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POWER



*Held at the
Spear Point!*

A South West-African contribution
towards the International Cause
of Humanity

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1/-

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PLEASE SPECIALLY NOTE!

Page 4.—First line, should read: "The sane practical way."

Page 4.—Tenth line, should read: "within it ready at all times."

Page 12.—Third and second lines from foot of page, should read:
"organized for national action and application. The
advantages to finance would be this:"

Page 14.—Twelfth line: ornaments should read as armaments.

Page 24.—Twenty-fourth and fifth lines should read: "to ensure
the command and control in alliance with other nations
forces of the permanent peace of the world."

Page 38.—The second line of the second paragraph on this page
should read as: "The first British effort," instead of
escort.

Page 37.—Fifth line, should read: "belonging" instead of belong.

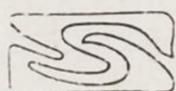
Town Address

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Mayfair House
486 Point Road*

Worban

For Mrs Champion

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First portion:—

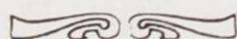
Treats with South African organization and expansion, of all its forces and resources.

Central and later portions:—

Treats with National and International organization, and development of all resources. And with the Alliance of an International Confederacy of Power, strong enough to command the Peace of the World.

The End, is a story of tragedy; “to the least, of the least of one of these,” she who belongs to the Heart of Africa, as well as to the soul of the Universe.

Power through National Organization



This is within the command of all, by the establishment of the National Association of all South Africa's Manhood and Womanhood into one Confederation.

It is also a basis for the Confederacy of any and all Nations' or Empires' peoples existing upon the face of this Globe.

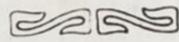
Allianced and Organized Power is the only Force which exists capable of safeguarding the destinies of the Human Race permanently.

A South-West African contribution towards the International Cause of Humanity.

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POWER

Held at the Spear Point



THIS Treatise, or International Story of Humanity as it exists to-day, which is submitted to the ordeal of public opinion and criticism, will carry all readers along from the rock basis of their present existence into wider and greater pathways and avenues for their future security and expansion.

Few will fail to perceive and understand this, if they will read this contribution through to the end.

All will find it gradually develops forces and powers, simple and practical of application and adoption, which holds no limits within them. They will plainly see there is a fairway, whereby every human being on this globe can take a hand, and steadily sustain it, in anything or everything in which He or She is engaged or interested, so far as this life goes, connected with great world-wide interests and their happenings. All this is held right through at the spear point.

This Treatise will deal in a clear, practical manner with the lives and destinies of every human being and with many issues connected with the work and struggles in which they are engaged. This should be enough to command for it the world-wide interest of thinkers and men and women of action, of high courage, in many lands and countries. The young of every race and land, upon whose behalf and cause this is mainly written, possess to a great degree the feeling of generous response to any good or kindly thing done to them. And even many of us older ones at times, there is little doubt, have felt we would like to justify our existence in some way, in our little day, upon this planet, and do, or help to do, something really worth while towards the solution of the problems bearing heavily upon our fellow-men and women as well as upon ourselves, and assist if we could in a Campaign of National Advancement for All along the widest fronts, from which we should never look back, and never retreat.

My desire in this is to render one small act of service towards the truest and higher causes of all my fellow-men and women, and the future of their children. Not to those of my own race only, but to those of every race, creed and colour, insofar as sound conceptions of justice, equity of right, and an open field for all to engage in all national work for expansion and progression, can be made to be understood and advanced in this condensed little work.

The same practical way to organization and confederations of peoples lays wide open for the humanity of all nations to organize and adopt as a foundation to the main part of their national life and future destiny.

Not in one hundred years' time! but **now**, and during all the future decades and centuries, laying in front of their children's children.

This is, I hope, something worth consideration, on account of its holding all the adaptable practical elements of reason, and all the forces of power, within, ready at all times for organization, application, commission and harnessing up Nationally, or Internationally. The main cause and purpose of the confederacies of peoples and nations should be to organize a confederacy possessed of such unchallengeable forces and power that this alliance, whenever it might decree, could at once prevent and hold up any further and future assaults against civilization which might be planned by any other possible rival combination of force intending, by the misuse of barbarism and science, to wipe out peoples.

Many peoples want this actual guarantee. They will never get it through their own diplomats; they will only get it through their own powers of organization and national confederations.

Who could demand of their own statesmen that an actual Alliance of all those peoples and nations, desirous only of enforcing and ensuring the one issue of continuous World Peace, shall be entered into, ratified and consummated?

This would have the backing and support of public opinion and would receive the aid of the best thoughts and talents existing in most countries of the world now, and during all future times. The old menace and enemies of mankind—envy, jealousy and war—would by this means be converted into the heaviest manacled prisoners the world has yet held under control, with the intention of, for all time, maintaining this control, and which various leagues and many people are seriously endeavouring by varying ways and means to bring about, but who have not so far devised the all-powerful workable means, to the ensurance of this actual accomplishment beyond all doubt or question.

A ton of confederated banded action ensures more force and power than all the eloquence and highly exalted flights of oratory ever uttered or thundered about high ideals and intentions. Unless all these ideals are backed by honest action and resolution, utterly devoid of all double meaning, which might cover, more than likely, other issues, and plans of further graft, against people's destinies. This would not tend to shatter the foundations of nations, peoples and empires, but to reinforce them with all the elements of strength, held and contained within one hundred per cent. of their populations, supplemented by all the best talents possessed by their most brilliant, able men and women.

Such confederacies would conserve and more powerfully finance, whilst greatly multiplying the greater world-wide opportunities for new and progressive Public and State undertakings for expansion, including all private, commercial and manufacturing enterprises, land settlement, blood-stock ranching, transportation, and all production; giving greater employment and opportunities to the peoples of any nationally organized countries which could not even be fully estimated or even realized—"If we are able to offer or contribute something worth while—something greater and more worthy than ourselves," which would be of service and might help to make the lot of our fellow human beings less hard and desperate than they are, in many cases—and the peoples of the world, in some practical manner, secure against future ungoverned jealousy and ruthless scientific assaults, involving the carnage of nations and peoples, then, without doubt, we are assisting towards the creation of a Confederacy of Power which can live and would be strong enough to hold these evils in check, under iron control; whilst at the same time we are opening up new roads to national organization and to the scientific fostering of the utmost expansion of all our latent national resources in security.

We, who can contribute anything to this cause, be it but one or two rough blocks of masonry, to help build a corner foundation—such only, as I am trying to contribute to the fabric of a newer, more humane, generous and just twentieth century civilization of widest expansion for humanity—may perhaps feel we made a little offering of gold worth something—the best we could refine—from the dross which we possessed, on behalf of Humanity's cause, one time in our life, whilst we held existence as our own upon this earth.

The Confederacy of the South African nation (or of any other nation's peoples, in like manner) can be established and founded by the creation of the National Association of the Manhood and Womanhood of all the white races of South Africa. This confederation should have its branches in all the large towns and centres, all the little towns and settlements, and amongst the farmers of South Africa, to enable them to think out their problems, their best plans and means for greater expansion, new enterprises, and all modern economic methods which can be introduced and applied to new wealth production, district by district and province by province. Naturally, this would organize for banded action, progression and expansion, all the leading finance, manufacturing, commerce and productive land-owning peoples of a country, and many of those others possessing perhaps very little except honest purpose, energy and ambition for themselves, if they were but given the chance, to resolutely work out their own salvation and destiny as units of a Greater Africa.

It seems but reasonable to suppose that the advance of any modern nation, with all its most talented men and women in all its centres and most far-flung, isolated communities, all banded and allied in thought and purpose to the one common object and

end—that of furthering the utmost development and progression of healthy, sound, wealth-producing enterprises and private, public and State undertakings, which would make for heavy increases in the general national wealth of a country, would produce nothing less than much greater general prosperity and wealth to the peoples of that nation so confederated, out of which must grow a powerful, forceful national spirit, capable of meeting and overcoming all difficulties through the consciousness of the possession of strong allied national powers of thought, ever ready, capable and organized, for bringing into action those forces capable of overcoming all national difficulties as they might from time to time present themselves for solution.

With the organized confederated talents of a nation, district by district, being able to think out the solutions of their own special problems, which any member could bring before the district members of the association at its monthly meetings of one hour of time given to the cause of organized national advancement. By this means the people of a nation would be ever able to express themselves and be able to support with their combined knowledge their member of the district and the Government as to what was vital to the truest and most practical progress of the country, district by district.

As I do not believe for one moment that any peoples of any country can be or are truly and fully served by the means of the most perfected Parliamentary system of representation alone, whereby one man is elected for periods of five years or so, to express, champion, bring to fruition and delivery to the peoples of his district, the results of all the ambitions laying in the back of the minds of thousands of able progressive people who are advancing all the time, but who, apart from his mediumship, must remain for these long periods as inarticulate as are their own cattle. There is no reason any longer, in any land, for this helpless condition of things in this advancing age of thought and science, or any excuse.

When a virile live people can at any, and all times, confederate and commission all its national talents into action, supported by all the courage and energy held within their possession, for their continuous and unbroken advancement, from now on, into the oncoming centuries, through the confederated aid, of all that is best, ever functioning, in the branches of the National Associations of Peoples—whilst few, if any men, possess the talents to fully represent thousands of people, and at the same time can be expected to possess the powers to advance the progress of their district to the uttermost, leaving apart all the needs of the provinces and their country generally. None the less, I must remain a staunch believer and upholder of the Parliamentary system of National Representation.

Whilst firmly believing this system would be greatly strengthened and assisted if it were given the support and backing of the best allied talents, held within the possession of the ablest and

most advanced peoples constituting nations, at all times, so that they could prompt, foster and advance, by the use and means of their national organization, the fullest organization and exploitation of the development of their nations, actual and latent, natural wealth producing resources. "No machinery of organization exists to-day in any country" to enable every able man and woman to work in combination as patriots for any special or general national advancement, which can be made productive of greatly increased power and strength to its peoples. They should possess this power to be able always to give of their best, in this advancing age, to their country's service. They should be ever able to consider, weigh and debate their own problems at all times; even be able to ballot upon them through their own branch of their National Association, which should possess its own weekly Press, in which important subjects and issues could be debated upon, for and against, months ahead of the date set upon which a ballot could be taken as to the wishes and decisions of the people, upon district or internal economic questions.

The scientists and experts of the nation, with great advantage, might be invited to found their own Congress of Scientists, willing to give their aid to the best advancement of all industries, stock-raising, agriculture, fruit culture and the eradication of their pests and diseases, and advise the country on economic policy. These scientists should, with justice, be subsidized by the State which they serve, by their aids of applied science, contributed towards increased production and higher qualities of products generally.

This being a sincere and honest attempt to blaze new trails and avenues into vast, new, illimitable and unrestricted world-wide zones, for greater expansion, by the means of the most efficient national organization, being able to direct all a country's confederated talents and energies upon the scientific and most economic development of their countries' resources to the utmost.

One cannot do much, or extend these wide sweeping national advantages very far, without knowing and recognising the great blockader and half-blinded enemy of all true humane, human, well-being and progress, remains to-day, what it ever has been since Cain slew Abel, because he made fruit and flowers to flourish in soil where, perhaps, none had ever flourished before.

All who desire in their short day to contribute a little concrete, or masonry, to the fabric of the upbuilding of a humane, expansive, advancing civilization, safe for the children of all races, and holding ample scope for all their energies spent upon the sustainment and continuation of human life, must reckon with the greatest foe to all human life and progress—half-blind and partially demented Jealousy of others—the breeding stye of prejudice, fear, envy and ignorance, of racial hatreds and colossal arrogance, which stands brazenly and unashamedly astride the true highways of the peace and progress of the world to-day. "Jealousy as cruel as the Grave"; destructive to the growth of Hope within the human soul, and so

assiduously cultivated by many claiming to be high-minded, if not even saintly, as well as by innumerable sinners.

As it must be taken for granted that all the leaders of South Africa, claiming to be statesmen, and of those amongst its most advanced and far-seeing thinkers, must contemplate with deep concern, their two most outstanding unsolved problems—that of the ultimate destiny of the poor White landless populations, and the just, fair solution of the Native people's problem.

I can but venture to advance something which may give a lead to the practical solution of these problems.

If it be desirable that greater opportunities and wider scope should be opened up and held wide open for all the peoples of Africa who are capable and able to give something worth while of their best to South African and general African advancement, in which should be included, as near as may be, one hundred per cent. of all its human natural talents and energies. The sound way and road to this consummation, in which class friction and racial prejudice can very well be kept under control, if not entirely kept out, is by encouraging the Native peoples and races to firmly establish their own Native African Association, separate and distinct from the White Race's Association, through the Councils, which are already established and functioning in many parts of the Union, being extended, fostered, encouraged and expanded. All these people of the Native races would be able to become articulate and able to think out, weigh up, debate and bring their various recurrent problems and just legitimate aspirations before their chiefs, indunas and leaders of Native thought, in their various and numerous Councils. They would be able to reduce these problems down to reasoned out concrete issues, worthy of national attention, consideration and advocacy.

