained by Mr. Andrews in Britain, in the interests of Socialist propaganda in South Africa, in order to aid the social revolution there. Mr. J. Pick, speaking for the Jewish Socialist Society, called Mr. Andrews the "Bolshevik leader of South Africa." Mr. A. Z. Berman, of the Industrial Socialist League, said that the war had tested them, and although many of their Socialist comrades had deserted them and become traitors, there were those, among whom Mr. Andrews was one, who had stuck to their guns and remained faithfil.

Dr. R. Forsyth, on behalf of the Peace and Arbitration Society, say that there was a stronger peace than war opinion in South Africa, not confined to any particular race or sect; and the most thinking section of the

public was the Socialist

Mr. Andrews, who spoke for over an hour, gave a lucid explanation of the state of present-day Labour political feeling and industrialism in Great Britain. He mentioned that of the many meetings he had addressed, he had not met with any hostility, nor had he been treated as he had been at the Rand. "I am not a pacifist," he exclaimed in reply to a questionner. "I never signed the war-on-war pledge. If I was in Russia I would be in the Red Guards!" Dealing with the Labour Party in Britain, he said that, on the one hand, they found certain leaders in the Trade Union movement pressing for severing the connection with that party on the ground that it was becoming too revolutionary, save the mark! -on the other hand, they found the extreme left wing of the party—men in the British Socialist Party, and men in the J.L.P. also-particularly in South Wales and the coalfields district, and in West Scotland-objecting to being connected with such a "flabby party." The Socialist Labour Party was growing by leaps and bounds in Great Britain, and was not fair from becoming the political expression of the working-class movement there. He dealt at some length with the Show Stewards' movement, saving that it seemed so obvious to the men that if their leaders "had gone over to the (capitalist) enemy," they ought to do something for themselves, in spite of their Labour leaders.

"It is not difficult to get a job now in Britain." he added; "it is difficult to keep out-of it. Sacking a man nowadays does not mean that a man can't get a job: it means that a man gets a job he does not want. The employer has the power so to force a man into the army.

"The unions are becoming very much more democratic than heretofore," he said, "and they are getting their directions direct from the men, and are being less dragooned." But he thought that, to a certain extent, the

Trade Unions were being "nobbled" by another class. The masters were no longer afraid of the unions. In South Africa the mass of the proletariat was not organised at all, and if the workers of other colour than white were going to be organised, at any wate there they had "virgin soil," and they should start on the right lines, i.e., organise on the lines of industry and not of colour.

"We are after nothing more nor less than the capture by the producers or workers of all machinery production, and running it in their interests." No man who was not a producer had a right to be a consumer. Consequently, when he said "the workers," it meant, under a proper state of society. the whole of the people. — "Cape Times."

To-morrow's reception in Johannesburg will be at 8 p.m. at West's Aca-

demy.

Biological Sidelights.

Parasitism in nature is characterised by degeneration in the parasitic organism and by a development in the host of those functions by which it can best be combatted.

The study of parasitism is a disagreeable one, and noae the less so is a consideration of the human social parasite, the capitalist class, which stands in the particularly disgusting position, not entirely unique, of drawing its subsistence from its own species.

The moral degeneration of all sections of the capitalist class and its satellites needs no proof and is per-

haps irrelevant.

Owing to the loose caste distinction and the unstable class conditions appertaining to what may be termed the parasitic era, of which capitalism is the last phase, the physical degeneration of the human species has, speaking generally, become averaged; yet so obvious is the effect, notwithstanding increased bacteriological, medical and sanitary science, that we need not trouble the historian or the statistician. But there is at least one section of what is now the capitalist class that constitutes in a true hi-toric sense u parasitic caste.

In the royal houses of Europe the laws of nature have exacted the full penalty for a parasitic existence, in producing the present breed of "crocks" and imbeciles out of the loins of the bravest and strongest of

early feudal times.

The other effect of parasitism, the development in the host of those functions by which it can be to be combatted, is easily discernible in the greatly increased mental activity of the working class-along the lines of sociology, an activity which, notwithstanding the frantic efforts of the capitalist class to arrest it, must finally lead to a clear scientific sperception of the structure of human society and to the complete emancipation of the workers from the clutches of those who suck, in the many devious ways of "business," a riotous existence out of our life ener-**2168**.

The capitalist class doesn't need a change of heart so much as the working class needs a change of head.

League Notes.

10,000 SHILLING FUND. — The Treasurer of this Fund (Com. Traube) is expected to place a financial report before the special sessions of Conference to be held next month, and requests that all comrades who have books of stamps and cash will forward same to him not later than August 10.

STOCKHOLM.—The Entertainment Committee has arranged a social for to-morrow night (July 27), commencing at eight oclock in Professor West's Academy, 125, Pritchard Street, for the purpose of extending a welcome to Courade Andrews on his return from England. The women comrades have gone one better than usual for this event, and the various musical items are expected to be superior to the successes of the past. Comrade C. Dones will be in the chair and in addition to Comrade Andrews Comrades J. Campbell and H. C. Hanscomb have ben appointed to give short addresses.

WANTED.—Assistance is urgently required at Head Office in connection with the "International" and other work. With two conferences in view the supply of helpers should exceed the demand. Let this be the case.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

PUBLIC MEETING.—" As to Politics" is the subject selected by Comrade A. Goldman for Sunday's meeting in the Palmerston Hall, Commissioner Street, commencing at 8 p.m. The subject is a sore point with many comrades and the lecturer is. without doubt, one of our most competent students on this question. Roll up and place your views before the meeting. STUDY CLASS.—On Friday next, August 2, Comrade S. Barlin will deal with the query "Is Socialism Utopian?" All League members are invited to take part. The meeting opens at 8 p.m. sharp in the Palmerston Hall.

WHY ARE THE POOR WHITES POOR?

They are poor because they have to compete against Kaffirs for unskilled work, and therefore get Kaffir wages. The way to help the poor whites is to raise their wages. In order to do this, you must raise the wages of Kaifirs. The people who are execrated for doing this are the people who are thereby most directly helping those "poor whites" whom we all say we want to help.

"I don't believe I've been to church more than arf a dozen times since I've been married," said Newman. "The old Woman goes sometimes, and of course, the young uns goes; you've got to tell 'em somethin' or other, and they might as well learn what they teaches at the Sunday School as anything else."—("The Ragged-trousered Philanthropists.") Truth is all night for grown-ups, but to children you must give superstition. The truths of socialism are all right for whitee, but truth must be concealed from the blacks, to whom you must sturdily and consistently lie.

Printed b the U. P. & P. Oo., L. for the I.S.L. Box 4179, Johannes