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"White Men Wake Up"!

The dreadful atrocity committed by drunken native savages at Florida threatens to unchain the vendetta elements among the whites as well. At a time like this the capacity to view a race question on broad human principles seems woefully lacking. Capitalist society—and mark well, there is no other responsible—has created a vested interest in making men brutes. And brutes sometimes turn and rend their captors.

Everything here is subordinated to producing gold. Native workers are herded by the thousand out of their accustomed haunts, in degrading surroundings, under regulations and restrictions which amount to slavery, under conditions which—while bereaving them of their native communal discipline—hinder them from developing mentally morally or socially as citizens in that industrial society of which they form the main pillar. Does white society expect to be let off so easily from its obligations? Slave conditions have a knack of giving awful warnings to slave owning society. And the Florida murders are such warnings.

This moral is however wilfully burked by the Press. The blame for the atrocities is placed on the illicit liquor sellers. Capitalism has no option but to refer one sore to another sore, alleviating one disease by aggravating another,—on such a precarious poise of mutually buttressing social evils does the profit system rest. The "Sunday Times" rushes into cartoon on liquor selling. "The Critic" endeavours to inflame with placards "White men wake up." Wake up indeed they must. But not to thoughts of lynching and vendetta Wake up the white community must to the duties other than repressive ones it owes to the thousands of natives which it exploits to carry on industry. "The human race is one." Penal codes never yet solved any evil. It is to the general credit of the native population that, compared with their numbers, the restrictions imposed upon them, the unnatural conditions under which they are made to live. and the persistent tendency to regard them as brutes,—it is to their credit that such awful outbursts as the Florida one are not more frequent.

In fact there are signs, no thanks to capitalist exploiters of native labour, that the natives' desire towards self-education, and the uplifting effect of combination on the industrial field to which the native must sooner or later resort, will be the only hope, not of the native wage-earners alone, but of white civilization in South Africa. Let the native workers realize that they have a great trust to keep.

Sisyphus, the Shop Assistant.

Sisyphus was the man whose punishment in Hades was to roll a big rock to the top of a hill and hurtle down with it, torn and bleeding, to the bottom again; and so on for ever. That is going to be the fate of the shop assistants, and every other section of the workers, so long as they look for salvation to the Provincial Council, instead of in the strong right arm of their own power to combine.

"The Shop Hours I spent with thee dear heart:" that must be the dolorous tale of many a Provincial Councillor. A session without a Shop Hours ordinance has not been known. As for the present ordinance, its final form is not yet determined. Indeed every hour makes a change. Every tin pot deputation that waits upon this or that palpitating Councillor gets a breathless amendment incorpo-

rated. Every employing interest, and they are varied in shopkeeping, gets concessions. In a word, the Provincial Council is the sport of every deputation which comes with "the interest of the public" as its sole concern in life.

Were this not so,—were it possible to pass an ordinance that would properly "cottonwool" the shop assistant, as he stands today, unorganised and alone, his welfare depends nonetheless on the supply and demand of himself as a commodity in the labour market, and on the omnipresence of an Inspector, or on the capacity of racing tips to put such functionaries into blinkers.

A butcher's assistant gets a job on the stipulation at the fill in the attendance register as the boss wants him to. No account of "ordinancing" can protect a worker from a fellow human who has an inviolable legal right to put him on the street to staive or make him do as he is told. The only protection against that is united action of the workers in their industry.

Side by side with Shop Hour Bills, equally numerous attempts have been made to revive the organisation of shop assistants. But they have all proved abortive. The number of meetings in back rooms where the few faithful class conscious ones have disposed again and again of the destinies of their bioscoping comrades are hard to count. The shop assistant is not badly off it is true. But the future has clouds. Shop Hours Ordinances are precarious things. The greater evil at present is not the material but the moral subjection, the dependence of a wellfed assistant body and soul on the smile of an employer.

The advent of the big store should furnish the solution of shop assistant organisation. It is as hard for the small store assistant to combine as it is for the small store owner to be a factor in Socialization. But the big store brings young men and women into daily relations. These relations in the harassing course of trade demand the exercise of co-operation. Here then, in the big store, difficult though the start may seem, is the unit or Branch of a Shop Assistants' Union. The time will come when it will appear queer that workmen, whether of the mine, the store or the workshop, should regard any other venue, any other meeting place possible for the unit or branch of organisation than the unit of industry at which they work. The greatest and perhaps the only boon which any Shop Hours Ordinance could confer on shop assistants would be to order provision being made to allow them to meet and associate with one another in the store or department at which they work.