The Native African chiefs and leaders should be able to meet the leaders and representatives of the Government in Conference from time to time, to enable these Native leaders to set forth the results they had thought and worked out, for the solution of their problems, and the future security and well-being of their own peoples. As the aspirations of the hearts of all peoples, in all ages, to the right of self-expression, and of just recognition of main issues, and rights belonging to them, has never been crushed out permanently, and cannot be, without violation to all which is dignified by the name of Human Nature, is it not wise to graciously recognise and grant the force of this natural right, and meet it upon a practical basis of justice and equity, advantageous to all progress?

I can but suggest that it might be an advantage to closer and more direct understanding between the White and Native races if several Members of the Union Parliament at times attended the Conferences held between the Representatives of the Government and the Native races, and that patriot thinkers might be allowed to attend. This would give prestige and weight to all issues involved, and should assist, to the generation of more direct and con-

cise action, which is always desirable where human beings are involved, and all they exist for.

We all should know that no utopian ideals can render an atom of service to any new spirit of concord, understanding or co-operation between the White and Native races existing on the African continent—self interest, greater expansion, production, and extension of land settlement, by both the White and Native races, making for greater annual increases of income from production and increases to national wealth—the oldest of civilizations can understand, as can also the more advanced peoples of the Native races, and which, given but fair opportunities, without any favours whatsoever, they would respond to; and in advancing time, teach and encourage many of their young compatriots to understand, and as well respond to, in an ever-growing and stronger communal and national spirit. It is difficult for peoples of an old civilization to meet always justly a people of a different colour and race, most of whom, excepting a small minority, possess but little education, and the majority none at all. They, upon the dawn only of a civilization which they will have to evolve and work out as best will serve their own aspirations, needs, national life, and opportunities, handicapped under many limitations—of which as yet they can possess but few conceptions. This is all in the lap of the Gods, and known but by future time and destiny, towards which we all should endeavour to work out and set our true course aright, leading somewhere towards the heights of Human Attainment. I think we of older civilizations should do all we can to aid and direct the Native Races towards their own greater attainment. This is all to the good of all, and is but simple undisputable truth and justice.

There is the lure and the urge amongst old civilizations, as well as by peoples facing the morn and sunrise, of new things, which they are unable to fully grasp or know the trend of, to examine new doctrines and teachings, in the hope that they may be able to find some aid or, better still, some real cure and relief from the troubles, perplexities and handicaps from which they suffer as individuals, or as a race.

Who, possessed of any imagination worth the name, but must sympathise with any people earnestly seeking a better way and things for themselves? One of these teachings is Bolshevicism and Communism. This would be fatal, especially to the African Native races, and to all the hopes which they should hold to, for a brighter and better future destiny to open up and dawn for them. This regime, a cult of terrorism and massacres of millions of Russian men and women's lives, necessary to keep this order, and form of rule, in force by an armed minority of terrorism, would mean tragic ruin to the African Native races.

A nobler way than anything of that must be found, and held wide open at all times, for the approachment and cultivation of some better spirit of understanding, co-operation and concord be-

tween the White and Native races, holding within it all the right to a fighting chance and a fair field for Native expansion, combined with simple justice.

It is inconceivable that any Union Government can have any plans or desires for any destruction of the Native races, to hold themselves in power, which is held by the Bolsheviks, as the master-card to play, against their own people, on occasions when any of them raise their heads in protest against this regime.

“When a country desires 100 per cent. of efficiency, it must open up and afford scope for action, for production; of 100 per cent. of its peoples.” This is simple truth and fact; anything less is restriction, and the country is then running knee-haltered and in hobbles, and cannot pull its full weight or deliver anything near the production of which it is capable, as if it were organized for the fullest possible expansion.

As to that, if district by district, all the citizens were to confederate they could in combination plan out at all times what new enterprises, railways and transportation roads, new dams and reservoirs, and extended areas for further land settlement could be opened up and established, which would return a fair percentage for any or all the capital investment required to establish and put these various enterprises on an established basis.

“The Union Government, and all its people, would be well informed and admirably served—to know this in detail.”

If several able men in each district were appointed to make a rough but fairly accurate survey and estimate of all the occupied, and unoccupied, agricultural lands each of their several districts held; also what areas of grazing land, both occupied and unoccupied, these districts held which would sustain livestock; what crops and fruits were likely to do the best and give the greatest returns; what breeds of cattle, the heavy or the medium weights, would thrive the best; and what areas were suitable for woolled sheep, and what were not, these experts, which, I should imagine, would be leading farmers and land owners, would be able to advise what rivers possessed of the largest catchment areas, if dammed, would give the greatest volumes of stored water supplies for irrigation purposes and increased livestock production; also what areas were most favourable for holding and carrying the greatest volume of underground waters, their approximate depths and costs of opening up for human service, and expansion of national development, all over the Union.

After these experts had all completed these surveys and made their reports, the Government would be able to estimate how many more White families as settlers each district in the Union was capable of absorbing, and what agricultural and grazing areas there was left over, a portion of which, with justice, should be set apart to serve the needs of the increases and expansion of the Native races, ensuring thereby to them the means of sustenance and the continuation of their national vigour, which is no mean asset to be

despised in the sum total of African expansion. The Government would be able then to estimate how many more millions of White people, the Union was able to absorb, and how many more Native people, and what additional millions of both heavy and small stock it could with safety sustain. The most suitable areas for land settlement should be specially de-marked. It is the basic solution of the poor White problem of South Africa.

Although the study of the New Zealand Land Settlement Laws and Acts, as promulgated by the late and former Premier of these Islands, the Right Honourable Richard Seddon, would give any country's statesmen, seriously bent on the settlement of its unoccupied and unproductive land areas by its own people, all the practical means and usages that could possibly be required to bring the consummation of land settlement within the arena of practical and purposeful politics. It must be admitted, and not lost sight of, that this Premier, who bought out land companies at their own estimates of taxable valuation, to cut up into farming settlements, would not have given these settlements upon easy terms of payment to anyone who was not capable of working out his own salvation and destiny.

The Union Government, it was reported, has appointed an Expert to advise the Native cattle owners and breeders as to the best measures and means by which they can grade up their cattle, to produce better milk, and prime marketable meat supplies. This is making towards greater production on the right sound lines.

Although a great undertaking, necessitating the establishment of great Governmental and privately run thoroughbred breeding ranches in South Africa, for the raising of great herds of blood-stock; to raise great numbers of bulls of the best strains, for sale and distribution amongst all the Native herds of cattle in South Africa within the next decade, or, at most, two decades. This would within that period, after all the scrub bulls had been eliminated and replaced by thoroughbreds, put South Africa upon a basis as being one of the countries belonging to world cattle and meat production. This, in combination with increased sheep breeding, would add millions per annum to the producers and to the revenues of the Union.

What is good enough for the great meat companies to undertake and establish extensively in many parts of the world to an ever increasingly extent is good enough for the entire Union Government to support, foster and organise, it being no Party issue, but a practical matter involving greatly increased annual wealth and revenues to many individuals and to the nation.

This might be extended to Native methods of agriculture. As experts in deep tillage, and various advantageous methods of agriculture, manuring, cleaning of soils, and the planting and propagation only of the best seeds and plants of long proved lines of lineage, might with great advantage be appointed to teach the Native

peoples how best to much increase the tonnage of their various crops and keep them of a high grade, marketable quality of uniformity.

If by looking back we can envision the almost immeasurable progress which has been made by human beings through new methods of applied science and power during the last fifty years, and we measure the future by that, and what its progress will be at the end of the next fifty years, one would hardly expect them to find any areas in Africa to speak of, cultivated by either the White or Native races, by the means of the power of the ox, for it would not pay to convert their early maturing prime cattle of high value into slow actioned masses of hard muscle and sinews any more in competition with the internal combustion engine or applied electrical energy, under which power, then, most all the agriculture of the world will be carried out and conducted.

This is just about inevitable, unwelcome as it may seem, to those possessed of limited imagination, vision and sympathy, with this virile and powerful age, and its main purposes.

Bankers, financiers, captains of industry, and especially the heads of great trusts, controlling and engaged in cornering the main staple supplies of the products, ever needed and in demand for the sustenance of the peoples of the world, may look askance and with grave suspicion, at first sight, upon this South-West African and the main working objects of his treatise to advance all national production, giving greater expansion to new wealth returns and accumulations, which he has had the effrontery to contribute towards the aid and assistance of all peoples, under the name and heading of "Power," supported by its ally, Organization. To all these representatives of finance, in any and every quarter of the world, I have this to say, in advocacy and defence, of district, provincial and national organizations of virile, resolute peoples, that were they so organized, as are bankers, financiers and the great trusts; and did they possess their own efficient Intelligence Department, ever functioning in every part of their own country, to foster all enterprises and ensure to all, and to the nation, the most effective service possible at all times, towards progression and general organized advancement, upon the widest and deepest fronts, this would leave nothing for anyone to cavil at or to criticise amongst those who desire to serve their country best.

As the thorough and perfected intelligence and organization of finance, if it be good and serviceable to it, is none the less as good, and of as much value, to the peoples of this age, who are in great numbers everywhere, earnestly seeking greater security and sounder practical advantages over the world to-day, for themselves, which, when they find them, their best thinkers and leaders will work out and reduce down to practice fully organized national action and application. The advantages of finance would be this: Fully organized national thought and energies would open up many

new and greater opportunities for sound financial investment; they would be greatly multiplied, and would be of infinitely wider scope. For the reason that no leading citizens of standing in any district would imperil their, or the district's, credit, for the carrying out of any district, or public works, which they, and the best expert opinion available, did not consider to be, not only advantageous, but, as well, a sound financial proposition, which would give a fair return for the capital investment needed and expended upon any new works under consideration.

The entire nation would as well advance inevitably and greatly increase in wealth and power by, and through its people's confederation, for any, and all future action.

This is how the work of National Associations would function towards the attainment by peoples of their highest possible destiny. This all lays in their own hands, if they possess imagination, and will give one hour of thought per month towards the working out of a fuller and higher kind of national life. It matters not whether those people happened to belong to a country governed under the flags of a Monarchy or of a Republic. The working out of their destinies is theirs, if they possess the courage allied to imagination, to make their country one of the most progressive in the world. No dreams of Communism exist in this; only the practical workable means for every able man and woman to be able at all times to give of their best, towards the soundest and most extensive exploitation of the resources of their country, upon the most economic scientific lines of practice, to which all should be able to give a little aid or moral support.

“Will Finance remember this truism, and take comfort of it?”

That the great Corsican, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, stated money has always been entitled to the first consideration—and always will be. Neither the democracy of to-day, or of the future, will be able to destroy the basis of this economic truth.

Russia to-day is paying the penalty for having tried to flout and ignore it. Finance should not fear, but should encourage all the best organized expansion, which the various peoples of the world, with their combined talents, are capable of establishing.

I do not know of any other writer who has advocated such wide sweeping organization for the world. There is no Party politics that I am aware of connected with it. I hope there is not!

Although I would not like to dispute, there may not be, in its composition, Imperialism, even Imperial Socialism, with some leaven of Conservatism and Liberalism, which together might make up an enduring concrete, to the upbuilding of the fabric of advanced nations, making towards the highest civilizations.

As a plain blunt man, I am endeavouring to contribute something of this sort, in my day, towards a brighter, better and more brilliant future, for the oncoming children of the human race during the future decades and centuries. And I am sure if they give

it a thought, many thousands of far more able men and women in the world than I am, will contribute much which is infinitely greater.

“They who possess, and can bring into world-wide action, mental artillery of the heaviest calibre, which must tell and count, in any battles waged for the higher causes and security of Mankind.”

My one main hope for this cause is admittedly, that the direction and range of fire from the one light field-piece of reason, which is all I possess, and am able to bring into action, may be found to possess reliable qualities of high range and precision sufficient enough to enlist the support in action of many of these ornaments of great mental reason, prestige and force, existing in many lands, for the clearing and sweeping away of all the chief obstacles standing astride the main approaches and avenues, leading to sane national organization, and the safeguarding of the destinies of peoples, along the widest and deepest penetrable new fronts, which can be opened up for the utmost possible expansion and good of all peoples, by the exercise of decency, justice, imagination and organization. “For by no other means can man ever evolve” peace, security and the well-being of all.

To assist in this, and to bring added strength to this cause, I cannot do better, in the centre of this treatise, than to quote the opinions, taken from an unbiassed standpoint, bearing upon these subjects, of several gentlemen of the highest standing and authority in the world.

In regard to this, **The Earl of Athlone, K.G.**, the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, in responding to the toast to him at the annual luncheon of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, in London, held in August, 1928, has this to say:—“That the statesmanship of South Africa has well in mind, the gradual building up of some form of wealth production, which will supplement gold, if gold fails, or supplement gold, if gold persists. There are various views of what this form should be. Some people are all for the development of industry. Others are all for the more intensive development of agriculture and fruit culture. Some again are greatly taken with the idea of turning the Native into a much more active producer than he is, on the sound principle that an active producer is also an active consumer, and that a native population with a large agricultural production would afford a valuable internal market for home industrial products. A speculation which boils down to the obvious truism that the more people there are in a country producing wealth, the richer that country is. But whatever form of wealth production is advocated, the search for it, and the pursuit of it is there, more obviously and persistently perhaps in South Africa than in most other countries.”

This is what the Earl of Athlone had to say on these matters.

Professor F. Clarke, only July 9th, 1929, in an address to the Juvenile Affairs Board at the Opera House Restaurant, Cape Town, as reported in the Cape Press, upon:

“THE REVOLT FROM OLD MODES OF THINKING.”

“HUMAN BEHAVIOUR.”

“IS LIFE ON THE EDGE OF A NEW SYNTHESIS?”

said: The first task of civilization in this country (South Africa) is to drop sentimentality, drop the absurd distinctions, and put your hand on human resources wherever you can find them, whatever the colour of the skin under which they lie. We want to co-ordinate all these things from the point of view that education does not go on only in school. The outlook is too restricted, working with too narrow a conception of what education really means, and too much out of touch with the economic forces, shaping the life of the country. He stresses the crying need for team work. (Confederation of all human thought for all modern expansion.) He says: In the Carnegie Committee you have a genuine team working now on the problem of the Poor Whites—an organic group and not a collection of individuals each working his own ideas. The bearing of all this upon the abolition of war, and the establishment of the reign of peace in the world, should now be clear enough. A far-reaching revolution in prevailing modes of thought is called for. We have to create the idea and ideal of co-operation over the whole areas, of many distinctive points of view. Everywhere a profounder, more organic, more true way of thinking is supervening, and the world's life seems to be on the eve of a great new synthesis, which will come about if only the fools and the cynics can be kept in their places. Witness the three parties in Great Britain, inclined to work for some common effort and good for the nation. Witness again, the efforts to bring the age-long industrial dog fight to an end, by combining the points of view of employer and employees, in one organic and public instrument of common control.

“TRUE CO-OPERATION.”

And in the International field, witness again, the slow but sure abandonment, as between Great Britain and the United States, of the idea of Naval rivalry, and de-marked and conflicting areas. The nations are awaiting the consummation of the idea of determining relative contributions to a common task—the task of maintaining the peace of the world. In the intellectual life of men, there—perhaps most fundamentally—the same process is going on, and it is no wonder that old distinctions have lost so much of their meaning, to the evident bewilderment of the perfervid type of party or sectarian leader. The old way of thinking is slowly exhausting itself, and revealing the barren futilities, which are all it can lead to. The idea of South Africa as a complex co-operative effort representing contributions from many points of view, each one envisaging the

whole area, is so much in line with the whole movement of thought in the world. And in the end it must win, against the idea of South Africa as a crazy patchwork of jealousy, de-marked social and racial areas. This patchwork plan is about as poor a symbol of real Union as can be imagined. It means nothing more than warring nations, clashing creeds and mutually suspicious races.

This is how Professor Clarke, who has been, I believe, Professor of Education for the past twenty years in South Africa, upon the eve of his departure from these shores, to take up further work in some other land, nobly, fearlessly and with far vision, points the way and blazes the trail for us, and the children of the future, to follow, in this Twentieth Century of tremendous happenings, rapid advance and evolution, which has to be met and prepared for by the lot of us.

Needless to say, I envy him the power of language and reason which he brings to bear upon his subject, which seems to be all in line with the objects and causes of this humble little South-West African Treatise, which is only a portion of a much more powerful one—self condemned, because too lengthy.

As most men's hearts are located rather closer to their breeches pockets than they are to their breast pockets, self-interest is well served in that. The greatly enhanced prosperity of a nation, by the confederated powers of everyone shoving it along, with willing open hearts and power, gets it somewhere indeed, and well advanced, and must of necessity greatly increase the general welfare and wealth of all, barring the sick and the unfortunate, and those who would shirk heavy efforts on behalf of national advancement.

The following are a few extracts from **Sir E. Hilton Young's Report and Suggestions** regarding East Africa's future, the closer Union of these States and the co-ordination of their Native Policy:

It is a sincere attempt to formulate and establish a sound just way and means whereby all men and races within the confines of these very large States, but so lately brought into contact with, and under the control of older European civilizations, shall be able to know and recognise it is not the intention or purpose of these White people to demand all of these Native people and give nothing, refuse to hear or heed them, or recognise their national appeals and petitions, as to what lays in their hearts and ambitions, for themselves, their families, and the permanence of their communal and national life.

Ways and means are embodied in this report for enabling these people to be able to bring all matters relating to their national life before the heads of the highest governing bodies within these States. The main object of this report is to establish within these new States a basic code of justice for all races and people. Something sound, simple, honest and true, which these teeming, increasing Native peoples, who are just awakening to what is a new dawn, of a new era to them, will be able, during the coming centuries, to

hold fast to, as the foundation of their own Magna Charta, out of which they will be able to evolve a new African civilization most suitable to them, holding within it, hope and inspiration for all, in which all have a part, within the advancing national life, expansion and progression of these States, containing the potential resources of an Empire, of which the Native peoples are a part, and by no means the least important portion of its life blood, and main means of energy, which we—most of us—lose sight of and forget, as being Africa's chiefest asset. And, be it remembered, costing nothing to produce or sustain, at least to any of the White races, who should see that the means to the healthy expansion of all peoples existing upon the African Continent, is held wide open to them all, where illimitable potential resources abound.

The Report recommends:—

- (1) Firstly, a measure of segregation to facilitate the creation of homogeneous Native, as well as also non-Native areas, of sufficient size to become a unit of local self-government. Native tribal institutions should be fostered and Native Administrators have their own Courts.
- (2) Native opinion should be consulted in regard to legislation affecting their interests through Native administrations and district councils, and annual reports should include data similar to those required for the League of Nations Mandates' reports.
- (3) Representation of Native interests should be specially supplemented by consultation of Native opinion in regard to legislation, their district councils and periodical durbars.
- (4) By the supply of full information on Native affairs to Representatives of Native interests in the Legislative Council.
- (5) By the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Native affairs to assist the Chief Native Commissioner.
- (6) By the appointment of Representatives of Native interests on official bodies which can influence policy.
- (7) Barotseland should be held as an inalienable Native Reserve, under the Government of Southern Rhodesia.
- (8) Institutions and local government both in settled areas and amongst Natives should be developed as rapidly as possible.
- (9) A certain proportion of the Members of the Legislative Council to represent the interests of the Natives, where they are involved.
- (10) Native Policy and White Settlement should be carried out in consultation with the Governor-General of East and Central Africa—and the qualification of civilization should be always taken into account.

These are extracts from Sir E. Hilton Young's report.

These deeply reasoned opinions based upon fairness and justice, as expressed by these statesmen and students of human life and its affairs, must arrest the attention of the minds of all those possessed of any knowledge or desire of, or for fairness and justice, and that this spirit shall in future dominate all the great works and expansion ahead, in which will be engaged all the races, so far as all those countries of Africa are included, under the Suzerainty of the British Crown. All men and women possessed of any vision and generosity, desiring this expansion to go forward in a greater spirit of concord and mutual understanding, must seek out and find the way to these greater advantages of co-operation. This obligation rests upon the shoulders of all of us, including the White races, Native peoples and nations, and the Indian peoples, which old economic reasons and forces, first brought to Africa, and are now a part of the peoples of this continent.

All these statesmen seem to powerfully bear out what Dr. Cyril Norwood, M.A., says:—"That in essence the Empire is not out for conquest and exploitation, but of trusteeship and growth."

Let the Native people try to realise that the sense of this obligation is ever growing stronger and more powerfully amongst increasing numbers of people in the world, whose desire is that the Native peoples shall preserve their heritage and lives, and gradually learn to work out their problems to greater attainments, leading and reaching to a higher destiny. On the other hand, may I ask all African Native peoples what opinion would they have, in the case of one of the native nations, when changing or deposing their chief, at the same time engaged a band of assassins to butcher and hack to death his four young unmarried daughters? Would any of the manhood of the Native races stand for this? Would four Native girl sisters, were it possible to save them from butchery, not have a thousand Native defenders, ready and prepared to defend them to the death, amongst all the Native races, utterly regardless as to what nation they might belong?

This would be exactly similar to the position when the late Tzar of Russia was done to death; his four young daughters, then with him, were all brutally butchered, done to death and massacred, at the hands of the blackest assassins of this century, in the establishment of Lenin and Bolshevism, against whom these poor creatures were destitute of even one protector and defender, in these cellars and tomb of death.

There are European and overseas soldiers who once belonged to the armies upon all fronts—some rapid fire gunmen, who, I am sure, would have asked no better end than to have been fully armed with enough Mauser pistols and plenty of ammunition in these cellars, even if lone handed, with these four defenceless girls, of tragic frailty and history, where such a man would have had the eternal satisfaction of having taken his full toll from the lives of these assassins before he had seen these girls across the border, and

followed them himself. Both White and Dark-skinned peoples of every land would ever do this much to save from tragic, ruthless calamity girls of any race or colour; whether they were daughters of the African Native peoples or daughters of the Tzar would not make the slightest odds to any man.

This has been but an infinitesimal contribution to the toll and roll of human life exacted up till now. Nevertheless, these first assassinations will always stand to the credit of this regime, and of its establishment, of so termed civilized government, of a civilized people. Do the Native peoples, or any other peoples, want in their hearts this regime of Abaddon, the teachings of anti-God amongst their children, and the assassinations of their priesthood, who married their fathers and mothers and baptised them in the hope of some belief and faith in something decent, for mothers to teach their children? The mass of the Russian people, were it in their power and they dared, would wipe out this regime, straddled across their necks, imposed upon their country's freedom and their own lives.

For any people of any race or colour to become disciples, even of the humble variety, of any such Pariah regime of blood and terrorism, would be fatal and destructive of everything which is decent in human life, as it sweeps by the board all freedom of thought and action, and only replaces it by autocratic terrorism, holding the rights to the assassination of all those daring to set up any opposition of any kind to its decrees.

It is equally vital to the Native races of Africa, as much as to all the other races of the British Empire, and the peoples of all countries, that decency of conception and action should be fostered amongst all peoples, including the masses of the Russian people, who need the aid of decency urgently, from which they are debarred.

If the British Empire stands for decency, which most people acknowledge it does do, the teachings of the humble disciples of Lenin must ever be known for what they mean—the disruption of most ordered things—and must be kept out of the Empire's Councils as carefully as they should be kept out of the kraals and council meetings of the African Native peoples. This holds all it intends, all the potential seeds of destruction of an Empire, as well as of small peoples of Native nations, within its teachings, in which are included the shattering of the British Monarchy. As to that, it is generally acknowledged, that the destruction of the Monarchy would immediately mean the disruption of the entire British Empire, and the cessation of its further existence as such, with all its powers shattered into fragments, and quite unable to make any stand in defence of decency in the world any more. All those who would stand by, and would right through defend the Empire and her destiny, know this would be an evil thing, which would extend far beyond the Empire's confines. Be the opinions of others be whatever they may be to the contrary, I cannot do better, in closing the case, for some joint effort to be made for the solution of the

Native problem upon a just and sound basis, than to set down a few extracts from an address given by Mr. M. I. Adams, of Cape Town, at the Annual Congress of the Master Builders Association, held in Bloemfontein in October last, 1929.

He said the Native question was a much more economic problem than a political one; and if the country ignores this question in the way it is doing to-day (or does not treat it fairly and squarely), this but entails serious consequences, which we might avoid if we tackled it now. The politician being no builder-up of industry, and not belonging to it, he does not understand the heart of it or the throbbing pulsations of its needs. (His past records establish this fact with both the White and Native unsolved problems, laying in a spineless, helpless, filleted condition of impotency at his feet, after all these long years of thought and legislation. He has always been the first to be called in to every consultation, but has never effected any improvement, to say nothing of the hope of any cure, unless we exempt a pick and shovel, rising to five shillings per diem, as an inheritance fitting for the upkeep of a White family, as his final solution of the White problem. Are these economic questions entirely beyond him? Will he have to look to the most advanced and best organized professional and business men of Africa to work out the solutions to these problems, which are greatly retarding and hampering the greater progress of extensive areas of Africa? This is a question which cannot for long be ignored.)