Craft Jobbery.

The demand for higher wages for Municipal mechanics was presented for the Engineers by the A. S. E., for the Coachbuilders by their Society, for the plumbers and the rest by the Federation. What hopeless disunity to begin with.

The result has been that the Engineers have been granted all they want, and the other mechanics have been told to wait. The presence of Mr. George Steer in the Deputy Mayoral chair and other engineering mechanics on the Council, gives the whole business a bad taste. The fruit so sweet on the lips of the Engineers will turn into gall for the rest of their fellow workers in Municipal employ.

"Divide and rule," as Comrade Clark has said, is the policy of Capitalism. No words of ours can be too strong in condemnation of a system of organised disunity which makes the workingclass an easy prey to that policy. The vicious craft division which can make an engineer, and that a Labour Provincial Councillor, gloat over his advantage over a carpenter, deserves to be smashed, no matter what temperary gains it may bring.

If the mechanics as a whole abate their united demands as a result of this sop to a section, then the future is bound to bring a nemesis which will burn craft divisions and craft vanities in common calamity, and compel the formation of one Municipal Employees Union.

The Hypocrisy of a "Free Russia."

The Weekly People publishes a long article written by George Brandes, the well known Danish writer, on the hypocrisies of the warring nations. The following extracts on Russia, showing how English and French investors have been made to serve oppression in that country, are illuminating. We commend them to those patriots—parrots repeating the promptings of the Stock Exchange desire to birdlime small investors—who still foolishly talk of a free Russia:—

"There was a bitter historic irony in the picture of Alexander III rising and listening, bareheaded, to the "Marseilleise" played by a Russian military band. But far more bitter was the spectacle of French democracy as the main obstacle to the victory of a constitutional Russian Government.

In this England shares responsibility with France. The understanding which England openly concluded with Russia, and which later, without the knowledge of Parlia ment, developed into a military alliance, has been an immense factor in the defeat of Russian liberty.

Russia has ever been dependent on the Western money market. She needs money, credit. But before the Western banks could be accommodating it was necessary to instil a spirit of friendliness and confidence in the small investor. As long as Russia appeared to the English capitalist as a hostile power or as an uncertain oppression constantly threatened by revolution she appealed in vain for English funds. But from the moment King Edward visited the Czar in Reval, and the Czar returned the visit in the Isle of Wight-from that moment it became the policy of the English Press to represent Russia as a benevolent' power steadily progressing toward constitutional liberty. Then the English investor pulled out his pocket book... a silent conspiracy for the purpose of praising and glorifying the benevolent character of the Russian Government.

It will be remembered that a constitution had been wrested from the Czar in October, 1905... A great hope was germinating in the Russian people, and the elections returned an enormous majority of progressives to the Duma. They had to fight step by step a reactionary ministry and a Court which bitterly regretted the privileges which terror had forced them to grant.

The Duma could have defied the autocracy had it been able to say to a discredited and bankrupt Government. "Your cashbox is empty, your credit exhausted. Behind us stand Russia and Europe. Recognise our constitutional rights and we will vote taxes and authorise loans. Refuse, and neither London nor Paris will advance you a penny."

But the Duma could not speak in this strain, for already, in March 1906, the big

loan had been negotiating in London, and when the Duma assembled in May the Government coffers were full. In vain had Russia's struggling liberators beseeched "liberal" Europe not by new loans to sign the death warrant of the new Constitution!

In less than three months the Duma was dissolved. Martial Courts pronounced and executed death sentences all over the country. The second Duma assembled, more radical than the first. Stolypin's counter-stroke was to accuse the Social Democrats of treasonable conspiracy and to impeach them before a tribunal composed of members of all the parties.

The Commission reported its unanimous findings in the third Duma—the Socialists were found not guilty. Then the coup d'etat: thirty five members were arbitrarily examined before a special committee; 17 were sentenced to prison for terms ranging from four to five years, and 10 were sent to Siberia for life. Two died in prison, one became insane, one, the party orator, contracted consumption. All of them were treated like low criminals, were shackled and occasionally knouted.