This should be tackled in an organised way, and a collective effort should be made to investigate all the most practical advanced thought offering, which can bring any light and aid to the solution of these problems. All that, holding adaptable practical values which can be used, with economic advantage, justly and sanely, to create a solution of these problems, should be co-ordinated. If this were consummated, a new force and spirit would have been created, worthy to stand as an honour to South African imagination and justice, which could be made to wisely and powerfully lead the van to greater African expansion, to the end of the century and into the beyond.

Co-operation between employer and worker is necessary. Get them into the right frame of mind, you can do almost anything. It all rests on the right outlook and the right frame of mind. Unemployment and race problems require the closest attention of our most capable men. They are amongst the big world problems of the future. Not unto ourselves should we only live, but for the land, and the development of our national life.

Shun this issue who may, or do not know it, this concerns every man, woman and child of Africa. It is of their heritage.

In the recent columns of "The Friend," this newspaper presses for definite action, recommending a convention, which should be a permanent institution, with a personnel, comprising scientists,

business men and thinkers, who desire to help, including Native representatives, "but very few, if any, politicians."

A permanent convention of the right people should produce and give good results, is the opinion held by the publishers of this journal. It may be added this opinion is shared by all of us who wish Africa and its peoples a continuous succession of years of much greater co-operation, resulting in far extended expansion, to all our interests, through the exercise and cultivation of concord, sympathy and greater understanding of each others, and the nation's problems. It is clearly our business, and that of every White South African, to take our share of the responsibility in dealing with this problem, and understand, with General Smuts, that the problem embraces not alone the six millions of Native peoples of the Union, but one hundred millions living on the African continent.

And that the race question of the world is at issue, Mr. Adams brings to bear on this question the practical views and ideals held upon it by the keen competitive constructive building world. He has besides, followed the ancient Persian ideal of: "Tell the truth and shoot with a straight arrow."

I have taken the liberty of copying quite a lot of extracts from his address of October last, they being too valuable a battery of justice and reason to leave out, in aiding the attack, for which I am marshalling all my limited forces, to engage in battle for the same cause. If I have added but a little, without altering his ideals and powerful reasoning, I am sure he will forgive me, who possess no ally; the more especially as I see his desire is the same as the statesmen I have already quoted, whose one desire in this cause is:

"To set the cause above renown,
To love the game beyond the prize,
To honour, while you strike him down
The foe that comes with fearless eyes.
To count the life of battle good,
And dear the land that gave you birth,
And dearer yet the brotherhood
That binds the brave of all the Earth."

National and International Organization and the Confederacy of World Forces to command and control World Peace. All this should be simple, effective, practical and powerful, and costs not a penny of any nation's money to establish. Any nation, as previously stated, can found the Confederacy of the entire of its peoples, so that in and through their National Association and its branches, through the nation, they can think out and plan the best means, to the accomplishment, of district or national enterprises and works of any and every description, which their ablest men, engineers and experts, may from time to time consider to be of greatest and most vital importance, to the increase of the wealth, economic expansion, and power of their nation. There is nothing in the work connected with the onthrust of a country, either great or small, which cannot

be at all times, fully considered, investigated, handled and dealt with, by the combined people of talent of the nation, through the means of their own Confederacy, in a simple, efficient and direct manner. The marshalled imagination, thought and talents of people, of any town, city, district province or nation, must of itself put life, fire and inspiration into that land, down to its tiny village, giving, as it does, the power of hope for the realization of all the dreams of its people. "The means to the fairest and most efficient organization of all a country's industries should be no more difficult."

Through the formation of separate Industrial Associations, representatives of each industry, such as coal, iron, steel, cotton, gold, etc., etc., to which representatives of finance and operatives or mechanics should both belong, and be able to meet in Council, where together they should be able to think out between them the best means for holding the position which the industry possesses, and for improving and strengthening that position, by either or not, as the case may be, of the installation of the latest modern plant, by contract work and a bonus system, and speeding up by employees, resulting in much increased earnings to them. Our national aims should be, if during this decade, we cannot entirely shatter ignorance, prejudice, class and racial hatreds, which are so prone without just and balanced reason, to upset at all times, the economic development of the industries of their own lands, which possess, if they were only examined by all concerned, very narrow limitations, oftentimes holding them away from financial collapse and economic disaster, in many cases. Employers and employees alike should, as a national duty, realize, it is only by the study of the economic position and condition of many industries, by them all jointly in co-operation, and by the reinforcement of all the elements of understanding, that many industries can be kept in a flourishing condition, and more especially those which are subjected to keen foreign competition, the economic position and condition of which is no affair of other nations, however it may affect them economically. Wherever possible some system of profit-sharing should be introduced. This system is almost altogether in practice in the United States, where both wages and production are higher than in any country in the world, in which is reflected the outstanding prosperity of the individual citizen and the enormous wealth of the country. In this regard, it is generally recognised, Great Britain is very slow indeed and lacking in initiative and imagination, when fronted with the keen competition of these days.

That which is of most importance, is the study and knowledge of economics, which can furnish many more advantageous openings for financial investment than exists to-day, making for more employment, and giving greater security to financial supporters of sound exploitation. All these forces should be able to advance shoulder to shoulder. There is no reason why they should not do so.

Those countries which best learnt the science and art of making the fullest use in co-operation of 100 per cent. of all their people's

talents and human energies, would inevitably emerge in the lead in the end, as the richest and most powerful among the nations. This is a truth all reason must recognise. They would, at all times, be able to grasp, enjoy and possess the full fruits and the greater resources resultant through greater production, which is Prosperity in its fullest meaning, and is the chief main quest of all peoples. As the desire existing in the hearts and souls of all peoples seems to-day to strongly trend towards the finding of some way to the full expression of all their ambitions, and for greater latitude and freedom of thought and action, whereby they can find the sure safe road to their attainment, I do not think any serious thinkers, belonging to any land, will be able to charge me with having advanced and espoused only some vain utopian fabric of a vision, leading nowhere and to nothing. They will, I feel, agree this little Treatise advances a simple, practical, powerful plan of battle, to which there are no limitations, or any chances or risks of defeat, to any people; and that, upon the biggest, deepest and widest fronts which can be undertaken. It is the only way and hope I see open of being able to win by powerful combinations any engagements to ensure great gains in the battles for all, and in which no little creature of any race, I hope, will ever be able, or have cause to look up, with disappointed, appealing eyes, and feel this man who really did endeavour to fight upon a wide front and initiate battles upon world fronts, in which all peoples can engage and link up with, to ensure their own security, and that of the entire world, if they choose, forgot us and our race, because he did not think, or was not big enough to include us in the future progress and the work of the world, or what we might be able to do, in assisting towards greater things—"We of the humble peoples."

Perhaps the League of Nations, and many of the nations of the world who have endorsed and belong to the Kellogg Peace Pact, will be able to see the simple and powerful advantages to be derived and found in the internal development of their nations, by the Confederation of the peoples of each nation, to the common end of the attainment of the highest purposes and ambitions held within the possession of the ablest men and women of these nations. These National Confederations of the leading peoples of nations would naturally and inevitably create and bring into being organized Confederacies of powerful, well-regulated world thought and public opinion of the highest order, and most extensive range and magnitude, which would inevitably lead to the establishment of an International World Congress, where the most able and eminent leaders belonging to all nations would be able to meet, by their own arrangements, and be able to consider and debate all vital national problems, and especially those bearing at all upon international affairs and complications. It is even possible that the permanent Peace Courts of the world might be created and established by the desire of the world's leading thought and peoples, for the arbitration of all national and international questions and disputes, under

the ægis of the League of Nations. There should be nothing to prevent these leaders of thought of the nations from demanding action to be taken, with the public opinion of humanity, and the mothers and potential mothers of races and peoples, arrayed behind them, who most of them realize to a great extent what scientific war, if it ever should be waged again in the future, will entail, when it would have no other fronts, than entire populations of nations, including men, women and children, as well as marshalled armed forces. "Utter annihilation of peoples," as far as warring nations could inflict this toll upon one another. It is generally feared, is the price which will be demanded, and will have to be paid to Mars, the God of Carnage, upon any future big battle fronts.

It is time, therefore, all leaders of thought on this planet, supported as they are by the desires and hopes of the great mass of their nations, men, women and children, for real guarantees of Peace for the future, called the hands of the world's leading statesmen and demanded that they should put all their cards face up on the International Table, and that those nations who are ready to establish and control the permanent peace of the world now, without any questions or quibbling at all, volunteer with the honour of their nations behind them permanently, their full and complete naval, military and air forces, held within their possession, commission and command, to the establishment, of the international confederacy of forces and power, to ensure command and control in alliance, with other nations' forces, the permanent peace of the world, to all nations desirous of this blessing being ensured to them, in their pursuit of peace and happiness. This is direct action, leading to direct results, which the people of the world are looking for, and earnestly seeking. It is time their leading men demanded, in the interests and security of humanity, and the safe progression and development of nations, direct action should be taken in regard to this. What is wrong with this absolute consummation? All the big talk in the world is held suspect, and is not worth one act of direct accomplishment. It never has been, and never will be.

The United States has shown a desire to create a spirit of goodwill and co-operation amongst the nations, to which they responded in the best kind of spirit. Yet all this has not yet established the confederacy of armed power amongst some of the world's leading nations, which alone, could and would dominate and control, for all time, the peace of the peoples of the world, the hour after the confederacy was established and ratified, without the cost of one son to a living soul. The Navies and Forces belonging to such a Confederacy would be able to sail all seas with the Pennant of the International Confederacy flying at their peaks, above, or always with, their own national flags. Wherever seen flying and fluttering in the breeze, in the sacred cause of the permanent protection and security of all frail, but gallant suffering humanity, this International Pennant, and the nation's flag which flew with it, would ever command respect, and thankfulness, from all people, who

should demand of their diplomats and statesmen that they do not stand in the way of this consummation, vital above all things to them, their children and their children's children.

The United States has made several gestures in some such direction, to her credit. Great Britain put her cards down, and has shown her willingness to make heavy sacrifices, to lighten the war debts, and even to wipe them all clean out, which are due by the European nations to the United States and herself. Great Britain has already made heavy sacrifices indeed to many cancellations of debts due to her. The Balfour Note suggested all-round cancellation of debts. America, who, upon entering the War, came in with the cry: "No indemnities and no reparations," would not entertain any ideas of cancellations as suggested in 1919 by Great Britain. The Anglo-American Debt Agreement exacts from Britain the whole of the sum originally borrowed, and £1,300,000,000 of interest in addition. The British debt to America was incurred solely for her Allies. Had the British policy been adopted, it would have saved Europe from economic chaos, in which she was involved for years after the War. It was not entertained or adopted, and this problem of reparations and debts has ever since poisoned the economic life of Europe, and embittered the relations between all countries, both debtor and creditor alike. But the first proposal of the Balfour Note, namely, all-round cancellation of debts, still stands, and Britain will accept it when all the other debtor and creditor countries are ready to do the same. The British nation would be willing to make that sacrifice for the good of the world, but there is a widespread feeling in Great Britain that it is not fair that she should make all the sacrifices for the benefit of others.

These facts are authoritative and correct. They are extracts from an article published in "Reynolds' Illustrated News," written by the Right Honourable Philip Snowden, M.P., British Chancellor of the Exchequer. They speak for themselves, and the heavy toll and exactions made by the United States upon those European countries and peoples, from whose veins and loins most of her own people have sprung. There cannot be a right feeling engendered or created between nations under the heavy pressure of these exacting demands. Great Britain, as stated, will abide by all-round cancellation of debts when other debtor and creditor countries are ready to do the same, and more is impossible for her to offer, or should be expected by any people from her, when remembering the length of her long, weary, titanic struggle, to uphold what she believed to be most Just and Right in the best interests of the world. And in regard to the all-round cancellation of war debts, "she made a generous gesture that failed." Whether or no, Great Britain, in spite of her heavy burdens and responsibilities, supported by the Overseas Nations and Dominions which belong to the Confederacy of the Empire, will be amongst the first group of Nations and Powers who will consider and arrange an Alliance of themselves, and all their Naval, Military and Air Forces, to ensure by such a

Confederacy of Armed Power, security to women and children of nations for the future, is at present impossible to foretell. Such an Alliance would make a strong appeal to the imagination and spirit of the British people, to all political parties and leaders, seamen and soldiers, and would be supported by most, if not all, the peoples of her Overseas Empire, were such an Alliance found to be practical and possible of accomplishment and attainment.