The dissolution of the second Duma marked the end of Russian liberty. Kropotkin has shown that the daily average of prisoners arose from 85,000 in 1905 to 181,000 in 1909. He has told of the ravaging diseases in the overcrowded prisons and of the extensive use of torture. During 1909 the military courts sentenced on an average three prisoners a day to death. The number of political exiles to Siberia reached, according to official figures, a total of 74,000.

These terrifying results would have been impossible without the co-operation of France and England with the Russian Government. The nonsensical assertion, seriously advanced, that the Anglo-French-Russian alliance will have a beneficial effect on Russia's eternal affairs—that the war has enlisted Russia among the libertyloving powers—is only a clumsy attempt to mislead the public. The famous revolutionary leader ———— declared at the outset of the war this to be his belief, and in order to prove the sincerity of his conviction he returned to Russia, declaring his intention of putting himself at the disposal of his country. Upon reaching the border he was arresten and sentenced to life exile in Siberia!

Nothing is more fallacious than the idea that the progress of culture and increase of knowledge necessarily bring also higher humanity with them. We could far better say, the ape is humaner, therefore more human than man. Murder and slaughter in numbers of his species for economic motives are products of culture, of technique in arms. And up to now the perfection of these has ranked as a great part of the intellectual labor of mankind.

KAUISKY,

Socialism and School Furniture.

Dear Mr. Candidate,

I was sorry to hear the idea of school furniture being treated as unworthy of discussion and thought. School furniture is not at all to be despised and is a most important if not the most important factor in education, and as no one else seems to have anything to say in the matter may I express some inadequate thought.

The children partake of lunch twice during school hours, and eat out of paper bags or crumpled napkins in an uncomfortable playground, sitting or standing about anyhow. Could not a common table be provided for them, where they might be able to pool their grub and receive a daily lesson in courtesy and gentleness which would be infinitely appreciated in their various homes. Under present conditions if any child has something particularly delectable to eat it seems lie has to hang on to it like grim death to prevent it being snatched away—a most immoral and capitalistic position for possessor and covetor.

With regard to the furniture for the promotion of cleanliness, at one school one is delighted by the inviting appearance of a row of brightly white wash basins and golden looking taps. Has capitalist society then at last decided so to educate the proletariat that it shall no longer deserve the epithet of the Great Unwashed? Not a bit of it. These articles of furniture are merely for show,—possibly to charm the sight of august visitors to the school. The grimy hands of little children are forbidden to touch them. Outside in the playground there is one tap for all where children so disposed may wash their hands and faces and dry them on their pocket handkerchiefs—and incidentally stuff these very wet hankies in pockets so that after some hours (before the cold poultice is discovered at home) they stand a good chance of contracting rheumatism or intestinal. trouble. Again the common tap serves as a drinking flask for all, and if any unclean epidemic makes an entrance on the scene of life, this tap will have proved the great means of serving each and all alike, some time before disease has openly made its appearance.

Leaving the unlovely furniture of the school rooms we must inspect the lavatories, this is necessary although everyone hates the contamination of sewage. Verify a small child's tale of tearful distress of five months duration. Doubtless means inadequate for civilization prepares the peoples' children for life in camps and trenches!

Socialists, the work is worth attempting if we could do no more than rightly adjust and determine the furniture of the schools within the present system. Even if we are unable now to educate the child mind we can even by the means of "furniture" instil respect for the body so that the mind shall be the richer soil for Socialist ideals.

P.S. We might be wasting our energies in social reform with regard to adults, but there could be no waste where the children are concerned, we should bring to bear every small means as well as great of strengthening themour material link with the future realisation of all hope.

In working for the capitalist the proletarian produces the income of his exploiter, at the same time as his own poverty, his own social subjection. PLECHANOFF.

The duty of a man of the twentieth century is clear. He has to follow truth at all hazards.

SAMUEL LAING:

In the Change House.

How beantful upon the mountains are the feet of him who bringeth good tidings and publisheth peace.

Not heard in the Change House.

According to the New York Call, the International Socialist Bureau was to have met on June 26th at the Hague for a Conference of representatives from neutral nations only:

The Abaptu Batho native newspaper publishes in full the "Star" and "International" reports of the League meeting with natives.

That was a newspaper heading this week. Large constractors have made a rush on Lloyds to insure against peace risks. When it is remembered that these same interests control the Press, and the Press controls public opinion, who can wonder that wass can be made or unmade only at the will of the capitalists.

The E.R.P.M. have instituted a Savings Bank on their property. The Management will provide the machinery free of charge. When you've got £20 you will be "invited" to invest in the Government Loan. How solicitous they are of the workers' little savings, these same bosses who sack men for asking for more wages. The E.R.P. Mines will soon have a compound regime for their white workers as they have for the natives.

A crowd of poor Dutchwomen were up for illicit liquor selling this week, and the cases were given much publicity. See the dodge, blame the Florida outrages on these poor victims of capitalist degradation.

Thirty e four conscientious objectors sentenced to death this week in England, commuted to penal servitude for life! Militarism is showing its ugly fangs. What have the men of England been fighting for?

Why these savage sentences? Because capitalism is awake to the fact that the refusal to take life is getting intimately connected with Revolution. The Social Revolution is Humanity writ large.

The penal system is founded upon the codes of prehistoric savagery. A native convicted of theft was this week sentenced to 90 days without hard labour, but with solitary confinement, and 37 days on spare diet. The tortures of the luquisition argumently out of date.

Con rare Clark got his fellow Councillors in a rage—the rage of men discovered in a plot—when he exposed the r attempt to make concessions to one section of the Tramwaymen to the neglect of others.

"The Capitalists method was to divide and rule, and therefore a sop was given to

son e men which was denied to others."

The Capetown Labour Party, or the "remaining element" of it, had a summoned meeting last week to discuss their Socialist Objective. There are many objectors to the Socialist clause among the Capetown Labourites, who rightly regard it as incompatible with loyalty to the King and Empire. It was however retained for the time being, mainly because the Battyites had nothing to put in its place.

As touching economic power. In the Provincial Council last week Kleinenberg strenuously opposed a proposal of Comrade Bunting's on the Shop Hours, Bill. After repeated objections Bunting read a statement published by the Chamber of Commerce approving of the proposal. Kleinenberg at once withdrew his objections with every show of salaam and courtesy.

The Winged Word.

From a report of a State Convention of the Socialist Labour Party of America we cull the following:—

"Boris Reinstein spoke at length on the subject of leaflet distribution. He said the vote of the S.L.P. was tripled in Buffalo due to the systematic distribution of leaflets. A Motion was passed instructing the State Secretary to write the sections to distribute leaflets on a large scale."

Internationals, do you realize that an hour's house to house distribution of a Socialist leaflet by one comrade has more abiding results than a big mass meeting. The fact that you don't see the results in tomorrow's paper makes no difference. Let the League Branches make this a test of successful work. And the work of the League is to make Socialists.

Well over 20,000 of the League's Education Leaflet thave found billets on the Rand during the last three weeks.

Stout Little Socialists.

Young Willie Needham, 10 years, and another Durban lad are stout little Socialists. There was a school collection for the Victoria League; but they did not bring any. So the teacher paraded them before before all the rest of the school as utter reprobates. Catechized later by the school mistress, they said Socialism was against Kings and Queens. They also refused to take part in military drill, and the teachers are making it as uncomfortable as they can for them. But Willie and his chum are sticking it like true Socialists. They are a thorn in the side of militarism.

We fought for Moloch on the deep;
Scaled forts and crags and nountains steep,
And conquered half the world,
And, Lord, when battlefields were red,
The vultures on our brothers fed,
And wolves tore snarling at the dead,
O'er banners loosely furled.

J. K. M'LOUGALL.

Why Jaures Died.

The mystery of Jaures' death is st II to be unveiled. The New York Call says that a battle royal is proceeding between the French Government and Ex-Premier Clemenceau for the possession of Jean laures "revelations." The papers when published promise to cause one of the greatest political scandals in the history of France. Time and again Clemenceau's paper L'Homme Enchaine has been suppressed. It has now been learned that whole pages dealt with Jaure's death. A high police official with a corps of detectives appeared recently at Jaures home and demanded the papers. Having no authorization he was refused, and when he ieturned an hour later the papers had been sent away to a town in Switzerland. Among the last letters written by Jaures is to Vandervelde, wherin he expressed his determination to prevent France entering the war at all costs. In that letter on July 30th 1914, he says:—

Here, in France, all the pernicious influence are working toward war, a war which is to be entered upon for fulfilment of a sickly ambition and because the stock bourses of Paris and London have speculated on St Petersburg (Petrograd).