There are over fifty nations who have ratified and belong to the Kellogg Pact, whose expressed hopes and desires are for International Peace. As things are, there is no certainty and guarantee of it to any nation. In spite of their noble and inspiring desires for the unchallengable guarantees to this consummation, which has so far eluded certainty, the only certain road to this fulfilment, is for a group of these nations to form an Alliance of sufficient of their number, with all their forces, to be able to take command of Peace and ensure it. They can then face the rest of the world calmly, whilst being able to afford justice and protection to weaker people, and continuing to strengthen the Confederacy of Nations, to prevent war and carnage.

I believe, no one will fail to see, that the Confederation of Peoples, and the establishment of National Associations and their branches, would organize the entire thought and energies of nations, for any action or industrial advancement, in just the same manner, although holding even greater advantages, than the organization of a nation for actual war. This organization of talent would, in practice, work out and function, in connection with all industrial enterprises and their expansion upon voluntary lines, similarly to the organization of an army, possessing sections, half and full companies, battalions, brigades, divisions, and army corps of its forces distributed through every part of a country, with its scouts and intelligence department ever informing commanders of posts and various headquarters of the best positions to take up, and the best systems of attack to develop, to ensure success and victory to their allied forces, on every front. Well organized national industrial organization could produce those greater and more powerful results, similar to those which a well organized army ensures to itself, over disorganized forces.

To illustrate how this could readily be made to work out and operate, in any or all districts, of the advanced countries of the world—as it has already been fully demonstrated in South Africa—and the wide sweeping results it promptly produced out of what might be termed “nothing,” unless is included a little imagination, which Napoleon claimed, ruled the world. Near the end of 1908, twenty-one years ago, there was a miner of the deep levels, who was as well a prospector, who was investigating the Metale Copper Fields, in the Eastern Zoutpansberg, close to the Portuguese border. He decided to pull out, to ensure to himself the possession of sufficient means, to enable him to pay the wages due to the two Bavenda natives, who had served him well and faithfully, in this

wild, fever country, destitute of all roads, or even bridle paths. His saddle horse had died of horse sickness, leaving him with but one pack donkey, and the natives to carry his gear. He pulled out one night in the cool for the return to Pietersburg, via Louis Trichardt, after six months' absence. At the off-saddling places, and in the evenings, he envisioned Zoutpansberg—not then yet sub-divided, with its area of over 34,000 square miles of rich agricultural lands and grazing country—larger than both the two countries of Holland and Belgium. Zoutpansberg then possessed but 23 miles of railway for the development of all its great potential resources. He took into account visions of Zoutpansberg railways, and as well the importance of their ultimate extension into Rhodesia, for the modern means and development of that country's Southern areas, and most direct connection with the sea, and Port of Delagoa Bay, and all centres to the South. His imagination seemed to crystallize at his various halting places, and whilst he was walking back with the remnants of his puny outfit. In the end, he determined, when he reached Pietersburg, he would initiate and found the Zoutpansberg Railway Construction Association, with a demand for two main trunk railways, the one from Komati Poort North North-Westwards, the other from Pietersburg Northwards to Messina, close to the Rhodesian border, with a junction of both these railways in the centre of Zoutpansberg. This man, at Louis Trichardt, sold his donkey at the high price of £8/10/-, paid off his two natives, and arrived one night, after midnight, in Pietersburg, in the possession of a revolver, an automatic pistol, and the sum of fivepence, plus some imagination, as his assets. A debt of £10 was repaid to him from Johannesburg, which enabled him to carry on and establish this Railway Construction Association. He planned out lines of route for railways fairly soundly and accurately, estimated distances, and average cost per mile. Most people said, though it was most desirable, it was a hopeless proposition, and but a vain dream. One leading politician stated it was impossible. "There is no money in the Transvaal Treasury left for anything. Drop it! It is hopeless!" None the less, this man saw everyone he could, and swung the plans of the route of one road, to the edge of the high and low veldt, to serve the best interests of the farmers, and their Association, and secure their support. With a roll of foolscap he got hundreds of signatures for these two railways, which would best serve the interests of the greatest number of people in the Zoutpansberg. Although he did not secure the signatures of the two leading merchants, who had other fish, which they intended to continue to fry, if possible, the aid of the Press, the "Zoutpansberg Review," was most ably and freely given to this cause. This man called meetings in the streets, and told the people of his object and purpose. In a short time, leading people, who were fortunately patriots, and not snobs, began telling this man if he would stay and fight the battle out, he would win this cause, for the construction of these railways, as they told him, the imagination of

the people for them was strongly fired at last, through witnessing him organizing a battle for them. So without asking or expecting any financial aid from anyone, he decided to stay long enough to fight the battle out to a decision.

On the evening of the 23rd December, 1908, he secured the use of the Court-house in Pietersburg, and gave an address of an hour's duration to a packed audience of the leading citizens, in which he demanded the sum of two millions should be found or raised for this construction. His effort produced the consolidation of all the people, and all the forces held in their possession, for the immediate construction of these railways to be financed and undertaken, and although by no means the last, the deciding round of this battle had been fought and won on this evening of the 23rd December, 1908. This man then left, and found employment as a miner on the Tin Fields, of the Waterberg District.

The Association of the best citizens then took this fight over. They organized a solid front, and kept it till they had won. They sent their two members, Mr., later, Senator G. G. Munnik, and Mr., later Colonel Hendrick Mentz, ex-Minister of Defence, to the Transvaal Legislative Assembly, with a heavily signed petition, for these railways. They, and it, were received with Government cheers, and were given the late Sir George Farrar's most able support and endorsement. Eight hundred thousand pounds out of the Transvaal's surplus of one million was at once set aside for a start to be made on big sections of each of these two railways, just before the Union was consummated, fortunately—or these railways might not have otherwise been built until twenty years later. "If the favourable hour of destiny had not then have struck," the clock of progression might ever afterwards have been lagging twenty years and over behind. A little later £1,200,000 more was found to complete these roads. There was no hesitation or halt about this heavy construction work, for ten months after its first initiation, this visionary, of no influence, who came out of the Metale Copper belt, less than a year before, was, in October, 1909, given employment by Mr. N. K. Pretijohn, the Divisional Engineer, of the first 72-mile section of this new construction, as Inspector of Rock and Earthworks, with Whitelabour, on a contract basis. They were all accorded just consideration by the Government engineers in charge, in which no racialism or favouritism existed whatsoever. The costs worked out, as moderately as if done by native labour, and all the competent gangs made very good money. This man, like myself, was English born and bred, and similarly had seen service in the cause of Africa and the Empire. We followed and understood the same kind of heavy work in the world, and were intimately known to one another, otherwise I would be unable to know anything about the efforts in detail, or be able to record them, which he undertook to ensure the modern means to the expansion of the Northern sections of the Union of South Africa. Though he happened to be English born, it may be presumed he helped to serve the interests

of some part of Africa and its peoples well enough, in spite of this blood, so far as it lay in his power to do so. It is at times well for those of all races to bear in mind, that: "Good work is never done for hatred, any more than for hire—but for the love of it only," as Ruskin records.

This plain record, which cannot be refuted or challenged, establishes what important results, and means for expansion, were produced in the Northern areas of the Union of South Africa immediately organized imagination and resolution became marshalled to work together in unison and in alliance, for big things. This should give encouragement to far greater organization, of wider range and scope, embracing all national work, including the assistance of even the most humble of us, who could at times contribute something worth while of value, to say nothing of what the strongest might accomplish. Had anyone at the time have realized the value of keeping this Association in commission permanently, after it had secured the building of these railways, to enable it to function in such a manner as to include the fostering and advancing of all the most economic works of production and expansion of which all its people of talent were capable of giving, for the utmost development of this district, such as the formation of fast freight motor lorry companies, for the frequent collection of all products, raised and grown, in its richest areas, for transference to the many stations on these railways. This would have helped many small settlers and producers, and have encouraged the increase greatly of such desirable people. The construction of concrete dams across the narrow rock gorges of many of its lesser or greater rivers, some at several different levels, would have further assisted very much a great deal more closer settlement, greater wealth production, and its resultant happiness, to so many more families. The establishment of blood-stock ranches, already referred to, for breeding good sires, for sale and distribution to people of both the White and Native races, would in the end have paid handsomely, and have aided the production of prime meat amongst the herds and flocks greatly, as well as the export meat trade, to find new markets. Cotton, fruit, tobacco, grain and all products could have been brought to a very high state of organized economic production, and the district would have still further been greatly advanced. This is but a fact, for it certainly is not any hallucination. This would have been well justified, considering this district, before it was sub-divided into the two districts of Pietersburg and Zoutpansberg, contributed the sum of £273,000 sterling per annum in taxes to the revenues of the Treasury, the greater part of which amount was derived from the source of Native hut taxes.

It does not appear that any district in the world is capable of fully developing all its resources without the aid of the fullest organization and co-operation of all its peoples. This depends on the exercise of imagination, covering all things, being harnessed up with its very powerful ally—good transportation.

The Earl of Athlone, the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, on the 31st of August last, 1929, opened the new Beit Railway and Traffic Bridge across the Limpopo River, seven miles North of Messina. This railway bridge connects the Northern Transvaal and its railway systems, with railway extension Northwards, into this great section of Southern Rhodesia, which must spread and carry great expansion and prosperity with it for every mile these steel ribbons extend.

In regard to the powerful movement now on foot for new railway construction to connect Southern Rhodesia, via Bechuanaland, through South-West Africa, with Walvis Bay, this has the support of the High Commissioner of South Africa, The Earl of Athlone. The Premier of Southern Rhodesia is supported by a strong Association of his people, who are pressing for this—their most direct outlet to the sea, and all parts of the world.

The Hon. Captain Clifford, Imperial Secretary of Bechuanaland, who has recently completed his second survey of these areas and the railway route to Rhodesia, states it is easy, and can be constructed within £4,000 per mile. This second survey had the support of the Earl of Athlone. Captain Clifford reports the existence of millions of acres of magnificent grazing lands, and extensive areas of black alluvial soil, suitable for cotton and rice production, in Bechuanaland. This railway would, when constructed, immediately serve the export of the heavy tonnage of coal, copper, minerals, agricultural products, and meat exportations, and importations in general, which Southern Rhodesia would furnish, and which all sections of the road would contribute to, in ever increasing volume.

Lately, Johannesburg has been reported as directing its attention to the growing importance of securing the most direct railway connection which can be made from Johannesburg to Walvis Bay, and the urgent necessity of this port being converted into a modern, well-equipped harbour and seaport, capable of expeditiously loading and discharging cargoes of heavy tonnage. If the people and their statesmen have any desire to open up great expanses of the hinterlands along the Western flanks of Southern Africa and the centres of the Union, as well as Rhodesia, to economic modern uses for expansion, as a heritage to hand on to the children of the present and future decades, why should not a direct railway also be built, branching off from the contemplated Rhodesian line, at a junction somewhere in Bechuanaland, making direct for Mafeking? This line would economically open up the centres of the Union and enable it to compete favourably with foreign competitors. It would, besides, open up much new country for settlement. A special loan of £10,000,000 would finance the construction of both these railways, and would still leave from four to five millions over from this amount, which could be expended upon the development of Walvis Bay, to convert it into a modern West African seaport, holding the command of many short sea routes and capable of

handling all the shipments to and from these enormous and important hinterlands.

Whether a financial pool could be arranged between the Union, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, and South-West Africa for any such joint undertakings for the expansion by modern methods of the opening up of all these countries. It is impossible for a mere pioneer to know, or even be able to judge, if this would make any appeal to those who are in command and direct the courses of these several States and Territories. And this, in spite of the fact, that twenty-five years after these two railways and this harbour had been constructed, it would be safe to assume the added values they would bring and put on to the areas of these hinterlands, would not be less than 250 millions in added values, if not very much more.