I shall now sp ak to the French. I shall go from meeting to meeting. Perhaps I will resort to a general strike. A threatening general strike is bound to prevent the mobilization of France. You, too, must employ every means to work for maintenance of peace.

Thus wrote Jaures on July 30th, 1914. The following night he was a corpse.

Among the letters and documents left by him there is, it is said, also one in which Jaures asserted he was fully aware that, in the event of mobilization, he would be shot; that his death "belongs, so to speak, to the program of M. Delcasse." Years before, Jaures says in this letter, De'casse had said in St. Petersburg:

"On the day of the mobilization

Jaures will be still a man."

Owing to fear of these "revelations" the French Government has stopped the trial of his murderer. A Geneva paper even affirmes that it has offered 500,000 francs to the family for the possession of the great Socialist's papers. Evidently Jaures had no illusions about the "liberty and justice" which so many of his contemporary Socialists fool themselves that the war is about.

Capetown Strike Fund.

Previously Acknowledged	£25	6	Q.
From Kimberley Comrades.			•
G.H. Harding		5	0
W. Harding	•	5	O
E. Wurring		5	O
C. Reichman	i.	I	0
M. Rabinowitz	•	2	0
E. Langeveld	•	2	6

The conversion of thermal energy into mechanical energy, first practically effected by the invention and perfection of the steam engine, has brought about in a single century more permanent change in the manner of living, and even in the habits of the inhabitants of the world, than any combination of political, social, or personal influences could have effected. It is the mastery of man over Nature, as represented by matter and energy, rather than that of one man over another, or of one race over another, to which histories give such exaggerated predominance, which under-F. SODDY. lies progress.

Matter and, Energy.

That Middle Class Again.

Comrade Alper writes taking exception to certain sentences in an article on "Socialism and the middle class." "The middle man is not middle class." Well, what does it matter. All we say is: "Come unto the working class movement all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and it will give you rest. Take its yoke upon you. There is no virtue in wage earning. But society is at last promised rest from the night-mares and goblins of capitalism because the wageearners are being marshalled in industry; and being so marshalled, are developing the co-operative force necessary to bring about the Industrial Republic., Oh, for the prophetic word!

Revolution and Reform.

In the old days the alternative to futile Reform was vague Revolution. The workingclass were called either to tread the morass of sops; or to mark time on air until a ladder was lowered from on high to lift them to the Socialist Commonwealth.

Today Revolution is more practicable than Reform. The industrial combination of all the workers is the only way to present day amelioration, and the only way to the Socialist Commonwealth. Industrial Unionism enables the working class to hitch its wagon to a star and to stick to the good hard road at the see time.

BRANCH NOTES.

JOHANNESBURG

PROPAGANDA: The Leastet Distribution Corps, organised by the Johannesburg Central Branch to disseminate the Education Manufesto, considerably improved during the past two weeks on its previous record and promises to operate yet more efficiently when the next literature becomes available for distribution. Approximately the number distributed was as follows:

Central 2000, Von Brandis, 2000, City and Suburban 1000, Siemert 1500, Jeppe 1000, Troyeville 750, Bezuidenhout, Bertrams and Kensington 2000, Jeppes Extension and Malvern 1000, Doornfontein 500, Braamfonfein 750, Fordsburg, Mayfair, Vrededorp, Brixton and Newtown per Western Districts Branch 3750, West Central, including Itram terminus distribution 750, Southern Suburbs 250, Norwood 250, Melville, Auckland Park, etc. 500, City and Suburban Mine 250, Miscellaneous and Street distribution 500; Total: 18,750.

The comrades worked from house to house with a will, and it is believed that at least one half and perhaps a much higher proportion of the leaslets distributed

were earefully read, not to speak of those passed from hand to hand and thus securing several readers each. Nor was any unpleasantness to speak of met with, as heretofore, notwithstanding the fact that each distribution was carried out neither in the evenings nor in the very small hours of Sunday morning, but at times of the day when people were up and about, and received their own leaflets personally.

The 5000 specially printed for the East Randelections were distributed at Germiston and Benoni, and another 1000 have been sent round the country for information and record.