The Belgian Congo, in regard to the West African coast, is well and far in the lead, and will have her railways extended to serve Northern Rhodesia soon, with connections to Lobito Bay, on the Portuguese coast. The Belgians, I have read, look for nothing less or else than efficiency in the Congo, and discourage any kind of partisanship which may undermine or endanger it. The Union Minister of Railways, Mr. Malan, a short time ago, told the South-West African people they could not look for Union aid to extend the railway from Gobabas, a distance of 80 miles further Eastwards, to connect with the Western border of Bechuanaland, and if Rhodesia and the Imperial Government desired a connection through to Walvis Bay it was their affair. Whether this pronouncement gave a smashing knock-out body blow to all the hopes of South-West Africans, from which they may never recover, who is to say? although it appears this is just the time when they should rally their forces, and found their own Association, to enable them to work with and give all their active and moral support to the assistance of the Southern Rhodesian and Bechuanaland organizations, who are battling for their through railway. They should as well be able to give some support to any Union organization working for a short direct railway connection through to Walvis Bay. These railways mean but a Western portion of the arterial railway systems of Africa. They would connect, in the Southern centres of Africa, up with Rhodes' dream—the Cape to Cairo Railway, and they all represent the future homes and zones of hope for many people in the coming years, it should as well be remembered, who, I am sure, feel the value and vital importance to them, of these ever-growing transportation systems of Africa; as did the Americans, 65 years ago, when they first undertook the construction in 1865 of their first trans-continental road—the Union Pacific Railway—to connect the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific, on the coast of California. This connection was pushed on from their then Western railhead, the city of Omaha, Westwards, with American White labour of every description, and from the Californian side, Eastwards, with Chinese labour chiefly. The connection of these sections was consummated four years later, somewhere in the State of Utah.

This to many young people may seem very dull and uninteresting and devoid of all romance. If they will but investigate it, and reason from cause to effect, they will find railways and their construction, like seaports, good roads and motors, hold the command of the gateways leading to most all modern romance. For without them now-a-days, very few could find the way to afford the making of smiling happy homes all over extensive country-sides, nor could they prosper; and as it is around prosperity, and the realms of happy homes, where are to be found the gardens of romance, which flourish most luxuriantly. Do not deplore there is to be found no romance in railways, which, if you will, you all can become a part of and hold some share in. I possess no gift like Robert Louis Stevenson, or Zane Grey, to be able to make the story of heavy construction and the running of railways romantic, but I think we all have felt some mystery, even a little romance at times, about an incoming, and more especially an outward-bound train or steamer, which are, most all, freighted with hopes, ambitions, and romance, as well as sorrows, and many schemes, some of which, perhaps it is just as well, we shall never know. That which is most desirable to work for, is, that many more people will be able to feel there will be some outgoing train of the future which is going to open out some real romance for them in new and expanding country, where many happy homes can be established, which may hold all the elements, making for the certain realization of their hopes and the fulfilment of their life's romances; and some of them may be able to envision what a lone horseman felt when some South African railways were being constructed along the Eastern rim of the high veldt, who sometimes was compelled to halt and face his horse to the East and look down into and over a vast expanse of what seemingly was another kind of world, falling immediately in front of him, down steep slopes and gradients, directly into the low countries laying at a 2,000 foot lower level below—more expansive than the eye could compass, stretching to the Eastern frontier of the Northern section of the Union, and across the Portuguese Territories, on to the shores of the Indian Ocean. When he realized another railway from this ocean would soon be extended through this low country, of luxuriant vegetation, laying spread out before him, which would wind its way out of it, up some river valley, to connect with the high veldt railway—and all this would mean to the realization of so much in many people's lives, and new destinies for them, whom he would never know. Perhaps it can be realized that romance, and its mother imagination, still lived in the heart of the horseman.

In regard to **Land Settlement**, everyone must be well aware the cost of any extensive and ambitious schemes for the settlement of White people on the land would, beyond question, call for, and entail the finding of great sums of money. As a possible avenue leading to some aid to this problem, might I put this open question? Could not considerable annual amounts be derived for this special purpose from a well-known area of gold-bearing areas, laying dor-

mant, undeveloped and unproductive? These are the ninety thousand gold claims on the Far East Rand, which areas Sir Robert Kotze has long since reported upon as holding the extensions of the East Rand gold reefs and series, which usually carry such good and consistent values. These areas are large enough to warrant the establishment of thirty separate mining companies upon the Far East Rand. Mining finance, and probably there is no more able in the world than on the Rand, will not touch them on account of the excessive taxation imposed upon it, and mining exploitation, by the Union Government, which is several times heavier than is imposed by other mineralized countries, who welcome finance, and to which many of the Rand companies are transferring their finance and support; mining finance, quite openly and honestly, state their reasons regarding this transference of capital. And these Far East Rand fields, having two to three thousand feet of dolomite layers of rock overlaying the gold-bearing reefs laying beneath, require these depths of main shafts to be sunk before any gold reefs can be reached, or a ton of it can be developed or recovered. This requires great consideration upon the part of the Government, as well as on the part of finance. Would it not be a possible advantage if a Commission of Government experts could meet experts of finance with a view to moderating and adjusting this taxation, and to keeping big finance in South Africa and giving it every encouragement to develop the gold areas of the Far East Rand? The direct revenues of adjusted taxation from these areas, the Government could, if it were disposed, set aside for some steady plan of settlement of White people on the land, and the now dormant Far East Rand gold fields could be made to contribute to the general development of South Africa, and to its increased prosperity, and would for long, through general taxation, be contributing its quota of revenue to the Exchequer.

This is but a suggestion by one who does not see the impossibilities, which may be either real ones or made ones, existing against the fulfilment of this development, and its resultant revenues to finance and to the country, and who can only see what a real and great assistance this could be made to be, to extensive land settlement, contributing greatly to the solution of the Poor White problem, which has for so long, and still is, baffling and eluding all the combined talents of the politicians, and even the statesmanship of the Union of South Africa, hopelessly up to now, within these areas, which are easily capable of sustaining fifty millions of people, when this land is scientifically and practically opened up, developed and exploited.

Any comments upon simple facts and truths, which are irrefutable, are unnecessary, except to point to this colossal toll of misused, ill-used, or unused latent energy of Africa, being continuously lost to Union wealth production, with its attendant "Despair" clinging to the hearts of many of its peoples.

After all these problems bearing upon human evolution have been dissected, probed and investigated, there does not appear to be any sound reason of right existing which can come clean out into the open and put up a clean fight, supported by any great percentage of the best thought and ideals existing in the world, for a continuation of the further propagation of the system, of the unrestrained cultivation of sectional and national mistrust, envy and jealousy, upon a wholesale and universal scale, such as exists to-day, with the accumulations of great unallianced armaments, still being piled up, in spite of all the lofty ideals, as held and espoused by the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact, eleven years after the close of the Great War, fought to end war. These Leagues, as afore noted, honestly stand for the Ideal of World Peace. But all this, without the actual active support of peoples and nations, having become crystallized, and concentrated upon, the demand for the formation of a powerful Alliance of Force being entered into and ratified, to ensure this to them, still leaves them all without the actual guarantees they desire. This ideal is liable to fade away, with all its good intentions and high-sounding words, like the fabric of a vision, if it should once again become confronted and assailed by blind passions and implacable national pride, allied with the unreasoned fury of Jealousy. All peoples of the world see and sense this danger to themselves, which, use what sophistry they will, none the less ever confronts them, as things are. Just one well-guarded secret invention, possessing all the overwhelming forces of destruction, of rival peoples, by any one nation's scientists, is liable to plunge civilization at any time once again into the crucible, for further decimation and destruction, through the fires of the conflict of Science. This will eventuate, unless Civilization is guarded by its Alliance of Force and Power, the cost of which would be nothing, but the price of what we all understand as Right and Justice, supported by imagination, which most of us can readily furnish and afford, if we will, and be inclined to do so, in some measure. If the Ideals behind the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact, if left unsupported without a powerful Alliance to back them, should be found to lack the power to produce a concrete actual force, strong enough to be always able to function, and count, in all big world affairs, or should find themselves too weak to be able to justly adjudicate upon its problems and set them right beyond all cavil, doubt or dispute, of no matter what nature. And all this, when the fire and acid test was put upon it, should prove to be but a vain dream. Then this should go to show all the peoples of the British Empire at least, the high values to them, by which they all may in the years to come, gain heavily, through deliberately fostering the organization of greatly increased production, and the safeguarding to themselves of all the outlets and markets existing within the Empire, which, being their own possession, they, it appears, should make it their aim to be the first to enjoy and benefit

therefrom, especially in this exceedingly keen and ever-growing competitive age. This stands to reason.

This view upon the high values to be gained through Inter-Imperial co-operation of all British countries, by the cultivation of much greater study and better understanding of the various problems with which all these countries are confronted, instead of growing of less importance, is ever becoming of more vital importance to the most healthy expansion and security of the peoples of the Empire. And should no other nations of the world feel inclined to co-operate with the Confederacy of the British Empire, to take up a stand to form an actual Alliance of their Powers, to ensure Peace to themselves, and to those peoples of the world who desire it, there is ever the more stronger and sounder reason for an Inter-Imperial drawing together of its peoples commercially, and in every other way, by which they can benefit and safeguard themselves the better.

“To ensure the harnessing up of organized co-operation, through the countries of the British Empire, or of any other country’s peoples, requires nothing more or less than all the most loyal aid and assistance available which can be given to this work, held in the possession of the most highly trained, practical minds of the world’s leading men and women patriots.”

Graduates from the great universities, capable of being able effectively to analyze the causes and effects bearing upon most questions relating to human existence, its evolution, and its many vital problems; if included in this galaxy and aiding it, were marshalled all the eminent scientists, thinkers, philosophers, doctors of medicine, geologists, engineers, statesmen, captains of industry, naval and military commanders, and, not least, the earnest, most tolerant, broad-minded and just thinkers existing amidst the ranks of the world’s workers, engaged in its many industries, there then should be every good reason for hoping and believing that a powerful World Alliance of a number of leading nations would, by no means any longer, then be, an impossibility, which in the future could be further regarded as but a chimera, destitute of the powers which could be made to count, in the adjustment of the world’s really big affairs. When the foundations to the upbuilding of advanced Twentieth Century conceptions of Right, Justice and controlled Force and Power was taken over and controlled by the the best allied thought and reason existing on this planet. This would at once give the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact the actual backbone they both most urgently require, when the will of allied nations was ever available in support and, if necessary, ready to do battle to sustain the cause of Right, Justice and Peace, should this ever be challenged by any future enemies of advancing civilization. Whilst 100 per cent. of the world’s allied thought and energy would produce 100 per cent. of efficiency, which never will materialise, none the less, even 5 per cent. of a nation’s best allied thought holds sufficient forces to enable it to lead the

peoples of a country towards great organization of that country's resources, and it could lead the way to greater things. As any individual, and especially a nation, which is liable to become an alarmist or somewhat hysterical in face of big issues, are neither of them admirable spectacles to contemplate. For all that, it is wise to desire to be able to look dangerous issues straight between the eyes at all times.

General Wolf, the young English commander who fell in the same battle as his gallant foeman, General Montcalm, the French commander, on the heights of Abraham, at Quebec, wrote his mother, shortly before the battle: "My utmost desire is to look steadily on danger." We should all try to do this, and endeavour to control and stem any hostile rising tides of danger which may be advancing against us or our neighbours in the world. Our main object should be to prevent all future and further assaults against Civilization, or unreason and injustice being allowed to stand astride the pathways of the peaceful progression of the peoples. The International Peace Courts should always be available for the adjustment and settlement of all International disputes, problems and questions.

Something of this seems to be the aim and purpose most desired, and most strongly cultivated, within the ranks of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides amongst many races, to their own and the world's advantage. It is this spirit of co-operation, productive of power, as easy and simple of application amongst peoples of nations, which would open out for them a new world of scope and powers beyond their dreams, which I advance. "And no one is useless in this world, who lightens the burden of it for anyone else," Charles Dickens believed. To express it in the same words as the late Lord Rosebery put it, when he wrote: "I have ploughed my lonely furrow," I feel, even I, have ploughed my furrow as deeply and as straight for South African expansion as I knew how, or my powers allowed me to do. And if I here as well try to plough a furrow in the interests of the preservation and expansion of British and Inter-Imperial Manufacturing, Commerce and General Development, no one should charge me with presumption, whose only intention is to be openly honest and loyal to both British and African development and expansion, upon patriot lines, of high efficiency.

The rule of Great Britain's destinies, by varying changing Parties and Governments, first, by representatives of one section of the people only, to be followed by the rule next time of another Party, representing another section of people, of a different school of thought, holding views conflicting with the interests held by the former Party in power, and holding, most likely, different ideals concerning their obligations and trusteeship, in regards to the destinies of the Empire, this must tend to cause considerable variations at times in the compass directing the destinies of the Empire, in regard to which the mass of the people have nothing to say whatever, but can only preserve a most quiet, discreet silence and deep

respect, whilst being allowed to look on, no matter how anxiously or concerned, at chunks of sound, or unsound, new legislation, being prepared in readiness by a section of thought, for heaving into the Imperial smelting pot, in the manufacture of either good or bad cast iron laws for the governance of peoples belong to the heart of an Empire.