Altogether the belief of the promoters in this form of propaganda has become strengthened by the success of their latest operations, whether such success is reflected in election results or not being quite a side issue.

Those willing to assist at the next literature distribution rally are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary, Johannesburg Central Branch, I. S. L., 86 Glencairn Bldgs. Johannesburg.

DURBAN.

On Thursday evening, in addition to the usual branch business, Comrade Mabbott read a paper on the Social Revolution. The discussion which followed was enjoyed by all present. On Sunday night we had the pleasure of listening to a most interesting address by Comrade Rich of New York, U.S.A.

comrate Rich, who was invited to speak on the spur, of the moment, taking the place of Comrade Andrews, drew a comparison between the Socialist & Labour bodies in the States in the most impartial and critical manner.

Commencing with an explanation of the difference between the big S P. and the small S.L.P. our comrade shewed how the S.L.P. starting around the personality of Daniel de Leon, had rigidly kept along the line of pure scientific Socialism.

The big S.P. on the other hand had adopted to a certain extent a reformist platform, but had nevertheless performed useful work in the propagation of the true Socialist Revolutionary principles.

Proceeding, he dealt with the various labour and Trade Union organisations in the States, and concluded a most enjoyable and profitable forty minute talk with some thoughts on the native question in this country, on new lines which were tackled by the questions in breezy style.

In answer to questions, our Comrade replied that as far as he could judge the national feeling in the Socialist movement in the States was fairly strong on the question of the European War, and although Socialists on the whole were very strong against the "preparedness" Bill and against America joining in the big conflict, still he dared not go so far as to say that should the contingency arise the Socialists of America would shew a unanimous opposition to war, though he knew cases, which he quoted, of Comrades quitting certain factories because they absolutely refused to participate in the manufacture of "bottled death" for their European Comrades.

Our dance will be held at St. Mary's Hall on Saturday July 1st. and we hope to have another bumper success. Fraternal greetings to all Comrades from the branch and remembrances of July 5th 1913, which we hope will never fade from our memories.

BENONI.

The Branch had its usual weekly meeting last Tuesday, the Generai Secretary being a visitor. The comrades were not present in force; and discucsion arose as to the best methods of making work for the members. The G.S. urged the necessity of keeping in touch with the people by propaganda, either by meetings, or better still by leaflet distribution. We must not deserve the taunt: "ourselves we can save, others we cannot save." A breezy discussion then followed on "Industrial vs. Political Action." Comrades Fanaroff, Den Bakker, Chapman, Foster, Krasnik and Ivon Jones kept up the flow of harmonious converse till late. A very comradely evening.

Branch Directory.

Benoni. - I. Chapman, P.O. Box 379, Me-tings, Smith's Studio, Lake Avenue, every Fuesday night.

Durban.—W.S. Mabbot, 353, Point Rd. Meetings at Acutt's Buildings every Thursday and lectures every Sunday night.

Eastern Districts.—S-cretary, C.B. Ty13 Evans Street, Forest Hill.

Germiston.—E.H. Becker, 54, Queen St. Meetings in Colin Wade's surgery.

Johannesburg. – Mrs. C. Barnet, P.O. Box 4179. Meetings Trades Hill. Every Thursday.

Western Districts.—Fordsburg, Vrededorp, etc. Secretary, Comrade E.V. Boyd, 49, Solomon St. Vrededorp.

Krugersdorp.—S-cretary, P. Somerville, 5 Vlei Street. Meetings every first and third Welnesday and, every Sunday night in Thompson's Buildings.

Head Office.—D. Ivon Jones, Secretary, 6 Trades Hall, P.O. Box 4179.

Capetowa.—Intending members see Conrade Wilfeil Harrison, P.O. Box 1176, or Socialist Hall, Capetown.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Socialist Sunday School.

Children between the ages of 8 and 16 will be welcomed at this school, which meets

Every Sunday Morning at 11 a.m.

at

Comrade Neppe's, c/o Fox & MacLaren Streets, (near the Stock Exchange.)

Readers of "The International" who would like their children to acquire the rudiments of the Socialist teaching and outlook are invited to make use of this opportunity. There are two classes, a senior and a junior, and it is expected that with the increase of numbers a further subdivision of classes will take place.

Have you subscribed to "The International." 5/- per aunum, post free, Box 4179, Jo'burg,

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