I am ploughing my Imperial furrow straight amongst the rocks of precedent, tradition and prejudice, and very likely before I get far my worn plough will become a badly shattered wreck. When I write, I do not believe the truest interests of any nation is best, or anything near fully served, by the Government of peoples through Party Politics alone, and that this especially applies to Great Britain, with her vast interests and heavy obligations. Take Mr. Baldwin's last Government, with its wide sweeping opportunities of undertaking numerous reforms, which they knew the eyes of the nation were directed towards, and looking for some action to be taken upon, the lack of initiative of the late Conservative Government, with all their great opportunities seemingly frittered away, lost them the confidence of the majority of the British people, and their return to power. It can, I suppose, be presumed the excess profiteer is to be found in the ranks of all parties, and amongst most races, and that whether deservedly so or not, the Conservatives have had to take the onus of the continued existence of even these parasites upon their shoulders, because they did not tackle them and wipe them out, or try to do so. They must themselves realize and regret these lost opportunities a great deal.

Dame, Lady Lucy Houston, in a letter she wrote some time ago to the "Daily Mail," headed "Loyalty," seems to have succeeded in conveying what the duties of statesmen and Prime Ministers of Great Britain, of all Parties, at all times, under every varying circumstance, should be made to stand for: the fostering and safeguarding of all Empire peoples at all times, more especially those races most needing aid and guidance; to enable them, by and by, to work out for themselves a better, greater and higher destiny, making towards real Civilization.

The Labour Government, being somewhat new to the usages and traditions governing the safest methods of administering the destinies of an Empire, about which it would perhaps be presumptuous for anyone of my limitations to pass any opinions upon, except it be, that all right-minded people, belonging to every nation, must feel very much in accord and sympathy with Mr. Macdonald, the British Premier, in the gesture he made when he paid his recent visit to Mr. Hoover, the President of the United States, in the hope, that between the leaders of great nations some definite plan will eventually be formulated and become ratified to ensure the permanent Peace of the World. This gesture, without any doubt or question, carried with it this as its main object, and nothing less. And the world should be the gainer in the end for it. The Labour Government, for all that, must understand perfectly well the keen

foreign competition to which Great Britain's manufactured goods and exports are subjected to; and how they, by pandering to secure and retain votes, hope to hold the trade and commerce of Britain together by legislating to diminish the coal miners' hours from eight to seven hours per day, when in competition with hard-working, efficient rivals, working longer hours per day? is what the British people, who think at all, are asking, and fail to find the answer to! This, with ample reason, alarms the nation generally in regards to its future, and the retention of its economic powers, to be able to continue to compete successfully in the world's markets. Although I am not a coal miner, I write as a miner and timberman of deep level mines, in gold, copper and tin mines. In regard to hours, if a miner cannot do a day's work in eight hours, he is incapable of doing a day's work at all. It's enough! On the other hand, if there be men who can deliver a full day's work, in either gold or coal mines, in a seven hours' shift per day, they are a race of supermen, and stand alone. For I admit, day in, day out, I could not deliver it, or get anybody else to; although, without a doubt, I should demand and take no less than a full day's pay for a day's work. The danger of such sectional demands as these, when in competition with rivals delivering heavier tonnage at lesser costs and selling prices, is no less than the imperilling and ruination of their country's commerce and overseas markets, the ruination of their own employment, and becoming themselves a drag upon the labour market, which they themselves have restricted and frozen out by their own unreasoned demands, made upon capital investment, which can see no margins of profit in further development enterprise.

These demands, to put it bluntly and with brutal truth, represent the first British escort, so far yet made, by one class of men, by no means invalids, to establish a British Tammany Hall regime; not to batten on one lone wealthy city only, but upon the manufacturing enterprise, exports and commerce of the entire British nation. This is what you see plain enough when you look it all clean between the eyes.

What would happen to the Gold Mines on the Rand if the miners there demanded a seven hours' shift per day? It would mean that quite a number of these gold mines would close down at once. The rise in working costs would compel quite a number of them, who are even now working upon a very small margin of profit, to do this, as a seven hours' shift, meaning lesser production of tonnage and values, would work out at nothing but margins of loss to them for every day they continued the mining and reduction of their gold reef values. This would entail the discharge from employment of thousands of white miners and tens of thousands of Native mine workers. Heavy losses to Government revenues, with general business curtailment, and depression would ensue, which would be heavily felt all through South Africa. The Chamber of Mines, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Miners, well know

this would be disastrous to them all, and to South Africa. Will this sort of thing be less disastrous to the workers and commerce of Great Britain? Think you?

Mr. Lloyd George has advanced recently some form of Government, by the co-operation of the ablest men included in all Parties. Both he, and Mr. Winston Churchill, who seemed to give some attention to this suggestion, were ridiculed for trying to spread this net in sight of the birds in possession of the national game reserves. This ridicule was natural enough when one considers it is more than can be expected that a well mounted man, safely in the saddle, is likely to give much heed or sympathy to any suggestions of two very able and plausible ex-mounted gentlemen, that it would be an advantage if he shared his saddle and mount with them, who in the past had retained their own mounts, to ride their own courses, in their own way, as much as possible. But what is the matter with spreading this net, in the full view of all, to secure the co-operation of the best talents possessed in the ranks of all the three British Parties? To see if it is not possible to create, out of the three Parties, a group of statesmen who, though not of the same mould or party, would be big enough, and willing to work together, upon broad lines, as a group of Empire statesmen, for the best development, general good and security of every human being living in the Empire, as far as this was practically possible, and of the fostering of their employment, whether it was battleship construction, nails, bolts or needles, or sugar, rice coffee, cocoanuts or ground nuts, in the tropics. If some lead could be taken in this direction, it would induce all the best men of all ranks to try to work with one another and endeavour to see each others positions and their difficulties, not as they should be, but as they actually are. Financiers, manufacturers, mechanics, miners and operatives would then be able to learn the true position and values of the various cogs at work in the national industrial machine, and the strength and weakness of the entire construction; and working together they should be able to preserve and uphold the economic prestige and powers of Great Britain and her Overseas Empire; whilst being able to mutually share in greater rewards of wages and returns, the more Capital and Labour learned to work together in co-operation, and intended in company to secure for both, those much greater rewards, which do exist for those who will exercise imagination and put it into commission, as men and patriots. The Empire school of thought and Empire policy, if administered by a group of Empire statesmen, in which were included all the ablest men of all Parties, would in no time inspire tremendous energies and confidence, the good of which would be felt, and promptly reflected, throughout the Empire. And such a group working in the spirit of concord, should be able to solve and overcome most of her problems, when all were patriots, and they felt there was a powerful, well-organized Confederation of all classes of public and national opinion, with all their allied forces entirely in sympathy and accord with

this spirit of things; who were ready and anxious to advance into wider and deeper zones of exploitation and expansion, upon every penetrable front existing in the Empire, for their own, and the Empire's, gain.

It was this spirit of things which drove and piloted the Vikings into and across so many unknown and uncharted seas, at the dawn of Western civilization, in their frail, but gallant Valkyres, with their brave little pennants fluttering boldly at their top masts, and that carried these people into so many lands, which gave to many peoples a dash of their bold blood and strengthened their powers of fortitude, which enabled them the better to have met and overcome many crucial happenings in different periods of their past histories. Old Norse legend and history holds records of the discovery of land across the Atlantic, on the American Islands or Continent, by the Vikings, long centuries before its later discovery by Christopher Columbus. This spirit still survives powerfully in many a human breast to-day, though we do not respond to it as we should in these days, greatly to our own loss.

In further and final regards to the formation and establishment of a powerfully allied Confederacy of Nations, to ensure and hold World Peace of being the most sacred cause of this Alliance, I venture to say, there is one Soldier Statesman of the Empire, who is more than very much liked and deeply respected by many of its peoples, as well as by many statesmen and peoples of other nations, who, if he considered it wise and feasible, is quite capable of convening a Conference of World Statesmen and formulating the basis of a Charter for such an Alliance, of which the world's statesmen would approve, and doubtless would agree to endorse and ratify. This would replace all the bolts holding the fabric of the League of Nations together, as also those in the Kellogg Pact, with heavy, tightly, well-closed rivets, which had been welded, caulked and jointed by the international patriots and statesmen of the world in the protection and cause of frail, if erring, humanity.

I have read but recently, a few short extracts published from General Smuts' Rhodes lectures, recently delivered at Oxford, on Native Policy and World Peace. They state he has strong confidence in the growing administrative powers now possessed by the League of Nations, as well as in the increasing strength generating within the spirit of the Kellogg Pact. He having been one of the first chief pilots of the League, General Smuts' confidence goes to show the desires of peoples for decency and security are becoming more nearly allied. In regard to the African Native Races, he says: The Native is not a soul-less animal, created solely for the exploitation of his labour by European masters. Neither is he a European in the making. He has a life and tradition of his own. And it is the development of his own highest self that must be the aim of all future Native policy. He states that the League's Covenant, Article 22, lays down its recorded conviction and belief that the well-being and development of peoples not yet able to stand by

themselves, should form a sacred trust for civilization. This carries with it all the prestige and tradition which we associate with the olden days of chivalry, and the spirit of "Noblesse oblige," then carried at the spear-points of its adherents, and should but remind us the more, as I have read, that: "Fairness is a bulwark of happiness in life. Its strong protection gives mankind a guarantee of security on its journey; and at all times the law of fairness puts things right with the world."

It is this law of fairness, which so urgently needs defining, between Europeans and the Native peoples and Nations of Africa, whereby both the White and Native races can express themselves and make known their wants and necessities from their own peculiar point of view through their Councils and Associations, by which means all races should be able to freely and clearly express themselves, their wants and aspirations, and should be able to learn in time, the many advantages to be gained to all races, by making the advance onwards in concord, even if upon separate and distinctive parallel lines, between which sympathy should be engendered and hostility decried. Few seem to have the courage to champion the cause of concord, understanding and fairness to life, as so fairly and justly remarks Captain J. Stuart, author of "The History of the Zulu Rebellion."

The late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, who was broad in his conceptions and understanding of life, and generous and sympathetic of heart to the difficulties and problems with which other races, other than his own, were often confronted. In an address, quite a few years ago, which he gave to the students of the Sorbonne University in France, said: It is not the critic, the cynic who counts. It is the war-worn veteran; he of the many errors, but the valiant end, whose memory we long to linger over. He must have had tens of thousands of workers, soldiers and seamen, of many races, and of many decades in the world's history in his mind when he said this. It was the tribute of a brave man, who knew what service was to such men and patriots of the past, and the future, as President Abraham Lincoln, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, Field Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Earl Haig, and the Commander-in-Chief of our late foemen, on the Western Front, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, President of the German Republic, who, when his command of the most terrific fronts the world has ever known was terminated upon the Signing of Peace, took upon his shoulders, as President, the titanic burden of establishing a strong modern German Republic amidst the ashes and ruins of one of the world's most powerful monarchies, upon account of his desire to give his all to his people and country, regardless of age. It is this spirit of service which the veterans give in fullest measure; which Colonel Roosevelt asked the students to remember, and has passed on to us all, regardless of what country or race we belong to—"That, Bravely to take, Bravely to give, is the true service and the perfect freedom."

Viscount Lascelles, in opening a British Legion fête at Beacontree, in Essex, on the 29th of June, 1929, said: "The British Legion was not a military movement, as many people thought. Nothing could be farther from the truth. We have learned our lesson," he added. "The soldier is the person to stop war, not to begin it. Those who began the War were the politicians."

This is a very sweeping statement for the Viscount to make, but no more than is justified in the opinion of most citizens of the world, who have most reason to apprehend the manipulations of their politicians, conducted under the rose. "Statesmen he does not mention," although it is great patriots and statesmen who are the great hope of peoples of all lands and countries, who are of them, and their lives and hearts, whose chief hope and purpose is to serve the cause of all, and to create the great spirit and purpose of co-operation within the lives and occupations of their people, which can but result in greater strength, power and prosperity to them all.

On what does the real progress of a country depend? On what does real happiness depend? Does it not depend on the quality of its manhood and its womanhood? Nothing can stop the advancement of a great and vigorous people, who chose to confederate all the talents, powers and ambitions held between them into some workable, practical combine of mutual interest, for their own and their country's greater honour, power and production. Who can doubt this truth? or that the entire world would not respect and endeavour to follow the lead of such a Confederation, embracing all the available talents held to-day, and for the future, possessed within the hearts and souls of the peoples of that nation. This way, self interest would be served to the utmost possible extent, and instead of destroying the spirit of Mercy and Charity, would give it stronger and far more vigorous life and fulfilment. I admit to having endeavoured to bring all the reason I possess to the support of this cause, which, I have often thought, after the day's work has been over, might, were it possible in some plain manner to present it; and in some degree, and perhaps in no inconsiderable measure, the conception of what a broad and deeper co-operation amongst peoples would ensure to themselves, if they would give a little further thought as to the best means and measures which would serve and profit them most, advance their country, and at the same time strengthen and support their Government the better, through powerful, well-organized co-operation of the people.

Although this subject holds scope beyond measure for all peoples to work upon and strengthen it, I will write no more on it, but will close my brief, in defence and advocacy of this possibly wider conception of things, learned amidst the solitudes of Africa, by a Pioneer, who has closed his case, but who will now, at the end of this Treatise tell the story of a little one, of these solitudes, who owns no resting-place on earth:

TRAGEDY.**THE END OF LITTLE FRANCINA.**

“The least, of the least of One of these.”

As the smallest, and one of the most humble little ones, who has already met Life's tragedy, alone amidst the solitudes, and was never seen again, cannot with any justice be left out, or remain entirely forgotten or unhonoured, amongst the helpless innocence of this world. When the grand sum total of human life, and its affairs and destiny, are all cast up and balanced, she, who was a tiny, joyous, vital, living atom of it all, not long ago, must still own and hold her little place in all of it, and cannot remain uncounted in any realms at any time, be they as far flung as is the Universe.

It was about the 5th of April, 1928, that a bright, happy little child, a tiny girl of four years old, Francina, was taken from the town of Usakos, in South-West Africa, in a North North-Easterly direction, with her grandmother, in a motor lorry, by the kindness of the owner, to visit friends, who were Native tin workers and dressers of tin ore, living 22 miles distant from this town. They were working tin along the Southern foothills of the Erongo Mountains, embracing an area of about 700 square miles of towering massive granite and plutonic rocks, rising to over 6,000 feet above sea level.

A German lady, who came out on the motor lorry, told me afterwards, the little girl was an attractive, bright, happy little creature, and that she was very taken with her. She gave the little thing an apple, which, of course, being a little Socialist, in all its true and best meaning, to her little heart centres—as most all her race are—she was compelled to share with her grandmother. It was amongst one of her last happy days, and, in truth, one of her last days on earth, for, on the following Sunday morning, which was Easter Sunday, 8th April, 1928, a young ambitious girl of about twelve years old, took little Francina with her into the stony thorn bush country for the day, to seek and gather wild thorn, berries and stores of grass seeds, which the ants garner and store in their granaries, as sustenance through the winter months. Some of these stores of seeds this young girl intended to rob the ants of and take home to grind up into meal for food, as her people had been compelled to do for long centuries before her, to enable them to exist in a land dearth of sufficient rainfall to enable any cereals to germinate and mature. The little child, before the day was long advanced, grew weary and tired; her bare little feet became foot-sore, travelling amongst nothing but sharp fragments of rock and broken off thorns, and most likely was thirsty. Her older companion, to her lasting sorrow and regret, was too ambitious to secure her small harvest of reward from Nature's scant stores to desire to return home so early, and, being too young to realize the peril to the little one, and that she was a stranger to this thorn bush

country, sent her back to find her way alone. And she worked on, till the late evening, and then returned to the kraals of her people, who asked her, "Where is little Francina?" She told them she had sent her back early in the day. These people became thoroughly alarmed, and fear and terror must have struck to her sorrowing grandmother's soul. They reported this to the owner of the farm, Mr. Ebrecht, who ordered search parties out. They searched for days, even for two weeks. They traced her little trail as far as the dry sandy bed of the Karn River, 14 miles away, to the Southward, towards the town of Usakos. They found little holes in the sandy river bed, which she, with her frail frantic little hands had scraped out, in the vain search and hope of finding a little water to assuage her agonies of thirst. This river only runs occasionally, and not often in rainy summer-time, from December to February, and never in April, which is early winter-time, and rainless. The little one's instinct was right, but she had no hope—except to be found through other human aid. She had but one little cotton frock to shield her from the cold, long nights, through her overwhelming and great agonies, miseries and terrors, however few they may have been, whilst she existed, awaiting another day to dawn for her, amidst the solitudes of greater agonies, as each moment of each hour dragged its way along.

William, a Herero native, living at the Farm Goabeb, on this Karn River, says he heard, Tuesday night, the 10th April, a pack of hyenas up the river bed, celebrating some carnival of carnage. It can never be known on this earth whether this tragic suffering innocent little girl child died of thirst, or was torn to pieces and devoured whilst still living, and whilst dying of thirst and exhaustion. That her extreme sufferings and agony, near and at her mortal end, must have been as awful and terrible as that suffered by any soldier upon any battlefield, is beyond much doubt or question. Not a vestige of her frail remains or one tatter of her little frock was ever found.

And as there is no resting-place for the smallest fragment of this dear little innocent creature on this earth to call her own, I feel she cannot be left out or forgotten in any of the vast schemes of the Universe, which relates to either mortal, or immortal life and existence—"She who is a part of it, and belongs to it all."

"No one, I feel, will belittle this little one's sufferings or memory, because her frail little limbs and person, with her childish trusting eyes, were brown of hue."

Being of the back veldt, for long years past, I offer this tribute of words to her memory, her innocence, and her tragedy, and can only hope she now holds her own little place securely for all time, in some safe and unassailable portion of the Universe, within the great Scheme of things we know not of. The little humble place she held for her short days upon this planet, tearing and whirling through space, "Does not diminish the magnitude of her tragedy

one iota." And, remembering what Colonel Roosevelt said: That it is not the cynic, the critic who counts, this has made me realize that the most humble ones own their places and values in the affairs of life, and oftentimes possess the power of making their appeal, for some just recognition to be accorded to them; they who contribute something to the sum total of human effort and to happiness. This is but a very humble little tribute to all human suffering and misfortune, to the slain, and to those great armies who have crossed life's frontiers, in the hope that they might make things safer for the world.

On this account I make this endeavour, no matter how crude or small it be, or may appear, to formulate some practical workable system, something a little resembling what I believe an advanced civilization, somewhere in the future, will evolve and adopt, for its own well-being and protection.

And it may be true—

"The smallest bark on life's tempestuous ocean,
Will leave a track behind for evermore."

ALFRED V. DREW.

Goabeb Farm, South-West Africa.

Christmas, 1929, and New Year, 1930.

"To the Memory of a Little Child, and Her Tragedy."

THE CHARTER

FOR ALL BRANCHES OF A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

1. To encourage all men and women to join its ranks as active members.
2. All Members, as Patriots, should consider what enterprises and and public works would produce the greatest benefits to their town, district, province or country.
3. Any suggestions which may benefit any communities of the nation should be brought before the other Members of that Branch for investigation as to values.
4. Monthly meetings, of an hour or so, should be convened, to harvest and thrash out all which the best thought and talent has to offer, and to estimate progress.
5. All classes who are anxious to assist in the greater development of their country should all be accorded equal respect and honour.

6. In Africa, Native National Associations, with their Branches, should be encouraged, for these peoples to be the better able to think out and solve their own problems, and thereby enable them to lay them in Conference before the Representatives of the White Races, and thus be able to express, and satisfy thereby, the objects of their own aspirations, for which they live, exist, hope and labour.
7. The scientist and experts of the nation should be requested to establish their Congress in the interests of the utmost possible development and progression of their country generally, and, naturally, should be subsidised.
8. The most brilliant boys and girls, irrespective of all wealth, social and class distinctions, wherever natural talent was found to exist, should be assisted by their State to the attainment of the highest scientific education, most serviceable to the State, in every direction, which these young people, when they became finished, matured and serviceable, should be bound as a matter of honour, to first offer the advanced results of, to the service and strengthening of the resources of their own State before to any other country. This would enable a nation to hold within its possession all its most powerfully trained human elements and forces, ever ready at all times to assist in its scientific development, and in aiding it to attain to the highest possible state conducive to human well-being.
9. All peoples, realising the rapid, wide-sweeping and continuously increasing advances which are being made by modern science, and where this is leading to, if left uncontrolled and allowed to be once more let loose against the world's humanity, well know this means the annihilation of almost entire populations of nations, which would entail the inevitable break up and destruction of Western civilization, as we understand it, and as it has been evolved through long, hard-won, centuries of effort, if this road to further carnage is not internationally completely controlled and mastered. It is for National Confederacies of peoples, backed up by all the right opinion of the world, to demand sane ensurance against this inevitable break-up. Not vain volatile words and ideals, but the Alliance of the Confederacy of Force and Power, sufficiently strong to dominate and control this menace of modern science being used against the life-blood of its womanhood and children, to say nothing of its manhood. This is a simple, sound, practical Charter, suitable to the needs of Justice and Security, so vital to the lives and destinies of all human beings.

In reviewing this system as herein advanced, for the organised marshalled co-operations of people, I do not think anyone, be he worker, captain of industry or statesman, would care to dispute

or deny that given to any business, or productive manufacturing enterprise, of any description, be it either great or small, the assistance of the moral and actual support, in co-operation, of every employee down to the youngest apprentice, of the best talents and thought they were able to give, in aid and support, to engineering and evolving greater efficiency and economies of the industry in which they were engaged, which system should be initiated, fostered, encouraged and perfected, in these days, in all industrial and manufacturing enterprises worth the name, belonging to a country or to an Empire; through the heads of these enterprises meeting the leaders of their employees in conference and offering, as well as asking in return, the greatest possible measure of generosity and imagination, to be given from both sides, to the support of that industry, upon which they all depended for their support and well being. Out of this both sides should be able to evolve some better, more advantageous system, productive of greater returns, margins and profits, which, if both sides would learn to play their hands, with open cards, should open up the roads whereby, between them, they should readily be able to formulate some sound profit-sharing system, which they considered to be most fair and just to both the employees and to those financing the industries alike.

Some system of this kind is in operation in the motor factories of Henry Ford, of Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., and many other American manufacturing concerns, where, in some, women work side by side with men at light lathes and fitting shops of light machinery, and oftentimes earn and draw more money than some men working beside them, because they just want it, earn it, and work quick and lively for it, during each working day of not over long hours. These people don't ask anyone to wet-nurse them; they do that very ably, when they require it for themselves, out of their own efficiency and the fair margins of profits which are theirs for the taking, which, between their employers and themselves, has with little doubt been scaled fairly justly. Is it any wonder that such people are smart, happily contented and full of life's gaiety and vim?

Again, Messrs. Lever Brothers, of England and overseas, in their soap factories, have instituted some mutually advantageous system of bonus rewards, or profit-sharing among their employees. Other British firms have encouraged increased output, with the resultant increases of wage earnings and greater well-being and contentment to their employees upon some such lines. This exercise of imagination upon the part of both employers and employees alike has produced in these undertakings stamina, originality, talent, and the capacity to feel and to learn the way to action. This and nothing more has been the main cause and driving force behind the steadily sustained strength and prosperity with which these great undertakings are ever attended and surrounded. This stands out alone, for all to see, who care or desire

to do so. And to those who may envy them their positions, who are engaged in any other industries, whether they be great or small, both employers and employees alike, had better follow these examples, if they do not desire to be far out-distanced or side-tracked in these keen age of industrial rivalry. What applies to industry equally applies to the organised co-operation of peoples, for the advanced progression of their towns, cities, districts, provinces and nations; for these simple and easy ways and methods for general advancement are but the bridle paths and hunting trails leading into the heart centres of power within the reach of all, where all can conquer who believe they can.

Dr. Stanton Coit, a deep student of Ethical Problems, believes that, like a disembodied spirit, some sort of International Brotherhood is seeking to be re-born, and that it haunts the conscience of all men to-day; and Mazzini said: Nations are the citizens of humanity, as individuals are the citizens of a nation. To forget humanity is to suppress the aim of our labours. To forget the nation is to suppress the instrument by which to achieve the aim.

To further review, this is unnecessary, although it ever leaves ample scope for the talents of the world to continuously work for the better organization and co-operation of the world's thought in the cause of her Humanity.

Please Note.—Anything which anyone cares to say in favour or against the objects and causes advanced in this Treatise will be gratefully welcomed, more especially as the writer is aware of his own limitations, and is as well conscious that this campaign of the lone hand, which he is embarking upon, is heavy enough to require the combined talents and forces existent in this world, to enable such issues to be brought to fruition and be made to emerge victorious.

* **All Correspondence**, or any copies of this Treatise required, will be attended to, and mailed if desired.

Any Publishers, in any part of the world, who may agree with the objects and causes espoused and held at the Spearpoint right through this Treatise, and who would care to aid in the greatly extended publication and circulation of this Cause and System, making towards the Heart Centres of Power, through Organization—kindly communicate with Alfred V. Drew, care of his Agent, Alfred Vaughan, P.O. Box 1394, Durban.

